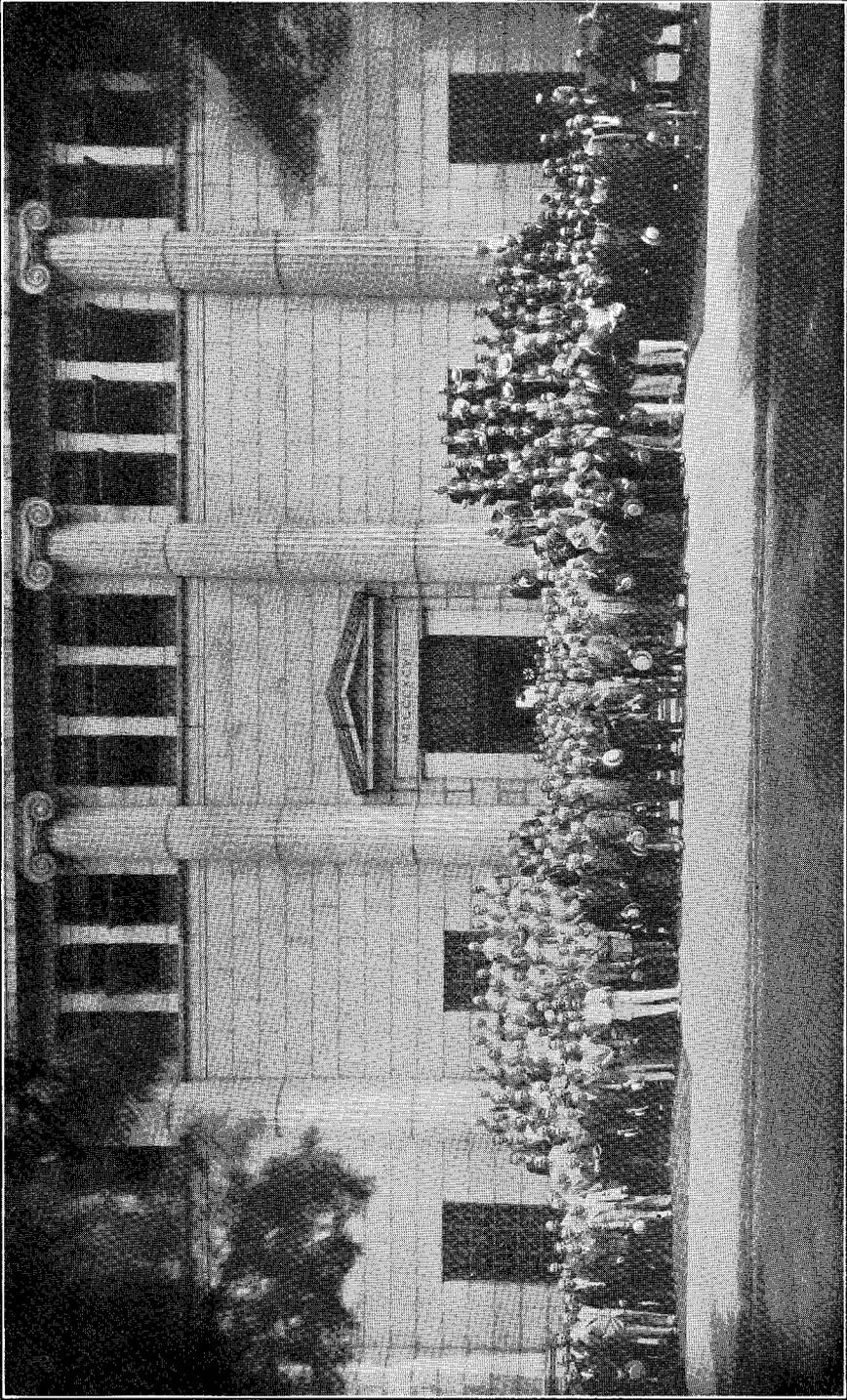
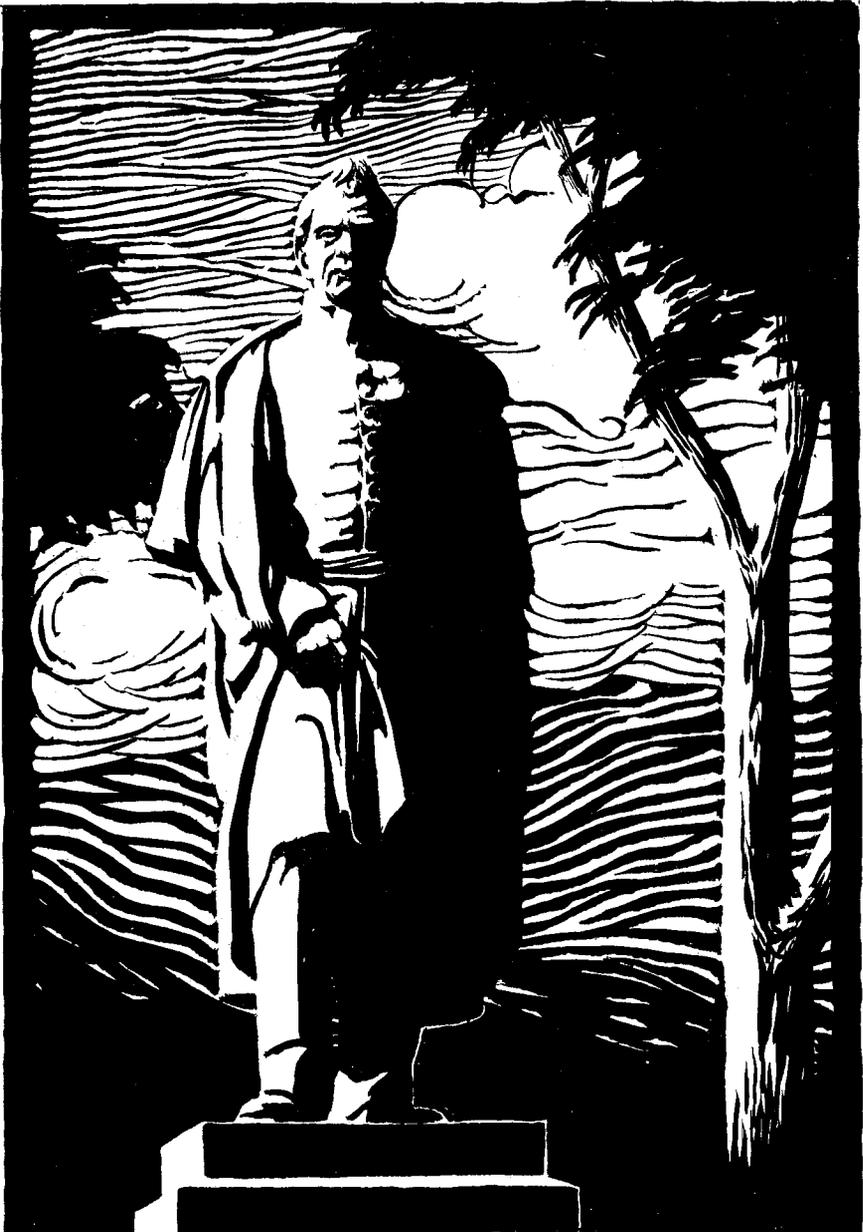


NEW WASHINGTON MESS HALL, GRADUATION, 1929





ANNUAL MEETING, 1929



**ASSOCIATION *of* GRADUATES *of***

**THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY**

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
*of the*  
Association of Graduates  
*of the*  
United States Military Academy  
*at*  
West Point, New York

June 12, 1929



*Printed by*  
The Moore Printing Company, Inc.  
Newburgh, N. Y.



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## FOREWORD

*T*HIS issue of the 1929 Annual represents the beginning of an effort upon the part of your Officers and Trustees to present it in a somewhat improved and more attractive form. You will observe that some new matter has been introduced, and the long lists containing names and addresses of members have been omitted. It is our intention to publish these names and addresses in the near future in a separate pamphlet, to be followed at intervals by supplements containing only changes and additions to date.

There has been much discussion and correspondence concerning the continued publication of obituaries of deceased members; but the preponderance of opinion seems clearly to be that these should be continued in a somewhat condensed form. Our Constitution declares that "The object of the Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy \* \* \*," and surely this involves recording the activities of her graduates. The number of inquiries which is constantly being received and which can be answered only from the records of the Association, is of itself ample proof that the Association is performing an important and useful work in collecting and publishing this data. The unusually large number of obituaries in this volume represents in part the clearing up of past accumulations. The prompt cooperation of members in furnishing information and assistance when requested by the Secretary will greatly facilitate this work.

The publication of the 1928 Annual was unavoidably delayed due to a variety of causes among which was the extra work involved in connection with the Endowment Fund, and the very limited office staff then available. This Annual closely follows that of 1928, and it is expected that in the future the Annuals will be published shortly after the Annual Meeting in June.

The Trustees are endeavoring to make these Annuals more of a current history of the Academy than has been possible in the past, and hope to occasionally issue one or more bulletins at intervals between Annual numbers. In this and all other work of the Association, it is a pleasure to record the invaluable services now being rendered by Captain William H. Donaldson, C. A. C., August, '17, as Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Association, and Acting Secretary during the absence of Colonel Alexander. For many years the work of the Associa-

tion crowded heavily upon the Academic duties of the two distinguished members of the Academic Board who gave so generously their time and talents to the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. The recent assignment to West Point of this officer from the active list to assist in the work of the Association is an event of the first importance, and promises much towards the increased usefulness of the Association in the future.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, '86,

*President.*

West Point, October, 1929.

# Report of Annual Meeting

*Held at West Point, New York*

*June 12, 1929*

1. The meeting was called to order at 2.15 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, 1929, is printed in this report.

4. The President informed the meeting that 280 out of 299 members of the graduating class, 1929, had joined the Association. The President then made a few brief remarks concerning the necessity for amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation, the increase of the number of Vice-Presidents from one to five, the appointment of an Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, the necessity for the Endowment Fund and its encouraging progress, the status of the Memorial Tablet to Lt. Colonel Koehler and the gratitude of the Association to the Army ladies who have oversubscribed the amount necessary to install the organ screen in the Chapel.

5. Dykman, 1875, presented amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy. The Secretary read an affidavit showing that pursuant to Section 43 of the Membership Corporations Law, a copy of the notice of meeting had been published in a newspaper of the State of New York once in each week for three successive weeks next preceding the date of the meeting, and not less than ten nor more than forty days before the meeting.

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, said affidavit was ordered placed on file.

Upon motion, duly made and carried, the following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous votes of the members present and entitled to vote thereon:

**RESOLVED** that the purposes and powers of the Association be extended so as to read as follows:

“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.”

RESOLVED FURTHER that the President or any Vice-President and the Secretary of this Association be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute and file in the proper offices a certificate of such extension of purposes and powers hereby authorized and do all things that may be essential to effectuate such extension.

Upon motion made and seconded the following resolutions were adopted by the affirmative votes of a majority of the members of the Association present and entitled to vote thereon:

RESOLVED that the number of Trustees of the Association be increased from ten, the present number thereof, to thirty; and

RESOLVED FURTHER that the President or Vice-President and the Secretary of this corporation be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute and file in the proper offices a certificate of the increase in the number of trustees hereby authorized and to do all things which may be essential to effectuate such increase of the number of trustees.

Upon motion made and seconded the following resolutions were adopted by the affirmative votes of three-quarters of the members of the Association present and entitled to vote thereon:

Amend Article III, paragraph 1 of the Constitution, to read as follows:

“The Officers of the Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer.”

Amend Article III, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, to read as follows:

“The President and Vice-Presidents 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. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President (by date of graduation), present, and if all are absent, upon the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary and the Treasurer, and the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, to be selected from members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the President.”

Amend paragraph 6 of the By-Laws to read as follows:

“The President shall appoint thirty Trustees, who, together with the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Association. The

thirty members so appointed shall hold office for three years, provided however, that the Trustees to be appointed as of July 1, 1929 shall be divided into three classes of which the first class consisting of ten members shall be appointed for one year; the second class consisting of ten members shall be appointed for two years; and the third class consisting of ten members shall be appointed for three years. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to make all needful preparations and arrangements for meetings of the Association; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may properly devolve upon it. At each annual meeting of the Association the Board of Trustees shall nominate candidates for President and Vice-Presidents of the Association for the ensuing year."

Wherever the expression "Executive Committee" appears in any paragraph of the Constitution and the By-Laws to substitute therefore in such paragraphs the expression "Board of Trustees."

And further that the President, Vice-Presidents and Superintendent of the Academy be ex-officio members of said Board.

6. The report of the Treasurer was then read and approved, subject to audit. (Appendix 1).

7. The Superintendent of the Military Academy then made a few brief remarks concerning the building program at West Point, stating that a new apartment house of twenty-eight sets was now in process of construction; on July 1, 1929, money would be available to start work on a new cadet barracks of eleven divisions on the site of the present Mess Hall, Grant Hall. This building would contain a visitors' room.

The Superintendent stated that Congress had been requested to authorize funds for the following buildings:—new post school, band barracks, officers' quarters and quarters for the Army Service Detachment. The need for a new Memorial Hall and the necessity for increasing the limits of the reservation were also pointed out.

8. The report of the Secretary was then read and approved. (Appendix 2).

9. Pierce, 1891, Chairman of the Committee on a New Memorial Hall, made a brief verbal report of that Committee and read the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

Article VII, Par. 1. There is hereby established a "New Memorial Hall Fund" which shall be vested in five Trustees consisting of a President and 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 Fund and the income thereof in sound securities, and to retain possession of such funds and securities until appropriated by the Association for the purpose of carrying out the objects thereof as above stated.

Par. 3.—This fund will consist of such gifts and bequests as may be made to it from time to time and shall be used exclusively, when and as may be determined by this Association, for the construction, equipment and furnishing of a building at West Point to be dedicated in honor of Graduates as may be hereafter designated.

The proposed amendment was adopted unanimously.

10. Carter, 1899, then read to the meeting the report of the Organ Committee. (Appendix 3).

11. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Association authorize its officers to extend to those who are responsible for the publication of the forthcoming volumes of the Cullum Register in 1930, such financial and other assistance as may, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, be possible for this Association so to extend.

12. The President then temporarily turned over the chair to Dykman, 1875, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who presented to the meeting the nominations on behalf of the Board of Trustees as follows:

For President, Avery D. Andrews, 1886.

For Vice-Presidents, Hunter Liggett, 1879.

George LeRoy Irwin, 1889.

Edwin B. Winans, 1891.

Paul B. Malone, 1894.

Robert E. Wood, 1900.

There being no nominations from the floor, the nominations of the Board of Trustees were accepted and by a unanimous vote the nominees were elected. The President then resumed the chair.

13. It was moved by the President, seconded and unanimously carried that a telegram be sent the oldest living graduate, Ames, 1861, and to Schaff, 1862, expressing the best wishes of the Association.

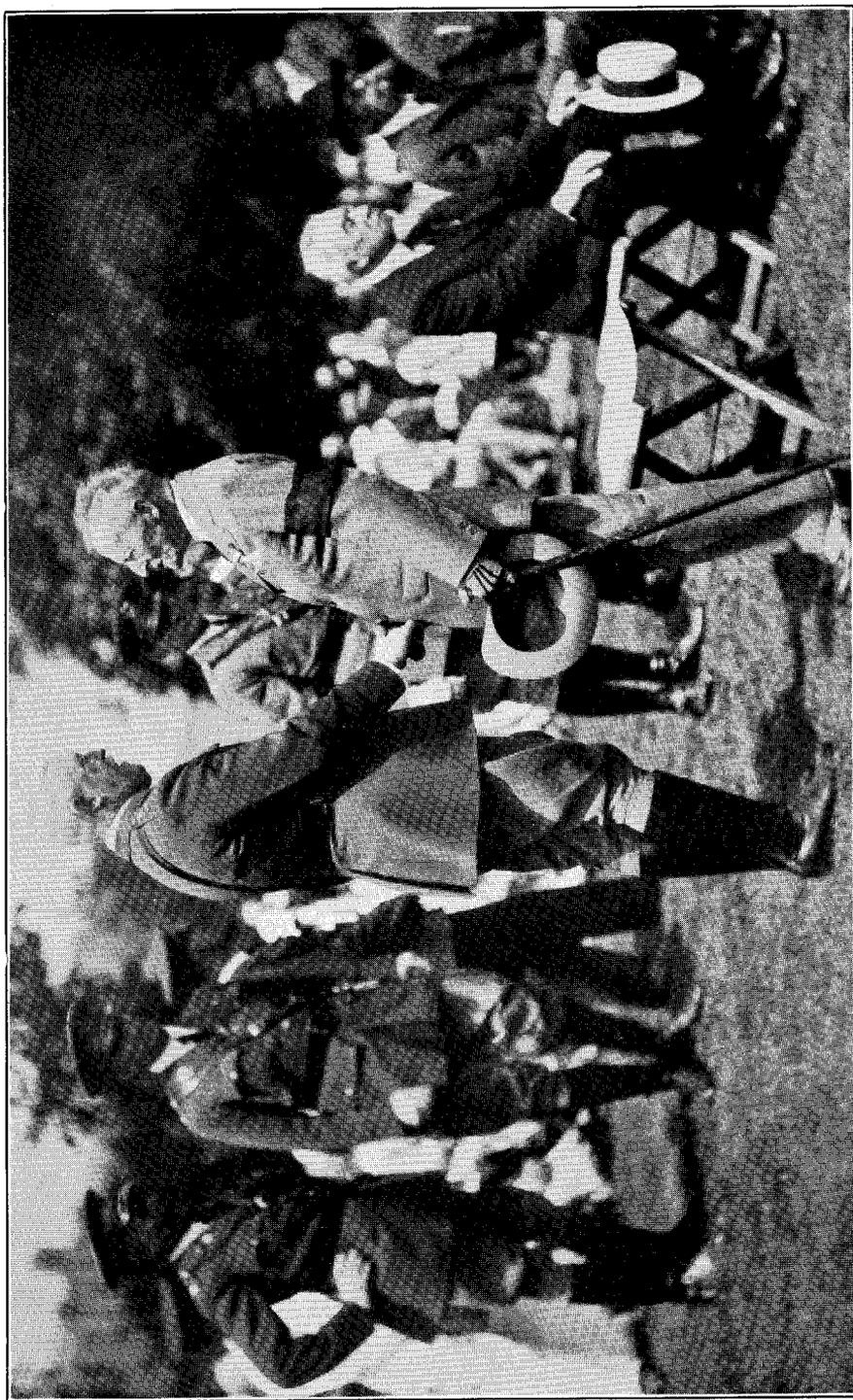
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14. It was moved by Echols, 1891, seconded and unanimously carried that a telegram be sent to Miss Henrietta H. Wright expressing the gratitude of the Association of Graduates for her memorial gift to the Endowment Fund of the Association in honor of her distinguished father, Benjamin H. Wright, Class of 1822.

15. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3.45 P. M.

R. G. ALEXANDER,

*Secretary.*



W. R. SMITH, 1892, GREETING CHARLES KING, 1866, ALUMNI DAY, JUNE 12, 1929

## APPENDIX 1

## Annual Report of the Treasurer

*For the Year Ending June, 1929**June 1, 1929.**Treasurer, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.*

## 1. In account with Association:

## RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand June 1, 1928		
Bonds .....	\$10,000.00	
Cash and Deposits.....	9,801.09	\$19,801.09
Interest on Bonds and Deposits.....		704.60
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....		4,716.00
Sale of Annuals.....		21.75
Sustaining Membership Contributions.....		2,621.20
		<u>\$27,864.64</u>

## EXPENDITURES:

Salary of Secretary.....		120.00
Salary of Clerks.....		1,462.73
Printing of Annual (1927).....		2,812.70
Stationery, Printing, Postage.....		527.15
Transfers from 1927-28 Sustaining Membership....		48.50
Sundries, Collections .....		244.83
Balance on hand June 1, 1929		
Bonds .....	\$10,000.00	
Cash and Deposits.....	12,648.73	22,648.73
		<u>\$27,864.64</u>

## 2. In Account with World War Memorial Window:

Balance on hand June 1, 1928.....	2,508.02	
Interest on deposits.....	49.39	
		<u>2,557.41</u>
Balance on hand June 1, 1929.....		2,557.41

## 3. In Account with Endowment Fund:

## RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand June 1, 1928.....	807.22	
Contributions during year.....	25,644.25	
Interest on Deposits and Securities.....	183.30	
		<u>26,634.77</u>

## EXPENDITURES:

Purchase of Securities.....	16,003.75	
Balance on hand June 1, 1929.....	10,631.02	
		26,634.77
4. Contributions to the Koehler Memorial Tablet	927.00	
Audited and found correct,		

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,  
*Treasurer, Association of Graduates.*

M. T. LEGG,  
*Major, Finance Department,  
Finance Officer.*



## Memorial Gifts to Endowment Fund

Edward Davis Memorial, Sept., 1927, by his son, Alexander W. Davis.....	\$ 500.00
Lawrence Dwight Memorial, Sept., 1929, by 1st Trench Mortar Battalion.....	459.66
Benjamin Wright Memorial, May, 1929, by his daughter, Henrietta Wright.....	2,500.00
Walter Scott Wyatt Memorial, Sept., 1929, by his wife, Elizabeth C. R. Wyatt.....	1,000.00
Total .....	\$4,459.66

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,  
*Treasurer, Association of Graduates.*

## APPENDIX 2

## Report of Secretary, Association of Graduates

*June 12, 1929*

*T*he past year the Executive Committee of the Association of Graduates held one meeting in New York City in November and another at West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1929. During the year, the attention of the Executive Committee and officers of the Association has been devoted almost exclusively to the prosecution of the campaign for raising the Endowment Fund of the Association.

With the retirement from active service of Colonel Wirt Robinson, the Secretary of the Association took over the handling of the Cullum Biographical Register in addition to his duties for the Association. To avoid duplication of effort, it is advisable that one office handle the work of the Association and of the Cullum Register, but it is apparent that the combined work cannot be satisfactorily performed by any officer at West Point in addition to his regular duties. This matter was presented to the Superintendent and thanks to his warm support and active cooperation in conjunction with the Chief of Staff of the Army, an officer on the active list has just been ordered back to West Point with the understanding that he will act as the officer in charge of the Cullum Register and as Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates.

The Association was incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York in 1891. Since that time there have been several changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and further changes are to be recommended at this meeting by the Executive Committee. After considerable study, the committee is convinced that it is now necessary to amend the Certificate of Incorporation and bring it in full harmony with the purpose of the Association as now expressed in the present Constitution. Dykman, 1875, who has given special study to the matter in behalf of the committee has carefully prepared in due form certain amendments to the Constitution and a certificate of amendment of the original Certificate of Incorporation. Both will be presented for action at this meeting.

The next volume of the Cullum Biographical Register is due for publication in 1930. This publication will be paid for out of the income of the Trust Fund left for the purpose by the late General Cullum, together with the proceeds from the sale of the volume when printed. However, no money from such sales will be available until after the vol-

umes have been disposed of and until that time the Cullum funds will not be sufficient to meet the expense of publication. The officer in charge of the Cullum Register will therefore have to have temporary financial assistance. At the publication of the last volume, such assistance was obtained by individual loans from members of the Association, all of which was paid back in due course of time. The Executive Committee feels that the Association as a body is in a position to and should extend this temporary financial assistance to the Cullum Register, and at its meeting on June 11th the following resolution was adopted:

“RESOLVED That this Association authorize its officers to extend to those who are responsible for the publication of the forthcoming volumes of Cullum’s Register in 1930, such financial and other assistance as may, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, be possible for this Association so to extend.”

ROGER G. ALEXANDER,

*Secretary.*

## APPENDIX 3

## Report of the Harmonic Division Organ Committee

*West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1929*

To: THE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

1. At the annual meeting of the Association of Graduates at West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1925, the Association pledged itself to raise the necessary funds to complete and install the harmonic division of the Cadet Chapel organ. In March, 1926, the President of the Association appointed the Harmonic Division Organ Committee, consisting of General John A. Johnston, 1879, General Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, and Colonel C. C. Carter, 1899, (Treasurer). This Organ Committee, together with certain members of the Executive Committee of the Association, the Organist, and others interested, placed the amount to be raised at \$15,000. As a result of the efforts of this Committee and others, the entire amount was raised prior to the annual meeting on June 13, 1927.

2. The plans, specifications, and details of the complete layout of this new harmonic division have gone continuously forward to date. The various ranks of pipes and other accessories have been manufactured, or are now in process of manufacture. A large number of these ranks of pipes has already been installed together with a new blower. Of these ranks of pipes, ten have been manufactured in England, one in Belgium, and ten ranks in France, the latter to be shipped on or about June 15th. It is now estimated that all the work is approximately 70% complete. Had it not been for unforeseen delays in the manufacture and delivery of the French pipes, the harmonic division organ would have been ready for dedication during this graduation week.

3. The Harmonic Division Organ Fund is being kept in a savings account at an interest rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  credited semi-annually. This Fund now amounts to \$15,632.61, unexpended balance. The greater portion of this amount is obligated, and in all probability will be disbursed before September 1st.

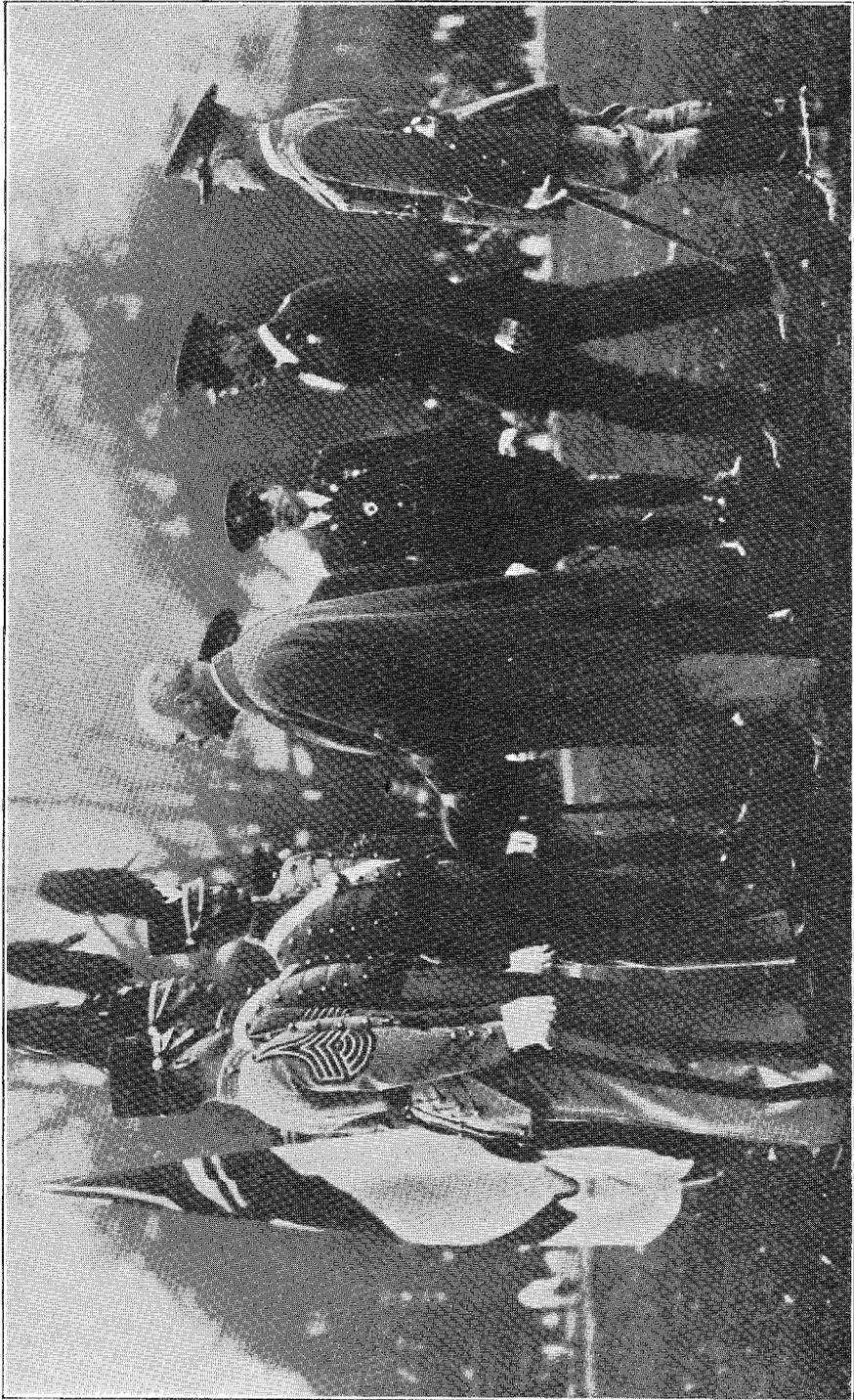
4. While the progress of this project has been seemingly slow, the Committee is satisfied that everything connected therewith has progressed at a satisfactory pace, consistent with securing high grade materials, manufacture under skilled workmen, and efficient installation under the personal supervision of Mr. F. C. Mayer, Organist, United States Military Academy. While the Committee does not desire to predict comple-

tion of this organ at any specified date, it feels assured that the mechanical installation will be completed in approximately three weeks, and that the matter of tonal regulation will have advanced to the point where the new harmonic division will be ready for use when Chapel services are resumed in the Cadet Chapel in September of this year. Upon completion of the entire project, your Committee will advise you in order that suitable plans may be made for the consecration of the new harmonic division at the proper time.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON, Class of 1879.

PALMER E. PIERCE, Class of 1891.

C. C. CARTER, Class of 1899, *Treasurer*.



FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY. REVIEW OF CORPS OF CADETS, OCT. 31, 1928



## Officers of the Association

1929-1930

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President.  
 Hunter Liggett, 1879, Vice President.  
 G. LeRoy Irwin, 1889, Vice President.  
 Edwin B. Winans, 1891, Vice President.  
 Paul B. Malone, 1894, Vice President.  
 Robert E. Wood, 1900, Vice President.  
 Charles P. Echols, 1891, Treasurer.  
 Roger G. Alexander, 1907, Secretary.  
 William H. Donaldson, Aug., 1917, Ass't Sec'y and Ass't Treas.

### 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.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Cornélis DeW. Willcox.....	Class of 1885.....	1922 to 1923
Eugene J. Spencer.....	Class of 1882.....	1923 to 1924
John A. Johnston.....	Class of 1879.....	1924 to 1925
William N. Dykman.....	Class of 1875.....	1925 to 1928
Hunter Liggett.....	Class of 1879.....	1928 to
G. Leroy Irwin.....	Class of 1889.....	1929 to
Edwin B. Winans.....	Class of 1891.....	1929 to
Paul B. Malone.....	Class of 1894.....	1929 to
Robert E. Wood.....	Class of 1900.....	1929 to

## 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

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

William H. Donaldson.....	Class of August, 1917.....	1929 to
---------------------------	----------------------------	---------

## Board of Trustees of *The Association of Graduates*

*Appointed by the President, July 1, 1929*

### MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President of the Association.  
 Hunter Liggett, 1879, Vice-President of the Association.  
 G. LeRoy Irwin, 1889, Vice-President of the Association.  
 Edwin B. Winans, 1891, Vice-President of the Association.  
 Paul B. Malone, 1894, Vice-President of the Association.  
 Robert E. Wood, 1900, Vice-President of the Association.  
 William R. Smith, 1892, Superintendent of the Military Academy

### CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

*William N. Dykman, 1875.*

### MEMBERS.

#### *Class I. To Serve Until July 1, 1930.*

George B. Duncan, 1886.	Johnson Hagood, 1896.
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896.	William A. Mitchell, 1902.
Philip Mathews, 1906.	John A. Holabird, 1907.
George R. Goethals, 1908	Robert L. Gray, 1911.
William H. Donaldson, August, 1917.	Elmer Q. Oliphant, June, 1918.

#### *Class II. To Serve Until July 1, 1931.*

Samuel E. Tillman, 1869	Elbert Wheeler, 1875.
William Weigel, 1887.	Fred W. Sladen, 1890.
Briant H. Wells, 1894.	Robert C. Davis, 1898.
Roger D. Black, 1904.	Horatio B. Hackett, 1904.
Hugh H. McGee, 1909.	Neil G. Finch, 1911.

#### *Class III. To Serve Until July 1, 1932*

William N. Dykman, 1875.	Robert L. Bullard, 1885.
John J. Pershing, 1886.	Alexander R. Piper, 1889.
Charles P. Echols, 1891.	Palmer E. Pierce, 1891.
Charles P. Summerall, 1892.	Roger G. Alexander, 1907.
R. Parker Kuhn, 1916.	Edmund B. Bellinger, 1919.

Board of Trustees of  
*The Endowment Fund*

*Appointed by the President, July 1, 1927*

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President of the Association.  
Charles P. Echols, 1891, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

*To Serve Until June 30, 1932.*

Alexander R. Piper, 1889.

*To Serve Until June 30, 1930.*

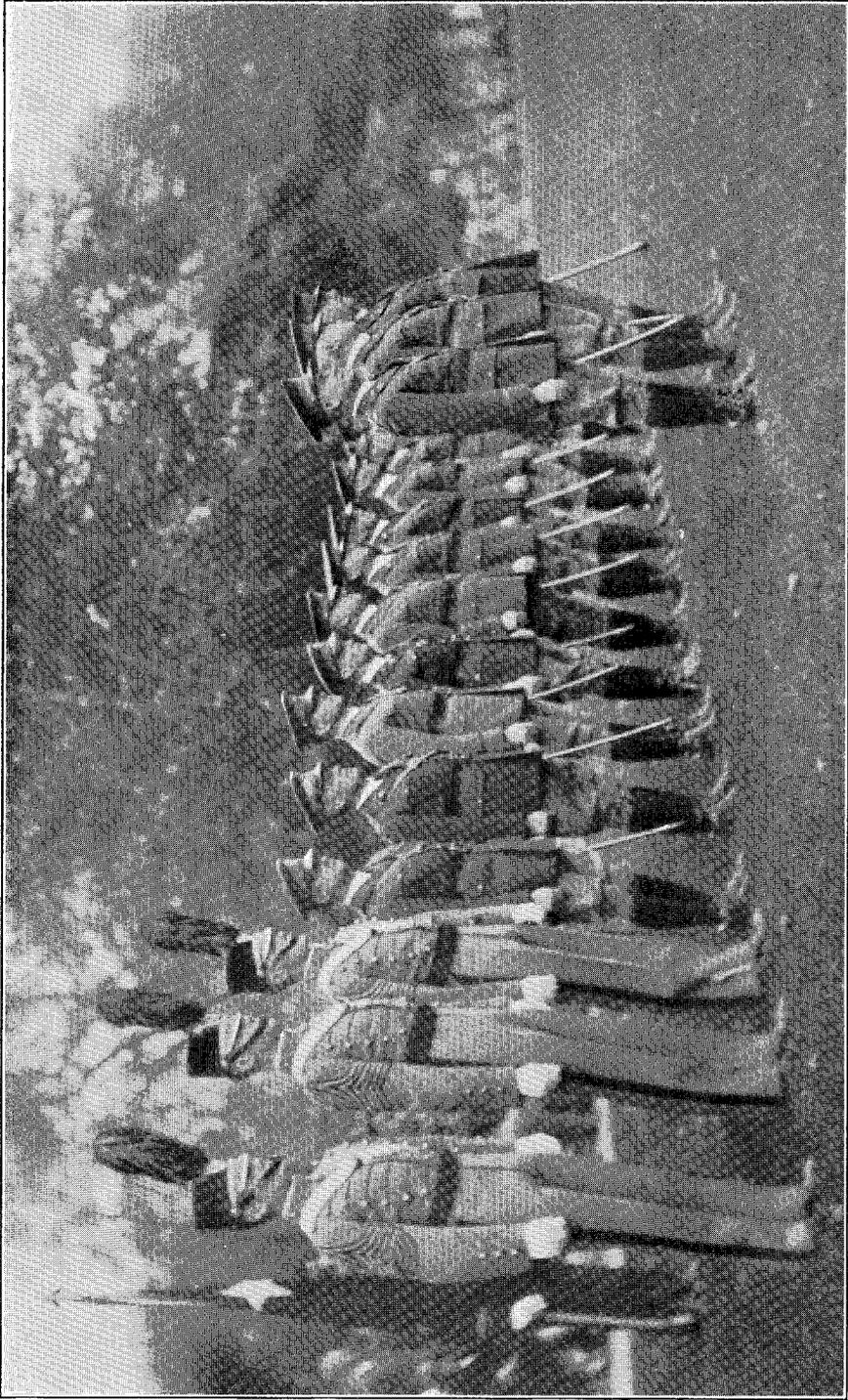
\*Hugh H. McGee, 1909.

*To Serve Until June 30, 1933.*

Neil G. Finch, 1911.

---

\* Appointed to fill unexpired term of Joseph T. Crabbs, 1891, deceased.



SPECIAL REVIEW OF THE CORPS OF CADETS IN HONOR OF COLONEL WIRT ROBINSON UPON HIS RETIREMENT

Board of Trustees of  
*The New Memorial Hall Fund*

*Appointed by the President, July 1, 1929*

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President of the Association.  
Charles P. Echols, 1891, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

*To Serve Until June 30, 1934.*

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891.

*To Serve Until June 30, 1932.*

James W. Riley, 1906.

*To Serve Until June 30, 1930.*

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916.

Constitution and By-Laws  
of the  
Association of Graduates  
United States Military Academy

## 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 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, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer.

*Board of Trustees.*

Par. 2.—There shall be a Board of Trustees of thirty members appointed by the President, who shall also appoint the Chairman of the Board. Eight members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Trustees. Members of this Board at meetings regularly called may vote by proxy upon questions definitely stated in the notice of the meeting.

Such notice shall be in writing and shall be mailed from the office of the President of the Association, or Chairman of the Board, at least one month in advance of the meeting.

*Selection of Officers.*

Par. 3.—The President and Vice-Presidents 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. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President (by date of graduation) present, and if all are absent, upon the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary and the Treasurer, and the Assistant Secretary and Assistant 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 Board of Trustees.

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 the 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 Board of Trustees may be possible from time to time.

## ARTICLE VII.

### *New Memorial Hall Fund.*

Par. 1.—There is hereby established a "New Memorial Hall Fund," which shall be vested in five Trustees consisting of the President and Treasurer of the 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 shall be for one, three, and five years, respectively.

Par. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Trustees to invest the Fund and the income thereof in sound securities, and to retain possession of such funds and securities until appropriated by this Association for the purpose of carrying out the objects thereof as above stated.

Par. 3.—This fund will consist of such gifts and bequests as may be made to it from time to time, and shall be used exclusively, when and as may be determined by this Association, for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a building at West Point to be dedicated in honor of Graduates as may be hereafter designated.

## 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 initiating 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 I, 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 Board of Trustees 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 Board of Trustees 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 Board of Trustees 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.

*Board of Trustees.*

6. The President shall appoint thirty Trustees who, together with the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Association. The thirty members so appointed shall hold office for three years, provided, however, that the Trustees to be appointed as of July 1, 1929, shall be divided into three classes of which the first class consisting of ten members shall be appointed for one year; the second class consisting of ten members shall be appointed for two years; and the third class consisting of ten members shall be appointed for three years. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to make all needful preparations and arrangements of meetings of the Association; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may properly devolve upon it. At each annual meeting of the Association the Board of Trustees shall nominate candidates for President and Vice-Presidents 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 Board of Trustees, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

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*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.

## Program for Graduation Week, 1929

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

### SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

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.
West Point Players.....	8:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures.....	8:30 p. m.

### MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Fourth Class Gymnasium Exercises.....	10:00 a. m.
Formal Guard Mount.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade.....	5:30 p. m.
West Point Players.....	8:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, Hotel Thayer.....	9:00 p. m.

### TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Athletic Review.....	11:00 a. m.
Graduation Ride.....	3:00 p. m.
Formal Guard Mount.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars.....	5:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 2nd Class.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Frolic.....	8:30 p. m.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Dedication of Memorial Windows and Informal Organ Recital .....	10:00 a. m.
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.	
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.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Graduation Exercises.....	10:00 a. m.
Formation of Corps on parade, immediately after Graduation Exercises for Publication of Orders Announcing Appoint- ment of Cadet Officers.	
Band Concert.....	8:15 p. m.

## Program of Alumni Exercises

### THAYER MONUMENT.

*June Twelfth, Nineteen Twenty-nine*

1. "Alma Mater" by the Choir.
2. Roll Call of Graduates Who Died During the Year.
3. Laying the Wreath.
4. Prayer by the Chaplain.
5. "The Corps" by the Choir.

## Giving to Our Alma Mater

by

BRIGADIER GENERAL AVERY D. ANDREWS, '86

*President of the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.*

IT IS COMMONLY assumed that all the requirements of the Military Academy are provided by a solicitous and generous Government. It is true that the Government has appropriated liberally to maintain and recently to greatly enlarge the Academy, although the total appropriations for the permanent plant, consisting of land and buildings, amounts to less than the cost of a single modern battleship. But it is also true that her graduates and friends have given generously to supplement the regular appropriations, and that this desire and ability to give to our Alma Mater has shown a marked increase in recent years.

The most notable gift ever made to the Academy was that of General George W. Cullum, who, in 1892, bequeathed \$250,000 to the United States to construct the present Memorial Hall. General Cullum also gave three Trust Funds aggregating \$50,000. One of these, for \$20,000, was given to five Trustees, consisting of the Superintendent and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Engineering, of Mathematics, and of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology the income of which is to be used by them for the purchase of statues, busts, mural tablets and portraits of distinguished officers and graduates.

Another fund of \$20,000 was left to the same Trustees, the income of which is to be used for the publication, in 1900, and decennially thereafter, of further volumes of "General Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York." Under this trust, the Trustees are now preparing to publish further volumes in 1930. These records prove, if any proof were needed, the splendid efficiency of the Military Academy and the soundness of its methods, principles and traditions. It is interesting to note that General Cullum further provided that in case his wishes could not be carried out with respect to the foregoing gifts by reason of the invalidity of the trusts or for any other reason, then these bequests were to be given to the Association of Graduates for similar purposes.

A third Fund of \$10,000 was given to the Association of Graduates, the income of which was to be used for current expenses, a fund which has been of great assistance to the Association in recent years.

But there have been many other notable gifts, and of these the group of gifts presented by the Army Athletic Association is of outstanding importance, consisting of the picturesque Michie Stadium with a permanent seating capacity of 16,000, and erected at a cost of \$300,000; the new Polo Field, costing \$125,000; the athletic warehouse, \$30,000; and 19 tennis courts. Surely every member of the Army Athletic Association must be proud of the splendid work which it has done, not only in the development of athletics but in the presentation of these magnificent gifts to the Military Academy.

Of all the gifts to West Point, perhaps those to the Cadet Chapel are the best known and appreciated. Conspicuous among these gifts are the superb Battle Window in the Chancel, and the World War Window at the opposite end of the Chapel, both the gifts of the Association of Graduates. The Class of 1860, 1862, and every Class from 1865 to 1929 inclusive has erected its own Memorial Window; in addition to which the Classes of 1903, 1906, 1908 and 1926 to 1929 inclusive, have each presented a window dedicated to its corresponding Class of the previous century, a total of 75 Class windows.

The fine organ in the Cadet Chapel has been chosen by many as an appropriate subject of gifts and memorials. More than 30 important additions have been made to the organ, varying from single stops or groups of stops to the Harmonic Division given by the Association of Graduates. This Division includes about 60 separate ranks of pipes devoted to harmonic corroboration, and surpasses any similar division in any other organ in the world. There are now only a few more stops which are possible as gifts; but there are two major additions which are highly desirable. One of these is a 64 foot Ophicleide Gravissima, costing about \$6,000, and a new Console costing about \$10,000, large enough to accommodate all of the 600 registers necessary to properly control the 11,400 pipes which compose the organ. The latest gift is a set of appropriate organ screens to cover the new construction work on the east side of the Chancel, the gift of the Women of the Army. When the Cadet Chapel organ is thus completed, it will undoubtedly be the finest, the most effective, and the most artistic organ in the world.

Many gifts have been made to and are now in the Library, while others, for want of suitable space, are temporarily stored elsewhere. Notable among the Library treasures are the portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, several portraits of professors by Thomas Sully, the recent gift of a group of paintings showing the construction of the Panama Canal, by Jonas Lie, a portrait of Pershing by Kossak, 600 books from the library of Colonel Thayer, and a large number of other portraits, books and souvenirs.

A complete list of all gifts to West Point would make an impressive total, but would be far beyond the limits and purposes of this article. No mention has been made of the Battle Monument, or those of Thayer, Dade, Washington, Sedgwick, Kosciusko, L'Ecole Polytechnique, the new Reredos in the Cadet Chapel, nor of the many portraits and mural tablets in Memorial Hall, nor of a great number and variety of the gifts in the Ordnance Museum, Class Trees, and several gifts of money, the income of which is to be used for special purposes.

It should be remembered that most of these gifts were made when the Corps of Cadets and the Army were only about one-fourth their present size, the number of graduates attaining success in civil life far less than at present, and the resources of the country and of its graduates only a fraction of the resources of today. Under these conditions, it is reasonable to expect that gifts and bequests to West Point will in the future far exceed those of the past in number and amount. A striking evidence of this tendency is the prompt and generous response which was made to the recent movement to establish an Endowment Fund for the Association of Graduates. Affection for and loyalty to our Alma Mater, pride of association with the historic traditions of West Point and with her distinguished graduates, together with a growing appreciation of great benefits received for which no adequate return has been or can ever be made, all combine, as years pass, to strengthen the natural desire to give in a way which will perpetuate the work and traditions of West Point for future generations. No one has expressed the sentiment associated with such gifts more happily than Calvin Coolidge who recently said:

*"To place your name, by gift or bequest, in the keeping of an active University is to be sure that the name and the project with which it is associated will continue down the centuries to quicken the minds and hearts of youth, and thus make a permanent contribution to the welfare of humanity."*

The one great need of West Point today is a new Memorial Hall. It is urgently needed as a place where important functions, such as the graduation exercises in inclement weather, the graduation ball, and other large meetings and social affairs can be held without disturbing buildings dedicated to other purposes, and which for various reasons are both too small and inappropriate. But it is even more urgently required as a permanent home for present and future gifts and memorials for which no place now exists. The present Memorial Hall is overcrowded, but now contains portraits for which only temporary space has been assigned. The Library is also overcrowded, and the recent group of paintings showing the construction of the Panama Canal by Goethals has been stored in one of the upper rooms of the new Mess Hall. There is no available space for memorials of the World War, the collection of which should now be well under way.

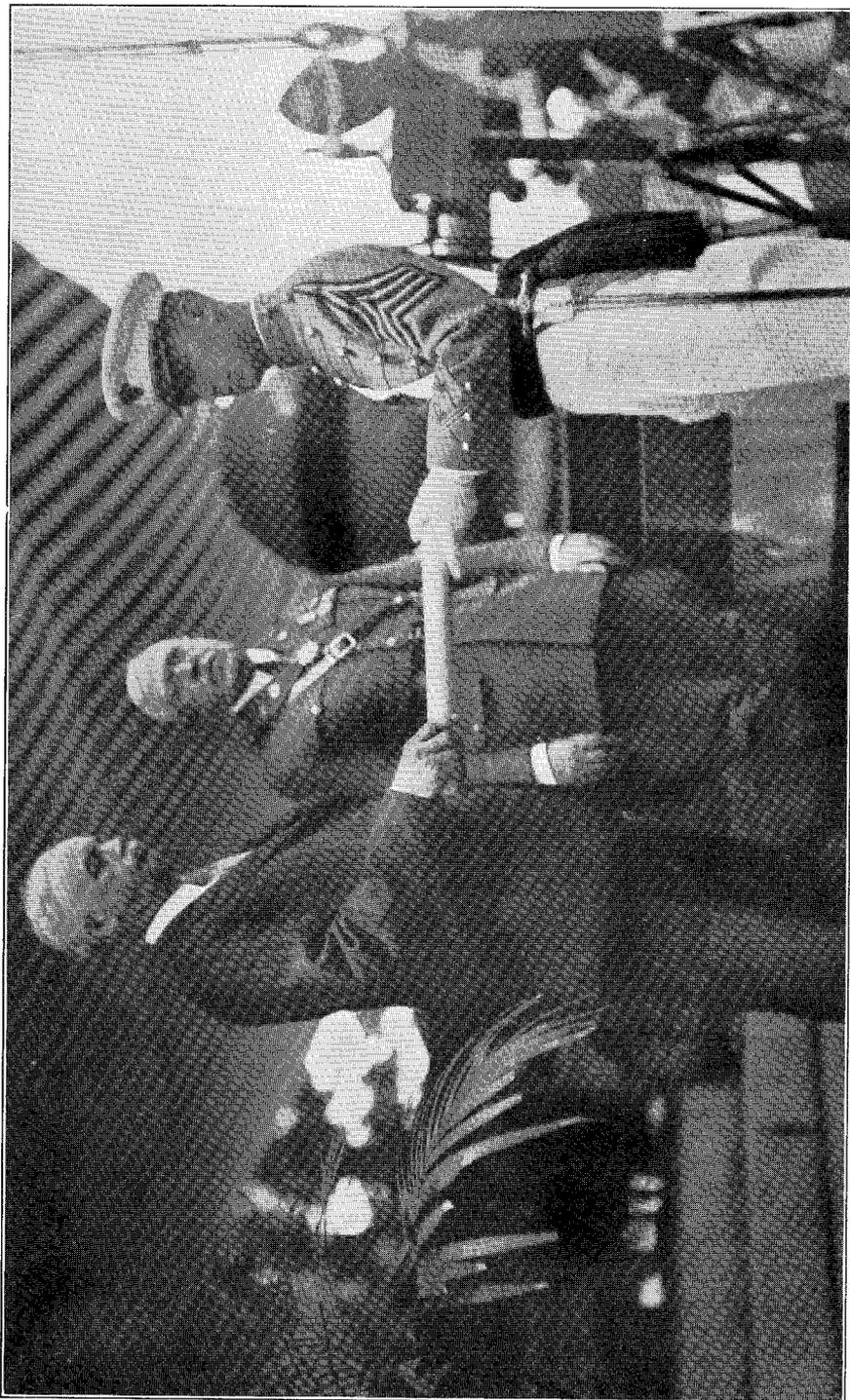
Briefly, a serious situation exists which should be promptly met, unless the flow of gifts and memorials is to be suspended for want of space to adequately receive and care for them.

The Association of Graduates has for some time been keenly alive to this situation, and has appointed a Committee to take such steps as may be possible to secure the necessary building. The Superintendent has officially urged an appropriation for its construction, and at the last meeting of the Association of Graduates the Constitution was amended to create a "New Memorial Hall Fund" and to provide for the appointment of five Trustees to receive, invest and hold gifts and bequests for a new Memorial Hall. By this means it is hoped that the necessary funds for the purpose can be accumulated. Gifts and bequests, large or small, will be carefully invested by the Trustees, and both principal and income held in trust until used by the Association for the construction, equipment and furnishing of a suitable building.

Every dollar contributed to the Fund will serve, for all time to come, to honor the memories of graduates who have served their country in the World War and in such other fields of action as may be determined by the Association, provide the Academy with facilities which it sorely needs, care for many treasures for which no space now exists, permit the continued flow of gifts, and finally will serve to record and maintain for future generations the splendid traditions of West Point of which we are all so justly proud.

AVERY D. ANDREWS.

*New York, July, 1929.*



PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS BY THE LATE SECRETARY OF WAR, HON. JAMES W. GOOD, GRADUATION, 1929

## Address

*of the late*

*Honorable James W. Good, Secretary of War, to the  
Graduating Class of the United States Military  
Academy at West Point, New York*

*of*

JUNE 13, 1929.

**I**N a dramatic scene in Shakespeare's *Henry the Eighth*, the great Cardinal Woolsey, Lord Chancellor of England, is informed that his personal ambition has been his ruin, that the King has discovered his chicanery, and has divested him of all honors, ordered him to return the Great Seal, and to forfeit all his goods, lands and chattels.

"I once trod the ways of glory—now mark my fall and that that ruined me." says the discredited Cardinal to his servant, Cromwell, as he warns the latter to avoid the pitfalls of selfish ambition that brought him to disaster.

Purged of his pride and worldly aspirations, the fallen statesman exhorts his servant to unselfish service in the following words:

*"I charge thee, fling away ambition:  
By that sin fell the angels;*

\* \* \* \*

*Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;  
Corruption wins not more than honesty.  
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,  
To silence envious tongues; be just and fear not;  
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy Country's,  
Thy God's and truth's."*

With these words does the immortal Shakespeare entreat the seeking of honor through sacrifice, the winning of plaudits by service, and the consecration of life to all that redounds to the welfare of country and mankind. This is a high conception of service—a conception that every man should cherish who marches forth from these stately halls to enter upon a career that demands the most exalted allegiance to Duty—Honor—Country, a career in which men become great by the might of a great love of service.

You are entering a profession that can rightly claim superiority in the matter of honor, and though other professions may resent this claim, they cannot venture to assume it for themselves. This title to honor has been gratuitously conferred on the profession of arms since man began to recognize the nobility of courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to ideals. Until mankind changes its estimate of moral values and pays the same tribute to selfishness that it does to generosity your calling will continue to be held the most honorable of all professions, and no amount of philosophizing or political economizing will ever deprive it of this distinction.

When you decided to follow the soldier's profession, you sought admission to the soldier's university. You came to study in one of the world's most beautiful places, whose very surroundings and traditions are enough to inspire the least emotional. Even the casual tourist cannot visit this picturesque site on the wooded banks of the Hudson without being uplifted by these historical associations, this atmosphere of devotion to high purpose, the traditions that invest old West Point with the storied glamor of a glorious past.

You will recall yourselves as you came here from the ranks of the Regular Army, from the farm and the city. Four years here have wrought many changes. You are larger physically and mentally than when you came. You are finer, stronger, better balanced in the relation of intellect to heart, and will to conscience; you aspire to greater things and you have acquired greater power to achieve them. The splendid democracy of your life here has broken down false standards among you and swept away narrowness and prejudices that may have been yours when you arrived. You have been taught to cherish truth and to stand for what is right.

Your student days at the Academy are at an end but your education is not complete. "Instruction ends in the school-room but education ends only with life." You have but acquired the tools with which to meet the obligations you have incurred to the nation. You have been given the mental training which foretells accomplishments, the sense of duty that impels you to service, and the strength of character that, above all else, makes you valuable to your country.

You have been prepared to meet the widest concept of service both in peace and war.

There was a period in our history when the life of the Regular Army officer was spent within the narrow compass of army associations and his activities confined to the performance of military duties. That period passed twenty years ago. Our times make many varied demands upon the officer of the regular establishment. Never before has this nation been in greater need of men so tempered by education and training that they are quickly adaptable to changing conditions, whose minds are trained to adopt and adapt new ideas and equipped to find correct and prompt solutions for new and unforeseen problems.

The Government has a right to feel that the Army officer makes a tactful and capable agent and is coming to use him more and more as its representative at home and abroad. He is entrusted with missions that touch every phase of national life and is sent to all parts of the world to further the interests of the Government. He most likely goes alone, without troops, and accomplishes his purpose, not through the sword, but by the judicious use of intellect and a broad understanding of human affairs. He may be a Leonard Wood in the Philippines, a Pershing in South America, or a McCoy in Nicaragua.

In the performance of his varied tasks it is imperative that he establish bonds of common purpose with his fellow men in civil life, remembering that "when we assume the soldier we do not lay aside the citizen." His first consideration must always be the national defense but that does not preclude a rational participation in the life of the community and a sincere interest in its problems and projects.

Thus the life you have chosen is rich in opportunities. To you the days will not be empty but brimming over with a manifold wealth of experience. Your training and calling do not narrow, but rather they broaden your opportunities of service as a useful citizen of the Republic. One of your greatest opportunities for service will be the voluntary observance of the laws of the State in which you live and of the Nation whose laws you will take oath to obey.

Laws and rules of conduct are devised to assure a peaceful and orderly existence of individuals and states. Let us always remember that no war ever will be waged without the violation of some law. No blood will ever be shed on any battlefield if statutes and treaties are faithfully kept. The habit of observance of domestic law will breed respect for international obligations. Yours is a profession which upholds and restores peace. Therefore, no greater opportunity for service lies before you than the voluntary observance of the law. Yours is the obligation and the opportunity to become leaders in high thinking and right living in the communities where you will be stationed. The President, your Commander-in-Chief, has indicated that he expects you not only to do your duty as Officers of the Army, but also to perform faithfully the no less important duties of citizenship. Even two hundred years ago Frederick the Great charged officers with similar responsibilities when he said, "I expect above all that an officer shall be an honest man and a good citizen of the State; without these qualities all his skill in war will be harmful rather than profitable."

To take advantage of all opportunities to use your training and talents in the public service is your bounden duty. Seek out these opportunities and approach your problems high mindedly, without selfish consideration of your personal ends. Strive always for leadership; not a leadership actuated by sordid ambition for personal advancement,

but a leadership that will give you the greatest opportunity for a real service.

*“Not in hewn stones,  
Nor well-fashioned beams,  
Not in the noblest of the builder’s dreams;  
But in courageous men of purpose great,  
There is the fortress, there is the living state.”*

You may entertain the notion that great opportunities for public service are only open to the generals and colonels and you may think that I have lost sight of the fact that tomorrow you will be putting your foot on the bottom rung of the ladder that leads as far as you will climb it. Let me remind you that in human service there is no low nor high degree. The unselfish service to the public welfare of the second lieutenant is as sublime in motive and generosity as the service of the major general. “To be great within his own authority and to prepare for being great in a higher area should be the true aim of loyalty.” Some of the purest sacrifices to service have been laid on the altar of the common weal by lieutenants in our Army.

One of the many was Zebulon Pike, who was a lieutenant but 27 years old when he began his great expedition. For nine months this young officer and his faithful band of twenty enlisted men made their way through unknown wastes, continually exposed to hardships and peril, depending for provisions on the precarious fortunes of the chase, enduring the most savage cold and cheerfully submitting to the most exacting and harassing toils. They went for days without food and slept without cover on the bare earth, or the snow, during the frightful rigors of a northern winter. We see this young lieutenant, without violence or fraud inducing Indian tribes to submit to the Government of the United States, putting an end to the savage warfare which for years had been carried on with the utmost rancor and cruelty between the Sioux and the Chippewas. He also everywhere enforced the laws of the United States against supplying the savages with intoxicating liquors. The government never had a more discreet and patriotic representative. He had no idol but his country’s good and patriotic duty was the shining star that guided his career. His service to the nation was great in peace and war and he died in battle at Toronto with the captured flag of the enemy for his death pillow. His note-book, sodden with his blood, contained his inheritance to his young son. It was not wealth nor title to vast estate but the two precious rules for guidance: “First, preserve your honor from blemish; second, be ready at all times to die for your country.”

The self-sacrifice and devoted love of country of Pike are rivaled by that of Walter Reed, who made his own opportunities to achieve in time

of peace victories in behalf of humanity that are as great and far-reaching in their effect on man's happiness as any won on the battle-field. Like Pike he did not make personal success his one object in life to which all other aims were subordinated, but his constant and unselfish devotion was to the need of others, and the great lesson of his life is that the secret of usefulness and happiness lies rather in giving what we can *to* life, than in getting what we can *from* it. It was his persistent adherence to this principle of conduct and endeavor that raised him morally so high above his fellows. His idealism is beautifully expressed in a passage from a letter to his wife, written after his great discovery, in which he said: "The prayer that has been mine for twenty years, that I might be permitted in some way or at some time, to do something to alleviate human suffering has been granted."

Pike and Reed were young junior officers when they were devoting all their energies to national service and so was Nathan Hale when he looked his last on the blue sky with eyes alight with patriotic fervor and testified with his life that:

*"Whether on the scaffold high,  
Or in the battle's van,  
The fittest place where man can die  
Is where he dies for man."*

How different is the immortality of Pike and Reed and Hale who lived and died for others to the notoriety achieved by famous men who lived only for self-aggrandizement. Napoleon was undoubtedly more highly endowed with the qualities of intellectual greatness than any of these. Never was such a leader weaponed with powers of command over the rest of men. For a time he worked for the welfare of France but he quickly put self above the public interest. The little while that he strove sincerely to further the interests of his country he rose to supreme heights of personal glory and power but once he put his own claims before the good of humanity he started down the dreadful road to ruin and destruction. Emerson says that: "The Man of Destiny did all that in him lay to live and thrive without moral principle. His was an experiment under the most favorable conditions, to test the power of intellect without conscience. It was the nature of things, the eternal law of man and of the world, which balked and ruined him; and the result, in a million attempts of this kind, will be the same."

I have referred to Napoleon because he is history's outstanding example of the failure of personal ambition but all through history we may find the stories of men who made selfish use of wealth and authority, who rose to great power only to have that power wrested from them by the community or death and then to go down to be buried in outer darkness and oblivion. Those who are still remembered, like Napole-

on, are remembered only as horrible examples of the ultimate fate of selfishness and small-minded, soulless ambition. For a time their fame filled the world, then flickered out like those stars which, brightening for a moment into splendor, die down again to the lowest magnitude, consumed by their own internal fires.

The leaderships that have lived in the heart of humanity and the leaderships that are dear to the American people are those which have been true to ideals and institutions based on conceptions of human welfare, justice and service to others. "No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him He gives him for man-kind."

"If we call the roll of the sons of greatness and influence we shall see that they are also the sons of self-sacrifice."

Our highest are not those who live delicately in ease and comfort with no thought of advancement except the gratification of a personal taste or a selfish ambition. If you are asked who are our most civilized Americans, point to a General Gordon, a Zebulon Pike, a Walter Reed, a Nathan Hale; point to the Christian minister, self-exiled from his intellectual peers to carry light and sweetness into the lives of mission Indians; to the University woman leaving surroundings of culture and refinement to found a guild for the poor; to the city physician risking death to give life and healing to the victims of fever-ridden slums; to the Howard nurse yielding up her life to the yellow fever among the stricken people of the South; to the chivalrous West Pointer slain in an Arizona Canyon while rescuing the captives of an Apache raid. To such as these you may well point with pride. They are the noblest type we have produced and of their fashioning is the art of our century committed.

And so I ask you *not* to be concerned with the welfare of the Army alone. Be solicitous for the national welfare. After all, the object of the Army is to safeguard that welfare in all its aspects and to protect the bigger and broader life of our whole citizenship and maintain the principles upon which our Government was founded. The Army expects you to conform to high standards that it has set before you but do not be content with measuring up to required standards. You have refinement of spirit, breadth of sympathy, physical and moral courage. We are not looking for too much when we expect from you new thoughts and new achievements. The greatest victories are yet to be won. The greatest deeds are yet to be victories but they left some for Washington, Grant and Pershing. They once said that Wood and Reed would get nowhere because they were only "medicos" but their names are inscribed in letters of gold on our national roll of honor.

We know not what the future has in store for us. The winds of destiny may guide us surely into the calm of unbroken peace or swing us into the vortex of troubled waters of unrest. No man can tell

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whether the nation will avail itself of your talents and character in the awful test of war, but whether the years bring peace or conflict, we know that they will bring for our nation and what it stands for, grander triumphs, more splendid victories than have yet been won.

Your plain duty is to face peace as you would face war—giving all that is in you, without stint of measure, to the service of this blessed land that contains the hopes of mankind. This country of ours depends on men like you. “Our hope is in heroic men,—star-led to build the world again.” Your character and your service is more important than mines and railroads and fertile fields. “The history of the nation is the history of the men who compose the nation, and not of their dwelling place.”

Cling to your ideals as you would cling to the flag placed in your keeping. They will carry you farther on the road to happiness and honor than ever would selfishness or expediency. I envy you your youth and enthusiasm, but most of all I envy the opportunity that is yours to spend the coming years in the service of our glorious country. The Army receives you with open arms and beckons you to new fields of endeavor and achievement.

## The Endowment Fund

*T*HE first circular inviting each Class to organize for the purpose of contributing its share towards the Endowment Fund was dated January 1, 1929, and mailed a few weeks later. While the response of the different Classes varies greatly, it is a great pleasure to report that the result as a whole is most gratifying, and more than justifies the decision of the Board of Trustees to organize this work by Classes. On September 10, 1929, the fund, exclusive of bequests by will and life insurance policies, amounted to \$51,090, of which \$38,255 had been paid in cash and the balance of \$12,835 was represented by pledges. Nearly all of the cash has been securely invested by the Trustees, and the Association is now in possession of a small but permanent income therefrom.

When this movement was started it was suggested that the Endowment Fund afforded a desirable means for those who wished to give Memorials to deceased graduates or officers of the Army, and since that time four memorial gifts to the Endowment Fund, aggregating \$4,459.66, have been received.

Class Representatives have been advised by the Treasurer of the amounts contributed by each Class. Sixty-five Classes from 1861 to 1928, both inclusive, have contributed amounts varying from \$10 to \$5,310 per Class. Continued effort will soon raise the total to the desired objective of \$100,000. It is urged that every Class continue its work during the current year and enable the Treasurer to report in June, 1930, that the entire amount has been raised.

Bequests by will are common among the alumni of universities and colleges, and in response to several requests from older members, the following form has been prepared by counsel and should be used for this purpose:

*"I give and bequeath to the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and located at West Point, N. Y., the sum of \$....., to be applied to the uses of the Endowment Fund of said corporation."*

A similar form should be used for the "New Memorial Hall Fund" which was established at the last annual meeting of the Association.

## The Koehler Memorial Tablet

*T*HE Annual Report of 1928 reminded the graduates of the Academy and the Officers of the Army of the death in July, 1927, of Colonel H. J. Koehler and cited his life-long valued service to the Military Academy.

The Executive Committee of the Association early in 1928 obtained approval for the erection of a bronze memorial tablet to Colonel Koehler upon a column in the main entrance hall of the Gymnasium.

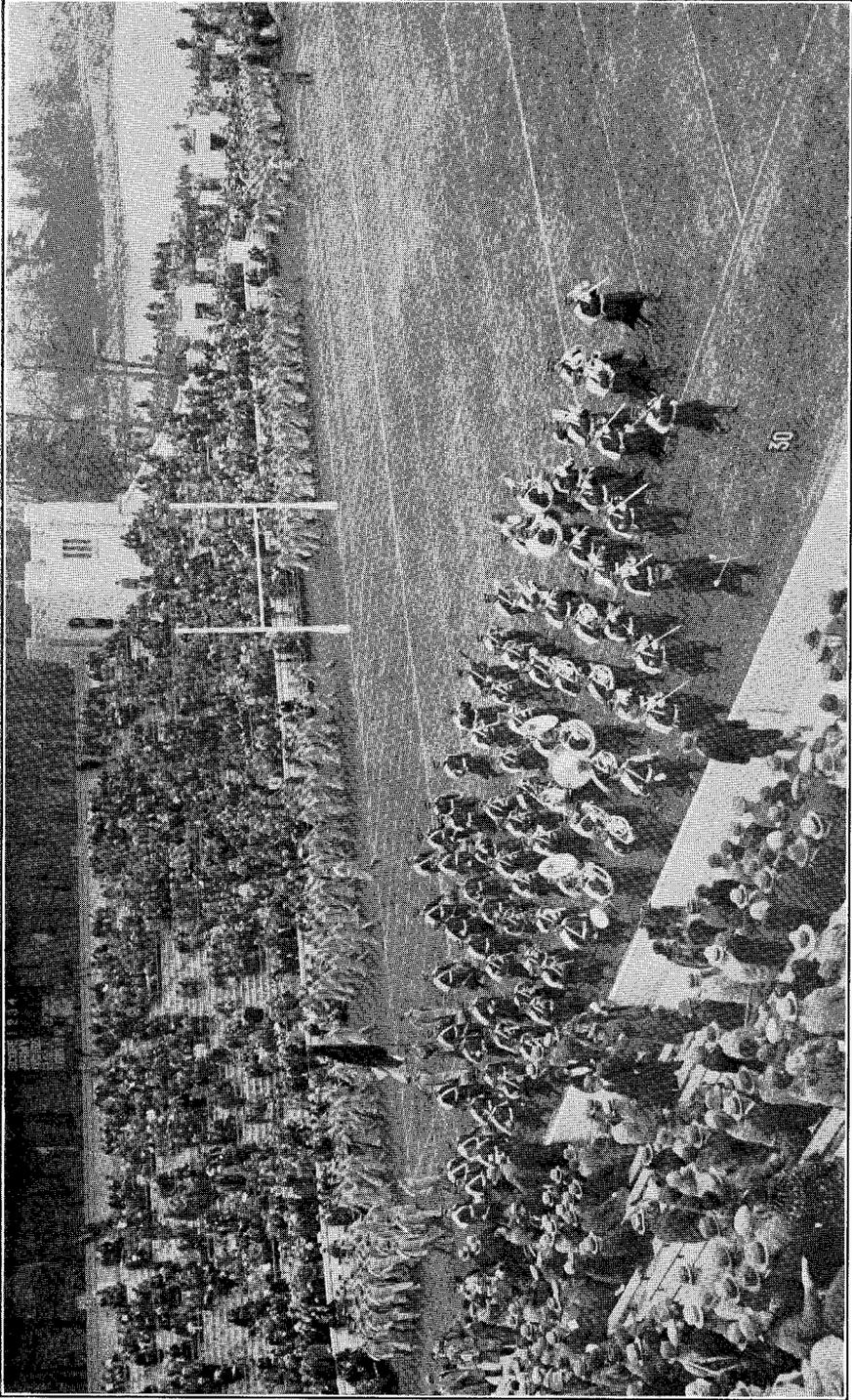
It is intended that this tablet shall be an enduring token of appreciation from those upon whose development as a cadet and soldier Colonel Koehler's influence was impressive and lasting. This group includes the members of the 38 Classes trained by him during his active service.

It is intended also that this tablet shall be a token of appreciation from those who have known and valued Colonel Koehler's influence on physical training in the Army at large.

Your Executive Committee, with a view to having all of his pupils and friends represented in this memorial, invited subscriptions at not more than a dollar from each individual. Many responded and with marked approval. The Class of 1908 promptly subscribed through its treasurer for every one who had ever belonged to the Class. Others, however, have mislaid their notices, so that at this writing we have about one half of the sum desired. We are, therefore, removing the limitation of one dollar on subscriptions and inform you that additional gifts will be accepted until the amount needed has been reached.

Your Executive Committee has under advisement the selection of an artist to design the memorial. Arrangements will be concluded in January, 1930, and the tablet will be in place in the following June.

**Note:** Make checks payable to the Treasurer, Association of Graduates.



ARMY VS. NEBRASKA AT WEST POINT, NOVEMBER 24, 1928. SCORE: ARMY 13, NEBRASKA 3.

## Association Activities

*I*N order to keep the members of the Association of Graduates informed of the current work of the Association, the following brief summary is submitted:

The office of the Association of Graduates was established as a separate and distinct office shortly before "June Week," 1929. Prior to that time its work had been wholly performed by officers on duty at West Point, but who served the Association in addition to their other duties. Colonel Charles P. Echols has been performing his duties as Treasurer of the Association for the past twenty-two years, as well as for six years from 1899 to 1905, in addition to his multitudinous duties as Professor of Mathematics and member of the Academic Board. Lt. Col. Roger G. Alexander has similarly been performing his duties as Secretary since 1920, in addition to his duties as Professor of Drawing and member of the Academic Board. Few appreciate the wearing responsibilities that are constantly carried by the Academic authorities. They are most laborious and exhausting. The work of the Association has grown with the increase in the Academy and its duties have become more voluminous and exacting. The appreciation of the entire Association is due these officers for the able manner in which they have performed their double duties.

Few properly appreciate the laborious and painstaking work done by Colonel Wirt Robinson on the Cullum Biographical Register. No one will know how much his untiring devotion contributed to his untimely death.

Realizing that the burden carried by the above Professors was too great, the present Superintendent, Major General W. R. Smith, established the Association of Graduates in a separate office and secured the detail of an officer on the active list to serve in the capacity of Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, in charge of the Cullum Biographical Register, and in active charge of the Association office.

Immediately upon the termination of June Week activities, the copy for the 1928 Annual was assembled. Due to the press of more important matters, the publication of this report had been delayed one year. This work was turned over to the printer by early July and was distributed as soon as printed.

The Association Office then assisted the Superintendent in locating portraits of certain Civil War Generals. Space had long been reserved for these distinguished graduates, but their portraits had never been obtained. As this work received a great deal of publicity in all parts of the country, letters came in by the hundreds, entailing a great deal

of clerical work. The results were, however, gratifying. The Superintendent would still welcome the donation or loan of an oil painting of any of the following Generals:

Don Carlos Buell, Darius N. Couch, Samuel R. Curtis, John G. Foster, Gordon Granger, Nathaniel Lyon and Frederick Steele.

The contributions to the Endowment Fund, compilation of total contributions by Classes, notification to individuals of contributions due and correspondence with the Class Representatives has involved a great deal of time and labor. Approximately 1,500 letters have been mailed since June calling attention to Annual or Sustaining Membership dues that were due or invited.

The gathering of the material for the 1929 Annual Report was begun in July. Only those who have prepared obituaries realize the amount of effort involved in the preparation of each article. Few volunteer to assist in the preparation of this tribute to our fellow graduates. Too often it is impossible to locate any friend, relative or associate who is willing to assist in their preparation.

Our graduates are above the average in character and accomplishments and all are entitled to this last tribute. In the majority of cases this forms the only permanent record of their lives. Elsewhere in this book is given a list of those deceased graduates whose obituaries have not been obtained. If you are willing to prepare one of these obituaries, please inform the Secretary accordingly. You will be amply rewarded by the gratitude of hundreds of relatives and friends.

There will be more than seventy obituaries in this Report, about double the usual number. In addition to the usual reports and obituaries a number of special articles have been obtained. It is believed that these articles will be of general interest to graduates and ex-cadets.

It is to be noted that the "Roll of Members" did not appear in the 1928 Annual nor does it appear in this number. The "Roll of Members" is being published in a separate book and should be delivered about the same time as this Report. It will appear in somewhat different form than in the past, listing by Class first the members who are officers, active and retired; second, those in civil life; and third, those who are Associate Members. The addresses of the last two groups are given, those of the first group being available in the Army List and Directory.

When Colonel Wirt Robinson retired in 1923, the work connected with the Cullum Biographical Register was turned over to the Secretary of the Association of Graduates. This work involves keeping up to date the personal biography of every graduate and publishing the assembled data in book form every ten years. The 1930 Volume will soon be due. Colonel Robinson stated that it often required *seven* requests before a reply was received, and that in hundreds of cases the individual *never* acknowledged his letters. Cullum's Register is a valuable

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and important contribution to the nation as well as to the Academy. It is a permanent history of West Point and its graduates, its preparation involves a vast amount of care and labor, and is only completed in the face of many discouragements. The help of all graduates is requested by their furnishing data concerning themselves as soon as requested by the Secretary.

The work of preparing the current volume of Cullum Register would be greatly assisted if all graduates would mail the Secretary of the Association of Graduates all newspaper clippings concerning themselves or other graduates. A photo of each graduate is also desired. Those in civil life should keep the Secretary informed of any changes in address. A personal file is maintained for every living graduate.

The Association expects to resume the publication of a "Bulletin" to supplement the Annual Report. The "Bulletin" has not been published for about twenty years. The next number will probably appear in early spring and contain articles and items designed to be of general information to graduates and ex-cadets.

The undersigned wishes to express his appreciation for the great assistance that the President of the Association of Graduates, Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, 1886, has been in the publication of this Report. His suggestions, corrections and contributions have been most valuable. He has taken many hours from his personal time in an effort to make this number of interest to the Association in general.

WM. H. DONALDSON, August, 1917,  
*Asst. Sec'y and Ass't. Treas.*

## Class Representatives

*F*OLLOWING is a tentative list of Class Representatives. This list does not indicate the officers of the various Classes; it simply indicates the graduate in each class who is, at this time, actively co-operating with the Association in its various activities. The Association feels that it is particularly indebted to these fellow graduates for their valued aid and co-operation, and expresses its appreciation accordingly:

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1861	Gen. Adelbert Ames	R. F. D. 1, Lowell, Mass.
1864	Gen. William Ennis	54 May St., Newport, R. I.
1866	Gen. Chas. King	Hotel Carlton, Milwaukee, Wis.
1867	Gen. Edward S. Godfrey	Cookstown, N. Y.
1868	Mr. Frank W. Russell	35 School St., Montpelier, Vt.
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman	1435 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
1870	Mr. Lovell H. Jerome	829 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1871	Col. Henry E. Robinson	28 Charles St., Uniontown, Pa.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie	10 E. 58th St., New York, N. Y.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen	2139 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
1874	Col. Edward E. Har- din	614 B'way, West New Brighton, N. Y.
1875	Wm. N. Dykman, Esq.	177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1876	Mr. Heman Dowd	500 Berkeley Ave., Orange, N. J.
1877	Gen. Wm. C. Brown	875 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
1878	Col. Elijah H. Merrill	10 Hillcrest Court, Berkeley, Calif.
1879	Col. G. J. Fieberger	2318 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1880	Mr. Charles E. Hewitt	50 Church St., New York, N. Y.
1881	Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.	Noroton, Conn.
1882	Gen. Edward Burr	Blount House, Athens Ave., Fayetteville, N. C.
1883	Col. Matthew F. Steele	P. O. Box No. 13, Fargo, N. D.
1884	Gen. John B. Bellinger	Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.
1885	Gen. Robert L. Bullard	25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
1886	Gen. Avery D. Andrews	65 Broadway, New York City.
1887	Gen. Ernest Hinds	1400 Grayson St., San Antonio, Texas.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey	218 Prospect St., Friendship Hgts., Chevy Chase, Md.
1889	Col. Alexander R. Piper	385 Flatbush Ave. Ext., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. Milton F. Davis	N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.
1891	Gen. Palmer E. Pierce	26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1892	Gen. Wm. R. Smith	West Point, N. Y.
1893	Col. John R. Rice	5520 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1894	Col. George Vidmer	39 Whitehall St., New York, N. Y.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
1896	Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman	1630 Underwood St., Washington, D. C.
1897	Col. Edgar T. Conley	War Dept., Washington, D. C.
1898	Col. David L. Stone	Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C.
1899	Col. Robert C. Foy	War Dept., Washington, D. C.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood	Care Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
1901	Maj. Wm. R. Bettison	Wayne Ave. & Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Lt. Col. W. K. Wilson	West Point, N. Y.
1903	Lt. Col. Harry S. Grier	Army War College, Washington, D. C.
1904	Lt. Col. Chauncey L. Fenton	West Point, N. Y.
1905	Lt. Col. Norman F. Ramsey	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1906	Col. J. W. Riley	49 Wall St., New York City.
1907	Lt. Col. R. G. Alexander	West Point, N. Y.
1908	Maj. Thos. J. Smith	Room 3250, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.
1909	Maj. Stuart C. Godfrey	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
1910	Maj. Ernest J. Dawley	Office Chief of Artillery, Washington, D. C.
1911	Maj. Robert L. Gray	83 33rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1912	Maj. John H. Hinemon	Office, Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.
1913	Maj. C. H. Danielson	Care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.
1914	Mr. Geo. Fenn Lewis	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Maj. Herman Beukema	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Maj. R. P. Kuhn	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1917	Capt. Basil H. Perry	West Point, N. Y.
Aug., '17	Capt. Wm. H. Donaldson	West Point, N. Y.

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CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
June, '18	Mr. Meyer L. Casman	1204 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov., '18	Lt. Edward L. Peckham	West Point, N. Y.
1919	Lt. Alfred M. Greunther	West Point, N. Y.
1920	Lt. Donald J. Leehey	West Point, N. Y.
1922	Lt. Charles J. Barrett, Jr.	West Point, N. Y.
1923	Lt. William J. Morton, Jr.	West Point, N. Y.
1924	Mr. Dennis J. Mulligan	Chem. National Bank, New York, N. Y.
1925	Lt. Charles H. Barth	West Point, N. Y.
1926	Lt. Wm. W. Baker, Jr.	Ft. Humphreys, Va.
1927	Lt. George T. Derby	Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
1928	Lt. Luke W. Finlay	911 McCall Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

## Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH
Eben Eveleth Winslow.....	1889.....	June 28, 1928
Charles Clarendon Ballou.....	1886.....	July 23, 1928
Charles Lewis Potter.....	1886.....	Aug. 6, 1928
Joseph Lippincott Knowlton.....	1895.....	Aug. 14, 1928
Robert Douglas Walsh.....	1883.....	Aug. 15, 1928
Henry Merritt Andrews.....	1874.....	Aug. 18, 1928
John Henry Hoffecker Hall.....	1920.....	Sept. 5, 1928
Herman Hall.....	1887.....	Sept. 6, 1928
George Andrews.....	1876.....	Sept. 10, 1928
John Jacob Williams.....	1924.....	Sept. 11, 1928
George Pierce Howell.....	1893.....	Sept. 15, 1928
Harrison Gail Otis.....	1874.....	Sept. 19, 1928
Frederick George Lawton.....	1894.....	Sept. 19, 1928
Nathaniel Johnson Whitehead.....	1879.....	Sept. 21, 1928
Frederic Vaughan Abbot.....	1879.....	Sept. 26, 1928
William Herbert Bixby.....	1873.....	Sept. 29, 1928
Loyd Stone McCormick.....	1876.....	Oct. 14, 1928
Armand Isidore Lasseigne.....	1886.....	Nov. 3, 1928
John Donald Burnett.....	1904.....	Nov. 12, 1928
John Campbell McArthur.....	1894.....	Nov. 20, 1928
Paul Alpheus Noel (Nov. 1, 1918)	1919.....	Nov. 21, 1928
Francis Worthington Mansfield.....	1871.....	Nov. 23, 1928
John McClellan.....	1867.....	Nov. 24, 1928
Lee William Gilford.....	1924.....	Dec. 7, 1928
Henry Meredith Nelly.....	1902.....	Dec. 14, 1928
Willoughby Walke.....	1883.....	Dec. 16, 1928
Ellery Willis Niles.....	1905.....	Dec. 16, 1928
Jesus Airan.....	1925.....	Dec. 16, 1928
Orlando Augustus Greening.....	1922.....	Dec. 23, 1928
Oscar Fitzalad Long.....	1876.....	Dec. 23, 1928
Lutz Wahl.....	1891.....	Dec. 30, 1928
Wirt Robinson.....	1887.....	Jan. 19, 1929
Henry Lowe Newbold.....	1898.....	Feb. 26, 1929
Henry Nixon Moss.....	1867.....	March 9, 1929
Joseph T. Crabbs.....	1891.....	March 11, 1929

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH
William Nicholas Hensley, Jr.....	1905.....	March 21, 1929
John Irvin Gregg, Jr.....	1920.....	March 27, 1929
Saverio Hardy Savini.....	1923.....	April 17, 1929
Charles Rutherford Noyes.....	1879.....	April 21, 1929
John Craig Banta.....	1928.....	May 1, 1929
Charles Austin Meny.....	1926.....	May 8, 1929
Alfred Milton Hunter.....	1887.....	May 12, 1929
Wilds Preston Richardson.....	1884.....	May 20, 1929
Edward Percival Lawton.....	1885.....	May 21, 1929
Harry A. Smith.....	1891.....	May 26, 1929
William Thomas Johnston.....	1891.....	June 7, 1929

## Visiting Alumni Officially Registered at West Point, June, 1929

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
Charles King.....	1866	Walter A. Bethel.....	1889
Edward S. Godfrey.....	1867	Edwin V. Bookmiller.....	1889
Frank W. Russell.....	1868	Samuel Burkhardt.....	1889
Samuel E. Tillman.....	1869	Archibald Campbell.....	1889
Samuel W. Fountain.....	1870	William S. Graves.....	1889
Lovell H. Jerome.....	1870	Chester Harding.....	1889
Thomas S. Mumford.....	1871	John H. Hearing.....	1889
John A. Lundeen.....	1873	Walter Kerr.....	1889
George H. Paddock.....	1873	George T. Langhorne.....	1889
Hugh T. Reed.....	1873	Harry R. Lee.....	1889
Edward E. Hardin.....	1874	Joseph D. Leitch.....	1889
William N. Dykman.....	1875	Edward F. McGlachlan, Jr.....	1889
James Parker.....	1875	Alexander R. Piper.....	1889
Alexander Rodgers.....	1875	Charles D. Rhodes.....	1889
Elbert Wheeler.....	1875	James Schemmerhorn.....	1889
Heman Dowd.....	1876	Edward V. Stockham.....	1889
Hugh L. Scott.....	1876	John R. M. Taylor.....	1889
George W. Baxter.....	1877	Horace G. Tennant.....	1889
William C. Brown.....	1877	Frank D. Webster.....	1889
Robert T. Emmet.....	1877	George M. Brown.....	1890
George K. Hunter.....	1877	Milton F. Davis.....	1890
Cunliffe H. Murray.....	1877	George Montgomery.....	1890
Frank deL. Carrington.....	1878	Fred W. Sladen.....	1890
William D. Beach.....	1879	John J. Bradley.....	1891
Guy R. Beardslee.....	1879	Matthias Crowley.....	1891
Alexander Campbell.....	1879	Albert B. Donworth.....	1891
Edward F. Dickinson.....	1879	Hanson E. Ely.....	1891
Gustav J. Fieberger.....	1879	Orlando H. Harriman.....	1891
Frederick S. Foltz.....	1879	Andrew Hero, Jr.....	1891
William W. Gibson.....	1879	William P. Jackson.....	1891
John S. Mallory.....	1879	Melville S. Jarvis.....	1891
Samuel W. Miller.....	1879	Jay J. Morrow.....	1891
Edwin P. Pendleton.....	1879	Truman C. Murphy.....	1891
William H. Rapley.....	1879	Palmer E. Pierce.....	1891
Curtis McD. Townsend.....	1879	Louis C. Scherer.....	1891
Henry C. Hodges, Jr.....	1880	Francis H. Schoeffel.....	1891
George H. Morgan.....	1881	Lewis S. Sorley.....	1891
John B. Abbott.....	1882	Walter M. Whitman.....	1891
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	Samuel B. Arnold.....	1892
Beverly W. Dunn.....	1883	Alexander M. Davis.....	1892
Edwin B. Babbitt.....	1884	J. E. Hoffer.....	1892
John B. Bellinger.....	1884	George W. Kirkpatrick.....	1892
Richard C. Chapin.....	1884	Julian R. Lindsay.....	1892
Edward B. Clark.....	1884	George H. McMaster.....	1892
Hugh J. Gallagher.....	1884	Alva C. Washburne.....	1892
Irving Hale.....	1884	Buell B. Bassette.....	1893
James B. Hughes.....	1884	Arthur M. Edwards.....	1893
Grote Hutcheson.....	1884	Howard L. Laubach.....	1893
Benjamin N. Niven.....	1884	Robert R. Raymond.....	1893
Lewis A. Springer.....	1884	Butler Ames.....	1894
Henry D. Styer.....	1884	William J. Barden.....	1894
Harry Taylor.....	1884	John C. Gilmore, Jr.....	1894
John D. Barrette.....	1885	Samuel Hof.....	1894
John C. W. Brooks.....	1885	John W. Joyes.....	1894
Daniel B. Devore.....	1885	William R. Ladue.....	1894
William A. Holbrook.....	1885	Otho B. Rosenbaum.....	1894
Samuel P. Townsend.....	1885	Frank L. Wells.....	1894
Union S. Ward.....	1885	Nathan K. Averill.....	1895
Avery D. Andrews.....	1886	Robert E. Callan.....	1896
Edward D. McCaskey.....	1886	Frank K. Ferguson.....	1896
Francis H. Beach.....	1887	Russell C. Langdon.....	1896
William Weigel.....	1887	Dennis E. Nolan.....	1896
Andrew X. Schmitt.....	1888	George F. Baltzell.....	1897
Henry D. Alexander.....	1889	Edgar T. Conley.....	1897
Frank H. Beach.....	1889	Thomas R. Cowell.....	1897
Richard V. Beach.....	1889	John H. Hughes.....	1897

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
Rufus E. Longan.....	1897	Kinzie B. Edmunds.....	1904
Seth M. Milliken.....	1897	Edward E. Farnsworth.....	1904
John R. Young.....	1897	Walter S. Fulton.....	1904
Charles S. Beaudry.....	1898	Quincy A. Gilmore.....	1904
Edwin D. Bricker.....	1898	Ralph R. Glass.....	1904
Charles W. Exton.....	1898	Pelham D. Glassford.....	1904
Amos A. Fries.....	1898	Edmund B. Gregory.....	1904
Chauncey B. Humphrey.....	1898	Horatio B. Hackett.....	1904
Ralph E. Ingram.....	1898	Francis W. Honeycutt.....	1904
Alexander E. Williams.....	1898	Robert P. Howell.....	1904
Russell L. Armstrong.....	1899	George P. Hunter.....	1904
Howell L. Begle.....	1899	Christopher Jensvold.....	1904
Charles M. Bundel.....	1899	Donald G. Kimball.....	1904
George W. Bunnell.....	1899	Edward D. LeCompte.....	1904
Fred V. Chamberlain.....	1899	Leslie J. McNair.....	1904
Arthur S. Cowan.....	1899	Donald C. McDonald.....	1904
Stanley D. Embrick.....	1899	Charles A. Meals.....	1904
Robert C. Foy.....	1899	Lucian B. Moody.....	1904
Fred H. Gallup.....	1899	Carroll W. Neal.....	1904
Clyffard Game.....	1899	James J. O'Hara.....	1904
Evan H. Humphrey.....	1899	Richard R. Pickering.....	1904
Irvin L. Hunt.....	1899	Irving J. Phillipson.....	1904
William M. Jordan.....	1899	Frank H. Phipps.....	1904
Frederick B. Kerr.....	1899	John B. Richardson.....	1904
Leon B. Kromer.....	1899	Merrill R. Spalding.....	1904
Edward W. Markham.....	1899	Joseph W. Stillwell.....	1904
William T. Merry.....	1899	Ralph T. Ward.....	1904
Josiah C. Minus.....	1899	Merrill D. Wheeler.....	1904
Frederick W. Oldenburg.....	1899	James B. Woolnough.....	1904
Edmund B. Pennington.....	1899	Phillip H. Worcester.....	1904
Ephraim G. Peyton.....	1899	Thomas W. Hammond.....	1905
James B. Ray.....	1899	Leo A. Dalton.....	1906
Hector A. Robichon.....	1899	William E. Lane.....	1906
Charles A. Romeyn.....	1899	Philip Mathews.....	1906
Herman W. Schull.....	1899	James W. Riley.....	1906
Rowland C. Sheldon.....	1899	Clyde L. Eastman.....	1907
George S. Simonds.....	1899	Donald J. McLachlan.....	1907
Frederick W. Van Duyne.....	1899	Hayden W. Wagner.....	1907
Albert E. Waldron.....	1899	Lester D. Baker.....	1908
Joseph Wohlberg.....	1899	George W. Beavers, Jr.....	1908
Halsey E. Yates.....	1899	Richard T. Coiner.....	1908
Julian A. Benjamin.....	1900	Charles D. Hartman.....	1908
Upton Birnie, Jr.....	1900	Frank N. Besson.....	1909
Edward S. Godfrey.....	1900	Clifford Bleumel.....	1909
Jay P. Hopkins.....	1900	George J. Cochrane.....	1909
Arthur P. S. Hyde.....	1900	Roy H. Coles.....	1909
John A. Berry.....	1901	Eley P. Denson.....	1909
Ernest D. Peek.....	1901	Herman Erlenkotter.....	1909
William Tidball.....	1901	Cleveland C. Gee.....	1909
Louis J. Van Schaick.....	1901	Stuart C. Godfrey.....	1909
Walter O. Boswell.....	1902	Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr.....	1909
David H. Bower.....	1902	Francis C. Harrington.....	1909
John P. Terrell.....	1902	Lindsay C. Herkness.....	1909
George W. Cochet.....	1903	Edwin H. Marks.....	1909
Ellery Farmer.....	1903	W. Frank Mathews.....	1909
Harry S. Grier.....	1903	Hugh H. McGee.....	1909
Stuart A. Howard.....	1903	Charles B. Meyer.....	1909
George A. Lynch.....	1903	Chester P. Mills.....	1909
John C. Montgomery.....	1903	Manton C. Mitchell.....	1909
Allen M. Pope.....	1903	Joseph C. Morrow, Jr.....	1909
Frederic H. Smith.....	1903	Wentworth H. Moss.....	1909
Stephen W. Winfree.....	1903	Henry D. Munnikhuyzen.....	1909
William D. A. Anderson.....	1904	Homer R. Oldfield.....	1909
Roger D. Black.....	1904	James G. Ord.....	1909
Charles S. Blakely.....	1904	Robert B. Parker.....	1909
William Bryden.....	1904	George S. Patton, Jr.....	1909
Arthur D. Budd.....	1904	Joseph Plassmeyer.....	1909
Edwin Butcher.....	1904	Frank L. Purdon.....	1909
Vaughn W. Cooper.....	1904	Caesar R. Roberts.....	1909
Arthur W. Copp.....	1904	William T. Rossell.....	1909
James K. Crain.....	1904	Stanley M. Rumbough.....	1909
Thomas L. Crystal.....	1904	Robert Sears.....	1909
Donald C. Cubbison.....	1904	William H. Simpson.....	1909
Robert M. Danford.....	1904	Carlin C. Stokeley.....	1909
Arthur J. Davis.....	1904	Charles J. Taylor.....	1909
Walter S. Drysdale.....	1904	Herbert L. Taylor.....	1909

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
Arthur R. Underwood.....	1909	Howard D. Johnson.....	1921
Edwin R. Van Deusen.....	1909	Alexander G. Kirby.....	1921
George L. Van Deusen.....	1909	Joseph W. Kullman.....	1921
William F. C. Vogt.....	1909	George W. Lewis.....	1921
Harry G. Weaver.....	1909	Vincent G. McAlevy.....	1921
Martin H. Ray.....	1910	Charles H. Noble.....	1921
Robert L. Gray.....	1911	Richard P. Owenshine.....	1921
Hubert G. Stanton.....	1911	James E. Parker.....	1921
John H. Hinemon, Jr.....	1912	William J. Regan.....	1921
Robert T. Snow.....	1912	George D. Rogers.....	1921
Joseph W. Byron.....	1914	Bernard W. Slifer.....	1921
Sylvester D. Downs, Jr.....	1914	Lewis S. Sorley.....	1921
Thomas G. Lanphier.....	1914	Horace Speed, Jr.....	1921
George F. Lewis.....	1914	Edwin M. Sutherland.....	1921
Vicente Lim.....	1914	Joseph H. Warren.....	1921
Fritz P. Lindh.....	1914	Charles F. Wilson.....	1921
Robert D. McDonald.....	1914	Edward H. Young.....	1921
Paul C. Paschal.....	1914	Arthur A. Klein.....	1922
William O. Ryan.....	1914	William S. Lawton.....	1922
Philip L. Thurber.....	1914	David S. Babcock.....	1923
Eugene Villaret.....	1914	Howard E. C. Breitung.....	1923
Rudolph G. Whittier.....	1914	Herbert Davidson.....	1923
Charles G. Herrick.....	1915	Dennis J. Mulligan.....	1923
Raymond P. Campbell.....	1916	John R. Noyes.....	1923
H. Crampton Jones.....	1916	Howard W. Serig.....	1923
Carleton Coulter, Jr.....	1917	Carl D. Silverthorne.....	1923
William W. Cowgill.....	1917	Louis J. Storek.....	1923
John R. Nygaard.....	1917	Raymond T. Beurket.....	1924
George F. Wooley.....	1917	Robert L. Brookings.....	1924
Robert L. Bacon.....	1918	William A. Bugher.....	1924
Theodore E. Buechler.....	1918	James B. Dickerson.....	1924
William B. Carswell, Jr.....	1918	George A. Duerr.....	1924
William H. Donaldson, Jr.....	1918	Camille H. Duval.....	1924
Charles A. Mahoney.....	1918	George B. Finnegan, Jr.....	1924
Duncan G. McGregor.....	1918	Frederic A. Henney.....	1924
William E. Whittington, Jr.....	1918	Francis A. Kreidel.....	1924
Charles F. Baish.....	1919	Emil Lenzner.....	1924
Carroll Tye.....	1919	Lowell M. Limpus.....	1924
Charles K. Gailey.....	1920	Peyton F. McLamb.....	1924
William V. Hesp.....	1920	Joseph A. Morris.....	1924
John A. McNulty.....	1920	Zachery W. Moores.....	1924
Gerald B. O'Grady.....	1920	David P. Page, Jr.....	1924
Gerald A. O'Rouark.....	1920	Emil Pasolli, Jr.....	1924
Harrison Shaler.....	1920	Robert C. Polsgrove.....	1924
Dallas D. Swan.....	1920	Frederick C. Pyne.....	1924
James V. Walsh.....	1920	Clarence E. Rothgeb.....	1924
Carlisle V. Allen.....	1921	Armand J. Salmon.....	1924
Harry W. Barrick.....	1921	Leslie E. Simon.....	1924
Edward H. Bowes.....	1921	Charles G. Stevenson, Jr.....	1924
James W. Boyd.....	1921	Donald G. Storek.....	1924
George P. Burgess.....	1921	Merton G. Wallington.....	1924
Forrest E. Cookson.....	1921	Herbert S. Waters.....	1924
Warren W. Christian.....	1921	Robert E. Burns.....	1925
Donald M. Davidson.....	1921	Joseph P. Cleland.....	1925
George H. Davis.....	1921	Harry O. Ellinger.....	1925
Lester G. Degnan.....	1921	Edgar W. Garbisch.....	1925
Harold R. Emery.....	1921	Charles W. Scovell, Jr.....	1925
Syrl E. Faine.....	1921	Harold F. Wiley.....	1925
Simon Foss.....	1921	Clifton C. Carter.....	1926
John D. Frederick.....	1921	Rufus L. Land.....	1926
Sydney W. Gould.....	1921	Robert L. Easton.....	1927
John R. Hardin.....	1921	Guy E. Thrams.....	1927
Lawrence V. D. Harris.....	1921	Elmer M. Webb.....	1927
William W. Jervey.....	1921	Frank L. Bock.....	1928
Raymond F. Johnson.....	1921	David A. Watt, Jr.....	1928
Rupert H. Johnson.....	1921		

## Announcement

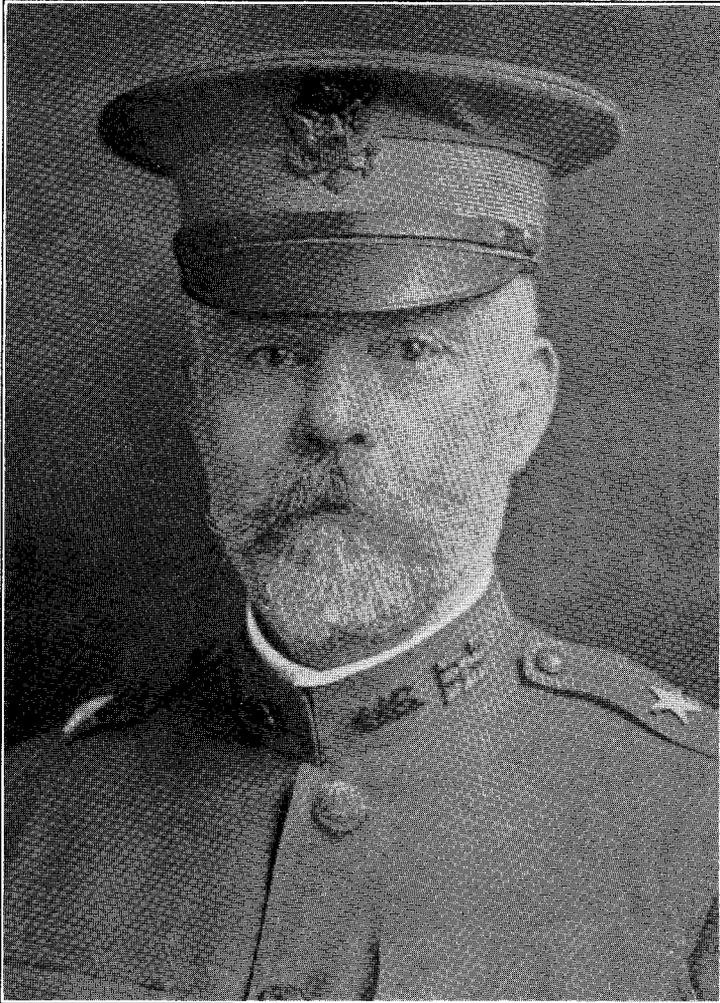
*I*N this volume are published all of the obituaries received up to the time of going to press, for those graduates who have died since the Annual Meeting of 1928, and also for other deceased graduates whose obituaries have never been published. Obituaries received too late for publication will appear 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 as a separate volume.



NECROLOGY



FREDERIC VAUGHAN ABBOT

**FREDERIC VAUGHAN ABBOT**

No. 2760 CLASS OF 1879

*Died September 26, 1928, at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, aged 70 years.*

ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1928, there passed away, at his summer home, Nonquitt, Mass., Colonel Frederic V. Abbot, retired, a distinguished engineer officer of the U. S. Army, and a former Brigadier General, National Army, during the World War.

He was an officer of great ability, and one who reflected glory on his alma mater and his country in all phases of his varied career.

He was the son of Brigadier General Henry L. Abbot and Mary Susan Everett Abbot of Beverly, Mass. General Henry L. Abbot, a most brilliant and distinguished army engineer, died barely eleven months before his son at the remarkable age of 96 years.

General Abbot is survived by his wife, Sara Julie Dehon Abbot, a son, Henry Dehon Abbot, of Boston, Mass., two daughters, Miss Marion Beartice Abbot, and Miss Elinor Russell Abbot, and two sisters, Miss M. S. Abbot and Miss E. E. Abbot.

Funeral services were held in St. John's Memorial Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on September 27, 1928. They were conducted by the family pastor, Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett, rector of All Souls' Memorial Episcopal Church at Washington, D. C. Burial was in Mount Auburn cemetery and the pall bearers were Edwin H. Abbot Jr., John Vaughan, Dr. E. Stanley Abbot, and Colonel Sherwood Cheney, U. S. A., representing the First Corps Area.

General Abbot was born at Cambridge, Mass., on March 4, 1858, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1879 at the head of his class and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He was promoted to first lieutenant on June 17, 1881; captain on July 22, 1888; major on July 5, 1898; lieutenant colonel on September 9, 1908; and colonel on June 24, 1909; all of his service up to his retirement being in the Corp of Engineers. He was appointed a brigadier general, Corps of Engineers, National Army, on August 5, 1917, and served as such throughout and subsequent to the World War. He was placed on the retired list on May 10, 1920, on account of physical disability, after more than 40 years of commissioned service.

After varied and extensive experience on river and harbor improvement and fortification construction in different parts of the country and the Philippines, he was assigned to the fortifications and personnel division of the office of the Chief of Engineers and remained on duty there until 1910, serving during the latter part of the detail as principal assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

In May, 1910, then a colonel, he was assigned to duty at Boston, Mass., and was in charge of the improvement of rivers and harbors in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and in charge of works of defense for Boston Harbor and on Lake Champlain, N. Y.; senior member of the Boston Harbor line Board, and in temporary charge of the Newport, (R. I.) engineer district. From June, 1913, to October, 1917, he was on duty at New York city as division engineer of the northeastern division and in charge of the 3rd New York engineer district and later the 2nd New York district. During this detail he was also assigned as member of the New York harbor line board, the board to revise projects for the land defense of New York city, and as member of the Board of Engineers for rivers and harbors.

On October 13, 1917, he was called to duty in Washington, D. C., as the principal assistant to the Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier general, remaining on this assignment until his retirement. His most important duty as chief of the division of operations, Office, Chief of Engineers, was that of supervising the enlistment, organization, training, equipment and forwarding of over three hundred thousand engineer troops for war service. He also served as commanding officer of Washington Barracks, D. C.; the commandant of the Engineer School, and acted as Chief of Engineers on numerous occasions. As a result of his services during the World War he was awarded the distinguished-service medal, the citation reading as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the organization of engineer troops and the procurement of enlisted men for the service in the war. His zeal was untiring and the success of his efforts marked."

The Army and Navy Journal, in commenting on his passing away, stated: "His death marks the passing of a distinguished and faithful servant of his country and of a genial and kindly gentleman, whose loss will be sincerely mourned by a host of friends in the service and in civilian life."

Regarding his work at Charleston, S. C., the Charleston News and Courier in an editorial stated in part:

"Col. Frederic V. Abbot, corps of engineers, U. S. A., retired, whose death is announced at Nonquitt, Mass., served a twelve-year tour at Charleston, ending in 1897. He never ceased to be a friend to Charleston, in the improvement of the harbor channel of which he played an important part. More than thirty years have passed since Col. Abbot was stationed at Charleston, but his impress was left in the work he directed. Recognition of his ability was reflected in his call to Washington as principal assistant to the Chief of Engineers."

General Abbot's life work was closely interwoven with the South. It was in Charleston, S. C., in 1884, that he met and married Miss Sara Julie Dehon, daughter of Theodore Dehon M. D., and grand daughter of the Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, Theodore Dehon, of distinguished Huguenot ancestry and born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1776. General and Mrs. Abbot resided at Charleston for 12 years and took a lively interest in its affairs. He was greatly beloved by the people of that city and became their "adopted" citizen. The jetty work at Charleston was a staggering task and involved expenditures of over \$3,000,000 (by no means small at that day), not to mention the fortification work at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.

It was in 1895, as a Second Lieutenant, that the writer reported at Charleston, S. C., to the then Captain Abbot for duty on fortification and river and harbor work. The strict but kindly discipline, the careful and interested instruction, and the cordial hospitality which he gave then and always to those who came under his personal or official care, are a continued reminder of his own great capacity for work, and of the great and lasting friendships he formed.

Frederic Vaughan Abbot comes of distinguished forbears. Three of his great-great grandfathers served as officers in the Revolution. His father, General Henry L. Abbot, Class of 1854, and his uncle, Edwin Hale Abbot, were schoolmates at the Boston Latin School with Charles W. Eliot, Phillips Brooks, Henry Lee Higginson, and Robert Treat Paine. For years the brothers lived near each other in Cambridge.

The distinguished career of the elder General Abbot is well known. He served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded at Bull Run. He prepared maps for Grant's campaign before Richmond, and was in charge of artillery in the Wilderness campaign. With Humphrey he surveyed the Mississippi River, and their report was a treatise of immeasurable value and is to this day an engineering classic. He observed the solar eclipse of 1870 in Sicily, he was consulting engineer for the Panama Canal, and for years professor of hydraulic engineering at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

The uncle, Edwin Hale Abbot, died at the age of 93 years—only a few months before the death of his brother. A graduate of Harvard, he taught there for several years and then studied law. He was later sent by financial interests to Wisconsin on legal matters connected with railroad construction, and for years was a power in transportation matters. At one time he was President of the Wisconsin Central and other railroads.

General Abbot was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; of the Association of Graduates, U. S. Military Academy, West Point; of the Society of American Military Engineers; of the Army and Navy Club of New York; of the Army and Navy Club of Washington; of the

American Society of Civil Engineers; and associate member of the U. S. Naval Institute. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

The family residence was at 2319 Tracy Place, Washington, D. C. Among his achievements are the following:

At Charleston, S. C., he completed the jetties, on his own plans, 1884-1897, securing a project depth of 22 feet where the original depth was only 10½ feet.

In 1897-1900 he was in charge of the construction of two large reservoir dams at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, and of the large lock and dam at St. Paul. He designed unusually large Taintor sluice gates, large bear trap gates, and drum weir upper lock gates in these works, and replaced wooden by concrete dams.

Designed and built many modern sea coast concrete batteries, assisted in devising and actually testing a form of parapet which withstood direct fire test from 14-inch gun, and for 10 years he was in charge of the fortification desk in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C. He designed successful apparatus to lift powder and projectiles by electric power—building many by contract and inspecting them personally. He published many articles in annual reports, and in magazines, on the subject of tides, concrete in sea water, grouting in dam foundations, and hydrographic surveys. He gave several lectures before the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C. He made a boundary survey between Maryland and Virginia, from the mouth of the Potomac River to the Atlantic, in 1883-1884. He was Special Inspector of Fortifications, Philippine Islands, in 1907.

During the World War he had command of 36,000 Engineer Troops in and near Washington, D. C., and at the same time served as Principal Assistant to the Chief of Engineers in his office, acting in his place, during the latter's absence in France with the Secretary of War.

He was retired from active service on May 10, 1920, on account of physical disability incurred in line of duty.

After retirement he was Consulting Engineer for State of Massachusetts in a case before U. S. Supreme Court.

General Abbot's life was joyous and courageous, and his family life was happy and ideal. He leaves a blessed memory to his dear ones, and to his devoted friends he remains a continued inspiration to duty, honor and country. As General Adolphus W. Greely wrote in a letter after his death—"He lived a spotless life."

*E. H. S.*

**GEORGE ANDREWS**

No. 2627 CLASS OF 1876

*Died September 10, 1928 at Washington, D. C., aged 78 years.*

**B**RIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE ANDREWS, born August 26, 1850, had the distinction of reaching the position of Adjutant General of the Army, thus surpassing with one exception all the other members of his class, which furnished to the Army a Chief of Staff (Scott), a Chief of Ordnance (Crozier), an Inspector General (Garlington) and five other General Officers Adams, Dodd, Long, Parker and Swift.

He came from a Rhode Island family. His ancestors had fought with distinction in the Revolution; his father, General George L. Andrews, served from April 1861 through the Civil War, being twice brevetted for gallantry in action.

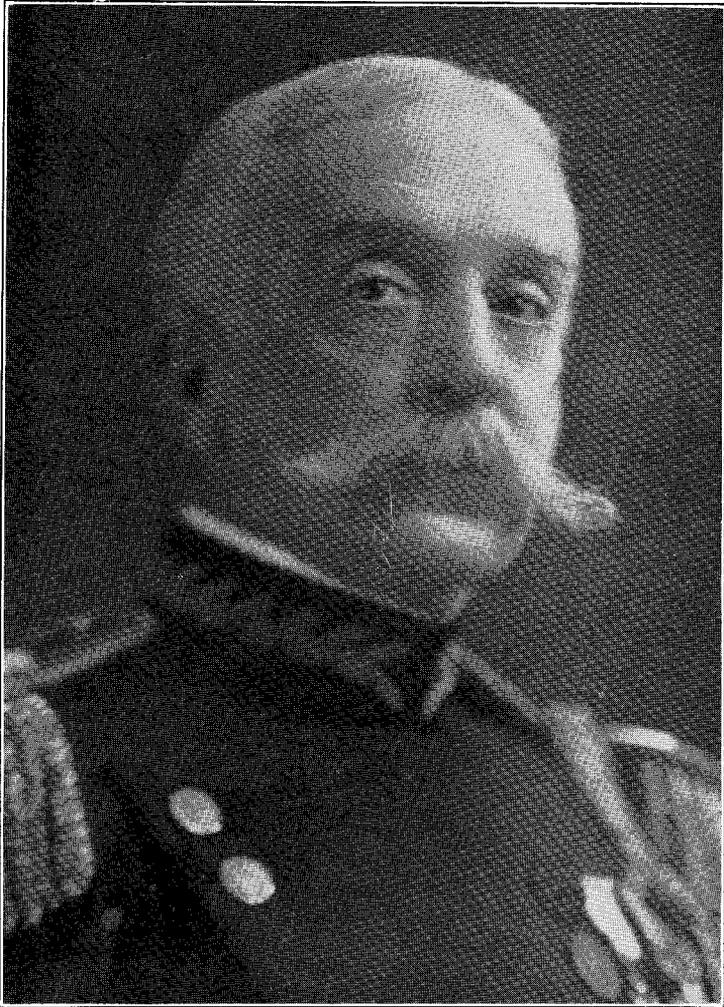
It was to his father's regiment, the 25th Infantry, that George Andrews, when he graduated from West Point, was assigned. He served on frontier duty at Fort Davis, Texas, being in the field against hostile Indians in 1880. Later, in 1880 his regiment was transferred to Fort Randall, Dakota, and afterwards to Fort Snelling, Minnesota and Fort Missoula, Montana.

He was professor of Military Science at Brooks Military Academy 1881-1883.

He served as Regimental Adjutant from 1886 to 1890. As Recorder of the Infantry, Cavalry and Light Artillery Board at Washington, D. C., and at Leavenworth, Kansas, February 1889 to September 1889. He became Captain and was assigned to the 25th Infantry in 1892, and was on duty with the Ohio National Guard from March to August 1896.

In February, 1898, he had the honor of being appointed Assistant Adjutant General. As such he served in 1898 as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri at Omaha, Nebraska, and in the same year, on the outbreak of the Spanish American War, as Adjutant General of the 4th Army Corps at Mobile, Alabama. From there he was transferred to the Department of the East, and in 1899 to the Department of Santiago, Cuba.

In 1900 he was transferred to the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., and in 1902 to the Department of California, San Francisco. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, February 2, 1901, and Colonel, August 7, 1903. On December 3, 1905 he became Military Secretary and Adjutant General of the Philippine Division at Manila. In August, 1908, he was transferred to the Department of Colorado, and in 1909 to the Department of the Lakes at Chicago. December 7 of that year he joined as Adjutant General of the Department of



GEORGE ANDREWS

the East at Governor's Island. In 1912 he was promoted to the Grade of Adjutant General of the Army and ordered to Washington, D. C., where he remained until the date of his retirement, August 26, 1914.

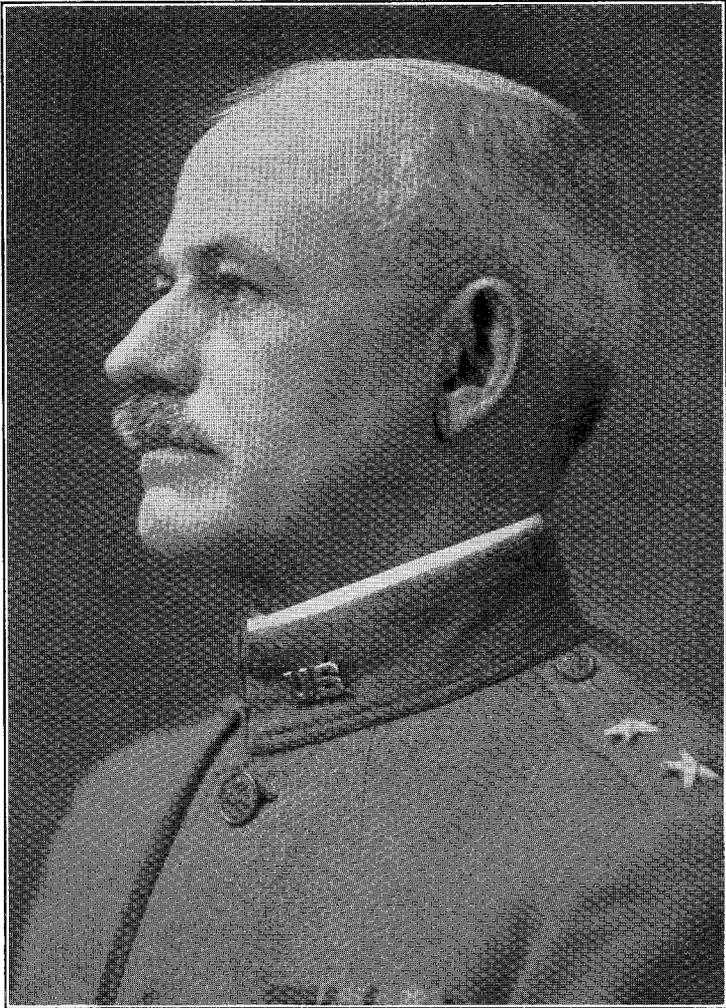
George Andrews, in age, was the senior member of the class of '76. In the somewhat tumultuous history of that class (it lost most of its cadet officers in its last year) he wisely took no leading part. But he was a loyal classmate and was loved by all for his quiet, dependable character.

After graduation and in his career as an officer, it was soon discovered that he possessed qualities which eminently adapted him for staff duty. He was judicious, conscientious, full of tact and had great patience and amiability. He was zealous, painstaking and thorough in his work. He rendered great services to the government. The files of the War Department are full of instances which attest his devotion and the value of his work.

George Andrews married early. His bride, Miss Katherine B. Taintor, was noted for her beauty and charm. She and her two daughters, Mrs. Abram Claude and Miss Katherine T. Andrews survive him.

He was buried, with full military honors, at Arlington, Va.

*J. P.*



CHARLES CLARENDON BALLOU

**CHARLES CLARENDON BALLOU**

No. 3159 CLASS OF 1886

*Died July 23, 1928, at Spokane, Washington, aged 66 years.*

**C**HARLES CLARENDON BALLOU, affectionately known by his classmates as Barnaby Ballou, was born at Orange, Schuyler County, New York, on June 13, 1862, son of William Hosea and Julia Ann Ballou, both descended from old New England families. His father having died when he was a child, he was reared in the home of a maternal uncle and received such education as he could get in a country school, followed by a few months in a high school at Aurora, Illinois, prior to his entering the United States Military Academy in June, 1882.

Graduating in 1886, he served successively as second lieutenant with the 16th Infantry at San Antonio, Texas (1886-88), and Fort Duchesne, Utah (1888-1891); as Professor of Military Science, Tactics, and Civil Engineering at the Florida State Agricultural College, at Lake City, Florida (1891-93); as first lieutenant with the 12th Infantry in charge of Apache prisoners at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama (1893-4), and Fort Sill, Oklahoma (1894-5); at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska (1895-97); at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth (1897-98), this course being interrupted by the war with Spain; as Quartermaster for Illinois State troops at Springfield, Illinois (1898); and as major of 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry (July-October, 1898); as captain with the 12th Infantry in its Philippine campaign of 1899; in charge of the Recruit Battalion at Fort Slocum, New York (1900-1902); with the 12th Infantry at Fort Bliss, Texas (1902-1904); with the 15th Infantry at the Presidio of Monterey, California (1904-1906); with the 12th Infantry at Fort Niagara, New York (1906-1908); as constructing quartermaster at Baltimore, Maryland (1908-1909); in Quartermaster General's Office at Washington (January to June, 1910); as major with 7th Infantry at Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands (1910-1912); and Fort Leavenworth (1912); as major and lieutenant colonel with 24th Infantry at Camp McGrath, Philippine Islands (1912-1915); and Presidio of San Francisco (1915); at Leavenworth Staff School (January to April, 1916); as lieutenant colonel and colonel with 24th Infantry in Mexico (April to August, 1916); at Army War College (1916-17); as colonel and brigadier general in charge of negro officers' training camp at Des Moines, Iowa (1917); as major general in command of the 92nd Division, consisting of negro troops (1917-18); in command of 6th Army Corps for a brief period preceding the armistice, and then assigned to the 86th Division and later to the 19th Division until it was mustered out of the service at Camp Dodge in May, 1919; as colonel on recruiting service in

Chicago (1919-20); in command of Recruit Depot at Fort Logan, Colorado (1920); in command of 21st Infantry at Fort George Wright, Washington (1920-23); on recruiting service at New York City (1923-25) and then at Spokane until his retirement in 1926.

This, in briefest outline, is a sketch of his forty-four years of service in the Army, which was throughout characterized by unwavering devotion to duty, a high sense of honor, fine intelligence, and love of justice and fair dealing. His great native ability was severely handicapped at West Point by his lack of any previous educational advantages, but was later evident in the remarkably fine records he made in the service schools at Leavenworth and in the War College.

In the Philippine campaign of 1899, he was commended for special gallantry at Zapate River, and he was awarded a Silver Star citation for gallantry in action at Angeles. He then had a period of extremely arduous service in keeping his regiment supplied at Angeles over ten miles of almost impassable roads through country held by the insurgents. His health broke down under this strain, and for a time it seemed that he would have to be retired for disability.

In the World War he was given the hard and thankless task of organizing and commanding a division of negro troops, though he advised against the formation of such a division. He undertook this duty with characteristic energy and sympathetic understanding of the interracial problems involved. When General Bullard, in his memoirs of the war, severely criticized the character of the negro troops, General Ballou replied in an able and convincing article in the New York Herald-Tribune, showing that such shortcomings as could properly be charged against the operations of some of the negro units in his division were either of the same sort as some white troops had experienced under similar circumstances, or were due to faulty leadership or orders for which they were not responsible. Effective leadership was more essential with the negro than the white soldier, but with proper leadership he says the negro makes a good soldier. The widely distributed billeting of negro troops in the training area with French families who generally treated them as social equals created a situation that inflamed racial prejudices and prevented the sympathetic cooperation between white and colored officers that was so essential for successful leadership. The resulting disaffection of the white officers was the most serious defect in the organization. With this tremendous handicap, inherent in the situation imposed upon him, it is not surprising that the Commanding General of the Division could not accomplish all he desired, and his sense of justice did not allow him to let the blame for shortcomings rest upon the alleged military unfitness of the colored race, as charged by General Bullard.

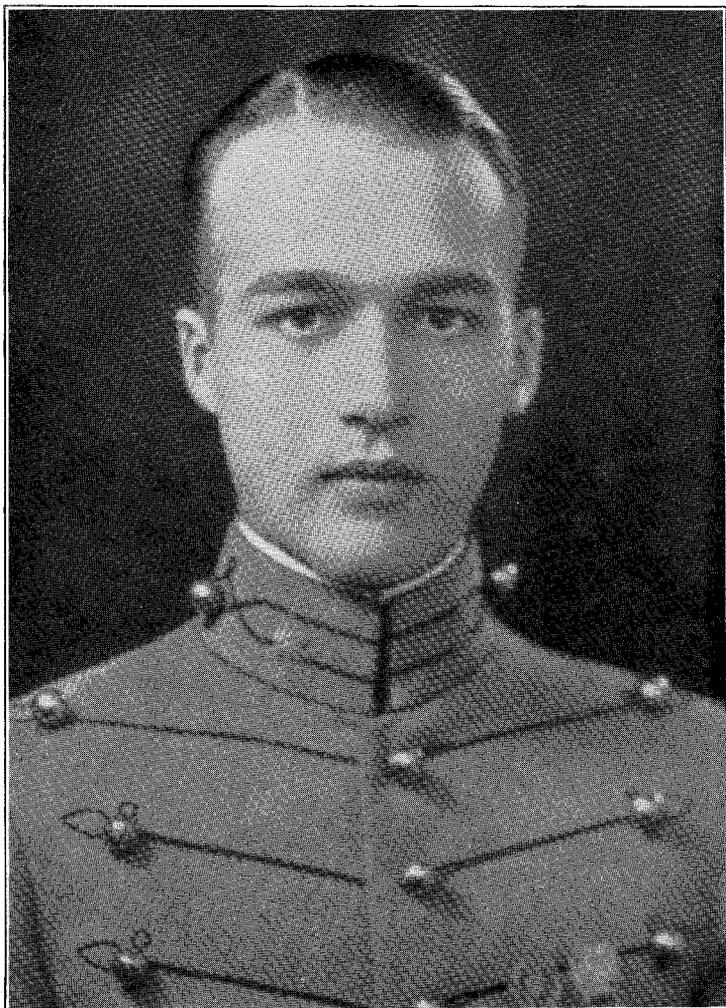
For his service in France he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with Palm, and made an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

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In 1920 he won the gratitude of the citizens of Denver by suppressing the disorders in that city incident to the street car strike. He was also remarkably successful as a recruiting officer, winning high expressions of commendation from those in authority.

He married Miss Cora Hendrick June 30, 1886, and is survived by her and by one son, Lt. C. N. S. Ballou, and two daughters, Bertha, an artist, and Alice, a librarian. General Ballou was a very devoted husband and father and an extremely loyal friend. He was very fond of his profession and took great delight also in collecting objects of artistic value for his home. He was a man of noble character and endearing qualities whose memory is precious to many, well deserving the tribute paid by a bishop of the church in a letter to Mrs. Ballou: "You and the dear Colonel are in my mind. Yours has been a companionship too rich to be sundered even by death. Constantly do I thank God for what his companionship meant to me."

*H. C. N.*



JOHN CRAIG BANTA

**JOHN CRAIG BANTA**

No. 8236 CLASS OF 1928

*Died May 1, 1929 at San Antonio, Texas, aged 23 years.*

**J**OHAN CRAIG BANTA was born at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1906. He was the oldest child and only son of Colonel and Mrs. Wm. P. Banta, Medical Corps, U. S. Army (retired).

He attended the public schools in Manila; Atlanta; Eagle Pass, Texas; Hot Springs, Ark.; San Diego and Los Angeles, California. He was graduated from the Hollywood High School in June 1924 and entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1924.

The 1928 Howitzer has the following to say concerning Banta:

"John is a quiet, reserved thinker. Never prone to assert himself, he has lived as one apart—not of the crowd. But instead of a detriment, that has been to him an asset. For his record of never failing efficiency has gained him his job as Regimental Adjutant. Efficiency is his byword. His military efficiency has not hindered him from aiding his classmates academically. Stars have twice placed themselves on his collar. A keen mind has kept him at the top of his class during our stay here. His quality of being at once reserved yet genial, makes John an unusual character. In Cullum, seeing him dancing, one is impressed with his graciousness toward women. Speaking to him, living with him, one is impressed differently. Still gracious, yet a feeling of confidence to the exclusion of aid from others, seems imbedded within him. Beast Barracks, Plebe Year—all have not touched him. He was always the same, and always will be. Tall, serious, face a little bit stern and unyielding, and we have the visible John. Underneath the crust, he has a sterling character."

Upon graduating, June 9, 1928, he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. At the time of his death he was stationed at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas. He was killed while attempting to make an 80 degree turn for a landing when his ship went into a spin at an altitude of 400 feet.

*W. P. B.*



CHARLES HENRY BARTH

## CHARLES HENRY BARTH

*In the Army Register for the year 1926, there appeared the following: Charles Henry Barth.*

No. 2910 CLASS OF 1881

*Died December 5, 1926, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 67 years.*

THESE BRIEF LINES give all the data that the compilers of the Army Register consider necessary to note the close of the career of a distinguished soldier whose entire adult life was devoted to the service of his country. Yet, his life, character and service are well worth the study and emulation of every officer of whatever age or length of service. It is, however, to the young officer just entering on his career as an officer, to whom I commend this study; for, General Barth exemplified and lived up to the motto of his Alma Mater of "Duty, Honor, Country."

A brief statement of General Barth's service is given below.

Charles Henry Barth, oldest of the six children of George Frederick and Christine Barth, was born at Sheridan, Iowa, on December 28, 1858. When he was barely two years old his family moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where the boy received his schooling, and his appointment to West Point.

In his career at the Military Academy, he was seriously handicapped by constantly recurring malaria. In that day, when sick leaves for cadets were unknown, his sickness seriously affected his class standing, in spite of the studious nature that he demonstrated in later years.

Upon graduation, he was commissioned in the 12th Infantry and joined his command just in time to take part in a campaign against Geronimo, the famous Apache Chief.

While at Fort Leavenworth as a subaltern, his Captain was Hugh G. Brown, under whose guidance Barth early acquired a taste for the study of Military Art, of which he remained an earnest student during his entire distinguished active career. Captain Brown had collaborated with Colonel Livermore in the development of the war game known as "Kriegspiel," and Barth soon became an expert at the game. He recognized its value as an aid in the study of Minor Tactics, and was responsible for its introduction into the course of study in Minor Tactics at the old Infantry and Cavalry School. He, himself, was an honor graduate of that school, Class of 1891, but during the two years of the course of study, he was more like an instructor than a student. After graduation in 1891, he was detailed as an assistant instructor and served in that capacity for two years.

In 1899, he proceeded with his regiment to the Philippines, where he took part in several engagements during the Philippine Insurrection. He was cited for gallantry in action in the fight at the Zapote River, June 13, 1899) when his company held the key point of the

American position against repeated attacks by superior numbers of Insurgents.

From September, 1903, to December, 1905, he was again Assistant Instructor, and then Senior Instructor in the Department of Military Art at the Infantry and Cavalry School. He was an accomplished linguist and it was during this period that he undertook and completed his translation of General Griepenkerl's "Letters on Applied Tactics." This translation was undertaken, as Barth says in his preface to the first edition, "at the suggestion of General J. Franklin Bell and Major Eben Swift, at the time respectively Commandant and Assistant Commandant of the Staff College and Infantry and Cavalry School." This book had a profound influence on the study of Applied Tactics in the military service and became the text book for the study of that subject in the schools at Fort Leavenworth and the Army War College.

In 1908, Barth attended the Army War College and, upon graduation, was detailed as Assistant Instructor, in which capacity he served until August, 1910.

There ensued another tour of duty in the Philippines, where he was stationed at Fort William McKinley. He then served at the Presidio of Monterey, where he remained until October, 1912, when he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, after 31 years of service with the 12th Infantry, and left that regiment to become Adjutant General at Atlanta, Ga.

Service on the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, was followed by his third tour of duty in the Philippines, during which time he was in command of Manila.

On August 5, 1917, shortly after his return to the United States, he was appointed Brigadier General, National Army, and ordered to command Camp Jackson, S. C. There he organized and trained the 81st Division. When Major General C. J. Bailey assumed command of the 81st Division, he found it in such excellent condition as to discipline, morale and training that he wrote a letter to the War Department, setting forth these facts and asking that the letter be filed with General Barth's efficiency record.

In February, 1918, General Barth assumed command of the 7th Regular Division and moved with it to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, where he completed its organization and training. In July, 1918, he took this Division to France and commanded it in the front lines in front of Metz until shortly before the Armistice. For his outstanding work the French Government decorated him with the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Officer of the Legion of Honor. He was twice recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal by his superiors.

Upon his return to the United States he commanded Camp Grant, Illinois, and then, when returned to the grade of Colonel, (February 5, 1919) he commanded the 62nd Infantry at Camp Lee, Va. He later commanded the camp. When the 62nd Infantry was mustered out as a

regular Army regiment, General Barth proceeded to the Philippines for his fourth tour there, and commanded in turn, the Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay, the 62nd (Philippine Scout) Infantry, the 57th Infantry and, later, Fort William McKinley. He returned to the United States in December, 1922, and while on the sea, received his appointment as a Brigadier General, Regular Army. He retired for age December 28, 1922.

After his retirement he was appointed Governor of the National Military Home at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in which capacity he served until his death in 1926.

General Barth married Harriet Bittman, of Leavenworth, Kansas, on December 5, 1893. Of the three children born to them, the daughter died at an early age. The two sons are both graduates of West Point and still in the service; George Bittman Barth, 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, and Charles Henry Barth, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

General Barth was a devoted Mason and received the highest honor of that society, the 33rd degree, on October 20, 1909.

No finer example of devotion to duty and country can be found than is furnished by the life of this splendid soldier. As a commander he won the affection of his troops by his untiring efforts for their care and betterment.

During his entire active career General Barth was a close student of the Art of War and endeavored, through his teachings and by means of his books on the subject, to impart to his fellow officers the same mastery of the subject that he, himself, possessed. He was a pioneer in, and leader of the movement, to introduce into our military schools the applicatory method of teaching the lessons of war. Many officers who held high command during the Great War were his pupils and received their basic training and interest in tactical studies from him. That his work bore fruit is shown by the records of these men in the great school of war and they cherish his memory with respect and affection.

General Barth was, by inclination, a student and teacher, rather than an aggressive man of action, but he also had the gift of leadership and, as shown by the record of his service, he could and did, when the exigencies of the service demanded it, sink the student in the leader of men. By his natural charm of manner, his care and solicitude of those under his command, his square dealing with officer and soldier alike and his inflexible uprightness, he inspired in the members of his command that respect and loyalty which made them ready to follow him gladly wherever he chose to lead. If he had a weakness of character, it was his innate modesty which made him shrink from doing anything which might be construed as pushing himself forward, but was always content to do his best in whatever assignment he had been given, and leave to his superiors the decision as to what reward he should receive.

*W. H. H.*



JOHN ELSTON BAXTER

**JOHN ELSTON BAXTER**

No. 2703 CLASS OF 1877

*Died October 4, 1926, at Baltimore, Md., aged 73 years.*

**J**OHAN ELSTON BAXTER was born of fine old English-Scotch lineage, at Glenwood, New Jersey, October 11th, 1853. His father was John Baxter, his mother Mary Jane Elston. He was the fifth in a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew up talented and intellectual, and with unblemished moral records.

His boyhood was spent in work and play upon his father's farm, and study at country and village schoolhouse. Though normal and fun-loving, and physically finely developed, the outstanding characteristic of his youth seems to have been studiousness. He read and studied from inclination, and he was ambitious for education. He early decided for the Army as a career. He determined to enter West Point, and it was through his own enterprise and application that, unaided, he received an appointment.

He graduated in June, 1877, and in July of that year joined the Ninth Infantry, in which regiment he served many happy years.

In February, 1885 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in November of that year he married Elizabeth Robinson, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them—a son and three daughters. His wife and daughters are living—these latter being Grace, wife of Donald H. Connolly, Major, Corps of Engineers; Elston, wife of Theodore H. Dillon, of Boston, who resigned from the Army in 1919, when holding the rank of Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and Helen, wife of Charles M. Brown, of Marietta, Georgia. Also five grandchildren survive him—Elizabeth and John Baxter, Donald and Thomas Connolly and Charles Brown.

In October, 1897, he received his Captaincy, and was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, in which he remained during the rest of his life in the service. He was promoted to Major in 1907; to Lieutenant Colonel in 1910, and to Colonel in 1915.

His long career in the service was filled with activity and many experiences. He lived the life of the Frontier, and served through Indian campaigns. He saw duty with strike breakers in the Nineties. At different times he was Military Instructor at various institutions. At the time of the Spanish-American War, to his regret he was Quartermaster in the Department of the Missouri, and was not sent to Cuba. He was Constructing Quartermaster at Galveston, Texas, when the great storm of 1899 washed away the results of his labors. He served in the Philippine Islands in the early, turbulent days of the Insurrectos. He was Depot Quartermaster at Nagasaki, Japan in 1901-2. He was

twice again stationed in the Philippines—at Ilo-Ilo and Batangas in 1902-3; as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Luzon in 1910-11. He was stationed as Chief Quartermaster in various large cities—Boston, Philadelphia, Omaha, Nebraska, and Portland, Oregon.

He was most able as an officer, an indefatigable worker, and over-conscientious in the discharge of all duties, but in spite of the exigencies of a life of activity and service, he was quiet in his tastes and habits. He was always a dreamer, an idealist. He was responsive to beauty and fineness. Lacking a musical education, he passionately loved music and found in it one of his greatest pleasures. His character was of steadfast integrity, and he had the inherent qualities which bound to him those with whom he was associated. He was an exponent of the simplicity, courtesy and friendliness of the old days in the Army. He had a keen sense of humor, and kindly charm of manner. He was considerate and just to those serving under him. He was all his life devoted as husband and father—paying the highest tributes to the splendid, lovely woman who was his helpmeet in every sense; to her nobility of character, her sweetness and courage under the most severe tests.

For many years John Baxter had dreamed of retirement, and the tranquil enjoyment of the evening of his life. In 1915, after nearly forty years of faithful service, he asked for this retirement, and in September of that year, he left Fort Sam Houston, Texas, his last station, for Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to settle down in the old home of his wife's parents. This he and his wife renovated and modernized, taking pleasure and interest in planning for the years ahead.

In April of the following year, he suffered a stroke of paralysis which crippled him in his left arm and leg. At first he refused to consider it serious, but the lameness became worse, and there followed years of ill health and suffering. Only those who knew him intimately, were associated with him in his everyday life, knew the heart-breaking struggle he made to keep up and about his routine existence. Though very frail and weak, up to the last he made himself go through a series of exercises several times a day, and was abroad in all weathers for his daily walks. He was so courageous, so determined that he would never become a burden and helpless. Until within a few days of his death he was alert and interested in people and happenings. He read constantly, and kept up a faithful correspondence with members of his family and old friends. He was a facile and interesting letter-writer, and a beautiful penman. During these last years this correspondence seemed the source of pleasure and satisfaction. His eyesight remained undimmed and his mind clear and keen.

He died in Baltimore, Maryland, October the 4th, 1926, just a few days before his seventy-third birthday. His body lies in Arlington.

**EDMUND MOLYNEUX BLAKE**

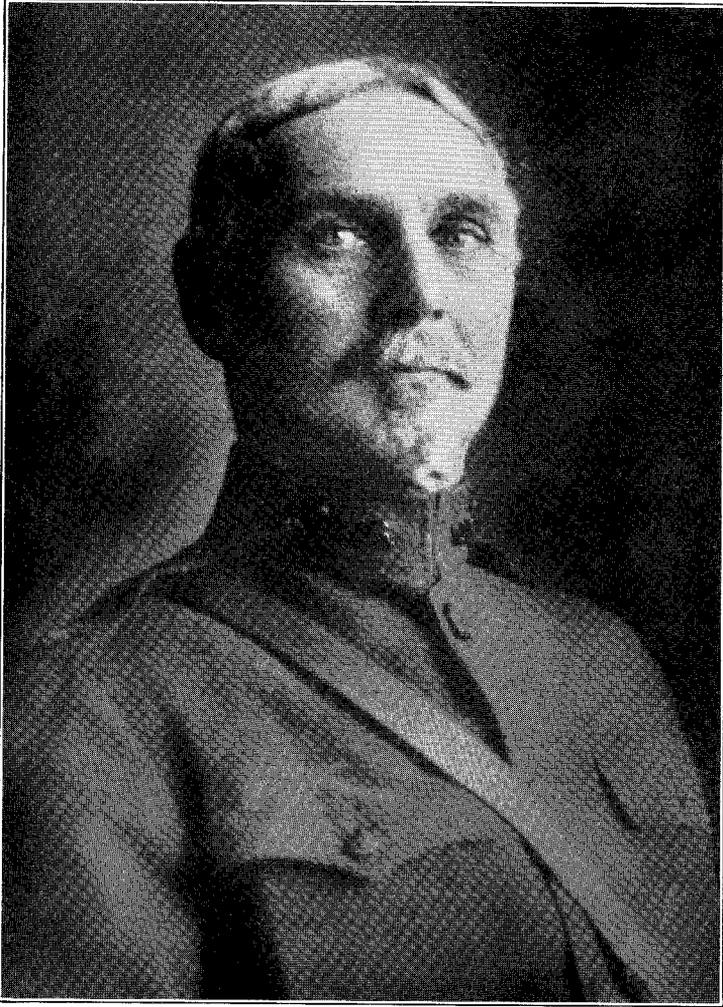
No. 3288 CLASS OF 1889

*Died August 30, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.*

IT WAS inevitable among the seventy-eight new cadets who entered the Academy, June 14, 1885, that the nickname "Molly" should be affectionately bestowed by his classmates on a straight, soldierly looking plebe from the South, by the name of Blake. Suggested by the first syllable of his middle name, its appropriateness was perhaps confirmed during the ensuing months, by "Molly's" methodical, old-maidish habits; his inherent sense of neatness and of the proprieties; his immaculate attention to uniform and equipment; and his custom,—the subject of good-natured teasing, of tidying his room before reveille, and appearing in the area of barracks, ready for the roll-call, before anyone else. Born without much sense of humor, he was, however, fun-loving, good-natured, and likable. But his career as a cadet was to him most serious business, not to be neglected in the slightest detail. His entire life followed this early horoscope; the fine, up-standing qualities as a cadet, became those of the officer of the Army. Academically, he stood high in his classes, and particularly excelled in French, Chemistry and Physics, History, and in Ordnance and Gunnery. His perseverance, his ambition, and his ability for mental concentration is indicated by the fact that from a general standing of Number 20 at the end of his plebe year, he rose to the graduation standing of Number 7 in his class. The six cadets above him entered the Engineers; Blake was the ranking cadet to enter the Artillery.

Born in Columbia, South Carolina, one year after the close of the great Civil War, he was the son of Frederick Rutledge and Olivia Middleton Blake. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were distinguished in their country's service, and Blake was the great-great-grandson of Arthur Middleton and Edward Rutledge, who were signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was, moreover, a direct descendant of that famous English Admiral, Robert Blake, who died in the year 1657.

Blake's childhood was for the most part spent on a Southern rice plantation, part of an original grant from King George to his ancestors. At the age of twelve years, he entered the grammar-school of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and after three years of profitable study, went in the year 1881 to the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He was standing Number 3 in his class in this institution, sponsored by the great Robert Lee, when he decided to take a competitive examination at Asheville, N. C., for West Point. It prevented his graduation from the V. M. I., but his diploma was



EDMUND MOLYNEUX BLAKE

later tendered to him, after the completion of his West Point course.

Lieutenant Blake's first service as an officer of Artillery, was with the old 5th and 4th Regiments, and his assignments carried him to many army posts, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the interior at Fort Douglas, Utah, Fort Riley, Kansas, and at Galveston, Texas. By July 1, 1916, he had passed creditably through all grades from lieutenant to that of colonel, and had performed such important duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, to September 5, 1895; at Port Tampa, Fla., and participating in the campaign of Santiago-de-Cuba, to August 22, 1898; Instructor of Tactics at the U. S. Military Academy, 1899-1903; duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, 1906-07; and Inspector-Instructor, National Guard Coast Artillery of Rhode Island, to July 15, 1917.

Then came the great World War, and Colonel Blake sought early service at the front. On January 8, 1918, he went to France, first for duty with the French Heavy Artillery School until March 20, and then as Liaison Officer with French Headquarters, Inspector General of Artillery, from March 21, 1918, until January 23, 1919. For his meritorious services while on this important duty, the Republic of France conferred upon Colonel Blake the grade of *Officer of the Legion of Honor*. He had also won the Victory Medal, as well as the Defensive Sector Medal of the Somme, and the major offensive medals for the Aisne-Marne, the Somme, and the Meuse-Argonne.

Returning from France, March 2, 1919, Colonel Blake was detailed as Inspector-General, Northeastern Department, which duty he performed until transferred in October, to similar duties in the Panama Canal Department, where he remained until September 12, 1922. Then, at his own request, "after more than thirty-seven years' service," he retired from active participation in the Army which he loved, November 5, 1922. In this connection, General Pershing, under date of December 18, 1922, wrote Blake the following letter:

*My Dear Colonel Blake:*

*I observe from orders issued, that you have passed from active duty to the retired list. On behalf of the service at large, I wish to convey to you an appreciation of your long and faithful service, and to wish for you in your new sphere of life, happiness, health, and prosperity.*

*Very sincerely yours,*

JOHN J. PERSHING,

*General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.*

After retirement, Colonel Blake first made his home at the ancestral estate, Arden, North Carolina, until 1925, when he built for himself and family, a splendid residence in Biltmore Forest, (Asheville), which unhappily, he lived to enjoy for two short years, only. His untimely death after a year's illness following an operation, took place, August 30, 1927, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, and was a great shock to a wide circle of friends and of relatives. He bore his illness, patiently and heroically, and passed away in his sleep, quietly and painlessly, surrounded by his devoted and sorrowing family.

Colonel Blake was married, March 28, 1894, to Eleanor Brent Farley, only daughter of the late Brigadier-General Joseph Pearson Farley; and besides his widow, he was survived by two daughters, Mrs. John Edward Schley, of Asheville, and Mrs. Nicholas V. S. Mumford, of Preston, Cuba, and by three grand-children.

His interment took place, with full military honors, September 1, in the churchyard of Calvary P. E. Church, Fletcher, N. C., of which Colonel Blake was a member and vestryman,—a last resting place among numerous members of the Blake family, whose earlier benefactions had made possible the building of this house of worship.

A gentleman of the old school in whose veins ran the blood and gentle breeding of generations of gentlemen,—Colonel Blake was a man of lofty character, high ideals, conscientious in the performance of duty, a devoted husband and father, beloved by his soldiers, and throughout his life upholding in the highest degree, the finer traditions of West Point and of the military service. Clean, exemplary, honorable, he met his opportunities with signal ability, and with professional eagerness to excel. The Chief of Staff of the Army, General Summerall, has expressed the following appreciation under date of September 12, 1927:

*Colonel Blake's record bears testimony to a long and faithful career in the service of his country. Of high professional attainments in his chosen branch of the service, he invariably discharged his many duties, with signal credit to himself and to the Army; and won the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His death is deeply regretted throughout the service.*

*Charles D. Rhodes.*

**WILLIAM HERBERT BIXBY**

No. 2468 CLASS OF 1873

*Died September 29, 1928, at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.*

**W**ILLIAM HERBERT BIXBY was born in Charlestown, Mass., on December 27, 1849. He was descended from Colonial stock, his forebears having served both in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. He attended the public schools of Brookline and Cambridge, Mass., and one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1869, graduating from there June 13, 1873, at the head of his class, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.

Bixby's first assignments were, at the Engineer School of Application, Willets Point, N. Y., 1873 to 1875, and at the U. S. Military Academy as Instructor and Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering from 1875 to 1879. He was then sent to attend the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussees of France, from which he graduated with honor in 1881. He assisted at the maneuvers of the French Army in 1880 and received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Returning to the United States his services were at Willets Point, N. Y., until 1884 and then as Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, on river and harbor duty, at Wilmington, N. C., Newport, R. I., and Philadelphia, Pa.; then at Cincinnati, Ohio, in charge of the Ohio River System; at Detroit, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., of the Lakes and at St. Louis, Mo., as President of the Mississippi River Commission. In 1910 he was appointed Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1913. On the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, General Bixby was recalled to active duty supervising the work of river and harbor improvement on the Mississippi River and its tributaries until 1919. He was married on December 27, 1893, to Mrs. H. M. Jones, of Philadelphia, the widow of Lieutenant H. M. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery. There were no children. Mrs. Bixby survives him.

General Bixby had an open mind and was interested in new devices and as early as 1875-9, while he was on duty at West Point, he foresaw the possibilities of the then crude typewriter and tried to introduce it to take the place of the pen and ink method then in use for army correspondence. He also took a great interest in the improvement and simplification of administrative procedure and was largely responsible for a number of improved methods now in use by the Corps of Engineers. One of these was the standard specifications for dredging, which is now in use by the Engineer Department for all



WILLIAM HERBERT BIXBY

dredging contracts. As an illustration of his brilliant mind and capacity for research and study, while in 1904 he was a member of an important board appointed to determine the maximum practicable span for suspension bridges, Bixby (then a Captain) was, in addition to a study of the problem as a whole, assigned to study the wind pressures on such a structure, and his report was so notable that it was not only printed as an official document for the Corps of Engineers, but also in the Engineering Press, and Engineering News stated in an editorial that the report "forms one of the most valuable and instructive engineering investigations of the day."

His interest in science and engineering continued undiminished after his retirement from active service and in spite of advancing years he was vigorous both in mind and body until his last short illness. His character was unimpeachable and he leaves a record of service to his country unsullied by the slightest spot of selfish interest. One instance of his kindheartedness and unselfishness was the fact that in order to let his classmate, Rossell, who was older than he was and therefore would reach the retiring age before him, succeed him as Chief of Engineers, he asked the president to appoint Rossell and on his promising that he would do so, applied for retirement and was retired before he himself reached the retiring age of sixty-four.

He was thought very highly of by his class at West Point and before graduation was elected Class Secretary and afterwards published a book containing letters from various members of his class.

General Bixby was elected a member of the Americian Society of Civil Engineers in 1882, and also held memberships in the Society of American Military Engineers, the U. S. Military Service Institution, the U. S. Infantry Association, the U. S. Cavalry Association, the U. S. Naval Institute, the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science, the Mathematical Society of America and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Also was a member of several other French, British and American Scientific and Engineering Societies.

*J. A. L.*



JOHN DONALD BURNETT

**JOHN DONALD BURNETT**

No. 4306 CLASS OF 1904

*Died November 12, 1928, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 48 years.*

**J**OHN DONALD BURNETT was the son of the late John D. Burnett and Virginia Martin Burnett, of Evergreen, Alabama, and was born February 6, 1880. His forebears were among the pioneer settlers of the county and his great, great grandfather, Samuel Burnett, was the first County Judge. On his maternal side, his grandfather, General Edward W. Martin, was one of the first lawyers in the county, a graduate of West Point and an officer in the Confederate Army.

Among the many services rendered his country by Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, the first came when he enlisted for the Spanish American War at the age of eighteen in the 2nd Alabama Regiment. Following this he entered West Point, where he graduated with honors in 1904. He saw service in the Philippines during the Moro Uprising, being with the 17th Infantry as 2nd Lieutenant. He also saw service in Cuba during the Pacification and following this was with General Pershing on the Mexican Border. At the time of the World War he was stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, going from there to France with the 81st Division as Major and later being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Following the Armistice he was attached to General Pershing's staff at Chaumont, France, until he returned to the United States. Following his return he was sent by the army as a student to the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which school he was an honor graduate in 1921. He then attended the General Staff School, graduating in 1922. After his graduation, he was retained as an instructor until 1926.

John D.'s work as an instructor was characterized by a painstaking and sympathetic attitude that won for him the admiration of the hundreds of students that he instructed during these four years.

In June, 1926, John D. was ordered to the Army War College, from which he graduated in 1927. Upon graduation he was detailed on duty in the office of the Chief of Infantry, as the Chief of the Training Section of that office, which position he held at the time of his death.

Few men of his age had his experience in the army and his special training fitted him for work which was a credit to men much older in the service than he. He will be greatly missed in the army circles and his loss will be keenly felt.

It is difficult, in describing the character of John D. to find ade-

quate expression for his virtues, his kindness, his devotion to his duties, his unfailing courtesy, his unfailing loyalty to his friends, his acute sense of honesty and loyalty which inspired every one even to the lowest helper in a hotel or garage. Every one with whom he came in contact loved him as a friend and comrade. To have known him and to have been one of his intimate friends was a great privilege.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett was married in October, 1911, to Marian Gibbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Churchill Gibbs, of San Antonio, Texas, by whom he is survived. Mrs. Burnett's present address is care Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md. Beside Mrs. Burnett, he is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Virginia Martin Burnett and two sisters, Mrs. J. H. Dey, and Miss Daisy Burnett, and a nephew, J. H. Dey, Jr., all of Evergreen.

The funeral was held from the Chapel at Fort Meyer, Va., Wednesday afternoon, November 14, at 2 o'clock. The Episcopal service, of which church he had been a communicant since early childhood, was read by Captain Vaughn, Chaplain of the United States Army. Interment was made in Arlington, on the side overlooking the Potomac and adjacent to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, with full military honors.

*A Classmate.*

**EDGAR WILLIS BURR**

No. 4915 CLASS OF 1910

*Died June 26, 1926, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, aged 40 years.*

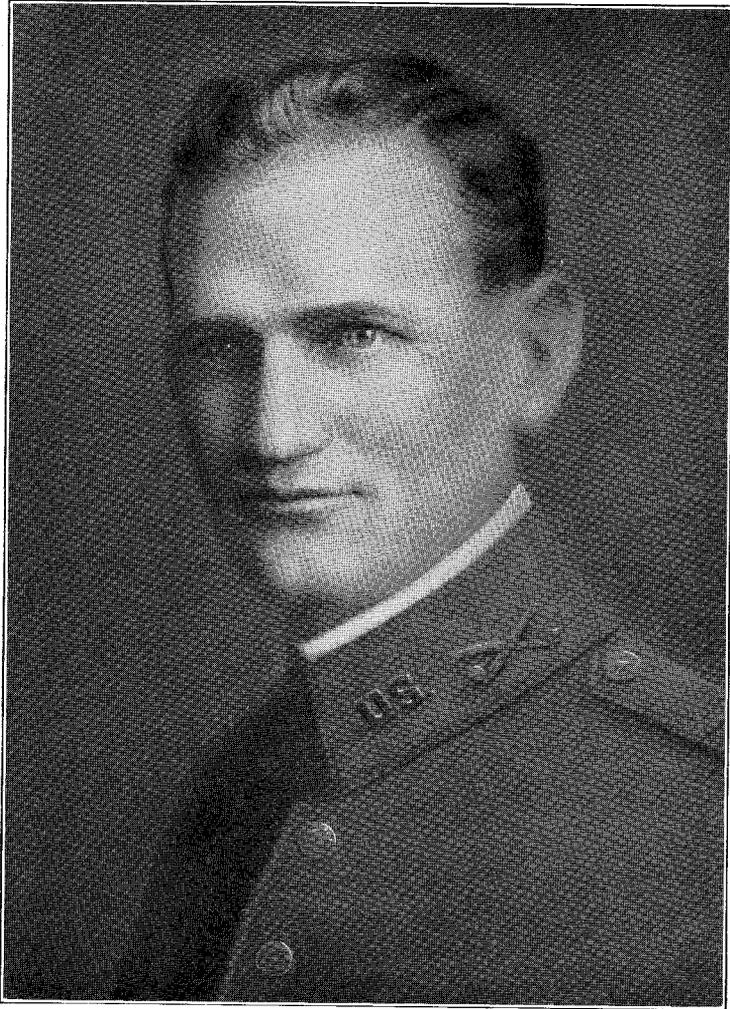
**A**T Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on June 26, 1926, just as the sun was setting beyond the Golden Gate, died Edgar Willis Burr. Thus West Point lost one of her most loyal sons, and the class of 1910 was bereft forever of the companionship of one of its best loved members.

Aaron, as he was know to all his classmates, was born near Edwards, Missouri, on June 3, 1886. Deprived early in life of his parents' guidance and support, Aaron spent his boyhood on the farms of Kansas, where, largely by his own efforts, he received his early education. It was from the State of Kansas, that he received his appointment to West Point which he entered on June 15, 1906.

Upon graduation, four years to a day later, he was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to the 9th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. He served with that regiment at Fort D. A. Russell; with the Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Texas; and at various stations on the Mexican Border from 1910 until August 1, 1915, on which date he sailed from the United States for duty in the Philippine Islands.

In those early years of his service in the United States, Aaron very soon gained for himself an enviable reputation as a sound, most efficient, and dependable young officer. To him came the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. It was during this period that he received the favorable mention of the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, for splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws at Naco, Arizona. His routine work and every new detail and duty assigned him, were approached with that same enthusiastic and characteristic thoroughness, by which, as a cadet, he developed and transformed himself from an awkward country boy into one of the best all around athletes of the class. Possessed of a magnificent physique, and passionately fond of horses, he speedily developed into a splendid rider and an excellent polo player, and was prominent in all things requiring great physical activity.

Aaron spent but little more than a year with the 7th Cavalry in the Philippine Islands. Laid low by a virulent attack of amoebic dysentery, he was soon invalidated home in a helpless condition, and remained on sick report at Letterman General Hospital for an entire year striving to regain his health. It was not until September 10, 1917, that he was returned to duty. Meantime on July 1, 1916, he had been promoted to



EDGAR WILLIS BURR

be a 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry and on May 15, 1917, he received his captaincy.

Aaron's service during the World War was all within the continental limits of the United States and was characterized, as usual, by his loyal devotion to duty, to the detriment of his physical condition already weakened by several serious surgical operations necessitated by his prior illness. He acted successively as Regimental Adjutant of the 20th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, and as Adjutant of the 78th Field Artillery at Camp Logan, Texas. Between April 28, 1918, and February 12, 1919, he served at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma; at Camp Lee, Virginia; Camp Jackson, South Carolina; and at Camp Custer, Michigan. In the meantime he had, on June 7, 1918, received his majority in the National Army.

Aaron acted as instructor in the Cavalry Officers' Training School from February 12 until May 7, 1919, and was then detailed for special duty in The Military Information Division, War Department General Staff, until June 15, 1919, on which date he was assigned as the Assistant Military Attache, Mexico City, Mexico, where he remained until February 21, 1921. On July 1, 1920, he was promoted as a permanent Major of Cavalry.

It was during this tour of duty in Mexico that he especially exhibited those qualities which made him an outstanding officer. In April, 1920, Aaron, with Mrs. Burr, was captured near Mexico City by bandits. On this occasion he displayed excellent judgment and coolness, and in planning and carrying out his escape, he not only displayed personal courage of a very high order, but also saved his government considerable embarrassment in a very delicate diplomatic situation. On this occasion he received the commendations and congratulations of high superiors. In February, 1921, he was compelled to ask for relief, due to continued ill health and, after a leave of absence, he served in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry, Washington, D. C., until June 20, 1924. He took the 1924-25 course at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, and the following year, he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was greatly handicapped by his failing health. Shortly after reaching his new station at Fort McDowell, California, Aaron was again forced to enter the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, on June 17, 1926, where he died just nine days later, being survived by his wife, nee Mabel A. Neal of Carmel by the Sea, California, and his two little daughters aged 2½ years and 6 months respectively.

To know Aaron Burr was to love him. To me, perhaps, more than to the most of 1910, fell the opportunity of knowing him exceptionally well, for he was my room-mate during our plebe and yearling years—the time when West Point puts her sons to the acid test, and a man's character is painted in its true colors. I know personally that in those two years, nothing mean or small ever emanated from the

consciousness or mind of Aaron Burr. I know, too, that he was incapable of an unkind word or deed.

Glorying in his magnificent physical strength, he was withal as kind and gentle as a woman. Very thoughtful, of a retiring and modest nature, ever forgetful of self, his one desire as a cadet was the welfare of "The Corps" and The Class. True as tempered steel, he adopted as his own motto in life the "Duty, Honor, Country" of his beloved Alma Mater.

To his career as an officer, Aaron later applied the same high ideals. His outlook on life was as broad as the Kansas plains from whence he sprang. Universally respected by all who knew him, Aaron Burr gave his all to the service. He was adding each year to an already enviable record, in spite of great bodily suffering, when death prematurely claimed him for the supreme sacrifice. Had he kept his health and lived to reap the benefits of his endeavor, Aaron undoubtedly would have become a senior officer of outstanding distinction in our service.

In his untimely passing the Army has lost one of her most promising officers; his family has been bereft of a devoted husband and father; and the class of 1910 mourns one of its most lovable characters.

If it were given me to write the epitaph of this officer, my roommate and my classmate, I would write it thus:

"To Aaron Burr:

He played the game of life as he played his beloved polo,—a fair and square sportsman to the end."

*Oscar W. Griswold.*

**ROGER BATES BRYAN**

No. 3000 CLASS OF 1883

*Died November 3, 1926, at San Diego, Calif., aged 65 years.*

**R**OGER BATES BRYAN was born December 21, 1860, at Nashville, Tennessee. He was the second son of Alpha W. Bryan and Martha Ann Bryan. His ancestry can be traced back four generations to Captain Johnathan Fletcher of the Massachusetts forces of the Revolutionary Army.

He was raised in Nashville and spent his youth in that city. When he became fourteen he went to New York City to work, and while there became interested in the ministry and started studying with a view toward following the clergy as a life work. He attended Whitestown Seminary near Utica, New York, and taught country school there while he was preparing for the ministry. At Whitestown he became interested in naval engineering, and finding his interest flagging in religious study, he decided to try for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He left Whitestown and went to Worcester, Mass., to the home of his uncle, Theodore C. Bates, who had maritime interests near that city. After a year of study at Worcester, an opportunity came to take competitive examinations for appointment to West Point, and believing that the examinations for West Point would help prepare himself for Annapolis, he took the examinations, and much to his surprise found himself picked for the appointment to West Point over twenty other candidates. It was very difficult for him to give up his visions of a naval career, but the appointment to Annapolis seemed far distant, so he changed his plans and entered West Point the following year, 1879.

After graduating from the Academy in 1883, and electing cavalry as the branch of the service he would follow, he was ordered to duty at Fort Custer, Montana, with the 2nd Cavalry. At that time, Fort Custer was a dreary wilderness garrison, and coming fresh from West Point, some of the glamour of Army life faded and he spent what he often called, "his most disagreeable tour of duty," at Fort Custer that winter.

In the spring of the following year, the 2nd Cavalry marched overland to Walla Walla, Washington, and while at Walla Walla he was detailed to attend the Officer's Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At that time, this school was a Company Commander's School, and his orders to report there for further training were hailed with great delight. He spent two years at Fort Leavenworth attending this school, graduated, and asked for an extended leave of absence. An opportunity had arisen at this time, for him to



ROGER BATES BRYAN

make a trip around the world, and the War Department graciously gave him a year's leave.

He spent the following year traveling through Europe and the Orient, spending considerable time in Japan. Upon his return to the States he was ordered to duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The following year, 1893, he was detailed as recruiting officer at Nashville, Tennessee, his boyhood home. It was during this tour of duty at Nashville, that he first met Miss Janie Leay who seven years later became his wife.

His tour of recruiting duty ended in 1895 and he was ordered back to the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where he remained until the outbreak of the Spanish American War.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was ordered with the 2nd Cavalry to Mobile, Alabama, for embarkation to Cuba, but counter orders sent the regiment to Montauk Point, Long Island, for further training. While encamped at Montauk Point, he took the examinations for Captain of Cavalry, passed, and shortly afterwards went to Cuba with the regiment. At Cienfuegos, Cuba, he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry, then in Porto Rico, and joined his new regiment there in 1899.

While in Porto Rico, he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster of the 5th Cavalry, serving in that capacity, throughout the winter. In August, 1900, he was ordered back to the States with the regiment, in preparation for tropical service.

After a short tour of duty at Fort Myer, Washington, he was ordered with the 5th Cavalry to Manila, P. I., to assist in the pacification following Aguinaldo's uprising. In the Philippines, he was given an independent station at Bayambang, Pangasinan province, and while at this station incurred a very acute sunstroke in the field. Finding himself unable to carry on his military duties, he returned to the United States for treatment on an extended leave of absence.

He went to Nashville, Tennessee, on his leave and married Miss Janie Leay of that city. After a short trip through the South, he reported back for duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. He was shortly transferred to Fort Grant, Arizona, in the summer of 1904, and while fighting an unusually severe forest fire near there, suffered another serious sunstroke. His work in fighting the fires brought him the commendation of the War Department. It was at this time that his only son was born, and as soon as his wife was able to travel, he left on leave to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Johns' Hopkins University for medical treatment. The second sunstroke left him partially disabled and finding himself unfit for further military duty, he applied for retirement after twenty-three years of active service.

He went to San Diego, California, after his retirement, in an effort to conserve his fast failing health. He lived there, unengaged in active business on account of partial paralysis; the aftermath of two acute

sunstrokes. At San Diego, he grew very fond of sailing and fishing, and spent a great part of his time in these hobbies. Failing health and the loss of his wife finally forced him to live in complete retirement until his death, November 3, 1926. He is survived by one son, Roger B. S. Bryan, now at the Graduate School, Stanford University, California.

*Roger B. S. Bryan.*

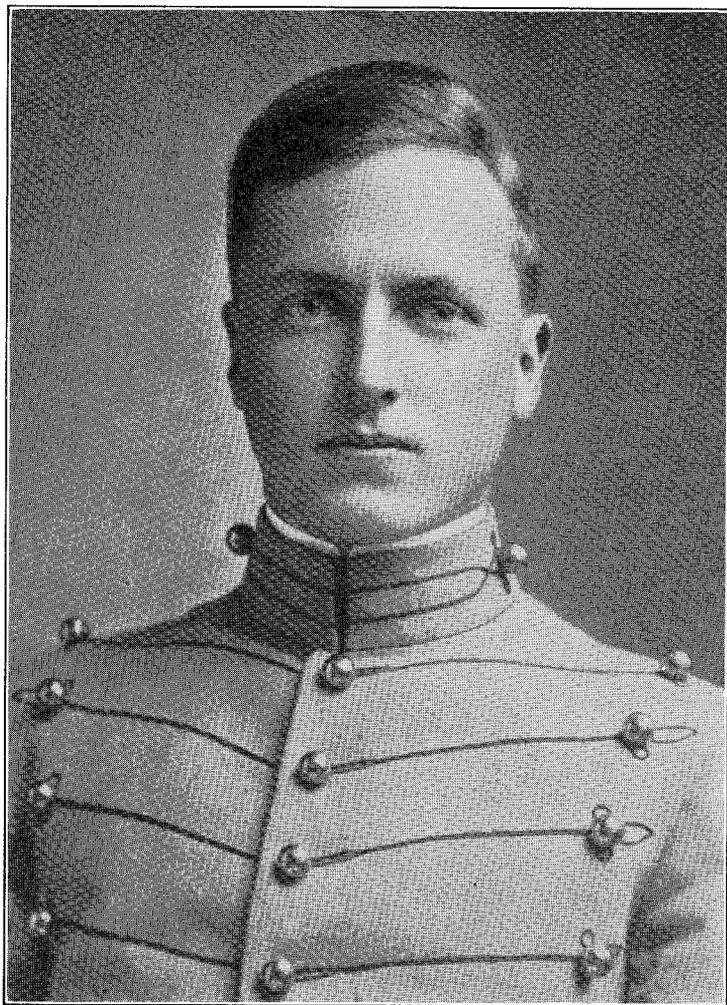
**CHARLES LAWRENCE BYRNE**

No. 4962 CLASS OF 1911

*Died December 14, 1927, at West Point, N. Y., aged 39 years.*

CHARLES LAWRENCE BYRNE was born at Washington Barracks, D. C., February 9, 1888, into an Army family and on an Army Post. The son of Col. Charles B. Byrne, M. C., and Anais Thérèse Artaud, daughter of Dr. Theodore Artaud, U. S. A., he was of the third generation only in this country in the line of his mother whose great grandfather, Chevalier d'Artaud, was an officer of distinction in the French Army. Upon him, who was distinguished for some act of signal bravery, was conferred the Cross of "St. Louis." This decoration belonged to the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, which was instituted by Louis XIV in April, 1693, for the officers of his troops and to reward the "Virtue, Merit and Services" rendered in the Armies. Major Byrne's great grandfather, who inherited the Cross was graduated into the Engineer Corps of the French Army from the Military Academy of France. His grandfather, mentioned above, Dr. Theodore Prospere Artaud, was born in France and educated in the universities of Europe. He practiced his profession in France and South America. As a surgeon of the United States Army, he served our country with distinction throughout the Civil War, first attracting the commendation of his comrades and superior officers during the terrible fighting and exhaustive struggle of the Seven Days Battle around Richmond. Remaining in this country he later served under contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Surgeon Theodore P. Artaud, Surgical Operations, Illustrations and Notes, can be found in the volumes of the History of the War of the Rebellion in the Library of the Surgeon General's office, Washington, D. C. Major Byrne's grandfather on his father's side, Dr. Lawrence Byrne, was a graduate in medicine of Trinity College, Dublin. He came to America in 1818 with two brothers and from them are descended the Bernard and Charles Byrnes who have held commissions in the Army, both in the line and medical corps, for the past three generations. With this background it was only natural that "Ici" should have followed these distinguished footsteps and have chosen a military career.

His early boyhood was spent at Fort Assinaboine, Fort Snelling, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Sam Houston and later, when his father became Chief Surgeon of the Departments of Dakota and Missouri, in St. Paul and Omaha. While in Omaha, he was graduated from the high school and in the fall of 1905 entered the University of Pennsylvania, his father's college. At the end of his sophomore year, having been made an alternate for an appointment at large, he passed the examinations and entered the Military Academy June 15, 1907.



CHARLES LAWRENCE BYRNE

"Ici" had no difficulty in surmounting the hurdles that are placed in the path of the unwary cadet student, and he early endeared himself to his classmates by his bubbling humor and lovable qualities. He suffered the usual vicissitudes of the life of a cadet, was "made" and "busted"; walked the area; got "skinned" enough to imbue him with the spirit of military discipline; "spooned" in the moonlight in June and "boned" when it was necessary, and there was nothing better to do; and with it all he developed in fine soldierly qualities and clear-headed thinking. He earned his nickname "Ici" by answering roll calls in the French language. He graduated twenty-seventh, in the upper third of his class, on June 13, 1911, and was commissioned in the Infantry.

His Army career was typical of service prior to the World War. He served at a number of Posts in the middle-west and south with the 23rd Infantry, and later joined the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks and with them went to the Panama Canal Zone in November, 1914. It was my privilege to serve with him in this regiment in Panama and to renew our friendship of cadet days. He was the same carefree Charlie, equally ready for work or play, and an exceedingly efficient officer. He pioneered in garrisons, and accepted the jungles and red bugs as part of the day's work. At the outbreak of the war he transferred to the Field Artillery, and we met again at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he was ordered as a student. With characteristic energy he rapidly assimilated the duties of the new branch, and we parted again on graduation as he left to command a battery. As his rank increased he commanded a battalion and later became regimental adjutant. As a brigade adjutant he was waiting to go overseas to the front.

As it happened to so many of us, his duties kept him in this country and he was not destined to get across. "Ici" saw that he probably would be denied active service and it is characteristic of him that he should strain every resource to attain this end. He felt that it was his birthright, the fulfillment of his life's training. He moved heaven and earth for the coveted goal and even offered to resign his commission and enlist as a private, and was dissuaded from this course with the greatest difficulty. He never went, and the bitterness of disappointment caused his resignation from the service after the war in 1919.

Throughout his life, from time to time, as opportunity presented, he was a student of finance and economics. His resignation gave him an opportunity for study of these subjects at first hand, and he obtained a position with a ship building concern in Virginia, so that he might begin at the bottom. From this lowly position he advanced to a position with A. Hicks Lawrence, a New York brokerage firm, where he could continue his studies in the Wall Street atmosphere.

In July, 1920, the call of the service was too strong for him and he was reappointed a major of Infantry and returned again to his normal environment. Always eager for professional advancement, he took the field officers' course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, in 1922, and remained the following year as an instructor at the school. Later he graduated on the eligible list from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth. From there he was called to West Point as Associate Professor of Spanish, Department of Modern Languages, and while on this duty was sent to Spain to study the language. He spent three interesting months in Madrid and quaint Aracena. In addition to his many other qualifications, he was a capable linguist. It was while on duty at the Military Academy that his career was cut short at its most promising point.

During the summers of 1926 and 1927, while on leave from the Military Academy, he again interested himself in finance and became associated with the firm of Ralph B. Leonard & Co., Specialists in Bank and Insurance Stocks in New York City. His experience with this firm provided material for a brochure entitled, "First Aid For Investors," which he wrote and which was published by Haldeman-Julius Company, Kansas.

Throughout this same period he made a careful study of the problem of investing funds with the minimum risk. He had collected much valuable data in New York and from England relative to Investment Trusts, and was a pioneer and firm believer in this form of investment. Since his death investment trusts have had a phenomenal growth, which he foresaw.

Applying his ideas to the service, he was convinced that a staff of trained analysts of economic and industrial conditions could place the hard earned funds of officers in safe, income-producing stocks. With this in mind, he actively worked for the formation of an Investment Trust Company for the Services. To the officer whose duties leave him little time for study of investments, such an organization would be of inestimable value, and would provide a feeling of security paralleling that produced by the Army Mutual Aid Association.

"Ici" was observant and studious, with a keen and whimsical mind, and his interests were not solely confined to his profession. In times of leisure he did some writing of two distinct types: descriptive-narrative, to which his knowledge of Latin tongues gave charm and color, and his love of the beautiful delicate imagery; and the purely practical, of which his brochure on investing is a sample.

On August 2, 1922, he married Mellette Troster Robey at Alexandria, Virginia, and to them was born a son, Charles Artaud, on September 7, 1923. He is survived by his wife and son; an adopted son, Robert; two sisters, Anais Felicie and Mary Byrne Simpson, the latter the wife of Major B. W. Simpson, Ordnance Department; two

brothers, Francis Artaud, Major Infantry, and Edward Munson, 2nd Lt. O. R. C.

At the time of his death his wife received a personal letter of condolence from Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, in which "Ici" was characterized as follows:

*"Major Byrne was an officer of high professional attainments, and invariably discharged his many important duties with credit to himself and to the Army. Capable, conscientious, and efficient, he won the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His passing is deeply regretted throughout the service."*

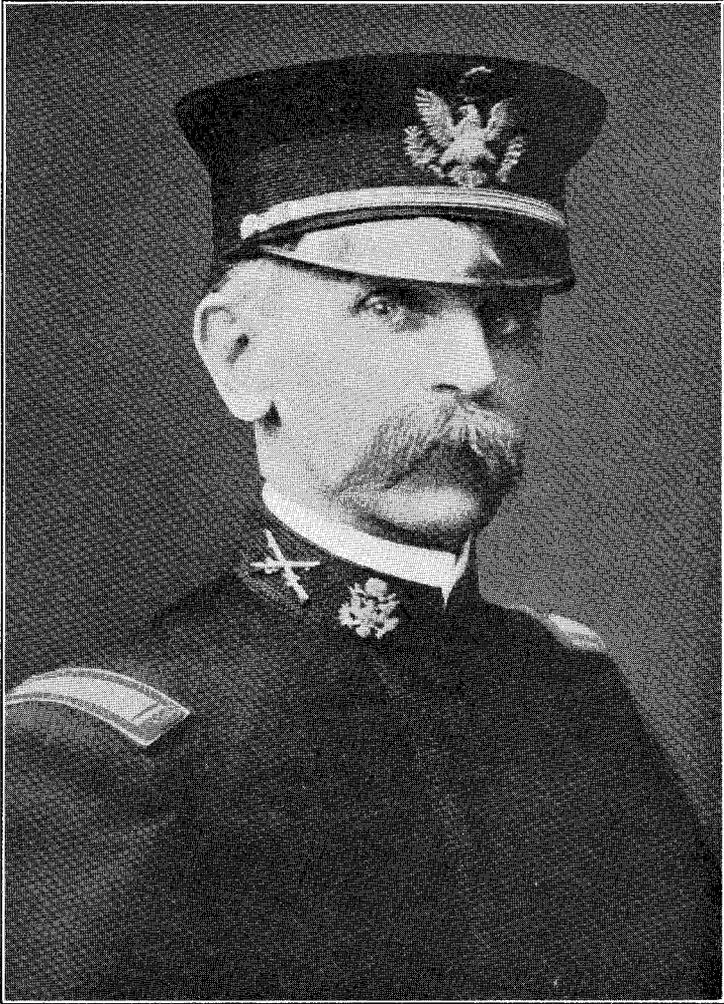
In the calm and beautiful hills of Arlington "Ici" rests from his labors surrounded by the military tradition of his country and in an environment which was his life. It was one of my saddest privileges to walk beside him, in company with a handful of classmates, as he made his last journey. Knowing the man and his aims so well, it seemed indeed cruel that he was not spared to carry on. His departure from his last station was worthy of the soldier that he was. Escorted to the train to the accompaniment of muffled drums and the tread of that "Long Grey Line" which was part and parcel of his life, and which wound its way slowly down the familiar hillside, the Corps stood at attention while the volleys crashed out a farewell to another member who had joined the "Sons of an earlier day."

To all who knew him, "Ici" stood forth as a thorough officer and gentleman, and a true and loyal friend. It is rare that one finds mingled in a single individual both reserve and good fellowship; sparkling humor and studious seriousness; high efficiency professionally and yet absorbing interests outside; loyalty to the Academy and the Service; and, above all, rare and personal charm. His classmates and the service have lost a friend and champion that they could ill spare. With his ability and characteristics, no goal was too high for his career.

*"And when our work is done  
Our course on earth is run,  
May it be said, 'Well done,  
Be thou at peace.'  
E'er may that line of gray  
Increase from day to day,  
Live, serve, and die, we pray,  
West Point, for thee."*

Well done, "Ici"! Over the shadows your classmates grip hands with you, and each will be strengthened by your example.

*William E. Larned.*



CHARLES HENRY CABANISS, JR.

**CHARLES HENRY CABANISS, JR.**

No. 2528 CLASS OF 1874

*Died August 17, 1925, at Columbia, S. C., aged 75 years.*

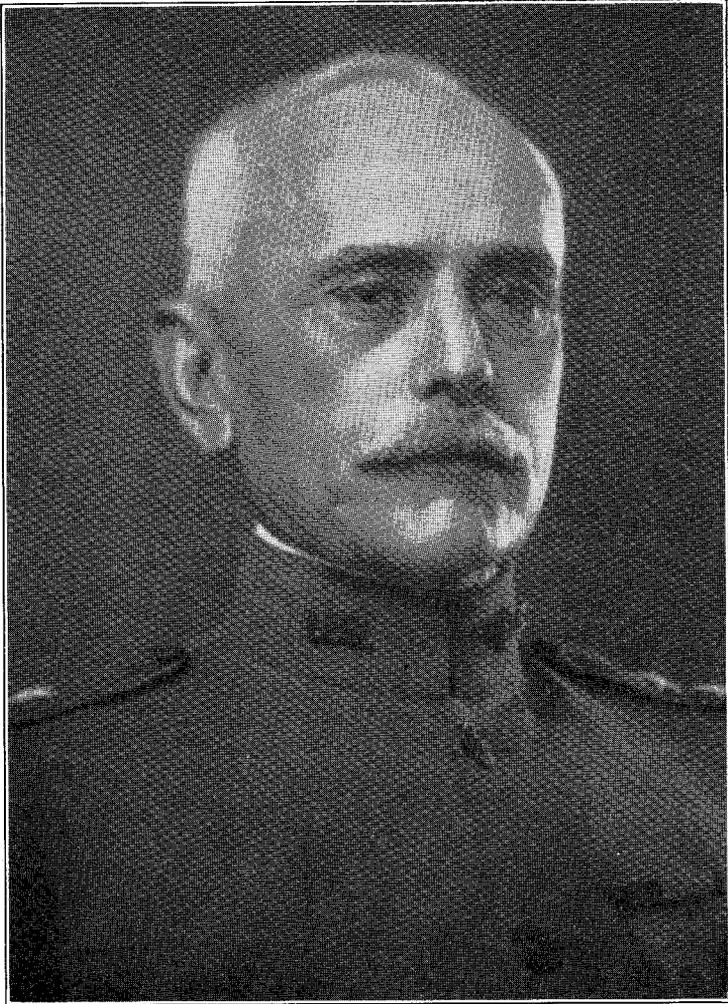
CHARLES HENRY CABANISS, JR., was born in Halifax County, Virginia, July 9, 1850. His father was Charles H. Cabaniss, a direct descendant of Henri Cabaniss who came to this country as a member of a colony of French Protestant refugees, arriving in Virginia July 23, 1700. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Martha Purkins. He entered the United States Military Academy in July, 1870, and graduated with the class of '74. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 18th Infantry, joining his regiment at Columbia, South Carolina. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1883 and graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1887. During his detail at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, he had his leg frozen. This resulted in a prolonged illness and upon being transferred to Fort Clark, Texas, in October, 1890, the change in climate completely undermined his health and he was retired from active duty July 10, 1891.

After his retirement from active duty, he was detailed to the Porter Academy, Charleston, South Carolina, as Commandant of Cadets, later serving in a similar capacity at the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, Danville Military Institute, Danville, Virginia, and in Newark, Delaware, Wheeling, W. Va., and Norwich University. He was serving as Inspector of the South Carolina National Guard at the time he was mustered into service during the World War.

In June, 1916, he was promoted to Major, retired, and in July, 1918, advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, retired.

Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., was married on March 16, 1876, to Miss Catherine Drayton Edwards, of Charleston, South Carolina. To this union were born three sons, Charles E. Cabaniss, Petersburg, Virginia; Harleston E. Cabaniss, deceased, Savannah, Georgia; and Edward M. Cabaniss, Jersey City, N. J. He was survived by one brother, John Cabaniss, of Danville, Virginia, and three sisters, Miss Ada Cabaniss, Danville, Virginia; Miss Nannie Cabaniss, Richmond, Virginia; and Mrs. McCutcheon, Pass Christian, Mississippi.

*E. M. C.*



DE ROSEY CARROLL CABELL

**DE ROSEY CARROLL CABELL**

No. 3038 CLASS OF 1884

*Died March 15, 1924, at San Diego, California, aged 62 years.*

**D**E ROSEY CARROLL CABELL was born in Arkansas, July 7, 1861, and appointed to West Point from the 4th Congressional District, Logan County, Paris, Arkansas.

During Cabell's first class year his eyes became so bad that he had to remain in a dark room for approximately six months. During this time, his classmates read to him all his subjects, running a regular roster for this work. By their untiring efforts and loyalty they succeeded in carrying Cabell through the course, enabling him to graduate with his class.

Cabell selected cavalry at a time when the cavalry was the most active branch of the service and about a year after his graduation was under fire in a skirmish with hostile Indians. His two years' service in the Geronimo campaign was voluntary as only four troops of his regiment served in this campaign and Cabell was sent to one of these troops at his own request. He was with the 8th Cavalry during its march of 2,000 miles in 1888 when it changed station from Texas to Dakota. In the summer of 1889 there was a concentration camp on the Little Missouri River in Montana and the 8th Cavalry was present. Cabell was Camp Adjutant and prepared the program of instruction and maneuvers and drafted the reports of this camp. In 1890-91 he was military instructor at the Arkansas State University and also served the University as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. He served with his Regiment at Fort Meade, S. Dakota, 1893-98, and during this period made numerous tests of the bicycle as an adjunct of cavalry, especially of its use in reconnaissance and road sketching. During the Spanish War he was Lieutenant Colonel and Military Instructor of a volunteer regiment (2nd Arkansas Volunteers) which was camped at Anniston, Ala., during the War, and which, under Cabell's instruction, attained a creditable degree of efficiency. In 1900 he was a Captain commanding Troop M, 6th Cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and was with the 6th Cavalry when that regiment was sent to China on the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion. Troop M, 6th Cavalry, commanded by Cabell, was the only cavalry unit which accompanied the Peking Relief Expedition of 1900. Troop M was selected for this duty because it was found to be completely equipped and ready for the field when the regiment landed from the transport. While quartered at Peking, Cabell marched his troop in column of fours around the city on top of the great wall, an unique experience for a troop of American cavalry.

On one occasion during the action around the Tartar City, Colonel Cabell, then a captain, who was a good rifle shot, dropped two Chinese rebel sharpshooters out of a tree himself at 300 yards, and four or five of his men selected as good shots accounted for the rest of the snipers. When Troop M left Tienstin, August 8, to join in the attack the horses were just off the transport and Troop M marched in the week 150 miles, foraged the country and lost but two horses from exhaustion. Major-General A. R. Chaffee, commanding the expedition, recommended Captain Cabell for the brevet of major for gallant and efficient services. Colonel Cabell also took part in the expedition from Peking to Teng-Chow, September 14-19, and was also active in clearing up Chinese robber bands.

In 1911, Cabell, then Major 11th Cavalry, came to the Army Service Schools for a three months course of instruction as a member of a class of field officers selected as suitable for general staff duty or promotion to the grade of general officer. He displayed marked aptitude and ability in handling troops in map problems and map maneuvers at the Army Service Schools and later at the Army War College and was on that account held at the War College as an instructor and given charge of the instruction in map maneuvers.

The Punitive Expedition into Mexico of 1916 developed into an attempt to subsist an army 200 miles from its base without making use of a railroad or having an improved road on the line of communications. There was no tangible enemy and the problem of supply was the only difficult one. Cabell was Chief of Staff of this Expedition and he took direct charge of the arrangements for supply. Whatever measure of success the Expedition may be regarded as having attained was due chiefly to Cabell's energy, ability and resourcefulness.

As Commanding General, Southern Department, Cabell kept in closer touch with the troops of the border patrol than any other Department Commander had done. It was his practice to receive weekly personal letters from all District Commanders and in this way he obtained first hand information of everything of importance which occurred on the Mexican border. His promptness in covering Naco, Arizona, and later, El Paso, Texas, with American troops in advance of battles fought by Mexicans near those towns undoubtedly resulted in saving the lives of many American citizens. Cabell knew the conditions under which the border patrol lived and endeavored to ameliorate these conditions. Troops had been on the border for seven years and there was no reason for expecting any modification of the border patrol duty. As a result of Cabell's efforts temporary shelter for these troops was constructed which gave them some degree of comfort.

During the World War he held the temporary rank of Brigadier General and Major General. He was the holder of the D. S. M. awarded for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service while in command of the Arizona District of the Southern Department. He

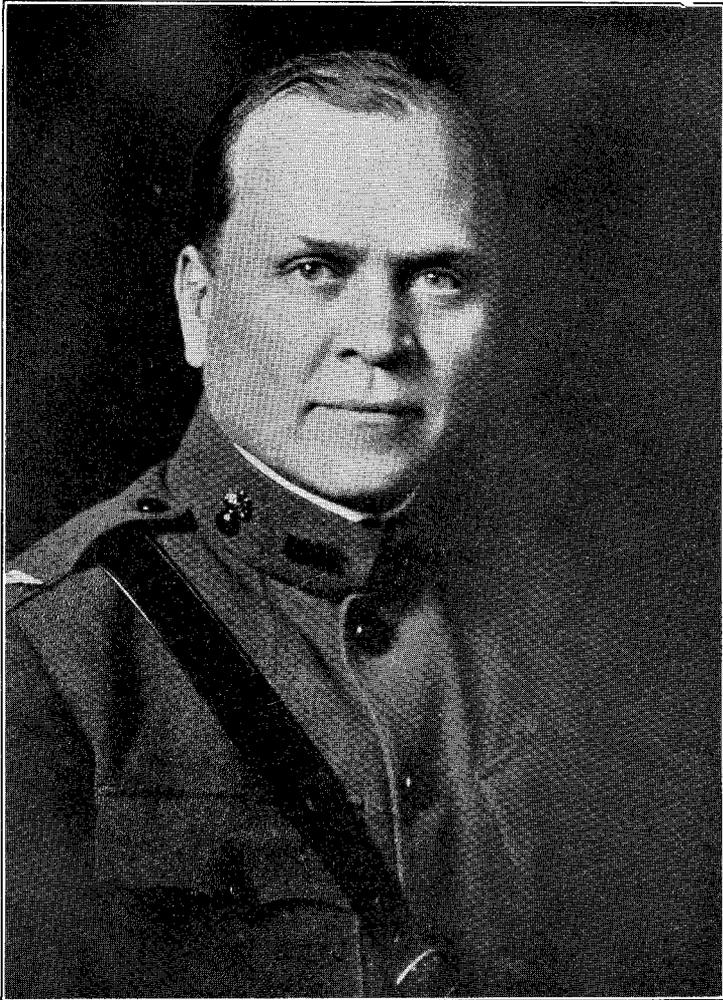
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handled the delicate border situation there with firmness and sound judgment."

Cabell lived in his work and he had few interests outside of his profession. When he found himself barred from prospects of promotion and from service anywhere except on the Mexican border he retired on November 16, 1920, from active service and did not long survive his retirement. He died March 15, 1924, at San Diego, California, of heart disease. There survived: his wife, Martha Otis Cabell; one son, Major D. C. Cabell, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; three daughters, Mrs. E. V. Isaacs, wife of Lieutenant Isaacs, U. S. N., retired, Mrs. George R. Armstrong, wife of Captain George R. Armstrong, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, wife of Capt. W. O. Johnson, U. S. A.

Funeral services were held at San Diego on March 17 with a group of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers as pall bearers. Members of the American Legion, World War Officers' Society and Association of the Army of the United States formed an escort as the body was taken to the Santa Fe station enroute to San Francisco where interment was made in the National Cemetery at the Presidio.

*F. S.*



ADAM FLOY CASAD

**ADAM FLOY CASAD**

No. 4079 CLASS OF 1902

*Died November 14, 1927, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 49 years.*

**A**DAM FLOY CASAD was born February 9, 1878, on a farm, a short distance from Delphi, Indiana. When he was about 6 or 7 years old, his parents moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where they lived about one year, and then moved to Wichita, Kansas.

Casad passed through the various grades in the public schools in Wichita and was graduated from high school in 1896. While in high school he played on the baseball team and was captain of the football team in his senior year. He was a member of the track team, and in their final meet with a small college team he took first places in running and standing broad jumps, and in the 120 yard hurdles, also second place in the running hop, step, and jump. It thus appears that in early years, he showed the talent which was to make him captain of West Point's most famous football team.

After graduating from high school, he decided to try for an appointment to West Point. He ascertained from the Congressman of the district, the Hon. Jerry Simpson, that there would be a competitive examination held; so he prepared for it, and won the appointment in competition with twenty-eight others.

In March, 1898, he took the entrance examination for West Point at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. A month or two later he was notified that he had passed and was directed to report at the Military Academy on the 20th day of June of the year of '98. It is not necessary to go into Casad's career at the Academy. We all know he stood high in his studies and at the top in athletics. He was the class gymnast, and Captain of Company "B"; but his name is inscribed forever on the hall of fame as the captain of the one football team of the United States that ever played all of the Big Four and the Navy. Young West Pointers still marvel at Casad's team which played Harvard 0-6, Yale 5-5, Princeton 6-6, Pennsylvania 24-0, and Navy 11-5. There has never been another and probably will never be again another such record.

On graduation, Casad applied for assignment to the 11th Cavalry, as he knew about twelve of the officers in that regiment. He was given the assignment; but while on graduation leave he visited two 1901 men in the Field Artillery at Fort Riley, and was persuaded to apply for transfer to the Field Artillery. R. P. Davis, whom he had known very well at the Academy and who at the time was on duty in the Chief of Artillery's Office in Washington, found an officer who had been an enlisted man in the Cavalry, who had just been commissioned in the Coast Artillery and who desired a transfer to the Cavalry. The trans-

fer was effected; and Casad was assigned to the 21st Battery of Field Artillery at Fort Sheridan. Casad did not join his battery, because at this time he was at West Point engaged in coaching the football team. As we all know, his coaching was successful, and the football team was a wonder, but it had not the record of Casad's own team of the year before.

Even after leaving West Point, Casad was not settled, as he transferred from Fort Sheridan to Fort Riley, Charles L. J. Frohwitter of 1900 coming to Fort Sheridan. Casad applied for this transfer upon arrival at Fort Sheridan; but when the official papers arrived some three weeks later, Casad was not at all anxious to transfer as he had just met a young lady who impressed him as being exactly the kind of person to accompany him in all future transfers throughout life. The young lady was Miss Edith Miller, sister of Mrs. Charles Crawford, wife of Captain Crawford of the 20th Infantry then stationed at Fort Sheridan. Being unable to persuade her to make an immediate transfer with him, Casad later took a leave from Fort Riley, or maybe more than one leave, and finally managed it. They were married June 23, 1903, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where Captain Crawford had been moved by the ever-zealous War Department.

After serving two years and a half in the 19th Battery of Field Artillery at Fort Riley, part of the time under Captain (later General) Peyton C. March, Casad was ordered to the Military Academy as instructor in Philosophy. While on this duty, the two branches of artillery were separated; and, although he had never seen the Coast Artillery and applied for the Field Artillery, Casad was assigned to the Coast by the War Department in its wisdom.

Casad decided that he would become an Ordnance expert; so he did a little extra studying while on duty in Philosophy at West Point and took the Ordnance examination in March, 1908. On July 1st of that year, he was detailed as a Captain in the Ordnance Department and ordered to duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

After about a year at this place, he was ordered to the Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, where he served two years, and was then ordered to Watertown Arsenal where he spent still another year in his education, this year being spent on a course in the shops there.

This completed his four years service in the Ordnance Department, about one third of it being Ordnance education, and Casad was ordered to join the 76th Company, C. A. C., at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. Three or four weeks after he joined the Coast Defense batteries, they indulged in their annual target practice, and Casad's company got the highest rating in the service for the type of mortars to which it was assigned. Possibly, this result was due to his superior education and initiative; but Casad casually invited attention to the fact that there were only three or four batteries of this type in service. Likewise,

he modestly stated that the credit for the good showing of his company was due mostly to the good training it had been given by the First Lieutenant (L. E. Goodier).

While at Fort Hancock, Casad decided to have an operation on his knee in order to have removed a floating cartilage which he had acquired while playing football. Therefore, he went to Walter Reed Hospital and had the operation performed. The operation was very successful.

In March, 1913, Casad was detailed as a Major in the Ordnance Department and was ordered to the Philippines where he served until March, 1915. From April, 1915, until the outbreak of the World War, he was on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, in charge of the Mobile Artillery carriage work.

During the summer of 1917, he was on duty at Rock Island Arsenal. He sailed for France on Nov. 6th, 1917, and was on duty at G. H. Q. as Assistant to the Chief Ordnance Officer and as Deputy of the Chief Ordnance Officer at G. H. Q. until June, 1919, when he returned to the United States.

For his work in France, he was decorated as Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, as Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and with the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States.

The decoration with the Legion of Honor is "for valuable services as Chief Ordnance Officer at General Headquarters, France." The exact wording of the decoration with the Order of Leopold is not available.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal:

*"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Deputy Chief Ordnance Officer at General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he exercised conspicuous initiative and sound judgment in the supervision of ordnance activities. With tireless energy he organized and administered the work of the Ordnance Department in the zone of the Armies. As representative of the Ordnance Department at Chaumont, he showed wide vision and full comprehension of conditions and needs of the Service, working with exceptional devotion to prevent any stoppage in the supply of ordnance material."*

On his return to the United States, Casad was sent to the Headquarters of the 8th Corps Area at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Corps Area Ordnance Officer and Commanding Officer of San Antonio Arsenal. On December 15, 1920, he sailed for the Philippines, was on duty there as Deputy Ordnance Officer and Commanding Officer of the Philippine Ordnance Department. On his return to the United States he served as Commanding Officer Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, till

July 1, 1927. At the time of his death, Colonel Casad was a student at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

There survive: his widow, Mrs. Edith M. Casad, 607 Chestnut St., Leavenworth, Kansas, and three children; Thomas Miller Casad, class cup boy, born June 22, 1904; Arthur Barry Casad, born September 18, 1905; Cornelia Elizabeth Casad, born May 24, 1909. Colonel Casad's mother is also living.

*Courtesy of Class of 1902.*





GEORGE RUSSELL CECIL

**GEORGE RUSSELL CECIL**

No. 2526 CLASS OF 1874

*Died March 26, 1927, aged 78 years.*

**G**EOERGE RUSSELL CECIL was born in Pulaski County, Virginia, February 12, 1849. He was the son of Daniel and Ardelia Cecil, and attended the country schools of Pulaski County, which at that time, naturally, were not of the highest academic standards.

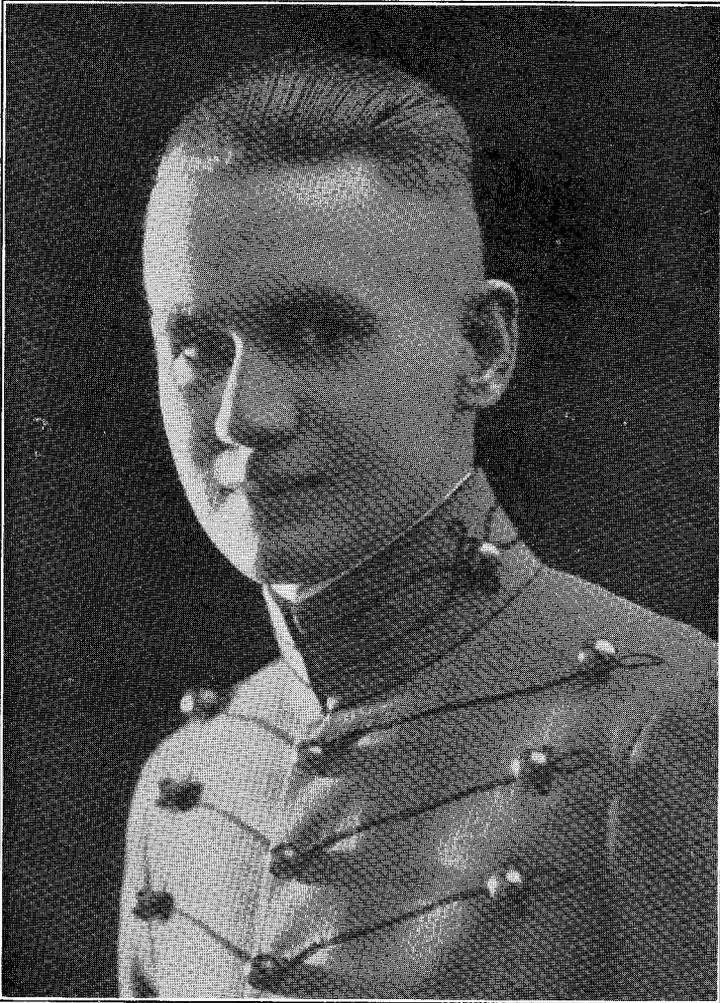
After receiving his education he opened a country store near his home and it was while so engaged he received his appointment to West Point. This appointment came as a complete surprise for he had not sought it and in fact at the time did not know from whom it came.

As he had been out of school for some time and having only a country school education, a great deal of study was necessary. He was successful, however, and entered the Academy in June, 1870.

He married Kate Duncan in Detroit, Michigan, June 23, 1881, and to this union were born four daughters: Sally Duncan Cecil, born June 21, 1883, died July 21, 1885; Kathleen Cecil Morgan, born May 16, 1886, and now residing in Washington, D. C.; Russelle Cecil Carter, born February 10, 1889, and now residing in Washington, D. C., and Helen Cecil Allen, born September 19, 1890, died February 4, 1920.

After his retirement in 1913, he made his residence in Detroit, Michigan, until 1917, when he moved to Washington, D. C., where he lived until his death March 26, 1927, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

*Kate D. Cecil.*



DOUGLAS EWART CHRISTIE

**DOUGLAS EWART CHRISTIE**

No. 7031 CLASS OF 1923

*Died April 7, 1927, at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, aged 28 years.*

**D**OUGLAS EWART CHRISTIE was born in Trenton, New Jersey, February 21, 1899, the third son of William Christie and Eliza Stonier, both being natives of England. After graduating from the public schools of Trenton, he entered Pennsylvania State College in 1918. The next year he was successful in a competitive examination for an appointment to the Military Academy, which he entered in July, 1919.

In 1923 he was graduated and entered the service as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, being assigned to Plattsburg Barracks. In 1925 he was ordered to Panama and was on duty there as aide-de-camp to Major-General Charles D. Rhodes at the time of his death.

The Commanding General 20th Brigade, Panama Canal Zone, announced in orders of April 8th at Camp Gaillard, the death of General Rhodes' aide-de-camp, 2nd Lieutenant Douglas E. Christie, Infantry (D. O. L.), which occurred April 7 at the Dispensary of the Post Hospital while the officer was awaiting treatment for a slight case of indigestion. The cause of his death has been pronounced by the surgeons at Ancon Hospital as acute myocarditis. He had been in perfect, vigorous health previously, and his sudden taking away proved a great shock and sorrow to his many friends in the Canal Zone among whom he was most popular.

Preliminary funeral services were held at Camp Gaillard by Chaplain J. R. Carroll, on April 9th, attended by the Department Commander and by all the residents of Camp Gaillard. On April 14, formal services were conducted at St. Luke's Cathedral, Ancon, by Bishop Morris and Canon Melcher, attended by a large number of friends from the Atlantic as well as the Pacific side of the Canal. Fifteen of Lieutenant Christie's classmates attended in a body and followed the casket, which was draped in the Stars and Stripes. Among those were two of the officer's West Point roommates, Lieutenants R. G. MacDonald and A. D. Reid. The floral tributes were beautiful and impressive.

The officer's remains were sent to New York on the St. Mihiel, sailing April 18, accompanied by three classmates, Lieutenants MacDonald, Gilmartin and Newman. Church services were held upon arrival at Trenton, N. J., and interment was subsequently made at West Point.

“Shifty,” as he was known to his classmates and friends was noted for his good humor and irrepressible spirits. He could always be depended upon to see the bright side of any situation. His sudden death has taken from us who knew him, a friend who will be sorely missed and one who had already made a most successful start in his chosen profession.

*A Classmate.*





DAVID PRICE CORDRAY

**DAVID PRICE CORDRAY**

No. 3449 CLASS OF 1891

*Died October 29, 1927, at Newark, Ohio, aged 62 years.*

**D**AVID PRICE CORDRAY was born in Granville, Ohio, July 27, 1865, the son of Henry DeWitt and Mary E. (Price) Cordray. His maternal grandfather was Reverend David Price, a Congregational minister, born in England and identified with Granville's early days. His paternal grandfather was George W. Cordray, a native of Virginia. The latter came to Ohio with his father, Isaac Cordray, in 1800, and settled in Zanesville. Isaac Cordray was a prominent character in the early history of Ohio.

David Cordray was reared in Newark where he attended the grade schools, and later the Newark high school. In 1886 he was appointed to West Point by Congressman Beriah Wilson, which place he entered in June of that year, graduating in June, 1891.

As a new Second Lieutenant he was first assigned to duty with the 8th Infantry, joining his regiment at old Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in September, 1891. In 1893 he was appointed Inspector of Indian Supplies at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. In 1895 he was transferred to the 17th Infantry, and served on the staff of Major-General Thomas Ruger at Governors Island for the following two years.

During the Spanish-America War he served in Cuba on the staff of the Chief Engineer of the Fifth Army Corps, and in 1900, along with the majority of the regular army, he was ordered to the Philippines where he served throughout the Insurrection at various posts and performed many duties.

He obtained his captaincy in 1901, returning to the United States in 1903. In 1907 he again went to the Philippines with the 26th Infantry. It was during this tour of duty that Cordray was entrusted with a confidential mission to the interior of China, where he traveled extensively, disguised as an English tourist, and brought back much valuable information.

Cordray was promoted to the grade of major and retired from active service December 23, 1913. He was engaged in and received service medals for all of the campaigns in which any part of the United States Army was engaged from the time of his graduation in 1891 until his retirement in 1913.

He was a member of the Masonic order. Cordray married Marcella Stovall Hardwick, of Augusta, Ga., by whom he had two children, David Price Cordray, Jr., and Marcella S. Cordray.

*M. F. D.*



JOSEPH T. CRABBS

**JOSEPH T. CRABBS**

No. 3413 CLASS OF 1891

*Died March 11, 1929, in New York City, aged 60 years.*

**J**OSEPH T. CRABBS was born in Decatur, Indiana, on April 12, 1868, the son of Austin Crabbs, an officer of the 47th Indiana Volunteers in the Army of the West during the Civil War, and of Catherine Yeiter Crabbs.

He entered the Military Academy from Illinois on September 1, 1887. He was a young man of powerful physique, of high mental calibre and of very positive character. He was recognized as a leader among his comrades. He excelled in athletics and won his "A" as a member of the first Academy foot-ball team that ever played Annapolis. He was a fine horseman and upon graduation chose the Cavalry for his vocation.

He joined his regiment, the 8th Cavalry, at Fort Yates, North Dakota, on September 30, 1891. After several years service at Posts in the Northwest and in the field, he returned to the Military Academy as instructor in Natural and Experimental Philosophy and was for a time in charge of the Astronomical Observatory (Sept., 1896 to April, 1898). His devotion to horsemanship and his pride in his branch of the Service were, unhappily, the ultimate cause of shortening his Army career. During his tour as instructor at West Point, in December, 1897, a spirited horse he was riding bolted across a concrete sidewalk, fell and ground to pulp the muscles of the rider's left leg from knee to ankle. The limb was saved by the skillful and untiring attention of an expert surgeon—afterward Surgeon-General of the Army—Dr. George H. Torney. The intimate association resulting from this contact made the Surgeon and his patient life-long and devoted friends.

At the opening of the war with Spain, he served, during his convalescence, on mustering duty in Pennsylvania and in June, 1898, was assigned as Quartermaster and Commissary on the Hospital Ship "Relief" on her expeditions to Cuba and Porto Rico. For this service he received commendations from his superiors. Two testimonials follow:

*The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.*

Sir:—

*I have respectfully to state that 1st Lt. J. T. Crabbs, 8th Cavalry, U. S. A., who was detailed as A. A. Quartermaster*

and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the U. S. A. Hospital Ship "Relief" during the Spanish War, the said ship being under my command, performed all his duties with energy and efficiency and with great credit to the Service. He was assigned to the ship by my request, because of my opinion of his superior intelligence and the value of his services in any emergency that might occur, and also because he was at that time disabled from active duty on account of a recent severe injury. . . . .

I desire to state that Lt. Crabbs was in charge of the unloading of the medical and other supplies on the "Relief" both in Cuba and Porto Rico and that in this work his energy and ability was manifested by the success of his efforts in the accomplishment of the purpose in the face of many obstacles. . . . .

George H. Torney,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,  
Commanding.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

My Dear Sir:—

It affords me great pleasure to refer to the important service which you rendered the base hospital, at Siboney, about July the 10th, 1898. Until you took personal charge of the landing of medical stores from the "Relief", the efforts to supply us with everything that was so much needed had been done in a spasmodic, haphazard way. The prompt manner in which the base hospitals, and the hospitals with the Army at the front received the much needed medical supplies, as soon as you undertook the work of unloading, was, to my mind, one of the few happy incidents of my service at Siboney.

Yours very truly,

Louis A. La Garde,

Major & Surgeon, U. S. A.  
late Comdg. Reserve Divisional Hosp.  
5th Army Corps.

After the Spanish War, Lieut. Crabbs served at Matanzas and Sagua La Grande as Collector of Customs until his promotion in February, 1901. He was denied advancement in the Cavalry, applied for retirement, but, by reason of his fine record, was promoted to a Captaincy in the Quartermaster Corps. He served at San Juan as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Porto Rico (1901-1903) under General James A. Buchanan, Commanding, who testified before an examining board:

*"I don't know that I ever saw an officer of greater ability than he as Quartermaster."*

In 1902, on the occasion of the eruption of Mont Pelée in the island of Martinique, Captain Crabbs and Captain McDonald of the U. S. Navy carried aid and supplies to the sufferers at St. Pierre and helped them to escape by boats through the surf from eruptions which occurred while the rescuing parties were in the destroyed city. For this service Captain Crabbs and Captain McDonald received, through the Department of State, the thanks of the French Government.

Captain Crabbs served in the office of the Quartermaster General from October, 1903 to November, 1906. By recommendation of an examining Board in March, 1906, he was promoted to a Majority in the Quartermaster Corps.

Major Crabbs was in charge of the construction of Walter Reed Hospital between 1906 and 1908. Each duty brought him ever increasing reputation for efficiency.

In December, 1907, he was found physically disqualified because his physician forbade his taking the 100 mile endurance test and, after some delay, was retired for disability in line of duty in April, 1908. The New York Sun of Jan. 5, 1908, says:—

*"We have before us . . . . the retirement of Major Joseph T. Crabbs, at the age of thirty-nine.*

*"One of the very ablest officers in the Service, with an excellent record covering ten years in the Cavalry and special achievement in Porto Rico. . . . . Major Crabbs has still more distinguished himself, in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, to which he was assigned after the terrible accident at West Point several years ago as the result of which he was slightly lamed for life.*

*"During the term of Quartermaster-General Humphrey's incumbency Major Crabbs developed a singular, in fact a unique ability along lines of peculiar value and importance to the Government. He exhibited no less than a genius for the*

*organization of material enterprises, the control and effective application of men's labor, the preservation of discipline and the beneficial concentration of effort and authority. At the time of his retirement he was in charge of the construction of the new Army hospital at Washington, and had earned golden opinions from all who had watched his work and were competent to appraise its quality.*

*Major Crabbs is a man of superb physique, of varied Army experience and of commanding character."*

This end to his Army life was a bitter disappointment to him and to his friends in the Service.

He immediately accepted civil duty as Staff Assistant to the Vice-President and General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and later became Transportation and Executive Assistant (1908-1913). He was made Assistant to the Chief Engineer on Subway and Elevated Railway Construction, New York Municipal Railways (1913-1915).

He resigned this office at the outbreak of the War in Europe to become Division Manager for the Aetna Explosives Company. He constructed and operated large explosive plants in the Pittsburgh District and served as Assistant to the President of the Company at New York City up to June, 1917. He then re-entered active service, having applied for assignment on May 29, 1917. He became Assistant to the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, served with the Bureau of Mines and as an Assistant Chief in the Inspection Division of the Ordnance Department. Was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Ordnance and at the close of the War in 1918 returned to civilian pursuits. The following letter from one of America's most distinguished scientists is an appreciation of his later work in the Service and in Civil Life:

*"At the very beginning of our entry into the Great War, I was called upon to take the Chairmanship of the Committee on Chemicals and organize the manufacturers of chemicals of the whole country in an effort to be prepared for the great demand which would be made upon them in the conduct of the War. A large committee of 37 was formed which was composed of important manufacturers from all parts of the country, and suitable quarters were assigned by the Department of the Interior. At the request of the Committee, Col. J. T. Crabbs, Rtd., was appointed my assistant and served for the entire life of the Committee with great faithfulness and success.*

*His work during those trying times was invaluable. At no time during the War was the chemical industry found lacking and Col. Crabbs was entitled to his share in the praise.*

*"After the work of the Committee was ended, he was invited to take the Executive Vice-Presidency of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Ltd., a Canadian corporation mining and smelting copper in British Columbia, of which company I had been the Honorary President for a number of years. In this new work he showed the same fidelity and industry that one always expected of him wherever he was assigned. In due course he became the President of this Company, which office he held at the time of his death. Its success was very largely due to Col. Crabbs' tireless work. When his death came he was at the height of his usefulness in this office.*

*Wm. H. Nichols."*

The event which bore its deepest impress on Colonel Crabbs life was his physical injury at 29 years of age.

Born to command and conscious of his mental and physical vitality he had met life's joys with abandon and her rebuffs with scorn. A thorough soldier he was equally a delightful companion and could make himself admired and respected by any one he judged worthy of his esteem. All tasks which came his way he performed easily and well, and these tasks came fast whenever a competent man was needed. His injury was a severe shock to his justifiable pride in his physical sufficiency.

From the time of his recovery and readjustment to life his purpose became more serious and his character tolerant and gentle beyond the anticipation of his friends. His work in the Quartermaster Department developed the fact that he possessed Engineering ability and executive capacity of a high order and, after his retirement and a stern apprenticeship in minor offices, these qualities were recognized by his civilian associates and he achieved a position of authority in civil life probably beyond what he would have ever attained in the Army.

An analytical critique of him by a life-long friend is here presented:

*"In his maturity his mental capacity for analysis and for correlating data was of high degree and, with the same grasp, he excelled in identifying the significant features of a proposition and in making correct decisions. His method of working involved a painstaking and orderly assembly of facts as a necessary precedent to action.*

*“He was gregarious within limits of his own selection and enjoyed and was entirely loyal to his friends. Behind an exterior sometimes giving the impression of austerity he was genial, kind and just and, by these qualities, he commanded loyalty and respect everywhere. He was uncompromising towards those who violated his confidence or his standards of living. In his inmost perceptions and in his theory of life he was something of an aristocrat, though this quality was worn as an inconspicuous mantle. His standards of ethical, social and business conduct were lifted high; probably unusually so.*

*He was something of a fatalist, meeting each day without the common fear which besets so many; and he continually marched forward facing the end, of which he had warning, without thought of surrender.”*

Colonel Crabbs at the time of his death had reached that point in his affairs where he could be of great usefulness as a public spirited citizen, and was receiving recognition of this fact day by day.

He was for the last eight years a member of the Corporation of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn which bears the following upon its minutes:

*“His interest in engineering education was keen and he was ever alert to serve the Institute. In spite of the large demands made upon him by the important affairs for which he bore responsibility, he nevertheless found time to give to the Polytechnic the advantage of his matured judgment and broad experience. The high estimate placed by his fellow board members in his wisdom in affairs is shown by his long service as a member of the finance committee. His personal enthusiasm for the training of youth and the unfailing inspiration which he gave forth were ever sources of strength to his fellow members of the Corporation. We, therefore, who served with him, desire here to record our high sense of obligation for his work and for our personal appreciation of the association with him which we were privileged to enjoy.”*

The regard in which he was held by his classmates and associates for his sturdy character, his generosity and unselfishness was more wide-spread than ever they knew. Witness an intimate testimonial from the Commander of the Salvation Army:

*“We learn with deep regret of the passing away of one whose name is recorded in our confidential file as an esteemed friend.”*

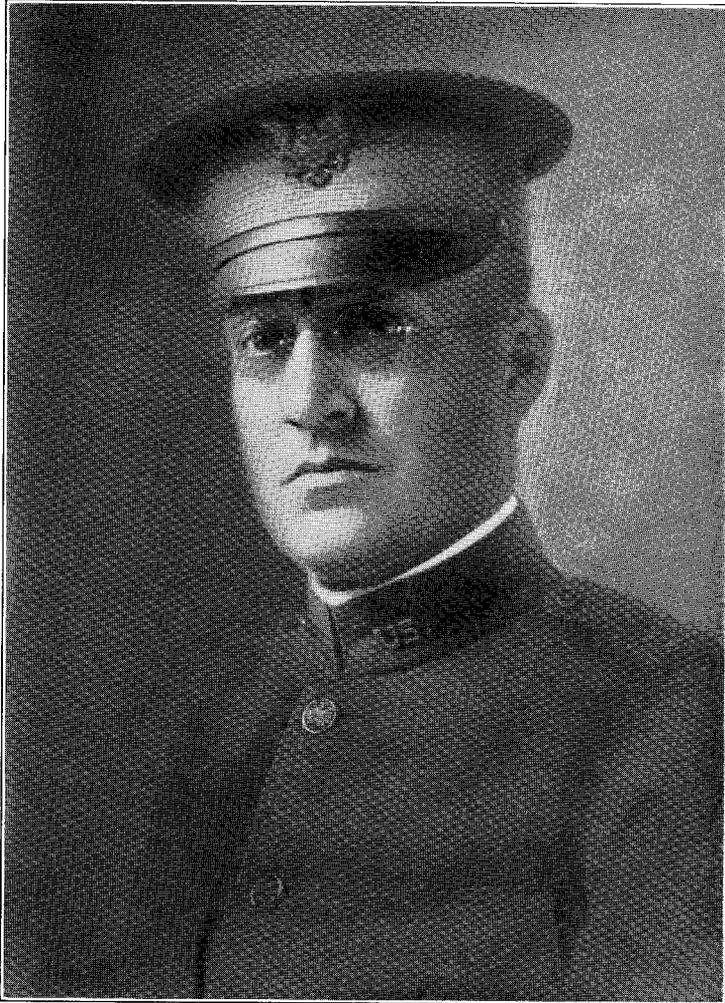
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Colonel Crabbs died suddenly at his home in New York City on March 11, 1929.

He leaves a widow, Elzie Camp Crabbs, to whom he had been married for twenty-two years.

He was taken to Arlington, Va., by as many of his classmates as could gather in time to do him honor and was there buried in a beautiful spot overlooking the Potomac.

*Chas. P. Echols.*



WILEY EVANS DAWSON

**WILEY EVANS DAWSON**

No. 4568 CLASS OF 1907

*Died November 2, 1921, at San Diego, California, aged 37 years.*

**W**ILEY EVANS DAWSON was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 5, 1884. He was the third son of James and Elizabeth Dawson of that city. He attended the High School in Portsmouth.

He entered the Military Academy June 15, 1903, and graduated June 14, 1907.

After graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to duty with the Twenty-Ninth Infantry then stationed in the Philippine Islands. He served with that regiment in Manila, P. I., for about two years, returning with it for station at Fort Porter, New York. He remained at Fort Porter for about two years when, upon being appointed First Lieutenant, he was assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. After about nine months service at this post he was ordered to duty as instructor in law at the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained until retirement.

He was appointed Captain of Infantry, July, 1916, and retired for physical disability, Bright's Disease, which later becoming acute, caused his death.

During the World War, Captain Dawson was ordered to active duty with the rank of Major and served as such at Rockwell Field, California, until March, 1919, when he reverted to retired status and made his home in San Diego, California. In 1920 he was again assigned to active duty as professor of military science and tactics at the San Diego High School on which duty he was serving at the time of his death.

On April 5, 1910, Wiley Dawson, then Second Lieutenant, married Katherine R. Adams at her home in Salt Lake City, Utah. Of this union two children were born: Katherine Adams Dawson, February 3, 1911, at Fort Porter, N. Y., and James Wiley Dawson, February 14, 1912, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Captain Dawson is survived by his widow, two children, his mother, a sister and four brothers.

His personality and achievements won for him a warm place in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact. He was a patient sufferer, a man of noble character, an excellent soldier and a devoted husband and father.

Funeral services were held in All Saints Episcopal Church, San Diego, California, November 4, 1921, with full military honors. The interment was in the Post Cemetery, Fort Rosecrans, California.

K. A. F.



JOSEPH THEODORE DICKMAN

**JOSEPH THEODORE DICKMAN**

No. 2905 CLASS OF 1881

*Died October 23, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 70 years.*

**J**OSEPH THEODORE DICKMAN, the eldest son of Joseph Theodore and Mary Weimer Dickman, was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 6, 1857. His father served as a Captain of the 58th Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Ohio in 1876 and graduated therefrom in 1881.

On September 26, 1882, he married Mary Rector of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who for 45 years shared his hardships and sorrows and took pride in his successes. A true, steadfast helpmate, who equally served the Army and the nation. A pioneer Army woman of the highest type who helped make history and who bravely followed the flag where'er wives were permitted to go. The happy couple were blessed with four children: Frederick Theodore, born July 5, 1883, U. S. M. A. Class of 1906, who was killed in an airplane accident April 3, 1919, at Souther Field, Ga., at a time when his career bade fair to rival that of his illustrious father; Joseph Theodore, born Dec. 11, 1884, who died in infancy; Katherine Rector, born Feb. 18, 1893, wife of Commander Harrison E. Knauss, U. S. Navy, and Dorothy, born September 2, 1895, wife of Major Charles W. Foster, U. S. Army, retired.

General Dickman's record of service from 1881 to 1921 is one long list of successful accomplishments replete with commendations from his superiors and associates. In addition to the normal flow of promotion from Second Lieutenant to Colonel he was recommended for the brevet rank of Major for gallantry at Santiago, Cuba; in 1899 held the rank of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in the Philippines; was promoted to be a permanent Brigadier General in 1917; held the temporary rank of Major General during the World War; received his appointment as a permanent Major General in 1919, and was recommended for appointment as Lieutenant-General.

His long list of commendations include those from such distinguished and eminent soldiers as Generals Wheaton, Wheeler, Breckenridge, Quinton, Chaffee, Wilson, Garlington, Wood and Pershing.

His services up to 1898 consisted of approximately 10 years on frontier duty, including participation in many operations against Indians, bandits, and Mexican revolutionists; two years as a student and two and one half years as an Instructor at the Infantry-Cavalry School and about two and one half years of post life which included participation in the quelling of riots in Illinois.

During 1898 and 1899 for a short time he served with his regiment

at Camp Thomas, Ga.; then became General Wheeler's Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Chief Commissary of the 5th Corps and participated in the Santiago campaign; then became an Aide to General Breckenridge and later served with his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and at Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Late in 1899 he went to the Philippines where he served with the 26th U. S. Volunteer Infantry during the campaigns in the Island of Panay.

In 1900 he became General Chaffee's Chief of Staff of the China Relief Expedition but was relieved from this duty at his own request so that he could more actively participate in the engagement at Pa-tachow Temples.

In 1901 he became the Chief of the Information Division for the Philippine Department and later commanded the 26th U. S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

From 1901 to 1917 he served successively as Instructor of Tactics at the Infantry-Cavalry School; a three years' tour on the War Department General Staff; a tour with his regiment at Fort Myer, Va.; then as the Inspector General of the Department of Mindanao, P. I., and later as the Inspector General of the Department of Missouri and the Central Division; followed by a tour on detached service on various important uniform, equipment and organization boards; and as Commanding Officer of the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

During the World War period, 1917-1919, he in turn commanded the 85th Division in the United States for three months; the 3rd Division in the United States for three months and in France for six months; the 4th Army Corps in France for two months; the 1st Army Corps in France for one month and the 3rd Army Corps in France and in Germany for eight months. He then served as President of the Superior Board, which made a study of the War with the view to applying the lessons learned to our future organization and tactics.

After the war and until the date of his retirement (October 6, 1921) he commanded the Southern Department and 8th Corps Area.

He was a soldier in every sense of the word. One who gave 45 years of intelligent and faithful active service to his country and who so perfected himself in his profession as to become one of the Nation's most competent and successful leaders when her need was the greatest. Although ample payment can never be made for such service to the Army, to the Nation and to the civilized world at large, General Dickman, in a measure, was repaid by the admiration and general acclaim of the people, by the love and respect of his associates and superiors and by the loyalty of his juniors.

The record of his career should serve as an inspiration to future generations of soldiers as his service has served as an example to all who knew and served with him.

In this short biographical sketch it is impossible to adequately

depict or do justice to the long career of this illustrious soldier. His World War service, which covers but two years of the forty-five, is worthy of volumes. However, one may form an estimate of this soldier from the following terse extracts of articles concerning his career which appeared in the press at the time of his death:

*"One of the most brilliant and loyal sons of our Nation.*

*"Spoke five languages. Learned them in order that he might get the letter and the spirit of the various writings of European tacticians and strategists.*

*"Profound student of warfare.*

*"Life time of preparation.*

*"Keen and diligent student of world wide military affairs.*

*"Always the American.*

*"Intense human quality and exceptional ability.*

*"Rarest cordiality, charity and sympathy.*

*"Modest and unassuming but positive and firm when necessary.*

*"Never frivolous nor susceptible to petty vices.*

*"Staunch friend of enlisted men.*

*"Officer, gentleman, strategist and author.*

*"Dauntless spirit, the skilled technician, the splendid executive, master of his profession.*

*"Earned a reputation for energy, skill and good judgment.*

*"Superb physique, an eager trained mind, understanding, human.*

*"Big in stature, mind and soul.*

*"A great man with a big mind and a soul full of humanity, a leader, a man's man.*

*"Daddy Dickman (To the 3rd Division).*

*"Dazzling sum of gallant achievement.*

*"Daring, aggressive and uniformly successful but not prodigal of lives.*

*"A modest hero.*

*"Mastered the complicated perplexities of governing a subject population with such diplomacy and understanding as could not help but be reciprocated.*

*"One of the greatest soldiers of all times. As human as ever lived.*

*"One of the outstanding military figures of the World War.*

*"One of the most brilliant American commanders in France.*

*"Came out of the World War with a reputation second to none.*

*"One of the best to serve us in any of our wars.*

*"Graciousness of spirit and nobility of character were symbolic of his life.*

*"His life aptly illustrates the breadth and height of whole hearted service to the most sacred ideals of humanity and the love and devotion to the great cause of human liberty.*

*"He leaves fertile memories and a conspicuous record of ability, loyalty and devotion from which all may receive a profound inspiration which must render us truer to the richer, fuller, nobler sensibilities which by deed and thought he so fully epitomized."*

General Dickman's life and career affords all young officers an ideal example of professional preparedness; military education through constant study, contact and practice; success in application when opportunities presented themselves and the successful performance of duty in the most responsible assignments in the defense of the Nation.

Starting with his West Point education he, early in his career, completed the foundation of his education by mastering Spanish, French and German and by exhaustive studies of military history and the military art. As a result, within two years of his graduation from West Point, he became an honor graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School and was highly considered as a military analyst, one able to draw the proper military lessons and conclusions from military history. To fit theory to practice and to broaden his horizon he sought details in the various military departments and activities and successfully served therein. As a result of his broad and thorough education he was soon sought after so it is not surprising to note that his service covers assignments to many parts of the United States, to Cuba, the Philippines, China and Europe and that he participated in the following campaigns, battles and engagements:

- 1885 —Geronimo campaign.
- 1891-2 —Garza winter campaign.
- 1892-3 —Campaign against San Ignacio bandits.
- 1893 —Skirmish against Mexican Revolutionists, Arroyo-Baluart, Starr Co., Texas.
- 1894 —Quelling riots in Illinois.
- 1898 —Battle of Santiago, Cuba.
- 1899 —Battle of Balintang, P. I.  
Skirmish at Zarraya, P. I.
- 1900 —Combat at Aglayo, P. I.  
Battle at Antique, P. I.  
Night attack at Calinog, P. I.  
Engagement at Pa-ta-chow Temples, China.

## 1917-18—World War.

Aisne defensive, Chateau Thierry sector.  
 Champagne-Marne defensive.  
 Aisne-Marne offensive.  
 St. Mihiel offensive.  
 Meuse-Argonne offensive.

In recognition of such services he was awarded the following decorations:

## CAMPAIGN BADGES:

Indian wars, Geronimo campaign, Spanish-American war, Cuban occupation, Philippine Insurrection, China relief expedition and the Victory medal (6 major operations) of the World War.

## WORLD WAR DECORATIONS:

## FOREIGN:

Croix de Guerre with Palm,	French
Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold I,	Belgium
Knight Commander of the Bath,	British
Commander of the Legion of Honor,	French
Grand Officer of the Crown,	Italy
Medal of La Solidaridad,	Panama

## UNITED STATES:

Distinguished Service Medal:

*Citation—For exceptional merit and distinguished services as Commander of the 3rd Army, American Expeditionary Forces. He commanded the 3rd Division and contributed in large measure to success in hurling back the final enemy general attack commencing July 14, 1918. He participated in the offensive operations northward to Vesle River; commanded the 4th Army Corps from August 18 to October 11, 1918, including the operation of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, and the 1st Army Corps during the Meuse-Argonne operations from October 12th until the armistice. Later he commanded the 3rd Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany.*

His broad military education, his knowledge of foreign languages and his ability to draw correct conclusions created a demand for his services as a military instructor, so he served two tours as an instructor of Tactics at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and further contributed the following military literary work:

Translation of von der Glotz's Conduct of War  
 Field Service Regulations  
 Maneuver regulations

Saber exercise  
Cavalry service regulations  
The Great Crusade

General John Pershing in writing a brief preface to "The Great Crusade", stated:

*"I cannot refrain from saying a word regarding the author. Our paths have occasionally run parallel in such a way as to give me opportunity to know the man. We were both in Cuba in '98 and he was later Inspector General on my Staff in the Southern Philippines. So I can speak not only from a knowledge of his reputation in the Army, but also from personal acquaintance.*

*It is the common verdict among his associates of the old Army that his career from the time he graduated at the Military Academy to the close of the World War has been outstanding. During his forty-five years of active life in the Army, he has participated in every war and campaign. His services both in staff and line, whether in peace or war, have been marked by constant devotion to duty. Always a diligent student, he has occupied the position of instructor in military organization, tactics, or military history, in several of our schools for officers. Thus he came into the World War well equipped by study and experience for responsibilities of high command. In July, 1918, the German advance against his front was halted by a regiment of his division in a most brilliant manner. His Corps in the battle of Saint Mihiel and in the grilling struggle of the Meuse-Argonne performed distinguished service. After the Armistice, under circumstances requiring tact and discretion, he commanded our Army of Occupation on the Rhine for several months with marked efficiency."*

In 1916 he became Commander of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and in 1917 the degree of Doctor of Laws, University of Vermont, was conferred upon him. Little wonder that such honors became his before his World War record because of his foresight and his ability to draw military conclusions. On the outbreak of the World War in August of 1914, the Burlington Free Press published General Dickman's predictions as to its conduct and outcome. That these predictions came to pass is history.

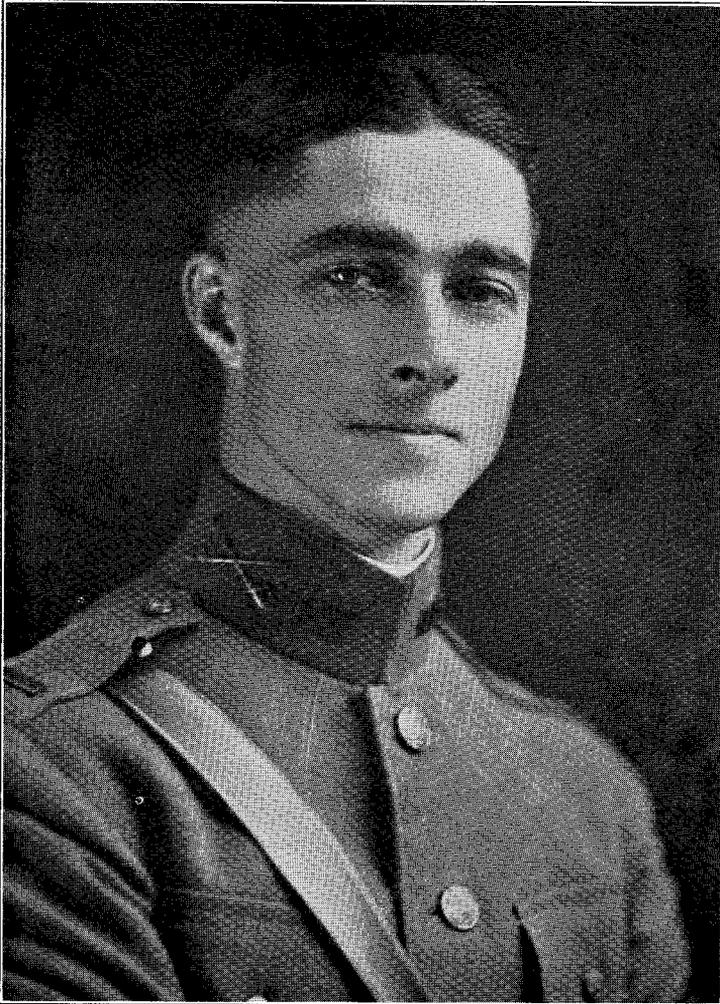
As an example of his predominant humaneness, his policy in governing the Coblenz bridgehead as set forth in "The Great Crusade" is quoted:

*"The Third Army is not granting exceptional favors to the people of the territory it now occupies, but is only carrying out what has been the policy of the American government for over 100 years. In accordance with this policy, which is traditional with the American Army, prisoners receive humane treatment; women, children and non-combatants in general are free from molestation; personal rights, including freedom of religion and the right of petition, are respected; and property of all kinds, public and private, is protected. Local authorities are expected to continue the exercise of their functions, and the demands of our occupying forces are usually limited to measure for the protection of the health and the security of the troops. Supplies obtained in the occupied area are paid for at market prices. This policy has remained the same, whether dealing with the savages of the Great West, the Malays of Luzon and the Visayas, the Moro fanatics of Sulu and Mindanao, or the strangely different people of North China, and will not be changed now when we are in a civilized country, unless orders are received to the contrary, which are not expected. There never has been a time when the American people or their government would have tolerated a serious departure from this just and humane policy. While no fraternization with the inhabitants of a country with which, technically, we still are at war, will be permitted, nagging and badgering with a view to stirring up resentment and resistance, and a demand for cringing servility from a defeated people, are considered unsportsmanlike and un-American."*

General Dickman is survived by his widow and two daughters, a brother, John, of Washington, D. C., and three sisters, Mrs. Clem Steuve of Wapakoneta, Ohio, Mrs. R. E. Murphy of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Charles W. Freck, of Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Interred in the sunny slopes of Arlington Cemetery, he is at home amongst his comrades.

G. G.



WINSTON JENNINGS EADY

**WINSTON JENNINGS EADDY**

No. 7064 CLASS OF 1923

*Died at Fort Clark, Texas, August 13, 1925, aged 24 years.*

**W**INSTON JENNINGS EADDY was born at Rhemo, S. C., July 24, 1901. He was the sixth child and only son of Gregory Beauregard and Burdette Eaddy. His education began in the country near his birthplace, and was continued through the High School, at Hemingway, S. C., where he finished in 1908. He entered the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, in the fall of 1918, where he stayed for one year. In 1919, while still at the Citadel, he was given an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy where he spent four years, graduating with credit to himself in the Class of 1923. It is worthy of note that through his whole school life as a boy he led his class. The writer was at the graduation exercises of the High School and heard the Superintendent of the School, a man of many years experience with boys, say as he presented him a medal, that Winston Eaddy was the best student he had ever taught.

It is also the writer's impression that he seldom, if ever, had to stand an examination at school or college on account of the fact that his daily average was so high that he was exempt. From childhood he looked forward to being a soldier and though many of his friends tried to dissuade him from this decision, he never changed his mind nor waned in his determination. Soon after his graduation, when the Army was being reduced and many young officers were resigning, though strong influence was brought to bear upon him, he chose to continue in the service of his country. After his graduation from West Point he chose the Cavalry as his branch of the service as his life work and was sent to Fort Clark, Texas, where he remained until his untimely end which occurred on August 13, 1925.

His death was the result of an accident. While exercising a friend's horse, it refused to jump, reared and fell upon him, killing him instantly. Thus ended the life of a fine, upright, honest, Christian gentleman and officer. From childhood he was quiet, reserved, yet brilliant, lovable and much loved. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when a boy of about twelve years, loved his church and was true to it through his life. Those who knew him never ceased to wonder that the quiet, reserved, lovable boy should have but one desire as his life work, namely, to be a soldier and yet, back deep down in his heart, was the life-long desire—an inheritance perhaps. Two of his cousins, Major John H. Woodberry, Class of 1914, and Lieutenant Marion Huggins of Class of 1927 are in the service.

There is much more good that might be said and no evil. He followed the deep call of his heart, and those who knew him best, had high hopes of him for the future and wherever Winston Eaddy might be placed, they knew they would find a man sans peur et sans reproche.

*J. A. C.*

**EDWARD SAMUEL FARROW**

No. 2617 CLASS OF 1876

*Died September 8, 1926, at New York City, aged 71 years.*

**M**AJOR EDWARD S. FARROW, Indian fighter, engineer, inventor and real estate operator, dropped dead of apoplexy on Columbus Avenue, New York City, on September 8, 1926.

Edward Samuel Farrow was born at Snow Hill, Md., April 20, 1855, the son of William H. and Catherine A. Farrow. His father was in the Medical Department, U. S. A., during the Civil War. He received his A. B. from the Baltimore City College in 1872, entering the Military Academy the same year. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876 and assigned to the 21st Infantry.

Within three years he made a heroic name for himself by defeating and capturing a tribe of troublesome Indians on the Salmon River in Idaho. He was publicly honored by General William T. Sherman.

One of Farrow's associates has the following to say concerning him:

*"The bugle call that recently sounded Taps in New York started Major Edward S. Farrow out on unknown trails. But unmapped regions would have no terrors for him, for he had campaigned against hostile Indians all through the roughest regions of the far West and had demonstrated that where savages could go soldiers could ditto.*

*As a lieutenant fresh from West Point, he went through the thick and thin of the Nez Perce and Bannock Indian wars of 1877 and '78 and conducted two successful campaigns against the Sheepeater Indians of Idaho in 1879-80, thus winding up the last Indian wars of the Pacific northwest, cleaning up the last hostiles there and bringing peace to the border.*

*"These Sheepeater hostiles were desperate renegades from other tribes, and from their stronghold in the upper reaches of the rough Salmon River and Seven Devils Mountain ranges they swooped down on new settlers along the Boise, Payette, Weiser and Salmon Rivers, burning and pillaging, and then retreating with their stolen horses back into inaccessibility. They murdered Munday, Groseclose, Brown, Jackass Johnson, Jim Raines, thirty-seven minors on Loon Creek and many others and near-murdered Three-finger Smith, one of the discoverers of the Florence placer mines, and his escape was one of the miracles of the frontier.*

*Col. Bernard's 1st Cavalry Troop went out from Fort Boise against these hostile marauders, but they played tag*



EDWARD SAMUEL FARROW

*with the troopers, attacking them at advantageous points of rocks and then retreating over roughest regions, so as to wear out the heavy cavalry horses, and they did that so much as to cause the cavalry to limp back to their post. Captain Catley took the field against them with 100 men of the 2nd Infantry, but after the battle of Vinegar Hill they drove his troops out of the mountains and back to Camp Howard on the edge of the Camas Prairie.*

*Then General O. O. Howard gave Lieutenant Farrow a roving commission to go and clean out the last stronghold of the frontier and he made a good job of it. He took a bunch of Umatilla Indians and some of the best sharpshooters in the Department of the Columbia, and rode right into the hostile hotbed, where he declined to play tag where his men would be 'it' and practiced Indian tactics against the ditto of the enemy. It was a rough campaign, the roughest of the rough, but Farrow's scouts went through it without losing a man and brought the tribe out prisoners of war to Fort Vancouver. On Lieut. Farrow's staff were Lieuts. W. C. Brown, S. C. Robertson and H. H. Benham, of whom only Col. Brown survives.*

*I had opportunities of seeing the activities of Major Farrow during the Nez Perce and Bannock Indian wars and as a member of Farrow's scouts, and in strewing a few dandelion blossoms over the mound surmounting his remains, I can truly say that he was a good soldier."*

From the field he was called back to West Point as instructor in Military Tactics and while there and also later, he published several works on military science.

On February 27, 1890, he was breveted 1st Lieutenant for "Gallant service in action against the Indians at Big Creek, Idaho, and at Big Meadow, Idaho, October 8, 1879." He resigned from the service February 24, 1892, and became consulting engineer for the Engineering Co. of America, New York City.

His engineering operations include explorations of mining districts in eastern Oregon and northwestern Idaho; railway construction and timber operations in the Adirondacks; surveys and reports on the Appalachian Fields of Virginia; examinations and reports on gold and copper deposits in the Black Hills of South Dakota, mica deposits of mine, arsenical ore deposits in Putnam County, New York, mineral deposits in Bland County, Virginia, as well as reports on the Panama Canal and Canal Zone.

While still in the Army during the later years of his life, he was especially interested in the development of Barnegat Park, N. J., as a resort for retired Army and Navy officers. Unfortunately, this idea did

not work out successfully and the place was later developed as a summer and winter resort under the name of "Pinewald." He spent the greater portion of his time in following this development, although during the years of the Great War, he spent 100% of his time in connection with the writing of the various books on military subjects. Just before his death, on September 9, 1926, in New York City, he had decided to revise his "Military Encyclopedia."

He was a member of the Society of the Veterans of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and the Loyal Legion. His writings included "American Small Arms," "West Point and the Military Academy," "Dictionary of Military Terms," "Farrow's Manual of Military Training," "Riots and Riot Duty," "Gas Warfare," "American Guns in the War with Germany," and several hundred articles in the "Encyclopædia Americana" and numerous engineering publications.

He also compiled in 1887 "Farrow's Military Encyclopædia." For a number of years he had edited and published "The Pinewald Bulletin" at Pinewald.

Major Farrow had an office for many years at the Hotel Langwell, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, where he lived much of his time. His home was in Pinewald, New Jersey. He was married in 1897 to Elizabeth E. Downing of Delaware. Two sons, Vernon Farrow, Pinewald, New Jersey, and E. S. Farrow, Rochester, New York, survive. Major Farrow was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Long Branch, New Jersey.

*Secretary, Association of Graduates.*

**EZRA BOND FULLER**

No. 2479 CLASS OF 1873

*Died September 17, 1925, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 77 years.*

**E**ZRA BOND FULLER was born at Rockford, Illinois, on October 4, 1848. When less than sixteen years of age he enlisted, in 1864, in the 141st Illinois Infantry, being mustered out at the end of one hundred days, and then enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry in which organization he served till the end of the war and gained the rank of corporal.

The allure of military life had taken hold of this youth of sixteen and he sought an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He was appointed from Illinois and entered on July 1, 1869, graduating with the class of 1873. After graduation Lieutenant Fuller found what his heart yearned for: rugged duty on our Western frontier, days and weeks in the saddle, scouting and campaigning against hostile Indians. After three strenuous years in Texas and New Mexico with the 8th Cavalry, he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry operating in Montana and the Dakotas, too late to take part in Custer's last fight at the Little Big Horn in June, 1876, but in time for the Nez Perce Expedition and other expeditions against the Sioux that followed.

His military record shows eighteen years of frontier service, broken only by four years of duty as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy during the early "eighties."

At the beginning of the Spanish American War, Captain Fuller was on duty at Clemson College, South Carolina, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He became chief mustering officer for the State of South Carolina, and later joined his regiment (the 7th Cavalry) in Cuba, for the campaign of Cuban Pacification.

His last service on the active list was at the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Maryland, where he had charge of the military instruction. In May, 1904, he was retired for disability in line of duty.

As a retired officer, Colonel Fuller's career of military usefulness was by no means at an end. He served two years with the National Guard of South Carolina immediately following his retirement. In 1906 he was made Librarian at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in which capacity he served until 1922. He was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the U. S. Cavalry Association and Editor of the Cavalry Journal, which office he held until the office of the Association was moved to Washington, D. C. He also served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Cooperative Fire Association for sixteen years prior to his death.



EZRA BOND FULLER

Outside of his military profession, Colonel Fuller was active in the promotion of the Arts of Freemasonry. He was elected to the supreme honor in Masonry in October, 1915—the 33rd degree Honorary. At the time of his death he was the Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Kansas.

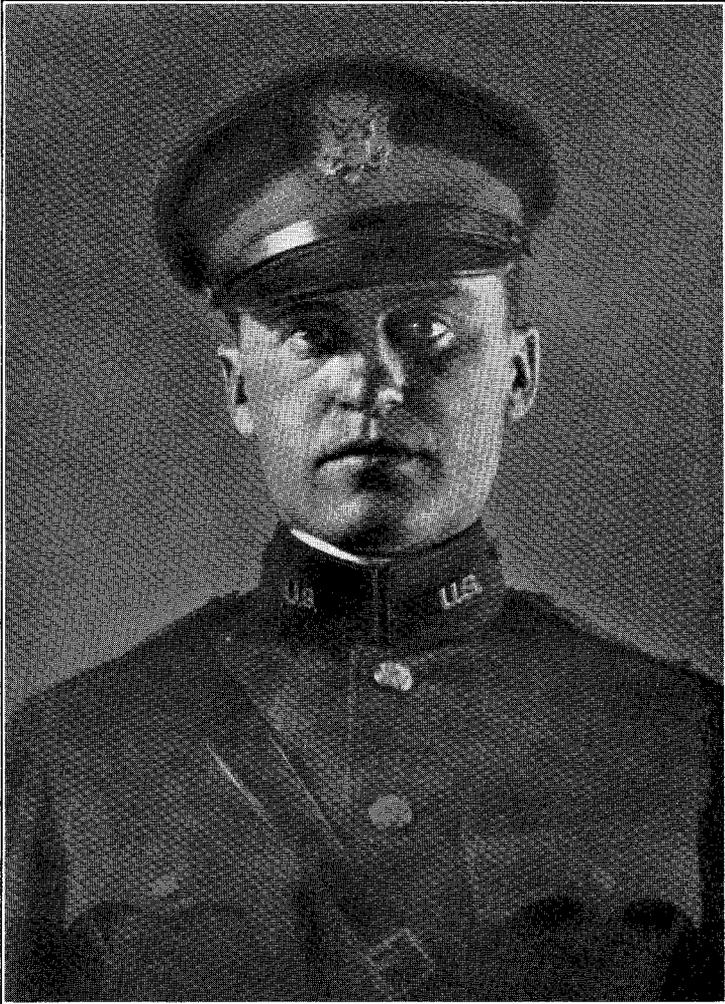
In March, 1880, he married Georgetta Moore of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who survives him and makes her home in Leavenworth, Kansas, with two unmarried daughters. His two sons followed in his footsteps and are in the Army, Horace H., Major of Field Artillery and Sam G., Captain of Cavalry, and two daughters are married to officers of the service, Lydia to Major Ernest R. Gentry, Medical Corps, and Georgia to Captain Cyrus J. Wilder, Cavalry; Mary and Lottie, the unmarried daughters, are at home, the latter being secretary and treasurer of the Army Cooperative Fire Association.

To the Army man Colonel Fuller presented a tangible, concrete expression of quiet dignity, unfailing courtesy, genial kindness, and professional ability, and during the later years of his life a distinguished ability in the civil affairs of his country.

The following appreciation is contributed by one of his many friends:

*“The recent death of Colonel Ezra B. Fuller, U. S. Army, retired, and a 33rd Degree Mason, marks the passing away of another of the few remaining officers of the ‘Old Army’, who contributed so greatly to building up the traditional spirit, and ideals that form the backbone of our present military establishment.”*

J. A. L.



PORTER BUSH FUQUA

**PORTER BUSH FUQUA**

No. 7810 CLASS OF 1925

*Died April 16, 1926, at Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, aged 23 years.*

**P**ORTER B. FUQUA was born on a ranch near Amarillo, Texas, August 10, 1902, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Porter B. Fuqua. He attended the public schools in Amarillo and graduated from the high school at Hereford, Texas. He spent two years in New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, N. M., 1919-20, and the following year attended Oklahoma University, Norman, Okla., one term. On July 6, 1921, he received the appointment to the Military Academy from the 18th District of Texas, through Congressman Marvin Jones.

After graduating from the Academy in 1925, P. B. entered the air service at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, and several months later was transferred to Kelly Field, in the same city. Having gone up to practice "spot" landing on the morning of April 16, 1926, his plane went into a tail spin at an altitude of 500 feet and crashed six miles from the heart of the business district. In trying to save his plane, P. B. sought an open space in which to land in preference to many mesquite groves, where he would have wrecked his plane but might have saved his life.

Only one person, a grocery delivery boy, saw P. B. fall, and it was an hour before he could reach the scene of the crash. With the courage that marked his rise to young manhood, P. B. steadied his broken body, walked a few steps and collapsed. He died three hours later as he was being transferred to a plane ambulance for removal to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston.

His father died when P. B. was only five years old. His mother, who is now Mrs. W. A. Stewart, resides in Amarillo, and still owns the ranch where P. B. was born. His sister and two brothers also reside there.

A group of children filed down the streets of Amarillo's residential district in a formation that possessed as much militarism as is customary in child play. Their "commanding officer" did not walk outside the file and yell his orders at the play regiment in army fashion, but led the line of march—a short, sturdy little fellow of eight, brandishing a wooden gun, head erect, chest outthrust with military carriage.

It was P. B.'s first command and the beginning of his military career. From that moment throughout his lifetime his one ambition was to be a good soldier. His mother can scarcely remember when the idea first obsessed him, but it had so taken possession of his mind at the time the United States entered the World War that he pleaded with his mother to let him enlist, although he was only 15 years old.

Finally a compromise was reached when his mother promised him that he might attend Military Institute the following year if he would not enlist for active service. With this understanding P. B. was sent to the ranch where he was not permitted to see a newspaper nor to talk with anyone about the war.

Two years of institute training followed, the Armistice was signed, and enlistments were being accepted for the Army of Reconstruction. P. B. obtained his mother's permission to enlist in the Marines for six months. He was then 17. It was his greatest disappointment when his company was discharged upon arrival at Washington.

P. B. returned home and entered Oklahoma University, but withdrew because the work did not interest him, and because the family coffers were running low. He was working as an electrician when his appointment to the Academy came almost accidentally, the regular appointee having failed to pass examination.

In school P. B. was a most popular student. Smiling congenially, he always had a word of cheer for everyone on every occasion. P. B. was never still for long, and at N. M. M. I. he was known as the rowdiest cadet. Four years at the Academy apparently did not take much of the mischievousness out of him, for at the end of Furlo, according to New York newspapers, "he gave blase New York a hair-raising exhibition of dare-devil horsemanship when, with monocle in eye, astride the fiery charger of a hansom cab (vintage of '99) he galloped madly up and down Broadway to the cheering plaudits of the "wild-eyed throng." But he was equally active in mind, as his records show.

"Born on the prairie, reared in the saddle, and educated at random," is the manner in which P. B.'s classmates "explained" him in *The Howitzer*. His horsemanship has seldom been surpassed by a man of his age, and it was justly awarded when he became captain of the Army's polo team in his senior year at the Academy. He was a riding instructor in a girl's camp in Vermont the summer following his graduation.

P. B. took part in athletic events at N. M. M. I., and at the Academy. While at West Point he participated in football, polo, boxing, indoor meets, and was a rifle and pistol marksman.

At the time of P. B.'s death, he had accepted a position as aide to Brigadier-General Gilmore, connected with the air forces at Washington, and aspired only for a military career.

Although Amarillo had many brave men on the casualty list of the World War, its citizenship still points with pride to its greatest soldier at heart, Porter B. Fuqua.

Mrs. W. A. S.

**HAROLD GEIGER**

No. 4664 CLASS OF 1908

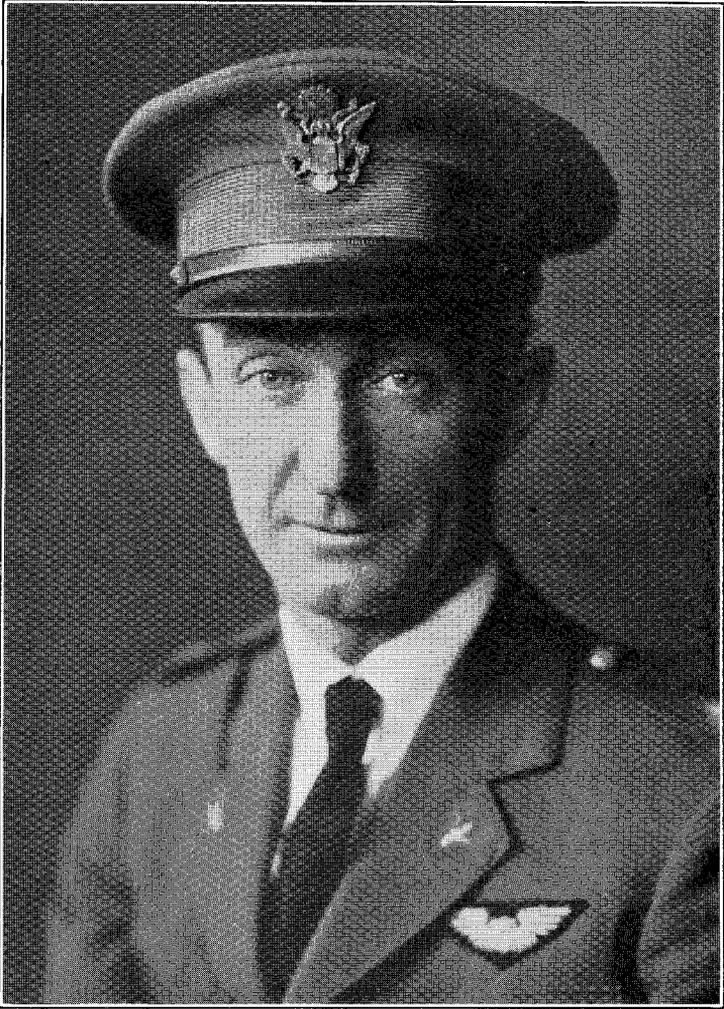
*Died May 17, 1927, at Middletown, Pa., aged 42 years.*

"SPIKE", AS HE WAS familiarly known to his classmates and intimate friends, was assigned to the Coast Artillery upon graduation. After serving at Fort Monroe with his company for about a year he was transferred to Fort Barrancas, Fla. While in the Coast Artillery he served also at Key West, Fla., and Galveston, Texas. He served a period of about six months during the latter part of 1911 and the early part of 1912 on General Recruiting duty at Columbus, Ohio.

Practically from the beginning of Army aviation there has hardly been a period when Geiger was not associated with it. In the summer of 1912 he was detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps and received his preliminary training at College Park, Md., the Army flying school, and at the Curtiss School at Hammondsport, N. Y. He was licensed as a pilot and expert aviator by the Aero Club of America, and on November 8th he qualified as a military aviator. During this fall he took part in the combined maneuvers of the Regular Army and Connecticut National Guard at Bridgeport, Conn.

During 1913 and 1914 he established and commanded the first flying station in Honolulu, and on June 16, 1915, he applied for and was relieved from duty with the Aviation Section. Shortly after the outbreak of war, June, 1917, he was redetailed for duty with the Aviation Section and was assigned to the Balloon School at Omaha, Nebraska, for training. He completed the course as balloon observer and was then detailed in the office of the Chief Signal Officer and the Office of Director of Military Aeronautics where he served until July, 1918, when he was sent overseas for duty with Balloon Section, Headquarters, S. O. S., A. E. F., Headquarters, 1st Army; and then commanded the Balloon group of the 5th Corps, 1st Army, A. E. F. After the armistice he was placed on research and investigation work in connection with dirigibles in England, Italy and France. He took and completed the course of instruction in the operation of dirigibles at the Centre Ecole d'Aeronautique Rochefort, France, and completed a partial course of instruction at the Italian Airship School at Ciampino.

He returned to the United States in August, 1919, and was on duty in the office of the Director of Military Aeronautics. In March of 1920, he was assigned to the command of the Army Balloon School at Ross Field, California, and held this position until March, 1921, when he was sent as Assistant Military Attache for Air to the Hague and was on the staff of the American Commissioner in Berlin. He remained on this duty for four years and in the fall of 1925 returned to this country



HAROLD GEIGER

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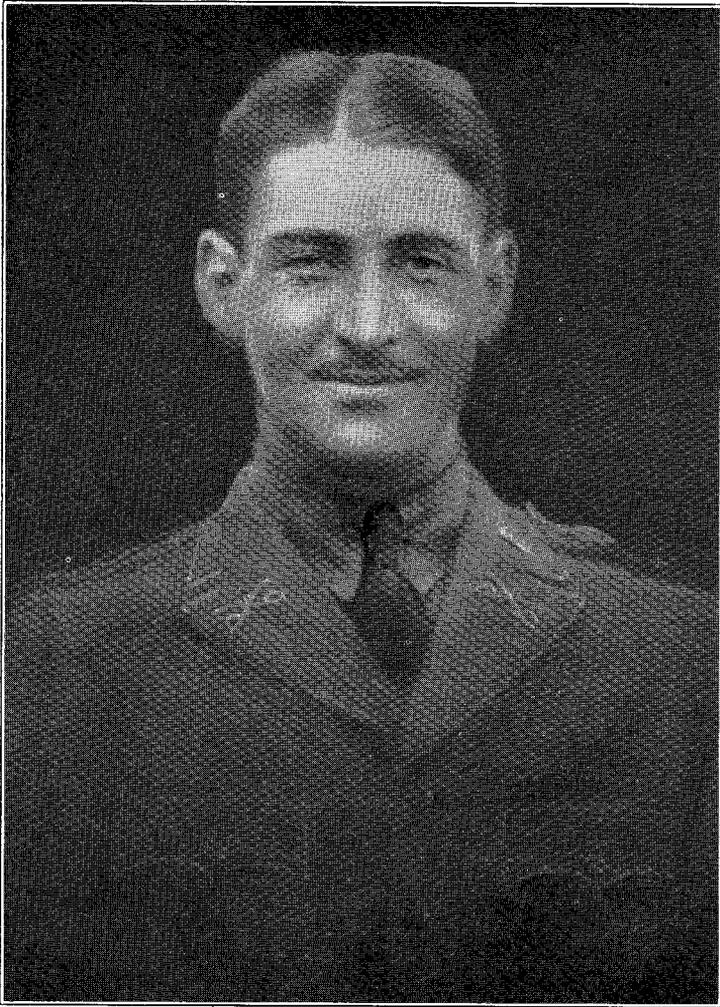
and took the course of instruction at the Air Service Tactical School, Langley Field, Va. He again took up heavier-than-air flying and showed himself to be as proficient as formerly. Early in 1926, while carrying out problems in the air at the school, his plane and another collided, forcing him to jump and use his parachute, the descent in which was made safely. Upon graduation from the Tactical School in June, 1926, he was appointed Commanding Officer, Phillips Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. While on duty here, he did a great deal of flying. On May 17, 1927, in taking off in an airplane from the Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa., he had an accident which caused his death.

"Spike" Geiger was an extremely efficient officer and it can be truthfully said that there has never been an officer in the Air Corps more truly beloved by his comrades. He was unselfish, courteous, and embodied every characteristic that makes a true officer and gentleman.

He will be truly missed by his comrades in the Air Corps with whom he spent many of the years of his service as well as by his many other friends throughout the Army and particularly by his classmates with whom he was associated from the very beginning to the end of his military career.

Major Geiger is survived by his wife and two children as well as his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Geiger of Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

*By a Friend.*



JOHN IRVING GREGG

**JOHN IRVIN GREGG**

No. 6726 CLASS OF 1920

*Died March 27, 1929, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 29 years.*

**J**OHN IRVIN GREGG was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1899, the first son of John Irvin and Laura Gregg.

John attended the Lewiston Preparatory and High Schools. He later attended Culver Military Academy for a year and then spent one year at Pennsylvania State College. He was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

He prepared for his admittance to the United States Military Academy at the Army and Navy Preparatory School, Cornwall, New York, which he entered in 1917. A year later he was admitted to the U. S. M. A., graduating July 2, 1920.

Gregg graduated from the Cavalry School, basic course, in 1921, and from the Signal School in 1923. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, October 1, 1925, and was later on duty as Signal Officer with the 1st Cavalry Brigade, Fort Clark, Texas. He was killed March 27, 1929, in an automobile accident at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was buried in Lewiston, Pa., April 1, 1929.

John Irvin Gregg was a grandson of General Gregg who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. There survive: his mother, Mrs. Laura W. Gregg, 19 S. Wayne Street, Lewiston, Pa.; two brothers, Samuel and James and one sister, Martha. An uncle, Robert C. Gregg, served in the Spanish American and World Wars.

*Secretary, Association of Graduates.*



WILLIAM FREDERICK GROTE

**WILLIAM FREDERICK GROTE**

No. 3442 CLASS OF 1891

*Died February 14, 1927, at Wheaton, Ill., aged 59 years.*

**W**ILLIAM FREDERICK GROTE was born March 4, 1868, a native of Illinois, from which state he entered the Military Academy in September, 1887.

His classmates remember him as a quiet and rather serious minded cadet who met his daily problems of study and drill with a high sense of duty. He carried this ideal beyond graduation and started his career with the 18th Infantry at Fort Clark, Texas. For seven years he served as 2nd Lieutenant with this regiment, developing a keen interest in rifle firing for which his steady nerves and calm temperament well suited him.

When our war with Spain broke out, the 18th Infantry was one of the first units to go to the Philippines. Grote with his company took a prominent part in the capture of Manila, that eventful battle that marked the entrance of the United States upon a long occupancy of the Philippine Islands. He was then given command of his company and sailed south with it to Iloilo, leading it in the assault of this town and in the subsequent battle of Jaro. He was at this time appointed Battalion Adjutant, but succeeded in rejoining his company for an expedition against insurgents at Capiz Panay.

In the spring of 1901, Grote attained his Captaincy, still in the 18th Infantry, returning with it to the United States in September of that year, for station at Fort Duchesne, Utah. For the next two years he was in demand at Department Rifle Competitions, but March of 1903 found him again enroute to the Philippines, this time at Camp Downes, Tayte, where he was constructing quartermaster. At the expiration of two years, the regiment sailed for home to serve at Fort Leavenworth where Grote was made Regimental Commissary, and later detailed as Range Officer for the Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan.

His third year in the Philippines came in 1907 at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and shortly after returning to the United States he took the course at the Army Service School. His promotion to field rank followed rapidly, Major in the 11th Infantry with his battalion on duty at Naco, Arizona, during the concentration of troops on the Mexican border; followed by a detail in the Q. M. Corps at Fort Sheridan; Lieutenant Colonel in 1917 for a few months only, when our entrance into the World War gave him his eagles and command of the 48th Infantry. The next year Grote was commanding the 20th Division at Camp Servier, S. C. His experience as an accounting officer led to his assignment to the 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas,

and in addition, the onerous task of Provost Marshal which he tackled with the same seriousness and devotion to duty that was such a strong motive in his life. His last work was at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as Division Q.M. until February 20, 1920, when he asked for retirement.

William Frederick Grote's life in the Army was one of faithful service to the Government, for which he asked no other reward than the consciousness of duty well performed, but which was outwardly acknowledged by the admiration of his fellow officers and his men.

*W. M. W.*





HERMAN HALL

**HERMAN HALL**

No. 3215 CLASS OF 1887

*Died September 6, 1928, at Pasadena, California, aged 64 years.*

**H**ERMAN HALL was born at Carthage, Illinois, June 6, 1864. He was the youngest child of Dr. George W. and Mary McQuary Hall. When he was ten years old his father removed his family to St. Louis, Missouri, where Dr. Hall had accepted a position on the staff of the Missouri Medical College.

Herman was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at Washington University. He was a sophomore in the latter institution when he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1883. He graduated in 1887 and was assigned to the 4th Infantry.

He served at Willets Point, New York, during 1890 and 1891 when he was transferred to Fort Sherman, Idaho. Here he remained several years, participating in the Idaho Mining riots of 1892 and the N. P. R. R. strikes of 1894. After a tour at Fort Crook, Nebraska, he was sent to Cuba and served throughout the Santiago Campaign. Shortly after his return to the States he was sent on his first tour in the Philippines in January, 1899, remaining there three years. His second tour in the Philippines was in 1905 when he was detailed in the Philippine Constabulary. He was made Inspector and Colonel of that force in 1907 and was relieved in 1910. Colonel Hall was appointed aid to Governor General Francis Burton Harrison in the fall of 1913 and succeeded Major General Rivers as Assistant Chief of the constabulary with the rank of Colonel, on January 1, 1914, and Chief on January 20, 1915, with the rank of Brigadier General.

During the World War he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and served in France, commanding the 80th Infantry Brigade. He served in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. After commanding a district in the Army of Occupation, he returned to the United States where he was placed in command of the 35th Infantry. After his retirement in 1922, he purchased a citrus ranch at Sierra Madre, California. He operated this ranch successfully and took an active interest in the affairs of the community.

Colonel Hall was married in 1893 to Miss Anna Grace Jack. His widow now resides at 180 N. Canon Avenue, Sierra Madre, California.

*Secretary, Association of Graduates.*



CLINT CALVIN HEARN

**CLINT CALVIN HEARN**

No. 3344 CLASS OF 1890

*Died February 11, 1928, at Atlanta, Ga., aged 62 years.*

CLINT C. HEARN was born in Weston, Texas, March 29, 1866. His father, Mr. L. A. Hearn, served throughout the Civil War as a member of the 11th Texas Cavalry, C. S. A., and after the war settled in northern Texas where he resided till 1892, when he moved to southern California. Mr. Hearn was a thirty-second degree Mason and at the time of his departure from Texas was Past Deputy Grand Master of that State. After a course in the public schools of Texas, Colonel Hearn entered the Military Academy in 1886 and was graduated therefrom in June, 1890. Upon graduation he was commissioned an Additional Second Lieutenant of Artillery, remaining with the Coast Artillery branch on its separation from the Field Artillery in 1907, and thus serving in that branch through all the grades up to and including that of Colonel. On August 5, 1917, he was commissioned Brigadier General in the National Army, which grade he held during the entire World War till he was honorably discharged therefrom on June 15, 1919.

His services as a Lieutenant included duty at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Washington, Md., Fort Slocum, N. Y., New York City, Washington Barracks, D. C., again at Fort Riley where he was on duty with a siege battery which he accompanied to San Francisco, California, awaiting transportation to Taku, China, and returning to Fort Riley with same battery. As a Captain he served at Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he rendered most distinguished service which will be mentioned more in detail later; then to Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Adams, R. I., where he was in command of a siege battery; he then delivered a course of lectures at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; then to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty in a Provisional Camp of Instruction; he then returned to Fort Leavenworth for a year's tour of duty; then to Fort Totten, N. Y., where he commanded a battery and also spent a year as student officer. At this post he was promoted to grade of Field Officer and as such his services included duties at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., Manila, P. I., Fort Monroe, Va., again in Washington, D. C., then at Fort Totten, N. Y., and again at Manila, P. I. As a Brigadier General of the National Army he commanded the 153rd Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Dix, N. J., and was in action in France. With this Field Artillery Brigade he supported the 90th Division in the Saizerais offensive, the 78th Division in the Argonne sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the 6th and 42nd Divisions in the Argonne offensive and the 6th Division in the Verdun

sector. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services while in command of the 153rd Field Artillery Brigade, 78th Division during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive."

After the Armistice he remained with his Brigade in France till the spring of 1919 when he returned to the United States where the Brigade was demobilized in May, 1919. Returning to his rank of Colonel in the regular Army, he was on duty in Washington, D. C., at the General Staff College, at the Coast Defenses of Portland, Maine, at the Training Center 3rd Corps Area, Camp Meade, Md., with the Organized Reserves at Fort Howard, Md., and Harrisburg, Pa. His last station was in Atlanta, Ga., where he was in command of the 4th Coast Artillery District. He was retired on May 31st, 1927, on account of disability in the line of duty.

He was a graduate of the Artillery School in 1894, of the School of Submarine Defense in 1908, of the Army War College in 1912 and again in 1920. During his active service he was twice in command of the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay. He also commanded the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York and those of Portland, Maine. He served as President of the Coast Artillery Board and for a period of two years he was Senior Assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery. Regarding the services rendered by him the Chief of Coast Artillery said:

*"Colonel Hearn is an officer of ability and good application. He, particularly, is fertile in inventions, and has invented several devices which have been adopted, and are now in use in the fire control installations of the Coast Defenses. He has a genial personality and is one of the best qualified officers in the Coast Artillery in the technique of his profession."*

Of the services rendered by him in France, Brigadier General J. H. McRae said in a letter dated October 10, 1921:

*"Colonel Hearn is an excellent officer, of great experience in artillery matters and rendered superb service to the 78th Division in the Meuse-Argonne fighting."*

Major General Henry T. Allen in a letter dated in France on October 3, 1918, stated:

*"I specially desire to commend him, (Brigadier General C. C. Hearn), to higher authorities as an officer of much coolness and good judgment, and as one who will always give a good account of himself in the stress of battle."*

General Orders No. 10, Headquarters 78th Division, May 9, 1919, stated:

*"1. The Commanding General desires to cite in General Orders the following named officers of this Command in recognition of their meritorious services in positions of responsibility:*

*"Brigadier General Clint C. Hearn, organized, trained and commanded the 153rd Field Artillery Brigade during the heavy fighting of the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 16th to November 5th, 1918, when his Brigade supported the Infantry in a manner indicative of conspicuous technical skill on the part of its Commander, together with a fine spirit of co-operation and devotion to duty. During the St. Mihiel offensive he supported the 90th Division, his work there being marked by the same great skill and devotion to duty."*

To those who knew him professionally, he will be remembered as a particularly level-headed and clear cut thinker. As one possessed of a splendid analytical mind, as one who carefully weighed the facts and who invariably arrived at correct conclusions. When the future historian prepares a list of those who have piloted the Coast Artillery out of the fog of crude appliances and into the light of modern methods the name of Hearn will be placed with a small group at the top of the list. He invented several devices among which was a Ballistic Computer adopted in 1904. His best known work was at Fort Barrancas, Florida, in 1902, during what is now known as the Pensacola or Whistler tests. An elaborate system of fire control had been installed, but the plotting board for use in determining ranges with horizontal base instruments was a most imperfect affair. Captain Hearn, who was in command of a twelve inch battery at Fort Pickens, turned his inventive mind to the task of perfecting this plotting board. As a result the Coast Artillery has today the Whistler-Hearn plotting board that has been in use more than a quarter of a century with little if any material modification, alteration or improvement. This device forms an indispensable unit in all fire control installations of the U. S. Coast Defenses, for without it practice and service with modern long range artillery would be impossible. It is destined, therefore, to remain a lasting monument to those who designed it.

That the education at the Military Academy and the training an officer receives in the regular army fits him to perform extraordinary and the unusual tasks in time of peace was never better exemplified than by an event that occurred near the close of the life of Colonel Hearn. For weeks the North Atlantic had been whipped by a succession of hundred mile gales. The United States liner President

Roosevelt heard and answered the S O S call of the British freighter Antione with twenty-five men clinging to her decks. A life boat was lowered and its crew was flipped into the sea. For three days attempt after attempt was made to shoot a line to the disabled ship, using the Lyle gun, hurling a projectile attached to a rope, and time and again rope and projectile parted in mid air. Colonel Hearn was a passenger on the Roosevelt. He observed the firing. He made his computation and presented his solution to the Captain of the ship. With the limited materials available on the ship he aided in improvising the necessary alterations in the attachment of the rope to the projectile. The first shot carried the line to the sinking ship and the crew was saved. Colonel Hearn was the hero on that ship the rest of its voyage and it is to be regretted that some suitable recognition was not accorded him on his return to the United States.

Colonel Hearn was a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of New York, Washington and Manila and the Chevy Chase Club. His brother, Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe H. Hearn, Infantry, was killed in an automobile accident near Washington a few years before the former died. Colonel Hearn is survived by his widow, Mrs. Laura O. Hearn, three daughters, Mrs. Randolph Bynum, Miss Elizabeth Hearn, and Miss Margaret Hearn, and one son, Douglass Hearn.

The writer of this incomplete sketch of the life of Colonel Hearn occupied the same room with him during their second class year at West Point. He never has known a more cheerful, a more likeable man. To him and to every member of the Class of '90 he will be remembered as "Shorty" Hearn. It was not his mission in life to collect or distribute unpleasant news. No man was ever more ready to forgive and forget the errors and transgressions of others. To him his mission in life was the collection and distribution of sunshine and good cheer. And somewhere beyond the sunset of life there is a spot that has been made more bright, a spot where others will want to assemble, since our "Shorty" passed over into the great beyond.

*A Classmate.*

**WILLIAM NICHOLAS HENSLEY**

No. 4398 CLASS OF 1905

*Died March 21, 1929, enroute to Rochester, Minn., aged 48 years.*

**M**AJOR WILLIAM N. HENSLEY, of the Air Corps and of the class of 1905, West Point, passed away March 21, 1929, while on a train enroute from the Walter Reed General Hospital to the Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minn. He had been making a gallant struggle against ill health for more than a year. During much of this period he had insisted on carrying on the duties of his office as Air Officer of the Eighth Corps Area. With his passing the Air Corps loses one of its pioneers and one of the most accomplished, energetic and progressive of its officers. The Army and the country lose a West Point graduate who built into his life the West Point principles of Duty, Honor, Country. His personality and his varied activities in the Army, and especially in the Air Corps, made him a large circle of friends both here and abroad who rejoiced in the especial promise of his future and who now mourn his untimely death.

Following funeral services at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on March 25, 1929, he was buried at Arlington Cemetery on March 28, 1929. The honorary pallbearers at Arlington were his West Point classmates: Lieutenant Colonels Roland W. Case, Berkley T. Merchant, Ralph Talbot, Jr., Thomas H. Lowe, Louis A. C. Donnell and Walter E. Prosee.

He leaves a wife and two children; a boy of ten years of age, and a girl of six, William Nicholas Hensley, III, and Gertrude Barbara Hensley, respectively.

Major Hensley was born at Columbus, Nebraska, October 18, 1881. After graduation from West Point, he was commissioned in the Cavalry and served for twelve years in that arm. In 1917 he helped organize a Division of the Philippine National Guard and served for a short time as Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of the Guard. On August 5th of that same year, he was commissioned a Major in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. In August, 1918, he became a temporary Colonel in the Air Service. From that time until his death he held positions of marked responsibility and was an outstanding officer in the Air Corps.

In 1919 he was detailed as Assistant Military Attache to Great Britain and the Netherlands. During this time as a passenger on the return trip of the British Dirigible R-34, he was the first American to make a non-stop flight from the United States to Europe by air. He made a study of Zeppeline airship design and took training as a lighter-than-air pilot in Germany. During this time, he gave to the United



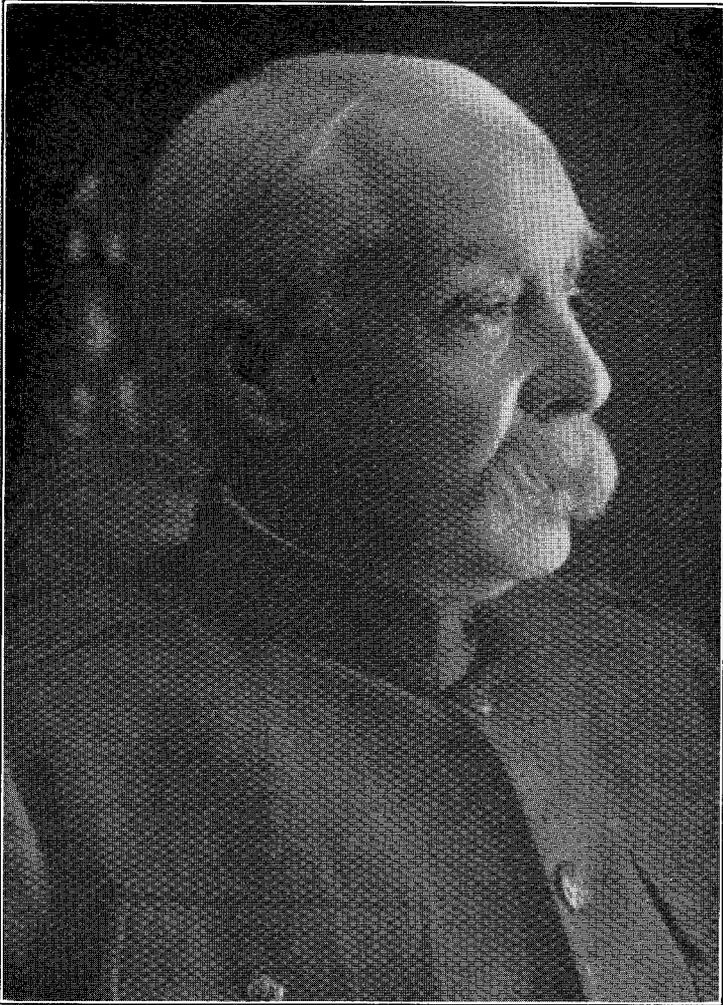
WILLIAM NICHOLAS HENSLEY

States the first authentic information on the L-72, the Great Dirigible built at Friedrichshafen for the bombing of New York City and practically completed when the Armistice was signed.

As a writer and speaker on aviation subjects he helped greatly to create air mindedness in the American people, and created among the Army as a whole a better understanding of the problems of the Air Corps. His life was unusually full of worthwhile achievements and gave bright promise for still greater accomplishments. His friends will remember him more, however, for his loyalty as a friend and his unflinching consideration for others. One of his last acts before going to the hospital for the final time, and while he was suffering, was an act of friendship in taking considerable time and trouble to help a classmate newly arrived at the post to overcome the difficulties of becoming established.

His life exemplified the West Point principles and justified the opportunities which West Point gave him.

*A. GIBSON, Lt. Col. C. W. S.*



FRANK HEATH

**FRANK HEATH**

No. 2228 CLASS OF 1868

*Died April 23, 1925, at Edgewater, N. J., aged 79 years.*

**F**RANK HEATH was born in England, June 13, 1845. According to the writer's recollection he said that his father was a clergyman. He was appointed from the State of New York, and entered the Academy duly in 1864. He pursued the usual four-year course without interruption, graduating in June, 1868, number 10 among the 55 members of the class which received their diplomas from the hands of General Grant.

From the beginning of his course Frank Heath had few boyish characteristics. He was unassuming and carried himself with an air of dignity which indicated a serious mind and a thoughtful habit. He was of medium height, with what is sometimes termed a sandy complexion, and had an aspect of maturity beyond his years. But he was by no means aloof from his classmates; on the contrary, fairly popular.

He had a fine tenor voice and, in the class gatherings, was sometimes called upon to sing. One song in particular he rendered with such appropriate feeling that it has remained ever since vividly impressed upon the memory of the writer. It expressed the beautiful fancy, among the Seneca Indians, that a white dove, let loose at her grave by the mother of the lost maiden, would seek and find her waiting "Day Star" in the far-off spirit land. Its first verse is:

*"Speed away, speed away on thine errand of light,  
There's a young heart awaiting thy coming tonight,  
She will fondle thee close, she will ask for the loved  
Who pine upon earth since their "Day Star" has roved;  
She will ask if we miss her so long is her stay,  
Speed away! speed away! speed away!"*

On graduation, Heath joined the 3rd Artillery with station at Atlanta, Georgia. He was on duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics from August 31, 1871, to August 30, 1876. During this period he transferred to the Ordnance (November 1, 1874) and was promoted to First Lieutenant. After leaving West Point, he served at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., as Assistant Ordnance Officer. He was promoted to Captain, Ordnance Department, in December, 1880. He was a member of the Board for testing Rifled Ordnance from June, 1891, to March, 1900. He was in command of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., from March, 1900, to June, 1909. At one time he was in command of the U. S. Government Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N. J., where

the writer called upon him. Meantime he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, in August, 1903, and Colonel, Ordnance Department, in June, 1909. He was retired as Colonel, U. S. A., in June, 1909, by operation of the law.

Heath attended the fortieth reunion of his class, at the home of our classmate, Charles F. Roe, then Major General commanding New York State National Guard, at his residence, Pine Terrace, Highland Falls, N. Y., near the West Point Reservation.

*Robert Fletcher.*

**GEORGE PIERCE HOWELL**

No. 3512 CLASS OF 1893

*Died September 15, 1928, at Washington, D. C., aged 58 years.  
Interment at West Point.*

**G**EORGE PIERCE HOWELL was born in Goldsboro, N. C., November 8, 1870, the son of Robert Philip and Ella Douglas Howell.

He attended the Goldsboro public schools and entered the University of North Carolina in 1886. He led his class there for three years and fellow members still recall vividly his brilliant scholastic career.

He left at the end of his junior year to accept an appointment to the Military Academy which he had won by competitive examination. When he reported at West Point in June, 1889, the reputation already made in his home state was unknown to his classmates and none of them then suspected that this slender, auburn-haired North Carolinian would lead them in scholarship. However, he soon demonstrated his ability, rose quickly and easily to the top and graduated No. 1, generally recognized as one of the most brilliant men in the class.

Known to his intimate friends as "Georgie" Howell, his memory will be cherished not only by reason of his fine scholarship but more so because of his lovable character and affectionate disposition. A roommate who visited his home in Goldsboro during graduation leave testifies to his happy home life as "a potent factor in molding his fine character and exceptionally pleasing manner."

Though always modest and unassuming, he unconsciously influenced others by his adherence to high standards and when the books are balanced he will be numbered among the leaders of his class in morale as well as in scholarship. He was an ideal friend and comrade, courteous, considerate and always ready to join in a laugh even at his own expense. Such natures are rare and may well serve as a model for the rising generation.

His record during the 39 years which he spent in the military service of the United States is briefly summarized as follows:

He served as a cadet from June 15, 1889, to June 12, 1893, and upon graduation was commissioned an Additional Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. From October, 1893, to June, 1896, he was a student at the U. S. Engineering School, Willets Point, N. Y. From 1896 to 1898 he was an Assistant to the District Engineer, first at Washington, D. C., and then at Portland, Maine. In the following three years he served as Adjutant of the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point.

Promoted to the grade of Captain in 1901, he was appointed Secretary of the Mississippi River Commission, serving in that capacity until 1903. From that year until 1907, he was in charge of the U. S. Engin-



GEORGE PIERCE HOWELL

eer Office at Charleston, S. C., and Engineer of the 6th Lighthouse District. From 1907 to 1909 he was in charge of fortification construction in the Philippine Islands and Chief Engineer Officer, Philippine Department, reaching the grade of Major in 1908.

During the succeeding five years he served successively as District Engineer, Galveston, and as District Engineer, Charleston. In August, 1914, he became a student at the War College and upon completion of the course was held over as an instructor. Upon relief from that duty he served on the Mexican Border with the 1st Engineers, 1916-1917.

Shortly after the United States entered the World War he was promoted to Colonel, temporary, Corps of Engineers, serving first as Department Engineer, South Eastern Department, and then in command of the 210th Engineers. In 1920 he returned to Charleston as Department Engineer. He was retired for disability incident to the service, December 1, 1922, with the rank of Colonel.

North Carolinians remember with pride the fact that Colonel Howell was a member of the Board of Engineers officers appointed to survey the proposed inland waterway from the Chesapeake Bay through North Carolina to Beaufort Inlet, and that the report of this board contained recommendations which led to the final accomplishment of this project.

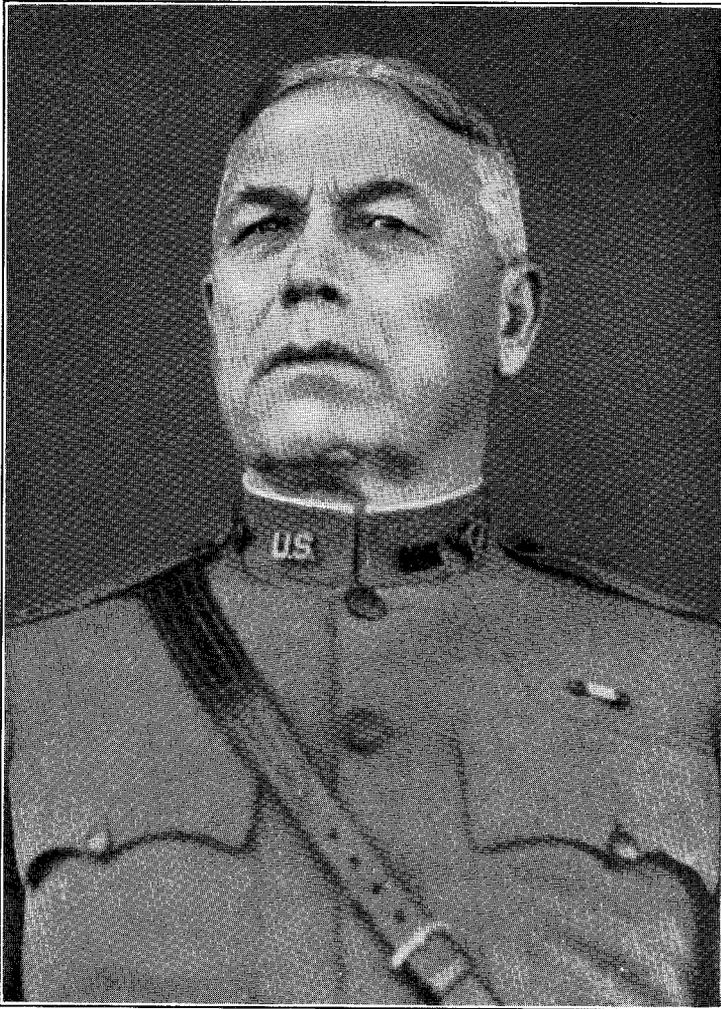
They also record as a service to his native state the fact that he was a member of a Board of Officers which in 1918 selected for Artillery Training the present site of Fort Bragg near Fayetteville.

Subsequent to Colonel Howell's retirement in 1922, he served as Engineer of the Port Utilities Commission of Charleston and in 1927 was recalled to active duty under the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, as Division Engineer of the Southeastern Division.

On November 19, 1897, at Willet's Point, N. Y., George Howell was united in marriage to Louise Knight, a daughter of the late Brigadier General J. G. D. Knight, U. S. Army. They had one child, G. P. Howell, Jr., who graduated from the Military Academy in 1923, just thirty years after his father's graduation.

In the passing of this classmate, comrade, friend, we are comforted by the firm belief that our individual lives are not lost in a single stream of life and that the separation which comes with death is but a temporary one.

G. W. K.



WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSTON

**WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSTON**

No. 3404 CLASS OF 1891

*Died June 7, 1929, at Fort Brown, Texas, aged 64 years.*

**W**ILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSTON was born at Alexandria, near Altoona, Pa., July 26, 1865, the son of Dr. Thomas Wilson Johnston, of Alexandria, Pa., and Harriet Shuey Johnston, of Lamont, Pa.

Soon after his birth, his parents moved to Kingston, Mo., where the father was a practicing physician. William T. attended the public schools at Kingston, Mo., and the University of Missouri, in preparation for a law course. This law course he completed later, while in the military service, by graduating with honor and degree of L.L. B., at the New York Law School in 1907. He was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice in all States the same year.

Several summers of early manhood were spent in teaching school near his home.

In the spring of 1887, he was successful in the competitive examination for West Point, received his appointment and entered the Academy on June 16, 1887, to remain in active service for 42 years and until his death on June 7, 1929.

Colonel Johnston was of sturdy physique and untiring endurance. He became ill in March, 1928, was sent to the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, and from there to the Mayo Brothers Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. By November of that year he returned to his post of command at Fort Brown, Texas, and was active in it until the day before his death. Funeral services were conducted at this post where the body lay in state. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Alexandria, Va., on June 12, 1929. He is survived by his widow, Lida Russel, and a son Russel.

Upon graduation on June 12, 1891, W. T. Johnston was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant 10th Cavalry. Promoted on May 27, 1898, to 1st Lieutenant 3rd Cavalry; on February 2, 1901, to Captain 15th Cavalry; on September 4, 1914, to Major; on March 1, 1917, to Lieutenant Colonel; on August 15, 1917, Colonel (temporary); and on February 26, 1920, to Colonel. All his commissions were in the Cavalry, but he was on detail in the Adjutant General's Department from July, 1916, to October, 1918, and in the Inspector General's Department from June, 1921, to June, 1925. From 1925 to date of his death he was in command of the 12th U. S. Cavalry and of Fort Brown, Texas.

Colonel Johnston was a student at The Torpedo School, Willets Point, New York, in 1897, and graduated from the Army War College in 1916.

Fort Grant, Arizona, was his first Army station. Then Fort Custer, Assiniboine, Montana; Camp Thomas, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; Northern Luzon, Philippines; San Francisco, California; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Governors Island, N. Y. Harbor; Chicago, Ill.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Bliss, Texas; Washington, D. C.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Crook, Nebraska; Honolulu, T. H.; and Fort Brown, Texas.

The above chronicle of promotions and stations hint at his varied experience and duty.

A review of the assignments held by him indicates that he was constantly selected to fill positions of trust and responsibility, and had the confidence of his superiors. For his services with the 3rd Cavalry in Northern Luzon in the Philippine Insurrection of 1899, he was cited for gallantry in action, and was recommended for brevet rank. Later he was awarded the Silver Star Citation by the War Department for "gallantry in action against the insurgent forces during the expedition north of Manila, during the months of September, October and to November 17, 1899."

The narrative of his remarkably successful work in Union Province in Northern Luzon in ridding the section of insurgents is worthy of a record in history. At that time he was a Lieutenant in command of a troop of the 3rd Cavalry; he was also Provost Marshal for the province, and Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial, and of a Military Commission. This combination of authority and force in a man of Johnston's ability, initiative, and industry resulted in expeditions quelling of the insurrection in the entire province. He restored order, safety, and tranquility in a surprisingly short time and with only the minimum application of force. It is given to few men to have Johnston's capacity to deal with men, white, black or yellow, either friend or foe. His outstanding modesty of demeanor, his unflinching sense of and stern application of justice, combined with a kind heart big enough to sympathize with every and any living creature, enabled him to gain and hold the confidence of all under him.

While a Captain, Johnston was selected as aide to General Grant. In that capacity his duties and work embraced much outside of the ordinary routine of an aide, and he gained praiseworthy reputation for the success with which he accomplished his manifold executive and administrative tasks.

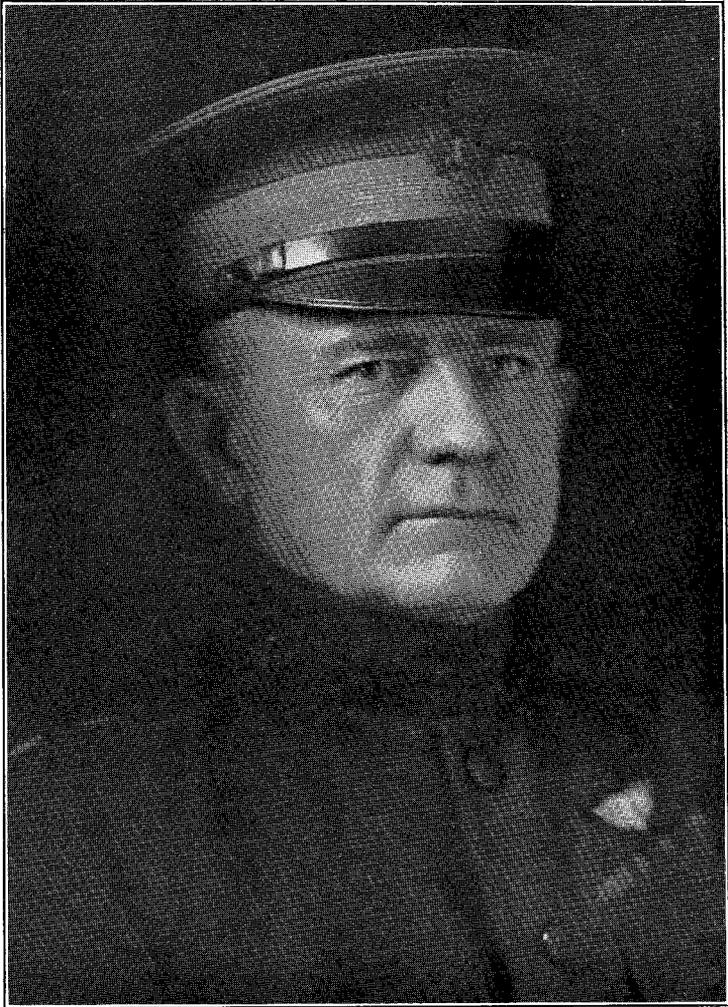
The entry of the U. S. in the World War found Johnston a Lieutenant Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department. His well known organizing ability led to his detail in charge of the Officers' Training Camps. For his conduct of this far reaching and most important activity he received the award of the Distinguished Service Medal. He remained at the head of these camps and of the commissioning of officers therefrom, until July, 1918, when he was transferred to San Antonio,

Texas. There he served as Chief of Staff of the Southern Department until the creation of the 8th Corps Area, in the organization of which he had an important part.

The last four years of his service Colonel Johnston devoted to the improvement of conditions at his station, Fort Brown, Texas. His successful administration as post commander drew and held the attention of the surrounding country and gained the admiration and friendship of the citizens. He laid out and improved roads, walks and drives; cleared off the mesquite and replaced it by fruit and shade trees and shrubbery; cleared and established an excellent air landing field; checked the encroachment of the Rio Grande by preventing erosion of the banks; and greatly improved quarters, barracks, and stables. This work was accomplished by his vision, initiative and resourcefulness, in spite of many difficulties and the lack of funds. The improved conditions at Fort Brown are a monument to Johnston's energy and perseverance. The disease that caused his death threatened for several years but he persevered until the end and on the day before his death made a tour of the post he loved.

To his classmates Johnston was from the day of first acquaintance "Dad" and so to them he always will remain. He was older than his classmates but the nickname of "Dad" had other application to his fitness for it than mere age. To us he was always wise, judicious, reserved, correct, helpful and kindly. The attributes of loyalty, reliability and devotion to duty which made for the great measure of success that attended all his undertakings were apparent to all his associates but overshadowing them all was his reticence and extreme modesty.

*A Classmate.*



WILLIAM LACY KENLY

**WILLIAM LACY KENLY**

No. 3292 CLASS OF 1889.

*Died January 10, 1928, at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.*

**W**ILLIAM LACY KENLY was born in Baltimore, Maryland, was educated and passed his early life there, entering the U. S. Military Academy of 1885, with the class of 1889. According to the record, he was one of its oldest members but in everything else he remained one of the youngest.

There are men,—safe, comfortable men, discharging with reasonable exactitude all of their routine duties; who move through existence on low gear. Kenly dashed through life on high. When you do that you may have to make people get out of your way and they are not apt to forgive you.

But, as it was, he did not make enemies, he made friends. Of course, those of the other type do not make enemies either, but then they make only acquaintances all of whom remain vaguely uncertain as to where they met those safe, comfortable persons. Having met Kenly you did not forget him. At West Point and to the end he had a vivid intensity in living which is rare.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 4th Regiment of Artillery, Colonel H. G. Closson commanding, whose daughter he married and who, with two sons, survive him.

Until 1898, his was the routine of military life in the Artillery, service in posts near large cities broken by a tour at the school at Fort Monroe. Looking back on it, it was a pleasant life, promotion was very slow, but one was used to that, one's pay was extremely small but it seemed to give everything which was reasonably desirable and even to procure the purchase of a certain amount of what, perhaps, was not reasonably desirable. It was a life in which everyone had a cook and no one had a car and in which everyone seemed, on the whole, satisfied. There was a certain formal rigidity and full dress uniforms were a very definite part of life. It is possible that officers then thought of the Army as a life to be lived and not as a job for which you were hired. Perhaps they look on it in the same way now.

With 1898 the old order ended. In April, Kenly was at Tampa with his battery. In June it was of the 5th Corps in Cuba and he, with it, took part in the actions at El Caney and Santiago. His conduct in them caused his recommendation for a brevet. In September he was back in the United States. In May, 1899, he was with his Battery in Manila for the chances of the Philippine Insurrection.

That was a junior officers' war. A battery of field artillery had about the relative importance of an artillery brigade twenty years later.

At no time during it, did the machine and the organization threaten the supremacy of the human being. The Philippines were remote and our forces moved in a land of romance where anything could happen except what was foreseen and expected. The officers who conducted operations went out largely on their own, with the most general instructions and with directions to use their own judgment. In many ways, certainly in initiative, it was admirable training for the great war to come. Even the seniors, men who had served in the Civil War, felt a certain revival of youth, an Indian Summer, which called them to improbable adventures, and Kenly was 34 and a very young 34 at that.

He rose to his chances and now in command of a platoon of mountain guns, now of a provisional machine gun battery, wherever there was fighting in Luzon his guns took part and there was much fighting in that busy year. In May he was in the advance on Aryat, then with Lawton when he moved on Paranaque. At Zapote Bridge he fought his guns to some forty yards of the Filipinos holding the other side of the stream. General Lawton recommended a brevet for this. In July he was with the advance on Dos Marinas. In August he was in the engagement at San Fernando de Pampanga and, with MacArthur's Division, in the fighting about Angeles which lasted late into September. In November with his provisional machine gun battery he joined Lloyd Wheaton's command at San Fabian and in January, 1900, he was engaged at Imus.

His promotion to Captain of Field Artillery came in 1901, when he was serving as Aide de Camp to General MacArthur, Governor General and Commander of the Division of the Philippines.

In 1902, Kenly was at Vancouver Barracks with his battery and in 1905 at Fort Sill as technical instructor of the new 3 inch B. L. R. In 1906 he was back in the Philippines and there, in 1907, he received his promotion to Major.

In Washington his constructive imagination and his ability to deal with men were appreciated and enlistments in New York having seriously fallen off, he was put in full charge of recruiting in that city. It was a duty which appealed to him and for which he was admirably fitted. He soon knew well all the men who really counted in the government there and the "Maje" quickly became a figure in the intense life behind the scenes. It was not a task upon which he had entered but a gay adventure and the recruits soon exceeded the estimates of the authorities.

In 1912 he became a Lieutenant Colonel. A tour at the School of Fire and duty on the border followed.

Kenly had always confronted life with a certain gay audacity and although he was a Colonel in 1916, that year saw him taking the Field Officers' course in aviation. He qualified as a flyer.

In August, 1917, he was en route to France with the 7th F. A. In the same month he was promoted to Brigadier General National

Army. Once arrived, his qualifications caused his selection as Chief of the Air Service A. E. F. on September 3, 1917. He remained upon this duty until February 28, 1918, when he was transferred to Washington as the Director of Military Aeronautics.

He had fully expected to return to France but men who came back to speed up production, to report personally upon requirements, had a way of not returning. For the moment they seemed too valuable here and when that moment had passed there was someone else at the steering wheel of the car in France. An army in the field is rather like a monstrous machine upon a rough and muddy road. When it bogs down those of the crew who get out to push are in danger of being left when it does leap forward. Of course it is hard on them but then the crew is to get the truck forward, not the truck to carry the crew.

Kenly remained on duty as Director of Military Aviation until March 10, 1919, when he was relieved and honorably discharged as Major General, National Army, a grade which he had occupied since April 29, 1918.

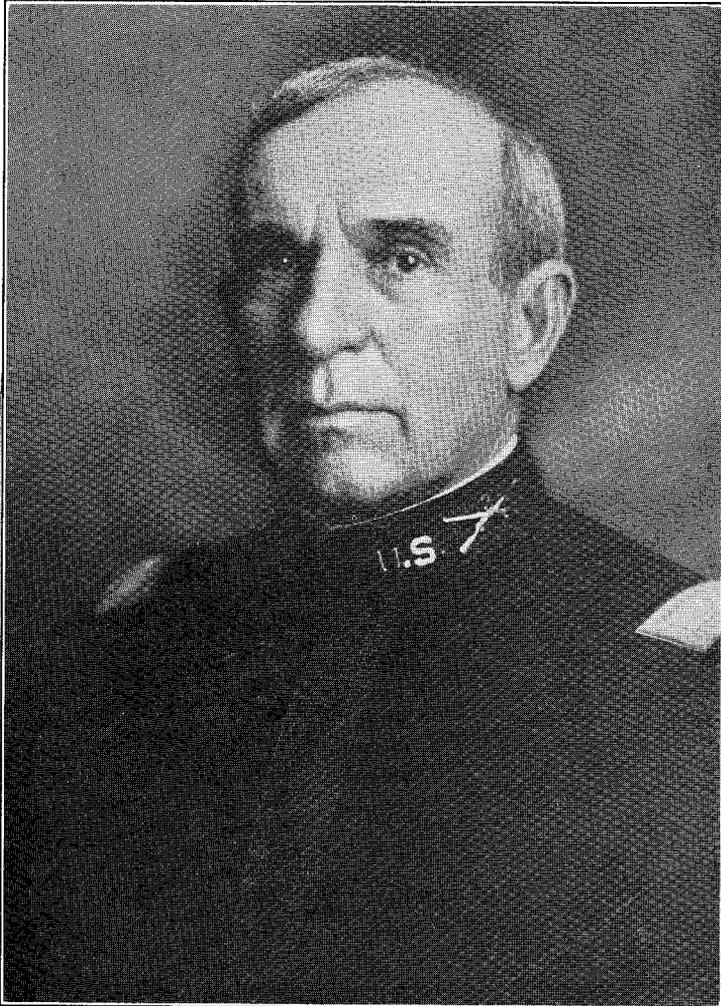
Upon reverting to his rank as Colonel he was assigned to various duties, chiefly relating to recruiting until he was retired at his own request after 34 years' service.

Abroad he had received the decorations of the Legion of Honor from France and that of Companion of the Bath from England. In 1923, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States and the considered terms of the citation give a measure of his accomplishment as Major General:

*"As Chief of the Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, by his executive ability, clear conception, and broad mental grasp, he was able to overcome many obstacles and placed the training of the Air Service personnel on an efficient basis. Later, as Director of Military Aeronautics in the United States, he successfully organized and accomplished the training of personnel for overseas service with a resulting high degree of morale throughout the Air Service and the efficient performance of duties at the front. Serving at the same time as a member of the Advisory Committee and joint Army and Navy Airship Board, he rendered services of inestimable value to the Government in positions of great responsibility."*

After his retirement, Kenly remained interested and busy and as far as his interests in oil went, profitably busy, but the big things had been done. So things passed until, when apparently in perfect health, the end came suddenly while talking and laughing with a friend. He had lived a man's life, fully, intensely and gaily. And he had escaped continued illness and old age. But then it was impossible to think of old age and Kenly.

J. R. M. T.



HENRY KIRBY

**HENRY KIRBY**

No. 2678 CLASS OF 1877

*Died June 13, 1925, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 73 years.*

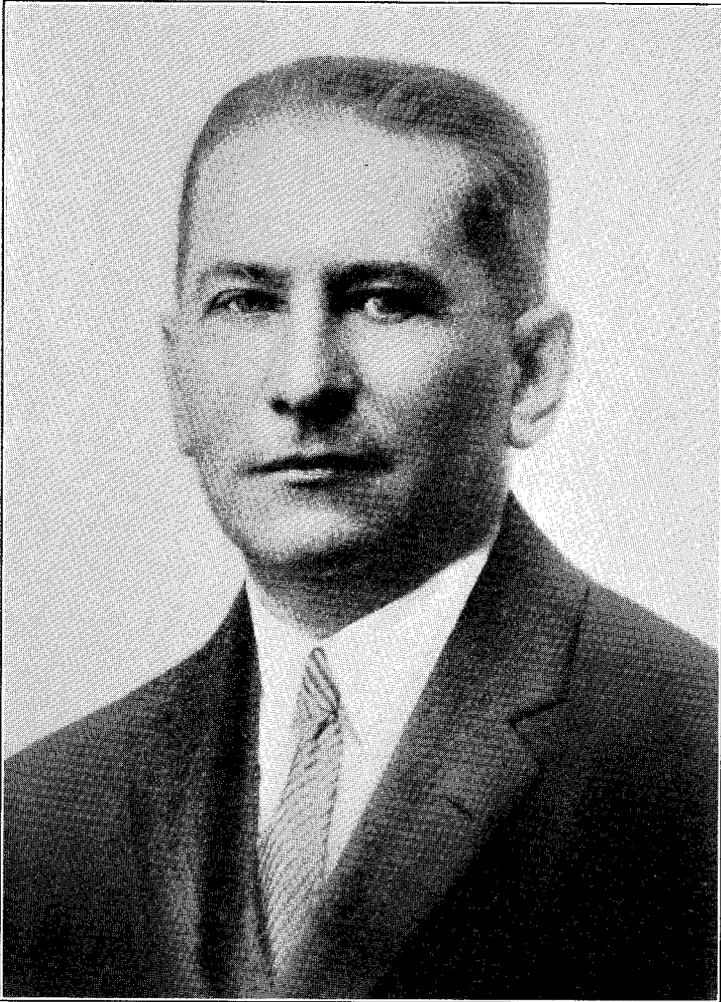
**H**ENRY KIRBY was born on his father's plantation near Clinton, in Sampson County, North Carolina, November 20, 1851. He was the son of William and Elizabeth Kirby. He was a student at Davidson College, North Carolina, when given his appointment to the Military Academy which he entered in 1873.

He was married at Belleville, Illinois, in 1892, to Mary Adam, daughter of Emil Adam, a Major in the 6th Cavalry.

Of four children born to them, Marcia, Ethel, Doris and Harry Cromartie, only the last survives and is a graduate of the 1928 Class at West Point. The widow is living in the house built by the Colonel upon his retirement in 1914, at Ashville, N. C.

Colonel Kirby lies buried in Arlington Cemetery.

H. C. K.



JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT KNOWLTON

**JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT KNOWLTON**

No. 3625 CLASS OF 1895

*Died August 14, 1928, at Paris, France, aged 56 years.*

IT IS WITH the deepest sorrow and regret that the Alumni of the United States Military Academy has learned of the loss of their member, Joseph Lippincott Knowlton, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, who died suddenly in Paris on August 14, aged 56 years, while traveling abroad with his wife and two younger sons.

Colonel Knowlton was born in Joliet, Illinois, in 1872, and entered the Military Academy in 1891. He was graduated No. 9 in his Class and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery in 1895. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in March, 1899, to Captain in 1901, to Major in 1911, Lieutenant Colonel in 1916, temporary Colonel in 1917, and permanent Colonel in 1920. Having completed thirty years' service, he was placed on the retired list at his own request in June, 1921.

During Colonel Knowlton's active service as a commissioned officer he served with troops in various stations in the United States, in the Philippines, where he served two tours of duty and in France during the World War. He served in the Quartermaster Department under detail for a period of approximately seven years; as instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at West Point, as student at the School of Submarine Defense, as a member of the General Staff and with the War Department Board of Appraisers for settling War Claims, first as a member and later as Chairman of the Board.

*"The records," wrote Major General Summerall, "show that Colonel Knowlton was a conscientious, hard-working, faithful officer, who had acquired a thorough knowledge of his chosen branch of the profession in all its details. He had demonstrated exceptional ability in the performance of all duties assigned him while serving in the Quartermaster Corps. Capable, efficient and devoted to his duties, he had won the commendation of his superiors and the respect and esteem of his associates. His passing is deeply regretted throughout the Service."*

During the thirty years of Colonel Knowlton's service in the Army, his promotions and transfers were recognized by his commanding officers in the most appreciative and laudatory terms and in every instance reports stressed his attention to duty, his professional zeal, his intelligence, and excellent judgment in the performance of his duty, and in his handling and instructing of enlisted men.

While Colonel Knowlton was stationed in the Philippines in 1910, with the rank of Captain, the Adjutant General, Philippines Department, wrote:

*"I am instructed by the Department Commander to convey to you and the troops under your command, the expression of high appreciation made by the Honorable Secretary of War regarding the appearance and marching of your command in the review of the 25th instant, and to assure you that in this expression of approval, the Department Commander heartily concurs."*

And a few weeks later he received another official communication congratulating him upon his share in the 4th of July parade:

*"The Department Commander directs me to convey to you his commendation for the splendid appearance of the transportation and display of land transportation corral, in connection with the 4th of July parade, and to say that it of all exhibits was the most gratifying evidence of efficiency."*

Towards the close of his active service when he was appointed a member and later Chairman of the War Department Board of Appraisers, he held a position which was described by Major General Burr as "a difficult, important and unusual assignment for an Army Officer."

After his retirement from the Army, Colonel Knowlton and his family made their home in New York and he was associated for two years with the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Later he joined the faculty of the College of the City of New York as a member of the Mathematics Department. He resigned from this appointment in June, 1927, to go abroad with his wife and two younger sons. They spent a year in Nice and Colonel Knowlton was active in organizing the Nice Legion Post of which he was Finance Officer. After leaving Nice, Colonel Knowlton and his family traveled in Italy and Switzerland, arriving in Paris where they had planned to spend the winter, just two days before the Colonel's death.

In private life Colonel Knowlton was a genial and entertaining companion. He was keenly interested in all scientific research, familiar with all schools of philosophy, and a brilliant mathematician. Whatever he did he did well and thoroughly, whether it was in the carrying out of military orders, the mastering of a mathematical problem, the playing of a game of poker, or the participation in the famous jinks of the Bohemian Club of which he was a member while stationed on the Pacific coast.

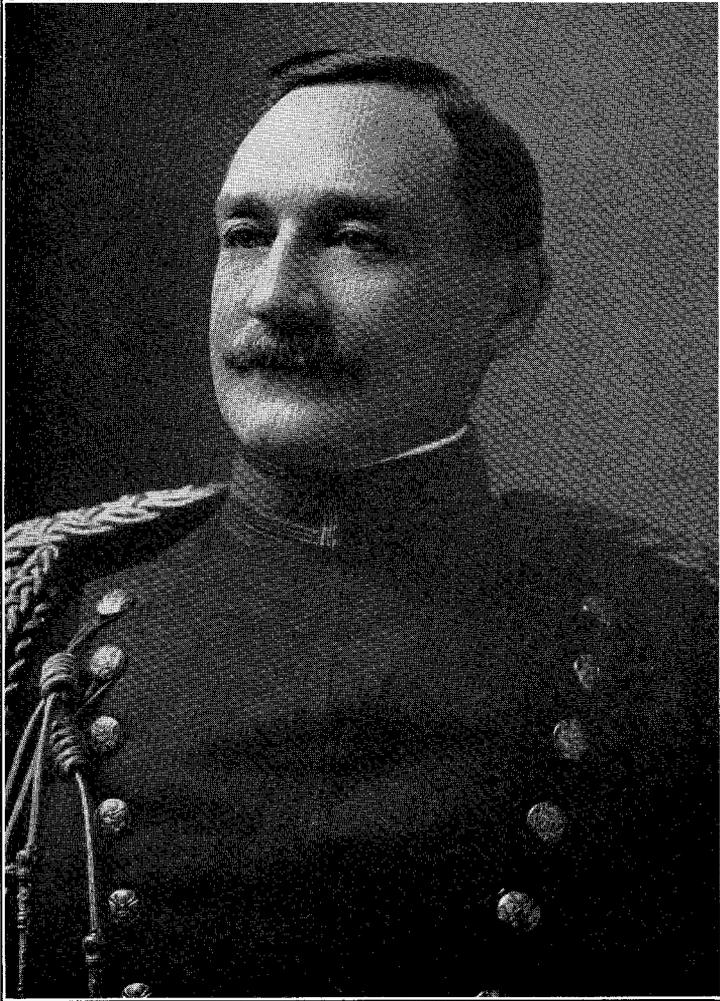
Death held no fear for Colonel Knowlton. He spoke of it frequently as a great experience and its mystery was to him a fascinating

problem some day to be solved. He wished always for a life crowded with activity and a clear brain to grasp the significance of each new process in an age of intellectual evolution. And though shocking to those near him, was the sudden end, his wish was gratified.

Services with simple military rites were held at the American Cathedral of Paris, attended by members of the Legion in Paris and Army officials attached to the American Embassy. After the cremation at Pere Lachaise Cemetery, the ashes were brought back for burial in the old Episcopal churchyard at Beaufort, South Carolina, the home of Mrs. Knowlton, formerly Eliza Eleanor Danner, of Beaufort, whom Colonel Knowlton had married in 1902.

Colonel Knowlton's wife and three sons survive him. The oldest, Danner Knowlton, is living in Los Angeles, where he is associated with Electrical Research Products, Inc. Mrs. Knowlton and the younger sons, Henry Calvin and Joseph Lippincott, Jr., are spending the winter at Beaufort, and both boys have expressed a desire to enter the United States Military Academy and follow in their father's footsteps.

*E. D. K.*



EUGENE FREDERICK LADD

## EUGENE FREDERICK LADD

No. 3032 CLASS OF 1884

*Died April 23, 1927, at Boston, Mass., aged 67 years.*

**W**AS BORN AT THETFORD CENTER, Vermont, September 19, 1859, the son of George and Louise Porter Ladd. In 1879 he was appointed cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from the state of Vermont, and graduated June 15, 1884. He died at 423 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., April 23, 1927.

### MILITARY RECORD

Cadet, Military Academy, July 1, 1879.

Second Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, June 15, 1884.

First Lieutenant, October 28, 1889.

Major, Q. M. C., U. S. Vols., May 12, 1898.

Honorably discharged from Vols., June 30, 1901.

Captain of Cavalry, March 2, 1899.

Captain, Quartermaster Corps, July 9, 1901, to June 22, 1905.

Major, Military Secretary, June 23, 1905.

Major, A. G. (with rank from June 23, 1905), March 5, 1907.

Lieutenant Colonel, March 2, 1907.

Colonel, August 17, 1914.

Retired, October 1, 1915.

Brigadier General, N. A., August 5, 1917.

Accepted, October 5, 1917.

Resigned (as Brigadier General, N. A., only), September 2, 1918.

From the very beginning of his service as a commissioned officer Lieutenant Ladd began to establish a record for efficiency which marked him as an outstanding officer. As early as 1891, Major A. M. Bacon, Acting Inspector General, commended him for "the superb condition of his train, which the Inspector has never seen equaled." The reputation he had gained led to his selection and appointment as Captain in the Quartermaster Corps, on July 9, 1901.

It was while serving in the Quartermaster Corps that Captain Ladd was detailed as Treasurer of the Island of Cuba, and rendered service in that capacity that reflected great credit upon himself and to the government which had appointed him. In the year 1904, Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the Army, reported:

*"As Chief of Staff of the Division of Cuba I secured the appointment of Major Ladd as an Auditor and Treasurer, being fully aware through his previous service of his ability as a business man, and as an officer of the Army in the Cavalry*

arm. During all of this period Major Ladd, in his administration as Auditor and Treasurer of the Island of Cuba, demonstrated his excellent efficiency, his great integrity, and his capacity for the administration of such an office."

In the same year Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, President of the Army War College, wrote:

*"In the year 1899, when I was Chief of the Cuban Customs Service and Collector for the Port of Havana, Major Ladd was appointed Treasurer of Customs. In this position Major Ladd received and disbursed customs collections averaging a million and a half dollars per month; or, counting the handling of the money in and out, about three millions per month. The customs service comprised practically the entire financial department of the Cuban government. Major Ladd organized the entire system of accountability, of disbursement and of audit. So thoroughly and accurately was this work done (and it remains the system followed today), that Major Ladd was appointed Treasurer of the Island of Cuba as soon as that Federal Department was created. It was a position of very great responsibility, and the untiring energy, ability and tact which he devoted to the harassing duties of this position were the admiration of all of us who appreciated the great difficulties with which he had to contend. Major Ladd administered his office as one who never for a moment lost consciousness of the fact that the reputation of the people and government of the United States in the eyes of the world was wholly dependent upon the integrity of our financial administration in Cuba. Under his management there was no shadow of a scandal in the affairs of that department from one end of the Island to the other, and the system which he created and formally established goes a long way toward making such a scandal impossible."*

Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trading Company, states:

*"This Company handled all of the Government funds in the Island of Cuba during the late war, and, therefore, came in very close contact with E. F. Ladd, who occupied the position of Treasurer of the Island of Cuba. We never had dealings that were more satisfactory in so far as the correctness of all statements than were our dealings with Major Ladd. We found him most exacting and at the same time absolutely*

*fair, and always looking after—first, the interests of the government; and, second, to facilitating the business he had to transact. I had many talks with the Major on the financial situation in Cuba, and, had we remained in the Islands, should have endeavored to retain him as manager of our branch. I talked the situation over with him, and offered him a salary much larger than any pay he might receive from the Army, believing that he was the best man I could get for a position such as that would have been where integrity and honesty coupled with high business ability was essential, and these traits I believe the Major has developed to a very high degree.”*

In the year 1905, Ladd was appointed a Major in the Adjutant General's Department, or Military Secretary, as it was then known. He was peculiarly well fitted for the duties of this important staff department. His courteous and kindly nature, his sound judgment, his fine common sense and his knowledge of how to deal with men, were qualities which made his service in this department notable. While serving in the Adjutant General's Department Colonel Ladd was on duty as Adjutant General of the Philippine Department at Manila, at the Headquarters of the Western Department at San Francisco, and served several years in the office of the Adjutant General at the War Department. He was thoroughly trained in all departments of this office. In the year 1915, he was retired from active service due to physical disability incurred in line of duty. The Board which recommended his retirement found him permanently incapacitated due to chronic interstitial nephritis accompanied by high blood pressure. Following his retirement Ladd made his home in Boston.

Colonel Ladd was living in Boston when he entered the war in 1917. The task of the War Department in preparing for the war was tremendous. In large part this task fell upon the Adjutant General's Department. Major General Henry P. McCain, the Adjutant General, needed an experienced officer to have charge of the officer personnel section. It will be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this job. The organization of the new army in its expansion from a few thousand to several millions of men made it necessary to commission additional officers by the tens of thousands. The search for officers of experience was acute and never ending. Telegrams, letters and long distance calls by the thousand poured in each day. In the great revolving drum of the War Department in its feverish haste to prepare for the great war the handling of the officer personnel was one of its most important cogs. General McCain chose Ladd to handle this big job. On August 5, 1917, he was commissioned a Brigadier General of the National Army, and came back to the War Department to handle it.

Until our entry into the war Ladd's outstanding service was rendered as Treasurer of the Island of Cuba. He now added another capstone to his service. Few officers of our Army had as good opportunity as I to observe General Ladd's work in handling our officer personnel, or greater reason to be grateful for his efficiency and his helpful attitude.

At that time I was in command of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken. When I went there in July, 1917, all told, some seventy odd officers were on duty. As the Port increased in size more and more officers were needed, and finally more than 2,500 were on duty at the Port or at its camps. Ladd was my friend, my real friend, in the frantic efforts I made to secure the officers needed to meet the demands of the sudden expansion. Early in the year 1918, I wrote to the War Department recommending the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Ladd. In that letter was the statement:

*"I believe it is not too much to say that, owing to the large experience and ability of General Ladd there was no other officer in the Army who could have handled this vast volume of work in as efficient and satisfactory manner as was done by General Ladd."*

The distinguished Service Medal was awarded him:

*"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. While in charge of the Officers' Division in the Adjutant General's Office his comprehensive grasp of the new situations developing and his technical ability enabled him to perform the duties of his office with rare distinction, thus contributing greatly to the rapid organization of our new army."*

While the outstanding achievements of Ladd were rendered as Treasurer of the Island of Cuba and in charge of the Officers' Personnel Section during the War, he was a conspicuously efficient officer before he undertook those duties. He was a "Distinguished Pistol Shot," having for the third time won at the pistol competitions while on duty as Adjutant General of the Philippines Division in 1909. Prior to that, while a Lieutenant of Cavalry, he had won at the Army Carbine competitions. Owing to his knowledge of Cuban affairs Ladd was sent back there at a time when revolution and disorder were rampant in the year 1906. At that time, William H. Taft, Secretary of War, in a letter to the President of the United States, dated Havana, October 6, states:

*"Major Ladd has been the most efficient man we could have in bringing about disarmament. He was very familiar with the insurgents, visited their camps many times before the final agreement to surrender, speaks Spanish well, owns a place near Havana, and has done marvels."*

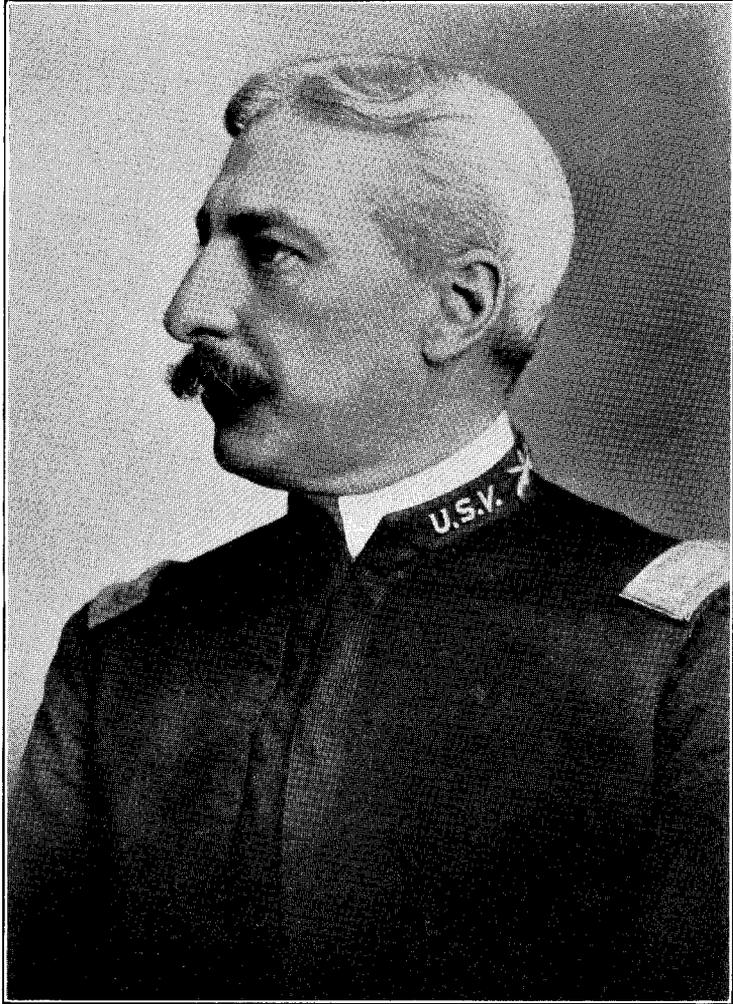
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In the year 1888, Ladd, then a Lieutenant, was married to Miss Violet Norman in Atlanta, Georgia. One daughter, the wife of Major William T. MacMillan, was born to them. He is survived by his wife, his daughter, two grandchildren, and his aged mother living at the ripe old age of 93 years.

To his classmates and his close friends in the Army, Ladd was affectionately known as "Boy Ladd." I should say that the outstanding traits of his character were his genial good nature, his unselfish devotion to friends, and his high ideals of duty and service. As an officer I should say that his valuable service in whatever capacity was due in large part to his sound judgment, his great energy, his knowledge of men, and an ability to see things as they are.

Boy Ladd has gone, leaving to us the memory of a man whom it was both a privilege and a pleasure to greet as friend.

*David C. Shanks.*



HENRY HUTTON LANDON

**HENRY HUTTON LANDON**

No. 2464 CLASS OF 1872

*Died November 8, 1926, at New York City, aged 76 years.*

**H**ENRY HUTTON LANDON was born in New York City March 7, 1850. He was the eldest child of Charles Griswold Landon of New York City and his wife, Susan Gordon, of Virginia. He was educated in private schools, including the Otis Bisbee Military Academy, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and prepared for the examination at West Point at the Anthon Grammar School, New York City. He was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1868, and graduated with his class June 14, 1872. As a cadet, he was distinguished for his gentlemanly deportment and was one of the Hop Managers for the class in the Third Class Year, Camp McPherson, 1869, and in the First Class Year at Camp Belknap, 1871. On graduation, he was promoted to the Army and assigned as Second Lieutenant, 25th U. S. Infantry.

After graduation leave, Landon joined his regiment at Fort Davis, Texas, October 10, 1872. The eight years of his service in the Army, except for two periods of leave of absence, were principally spent at Fort Davis, Texas, with short periods of detached service at Fort Clark and Fort Duncan, Texas. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, U. S. Infantry, June 8, 1878, and resigned from the Army June 1, 1880. His duties in the Regiment were concerned at times with scouting for hostile Indians and Mexican bandits; and he was placed in charge of building an extensive mountain roadway. On one of his trips by stage from San Antonio to the Post, the stage was held up by road agents but he was not injured.

Returning to New York after resignation, Landon was engaged in banking, real estate and insurance business until after the death of his father in 1893. He was married in 1883 to Caroline Leshner. Six children survived at the time of his death, namely: Stephen L., Henry H., and Nathaniel R. Landon; Mrs. Eugene M. Sawyer, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, and Mrs. William M. Evarts. His three sons and one daughter, Cornelia Landon, served in the World War.

The first son, Stephen L. Landon, enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve May 1917, and sailed for France on U. S. S. Guinevere in July. He was commissioned Ensign in November, 1917, and transferred to a destroyer fleet convoying troops to France. He returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard January 1, 1919, and was put on the inactive list with the rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and received his discharge in May, 1921.

The second son, Henry H. Landon, Jr., enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, March 23, 1917, was commissioned Ensign in

September, 1917, and sailed for France. He was engaged in patrolling and bombing duty in England, France and Italy; was commissioned Lieutenant, Junior Grade, in March, 1918, and Lieutenant in February, 1919. He was relieved from active service in March, 1919, and received his discharge in March, 1921.

The third son, Nathaniel R. Landon, enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve March 26, 1917, and reported at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., April 19, 1917. He was transferred to the Naval Aviation and reported at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology January 1, 1918. He was assigned to Lighter-than-Air Service and to the training station at Akron, Ohio, April 22, 1918. He reported to Naval Air Station, Rockaway, Long Island, for active duty July 27, 1918. He was commissioned Ensign, August 22, 1918, and discharged February 25, 1919.

The daughter, Cornelia Landon (later Mrs. William M. Evarts), served with the Y. M. C. A. from November, 1917, to May, 1919, spending eight months in France with various units of the First Division.

On February 20, 1882, Henry Hutton Landon was commissioned a Major in the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, and served for three years. In the war with Spain he was appointed a Major of the Fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Immunes) on June 13, 1898. He served with his regiment in camp at Fredericksburg, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., Manzanillo, Cuba, and Bayamo, Cuba. At the latter Post he was in command and served as Military Governor for some months. He resigned his Volunteer Commission December 7, 1898, and resumed his business in New York City until 1910, when he retired from active business and devoted himself to the care of his property.

Landon always retained an active interest in the Military Academy and in his class. He was one of the two members of the class, (Blunt being the other), who attended every class reunion. It may be interesting to note that these reunions were held as follows: in 1882 at Martinelli's, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City; in 1892 and 1897 at Muschenheim's (The Arena), 41 West 31st St., New York City; in 1902, the University Club, New York City; in 1907, Hotel Astor, New York City; in 1912 and 1922 at West Point, N. Y.

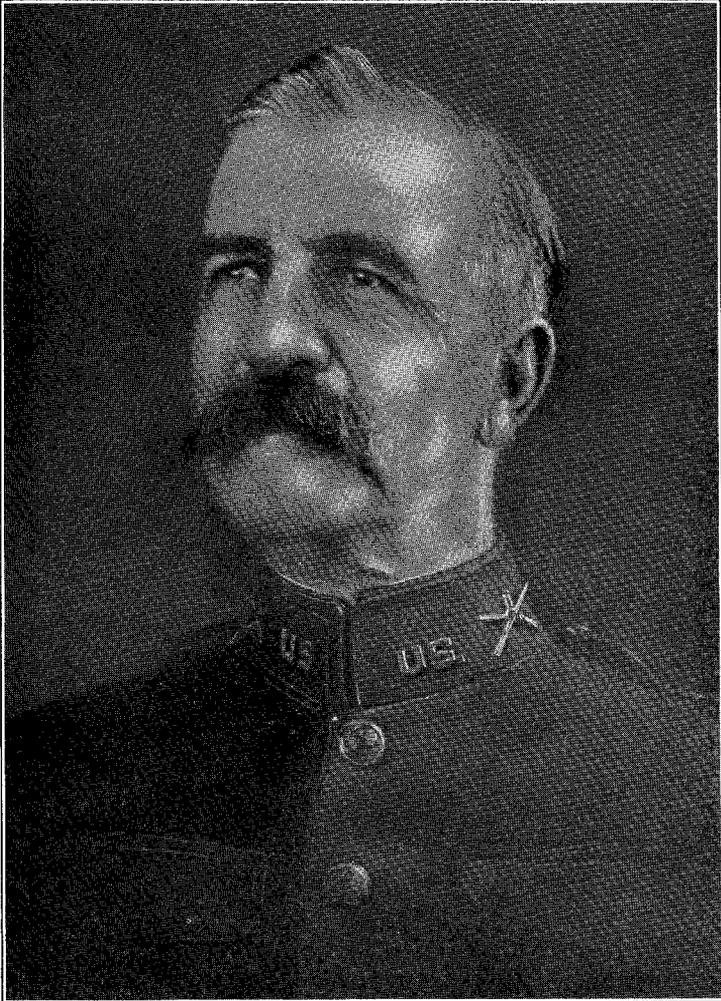
A sister of Landon was the wife of Leander T. Howes, Class of 1867. Landon's ancestors came from England in 1641 and settled at Southold, Connecticut. The family has always been prominent in the military history of the country. David Landon, Captain U. S. Navy, fought in the Revolutionary War, and seventeen other members of the family were engaged in the same war. In the World War, fifteen members of the family were engaged. Besides his four children, these included two brothers, Edward H. Landon, who was secretary of the Red Cross in Paris, and Francis G. Landon, a Major in the Adjutant General's Department.

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Landon was a member and constant attendant of the services at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. His father was for many years Senior Warden of Grace Church, New York City.

Landon's death occurred after an illness of more than a year. He is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in the family vault. He was a member of numerous clubs and societies, among them being the University, Metropolitan, and Army and Navy Clubs; and Sewanhaka and Corinthian Yacht Clubs; and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Society of Colonial Wars; and he was a member in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The address of Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon is: 417 Park Avenue, New York City.

*Classmate, R. B.*



ARMAND ISIDORE LASSEIGNE

**ARMAND ISIDORE LASSEIGNE**

No. 3150 CLASS OF 1886

*Died November 3, 1928, at Madison, Wisconsin, aged 67 years.*

**A**RMAND I. LASSEIGNE was born on a plantation near Thibodaux, La., April 4, 1861, the son of F. Leonard and Elizabeth Lasseigne. He was the seventh child in a family of ten children.

His ancestors settled the land in this vicinity as early as, and perhaps earlier than, 1728; at any rate they were land owners then, and were recorded as such.

He was a grandson of Judge Bohn of New Orleans on his maternal side.

He received his early education in the nearby country schools, later entering La. State University, where he spent four years.

One month before graduation he tried for entrance to West Point, taking part in the competitive examination being held. He passed first and entered the U. S. Military Academy immediately; not waiting to receive his diploma at the La. State University. He entered West Point in 1882 and graduated in the Class of 1886.

His record of promotions is as follows:

Cadet U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1882.

Second Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, July 1, 1886.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, December 15, 1892.

Captain, March 2, 1899.

Major, March 25, 1909.

Lieutenant Colonel, September 15, 1914.

Colonel, July 1, 1916.

**SERVICE**

His first station was Fort Laramie, Wyo., then a famous frontier Post.

He served in the Indian War in the Dakotas against Sitting Bull, with the 7th Infantry and later was sent to Fort Washakie on the Little Wind River in western Wyoming and from there to Camp Pilot Butte at Rock Springs, Wyoming. From there he went with his regiment, in August, 1890, to Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until 1893, when on his promotion to grade of First Lieutenant he joined the 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, where he was stationed until the Spanish American War, except when he went with his company from his permanent station to Skagway, Alaska, during the gold rush and lived there in tents for six months until the emergency had passed and order had been established. A few days after return from Alaska in 1898,

he went to Manila with his regiment, the 14th Infantry, which, with the 18th Infantry, was the first to arrive in the Philippines.

Two years he remained there, with much fighting in the early days of the Insurrection.

On his return to the United States in 1900, he was stationed at Fort Brady, where he remained two years and then went to the Philippines again, in 1902, with his regiment.

In 1904 he returned to the United States with the same regiment and to his old station, Vancouver Barracks.

In 1905 he was ordered with his regiment to San Francisco for duty following the earthquake and fire, in order to prevent looting, establish order and assist in sheltering and feeding the people.

In February, 1908, Captain Lasseigne for the third time went with the 14th Infantry on its third tour of duty in the Philippines.

After serving for more than one year in Tacloban, Leyte, in command of the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, Major Lasseigne, on his promotion returned to the United States and joined the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., at which station he continued for more than five years, except for short absences on various duties, inspections, fire fighting, maneuvers, etc.

On his promotion in 1914, Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne served with the 11th Infantry for more than two years at Texas City, Texas, Naco and Douglas, Arizona.

On his promotion in 1916, Colonel Lasseigne, after leaving the 11th Infantry, served on Special Duty in Washington to February, 1917, and in Porto Rico from March to July, 1917, in charge of Militia affairs.

He organized and commanded the 61st Infantry at Camp Greene and Gettysburg, until it was sent overseas, when he was ordered to the Pacific Coast and to command his old regiment, the 14th Infantry.

It was fitting that Colonel Lasseigne, after having already served nearly seventeen years in the 14th Infantry, should serve his last years in the army in that same regiment, to which he was greatly attached.

As Colonel he reorganized, and commanded, the 14th Infantry at Fort Lawton, Camp Dodge, Camp Custer and Camp Grant, where he retired for disability contracted in line of duty.

On his retirement Colonel Lasseigne bought a home in Madison, Wisconsin, where he lived for the next eight years, enjoying his garden and his friends.

Colonel Lasseigne died from heart failure, aggravated by two falls producing serious injury to his back.

Colonel Lasseigne married Miss Kathryn Moore Dowling of New Orleans, while he was stationed at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

His only son was Francis Lasseigne, who served with distinction as a Captain in the World War, received the Croix de Guerre, with

Palm, was retired December 16, 1919, as a 1st Lieutenant, for disability in line of duty, died February 21, 1927.

This son has just been awarded, posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross, eleven years after it was earned.

The wife of Colonel Lasseigne died on February 5, 1926. His younger daughter, Hilda Claire, died in childhood.

The only surviving member of the family is Miss Myrtle Lasseigne, now living in Madison, Wisconsin.

Colonel Lasseigne was a man not always understood by those with whom he came in contact; he was modest and did not push himself aggressively; it was not his habit to parade his virtues, but rather to conceal them.

He had a very keen mind and quickly grasped the vital points of a subject.

He was a master of the drill regulations and as a tactician was excelled by few.

He knew the rifle and was an expert in its use.

Few men were better qualified as instructors in the use of the rifle and the tactical handling of troops.

He was thorough in whatever he undertook whether it was professional subjects or others.

When he was given a task he conscientiously tried faithfully to carry it through to a successful end; nor was it necessary to follow up to see that it was done right.

Younger officers and enlisted men stood somewhat in awe of him but the writer knows that in examinations, boards and courts-martial he was inclined to kindness and leniency whenever it was possible.

Burial was in the Holy Cross Cemetery, Madison, Wisconsin.

*Wm. F. M.*



EDWARD PERCIVAL LAWTON

**EDWARD PERCIVAL LAWTON**

No. 3096 CLASS OF 1885.

*Died at the American Hospital in Paris, May 21, 1929, aged 66 years.*

**M**AJOR EDWARD P. LAWTON, U. S. Army, retired, was born in Savannah, Georgia, February 2, 1863.

He was descended of an old and distinguished family of his state. Dr. Lawton, his father, was a great rice planter of the Georgia coast region, and served in the Confederate Army as physician and surgeon. His uncle was the Confederate General, A. R. Lawton, a graduate of West Point.

Major Lawton's early association in Savannah with these and other men of distinguished military careers led him to become a soldier. He was appointed to the Military Academy and entered West Point in June, 1881, graduating in 1885.

From the first his marked characteristics were, a gentleman always, quiet manner, calm application to the duty and work before him and unflinching, consideration for his fellows. In consequence of these characteristics he never made an enemy; all were his friends.

After graduating he joined his regiment, the 13th Infantry, in New Mexico in the Geronimo campaign, and his career as an officer began at once with field service. Major Lawton was never a strong man and the hard life and conditions of the Geronimo campaign soon told upon him and was one of the causes of his final retirement for disability.

December 7, 1892, he married Miss Mary Leslie Basinger, the daughter of Major Basinger, a learned lawyer and educator of Georgia, a Confederate soldier who had fought in many battles in Virginia to the very moment of Lee's surrender.

Major Lawton served also in General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico during the Spanish American War which led him in after years of peace to take up a business and to live a portion of his time in that island of which he became very fond.

In the Philippines he was with his regiment under the varying and trying conditions of that service. His last command was a column at the celebrated Moro fight of Bud Dajo in the Island of Sulu. His service in the Philippines completely disabled him for active service and he was retired July 3, 1908, and made his home in Savannah and Porto Rico. He continued actively in business in retirement and was on his Porto Rican fruit business in Paris at the time of his death.

In 1914 he was appointed Military Attache in Switzerland. The seacoast home of his early life, his life and service in Porto Rico and the Philippines and the teaching of a foreign language in a military college where he had been detailed when a young officer, had made

him a linguist and eminently fitted for the work of a Military Attache in Europe. He was very active in War relief work in Switzerland. He had also charge of the transportation of Americans who crowded into Switzerland in the early days of the World War.

Major Lawton leaves four daughters and two sons, the latter Vice-Consuls in the service of the United States abroad. His fine characteristics were calm perseverance in duty and in whatever he undertook and his equally calm, quiet devotion to his friends.

*R. L. Bullard.*

**FREDERICK GEORGE LAWTON**

No. 3588. CLASS OF 1894

*Died September 19, 1928, at Mobile, Ala., aged 57 years.*

**L**IEUTENANT COLONEL FREDERICK G. LAWTON was born in Enterprise, Mississippi, December 25, 1871, and died in Mobile, Alabama, September 19, 1928, at the age of 57 years.

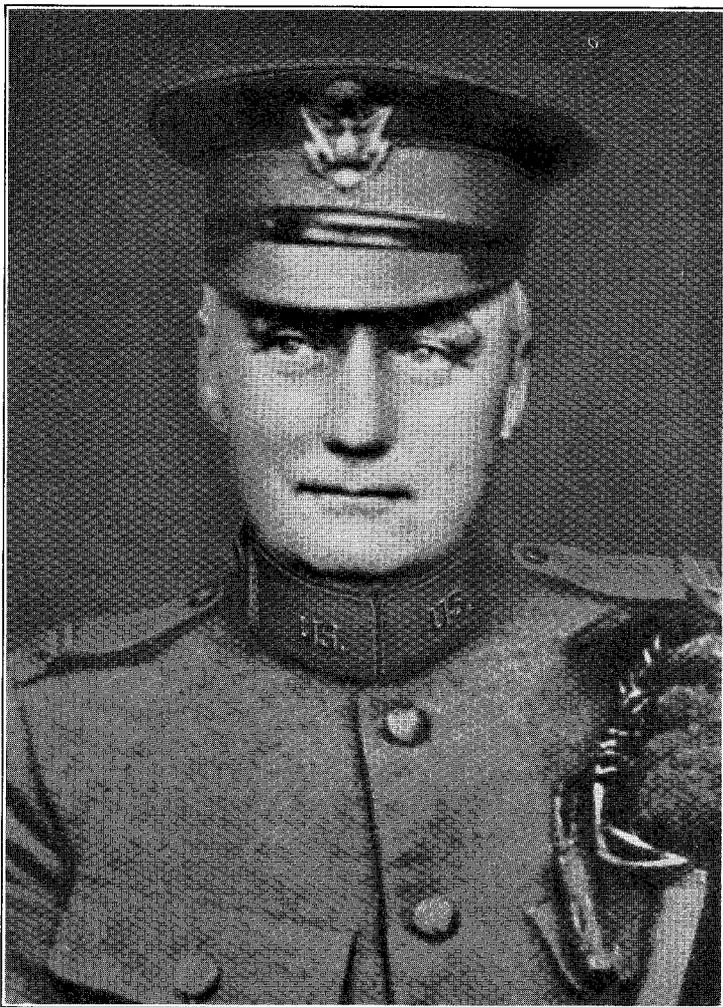
He entered the service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy June 15, 1889; graduated, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry June 12, 1894. Was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant April 26, 1898; Captain, February 2, 1901; Major, June 18, 1916; Lieutenant Colonel, July 28, 1917. He served as Colonel, National Army, from September 12, 1917, to August 3, 1919. On October 15, 1919, he was retired from active service at his own request after more than thirty years service.

Upon his graduation from the Military Academy, Lieutenant Colonel Lawton was assigned to duty with the Infantry and he served with that branch throughout the whole of his active career with the exception of approximately four years, during which he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. He was assigned to duty at various stations in the United States; accompanied his regiment to Porto Rico after the outbreak of the Spanish American War; had to his credit three tours of duty in the Philippine Islands; and was sent to France after the declaration of war with Germany in June, 1917.

During the progress of the World War, he commanded the First Division Trains and Military Police, participating in all engagements of the Division. He was wounded in action at Dommieres, July 19, 1918. After the armistice he accompanied the First Division into Germany and remained there until his return to the United States on sick leave in February, 1919. Major General Summerall, in writing to his wife, said:

*"The records show that Lieutenant Colonel Lawton was a faithful, loyal, conscientious officer who had acquired a thorough knowledge of his chosen branch of the Service. He performed the duties assigned to him with tact, good judgment and efficiency, and received numerous commendations from his superiors."*

At the time of his death, Lieutenant Colonel Lawton was serving his second term as Lieutenant Governor of the Fourth Division of the Alabama District of Kiwanis and was serving the second year of this second term. In passing resolutions on Lieutenant Colonel Lawton's death, The Kiwanis Club of Selma, Alabama, said in part:



FREDERICK GEORGE LAWTON

*Kiwanis lost one of its outstanding members. He believed in Kiwanis and in the high principles for which Kiwanis stands, and tried to show in his daily life the value of those ideals. Colonel Lawton was an outstanding figure in Alabama. He was associated with Major General Sibert in the construction of the great docks at Mobile, and this great work alone will keep fresh in the minds of Alabamians the names of those responsible for their construction. He was a most capable official, a soldier of the World War, and, above all, a high type of gentleman and a loyal friend."*

The Kiwanis Club of Mobile passed a resolution on the death of Colonel Lawton which said in part:

*"Fred Lawton, in the highest and best meaning of the word, was a man. Big in body, bigger in soul, educated and trained by his country to serve his country's flag, yet made by his Creator when he formed him, to be loved, to be trusted, and to be respected by his fellowmen. His place in the hearts of us who knew him, is secure."*

At the time of his death, Lieutenant Colonel Lawton was Purchasing Agent of the Alabama State Docks Commission at Mobile under Major General William L. Sibert. He was also harbor master at Mobile.

Surviving him are his wife, Mary Keys Lawton, formerly Mary Keys of Detroit, Michigan; a son, Frank Watson Lawton, power engineer of The Texas Company's Houston Refinery, who with his wife and small daughter reside at Houston, Texas; a son, Richard Keys Lawton, who is a student at the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; and a third son, Frederick George Lawton, Jr., who is a junior in high school in Mobile, Alabama.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawton is buried in the National Cemetery at Mobile, Alabama.

M. K. L.



HENRY ROWAN LEMLY

**HENRY ROWAN LEMLY**

No. 2421 CLASS OF 1872

*Died October 12, 1925, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.*

**B**ORN IN FORSYTH COUNTY, in North Carolina, on January 12, 1851, died at Washington, D. C., October 12, 1925, aged 74 years.

He was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy from North Carolina, September 1, 1868, and graduated on June 14, 1872, with a standing of 11 in a class of 57 members. He was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to the 3rd Cavalry and served at several stations in Wyoming and adjoining states with active duty in the days preceding the great uprising in 1876. He participated as a member of General Crook's command in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions being engaged in the fight on Tongue River, Montana, January 9, and in the battle on the Rosebud, Montana, January 17, with the Indians who later destroyed Custer's command on the Little Big Horn. Then came the march to the Black Hills, celebrated in song and story as the "Mud March," when rations were scarce and the horses died in great numbers for lack of forage. It was fortunate for the command when they struck the camp of American Horse and Roman Nose at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 10, where they could change rations from horse meat to young Indian pony and sun-dried buffalo.

For several years there was hard service in that country during both winter and summer.

On October 7, 1878, Lemly was transferred to the 3rd Artillery, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on February 23, 1880.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to June 22, 1880; on leave of absence and authorized by Congress to accept the position of Professor of Civil Engineering, Director Chief of Studies, and Commandant of Cadets in the National Military School at Bogota, Columbia, S. A., to August, 1883, the rank of Colonel being conferred upon him, and his services highly commended; in garrison at Atlanta, Ga., to December 11, 1883; Fort Barrancas, Florida, to April 21, 1884, and Fort Monroe, Va., (Artillery School for practice), to September 23, 1885; as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Hancock, September 23, 1885, to February 9, 1886; in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to March 18, 1886; and Washington Barracks, D. C., to July 11, 1889; as Acting Adjutant General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to September 6, 1889; in garrison at Washington Barracks, D. C., to October 1, 1889, and assisting in the Reception and Entertainment of the Delegates to the International American Congress, to May 31, 1890; on leave of absence to act as Director of the National Military School, Bogota, Columbia, to January, 1893; commissioned General of the United

States of Columbia at the World's Fair, Chicago, March 1, 1894; Inspector General of the United States of Columbia Army, October 1, 1895, to September 1, 1896, during which time he was decorated with the order of "El Basto del Liberador."

Returning to the United States he served at several military stations, and took the course at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, until promoted Captain, commanding a Light Battery of Field Artillery, March 8, 1898; joined the Military Expedition to Puerto Rico and landed at Ponce December 12, 1898. After a term of service at A. D. C. to General Guy V. Henry, he was retired on April 20, 1899, at his own request on thirty years' service.

He was soon again in the service of the National Government at Bogota, where a revolution was breaking out. Lemly went through the hostile country to the coast, thence to New York, bought arms and ammunition, got it to the government, returned to Bogota.

He then went to Europe as agent for manufacturers of munitions of war. This took him to Paris, 1900; Berlin, 1901-2; Venezuela, 1904; Saint Petersburg, 1905-6; London, 1907; Japan and China, 1908. At Peking he was the guest of Prince Tsai Tao, the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army, and accompanied him and a party of officers to the United States to study our military system.

He was at Washington, 1910-14, back to Bogota, Columbia, 1914. He returned to Washington, 1915, and at the beginning of the World War, was detailed to active duty in the Quartermaster Department until May 20, 1920. During this time he was given the rank of Major in the National Army and was promoted to Major, U. S. A., on the retired list, March 11, 1920.

While in the service at Columbia he prepared the following books and manuals: *El Tactica de Infanteria*, *Ejercicios Gimnasticos*, *El Heliografo*, *Senales Militaires*, *Spanish Accentuation*, *Manual of Strategy*, etc. He wrote a number of short stories for American periodicals, and also some articles of a more serious character, as "A Forgotten International Episode," and "Vasco Nunez de Balboa." His most notable literary production was a life of Bolivar, *Liberator of Venezuela, Columbia, Equador, Peru and Bolivia*, which was published in 1923, 444 pages.

It pointed out to us that South America claimed a Washington of her own.

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He married Katharine, daughter of Major General Innis Newton Palmer, and Katharine Jones. Two children were born of the marriage, Major Rowan P. Lemly and Mrs. Katharine Parker.

Henry Lemly had an active mind, acquired foreign languages with facility, which, added to an engaging personality, made it easy to attain success in many fields of activity both in military and in civil life.

*Eben Swijt.*



OSCAR FITZALAND LONG

**OSCAR FITZALAND LONG**

No. 2614 CLASS OF 1876

*Died December 23, 1928, at Piedmont, California, aged 76 years.*

**O**SCAR FITZALAND LONG was born in Utica, New York, June 16, 1852. His father was of English parentage and his mother Holland Dutch, and was of the family of the famous Annieke Jans, who owned the ground upon which old Trinity Church in New York City now stands.

He entered the Military Academy in 1872, through a competitive examination in which about thirty boys were registered.

The four years at the Academy held the usual ups and downs of cadet life, excepting that his marked artistic talent led to his being made an assistant instructor in free hand drawing during his second and first class years.

Upon graduation, in June, 1876, he waived furlough and immediately joined his regiment, the 5th Infantry, which was in the field against the Indians at that time.

Company C, to which he was assigned was commanded by Captain Frank D. Baldwin, and the next year was joined by Lieutenant Hunter J. Liggett. It thus developed that as General Baldwin was awarded two Medals of Honor and General Liggett and General Long each one, this particular company's three officers had four medals of honor among them.

He was appointed 1st Lieutenant October 21, 1881, served against hostile Indians in the fights of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse at Wolf Mountains, January, 1877; Lame Deer Creek, May 6, 1877; Nez Perce Expedition, 1877, at Bear Paw Mountain against Chief Joseph, September 30, 1877; against Sitting Bull, Milk River Mountain, July 17, 1878, and also numerous minor skirmishes.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded for "most distinguished gallantry" in Nez Perce Expedition.

He served as Adjutant General of the D. C. Militia and inaugurated the bicycle as a means of locomotion, writing bicycle drill tactics which he worked out mathematically, although he never rode a machine and was greatly embarrassed when asked to demonstrate a particular maneuver he was endeavoring to have put to practical use.

Oscar F. Long was appointed as the 1st Aide-de-Camp of General Nelson A. Miles, in 1881.

In Washington he served under General Ludington in the Q. M. Corps and there, through General Miles, met Miss Amy Requa, of Piedmont, California, to whom, after a brief courtship, he became engaged. Shortly thereafter he was ordered to Presidio of San Francisco, where he served as Post Quartermaster, until transferred to the Depot in San

Francisco as assistant. He was married, October, 1896, in Piedmont.

He acted as Engineer Officer for Colonel Nelson A. Miles for two years and during that time made the first official map of Montana.

During the Spanish American War he served as Depot Q. M. and General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service, making a splendid record in administration. He compiled the Army Transport regulations, this being the first occasion upon which the United States Government transported troops across the ocean.

During the thirty years of his active service he served officially in: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Georgia, Alaska, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Mexico.

At his own request he was retired, July 11, 1904, on thirty years' service, and the rank of Brigadier General was awarded him in recognition of his outstanding service. Upon his retirement he returned to the Piedmont home of Mrs. Long's parents, where he rested for a year, thereby averting the nervous breakdown which had been causing much anxiety to his family and friends.

In 1906 he was appointed as Secretary Treasurer of the Pacific Steel and Wire Company with headquarters in San Francisco.

In 1908 he purchased the California Wire Cloth Company, moving the headquarters from San Francisco to the factory in Oakland, which fabricates window screen, stucco wire, wire netting, and allied products. In this business he made a great success.

In 1927 he purchased the Pacific Steel and Wire Company, which has large land holdings in Oakland, California.

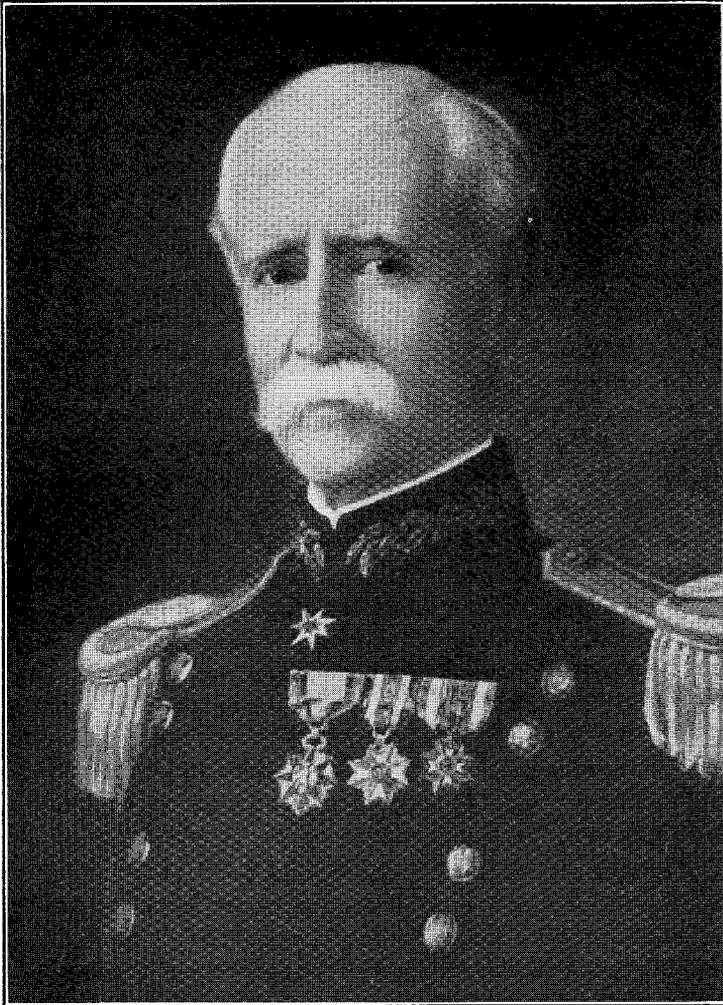
He was one of the organizers and vice presidents of the Union Belt Line Railroad of Oakland, which is an outlet to the main lines of Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and Santa Fe for manufactured materials of Oakland's industrial area.

His two daughters, Amy and Sally, are married. The former to Charles Zook Sutton and the latter to Salem Camillo Pohlman. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton live in Piedmont, California, and Mr. and Mrs. Pohlman in Oakland, California. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have two children, Amy, aged nine, and Charles Zook, Jr., aged seven.

General Long lived in Piedmont continuously from his retirement until the time of his passing, December 23, 1928.

*A. R. L.*





JOHN McCLELLAN

**JOHN McCLELLAN**

No. 2180 CLASS OF 1867

*Died November 24, 1928, at San Diego, California, aged 81 years.*

GENERAL McCLELLAN, whose ancestors came to America in 1732, descended from the same Pennsylvania family as George B. McClellan and the Virginia family of Robert E. Lee. He was the son of Lieutenant Colonel John McClellan, Topographical Engineer, of the Class of 1822, Military Academy, who rendered conspicuous service in the war with Mexico.

Upon graduation, June 17, 1867, he was assigned to the 5th Artillery, serving in that arm through the various grades until he reached his Colonelcy on March 16, 1906.

Appointed Brigadier General on June 1, 1906, he was retired on June 9, 1906, at his own request, after 43 years active service.

His military record shows his service to have been long, varied and highly creditable. During the Spanish American War he was appointed Major and Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers, July 18, 1898, and served in Cuba on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee and also on that of General John R. Brooks, as Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of Cuba. At another period of his service he was assigned to the Signal Corps as Inspector.

On August 22, 1901, he was given the command of Fort Greble, R. I., and later exercised chief command in the Hawaiian Islands for three and a half years. Upon his return to the mainland he was assigned to the command of Fort Rosecrans, California, and later, in 1906, to Key West, Florida.

As a junior officer of Artillery he was detailed by the Secretary of War to be the personal escort or body guard to the Lord High Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, who at the time was on a visit to this country. A large autographed portrait of Lord Coleridge now hangs on the wall of General McClellan's home in San Diego, California.

General McClellan was a life member of the Loyal Legion and of the Aztec Society. He belonged to the University Club of New York, and, while visiting in Honolulu after his retirement, was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Bishop Bank and Trust Company there.

He is survived by his widow, Emily A. Halstead, (to whom he was married in Hawaii on January 3, 1905), by their son, John McClellan, of San Diego, and by three children of a previous marriage, Frederick, Rose Lee (Mrs. C. W. Exton) and Josephine.

Funeral services were held in San Diego on November 30, 1928, and the interment was in Arlington on December 5.

*W. D. B.*



LOYD STONE McCORMICK

**LOYD STONE McCORMICK**

No. 2630 CLASS OF 1876

*Died October 14, 1928, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 74 years.*

LOYD STONE McCORMICK was born at Beverly, Ohio, November 18, 1854. His father was a Methodist preacher—a circuit rider—living at Marietta, Ohio, in 1872, when McCormick, then a student at Marietta College, received his appointment to the Military Academy. The elder McCormick, in the performance of his clerical duties, traveled over his circuit in a buggy; he knew a good horse and always owned one or more. McCormick inherited the horse instinct and from the beginning determined to be a cavalryman. Upon graduation he was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to the 10th Cavalry to date the 15th of June, 1876. On the 25th of June, 1876, Custer's fight with the Sioux Indians on the Little Big Horn, Montana Territory occurred. On the 15th of June only one vacancy existed in the 7th Cavalry, to which the writer was assigned. The fatalities in the regiment promoted him and left twelve vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. Certain second lieutenants were transferred from other Cavalry Regiments to these vacancies, but, through regimental esprit, and for other reasons, with three exceptions, these transfers were declined. Whereupon six members of the Class of 1876 were transferred (to date the 26th of June) to the Seventh Cavalry, namely, J. C. Gresham, H. L. Scott, L. S. McCormick, A. J. Russell, H. G. Sickel, and H. J. Slocum, carrying with them the strong bond of friend and comrade established during cadet days which continued unbroken through the many years of intimate association under the old system of regimental promotion.

McCormick joined the regiment at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory (the first Fort Lincoln on the west bank of the Missouri River, five miles south of Bismarck) and was assigned to Troop L, the Captain, M. V. Sheridan, and the First Lieutenant, Charles Braden, being absent. Troop L was one of the troops with Custer on the 25th of June, and was practically wiped out of existence. Upon McCormick fell the responsibility of re-organizing and straightening out records and property responsibility.

On the 3rd of April, 1877, the Regiment left Fort Abraham Lincoln to report to Colonel N. A. Miles, commanding the Middle District, for duty in the Yellowstone region. Sitting Bull and many of his followers still being "off their reservation" with hostile intent.

Toward the end of May the weather was very inclement, with very heavy and continuous rain storms, winding up early in June with a severe snow storm. McCormick became ill with pleurisy, or pneumonia, which necessitated his transfer to a steamboat which fortunately

passed down the Yellowstone en route to Fort Abraham Lincoln. He was absent on sick leave until the 27th of October, 1877, when he joined the regiment on the upper Missouri River and served with his troop until the conclusion of the field operations the latter part of November when the Regiment rejoined its station, Fort Abraham Lincoln. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Troop D, on the 3rd of June, 1878, and served with the Regiment in the field operations in the vicinity of the Black Hills and south into Nebraska from a permanent camp established at Bear Butte, near the present location of Fort Meade, S. D., returning to Standing Rock Agency upon conclusion of the field operations at the end of November. He was transferred to Troop C in June, 1879, and accompanied that part of the Regiment which proceeded to Fort Meade, took station and assisted in the completion of the construction of that Post. In 1885 he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take the course at the Army Service Schools from which he graduated in 1887, and joined his Troop at Fort Riley, Kansas, September, 1887. In the spring of 1887, McCormick married, in Leavenworth, Kansas, Jane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percival G. Lowe, of that city. The union proved especially harmonious and happy, disturbed only by the loss of their only child, a boy four years old, who died from diphtheria at Fort Riley, Kansas.

He was appointed Regimental Adjutant by Colonel James W. Forsyth on the 14th of September, 1887, and served in that important position until the 13th of September, 1891.

At that period the appointment of Regimental Adjutant was regarded as a distinction; it carried with it a Captain's pay and evidenced an appreciation of the ability and soldierly qualities of the appointee by the Colonel. McCormick was present with that part of the Regiment which went from Fort Riley, Kansas, to the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, in the fall of 1890, and participated in the engagement at Wounded Knee, P. O., on the 29th of December, 1890. McCormick received his promotion as Captain on the 17th of July, 1895. In 1895 he accompanied the Regiment to Arizona and took station at Fort Grant. The Seventh Cavalry not being assigned for duty with the 5th Army Corps designated for service in Cuba in 1898, McCormick applied for duty with that Corps and was assigned to the 1st U. S. Voluntary Cavalry (Rough Riders); participated in the fight at Las Guasimas, Cuba, on the 2nd of June, 1898; was awarded a silver star for gallantry in that action; participated in the attack on San Juan Ridge on the first of July, 1898, and subsequent operations against Santiago; was awarded a silver star for gallantry in the action on the 1st of July, 1898. McCormick served with his Regiment, 7th Cavalry, at camps in the South from September, 1898, to January, 1899, and in Cuba at Pinar del Rio and Columbia Barracks to April, 1902. He served a short detail in the Commissary Department at Chicago, Illinois, and Fort Leavenworth,

Kansas, 1902-3. He was instructor in Hippology and Equitation, Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1903-5.

He received his promotion as Major on the 15th of April, 1903, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry. In March, 1905, he accompanied his Regiment to the Philippine Islands; served at Fort William McKinley and Camp McGrath until April 1907. He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department on the 3rd of June, 1907, and served in that Department until the 31st of July, 1914, as Assistant at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, until the 6th of November, 1907; as Assistant Headquarters Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y., from November, 1907, to the 30th of June, 1909; in the Office of the Inspector General, War Department, from July, 1909, to the 30th of July, 1911.

McCormick received his promotion as Lieutenant Colonel on the 3rd of March, 1911, and Colonel on the 25th of September, 1911. He returned to the Philippines in the fall of 1911 and served at the Headquarters of the Philippine Department, Manila, on the staff of Major General J. F. Bell until the 7th of March, 1914, when he returned to the United States and applied for retirement after forty years of service.

After retirement McCormick lived for a short period in Portland, Oregon, then in San Francisco, where his wife died in 1917. He then returned East, applied for active duty and was assigned to command the Remount Station at Front Royal, Virginia. He was relieved at his own request on the 25th of June, 1928, and went to live in Leavenworth, Kansas. During 1925, he underwent two surgical operations, one a major operation, in the Fort Leavenworth Hospital. Subsequently he developed what he thought to be severe bronchitis. He was for a time in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., again in the Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, and later went to the Mayo's, Rochester, Minnesota, where they told him they could do nothing for him and that he would probably pass away suddenly. He returned to Leavenworth and was permitted to occupy a vacant apartment at Fort Leavenworth by the Commanding Officer.

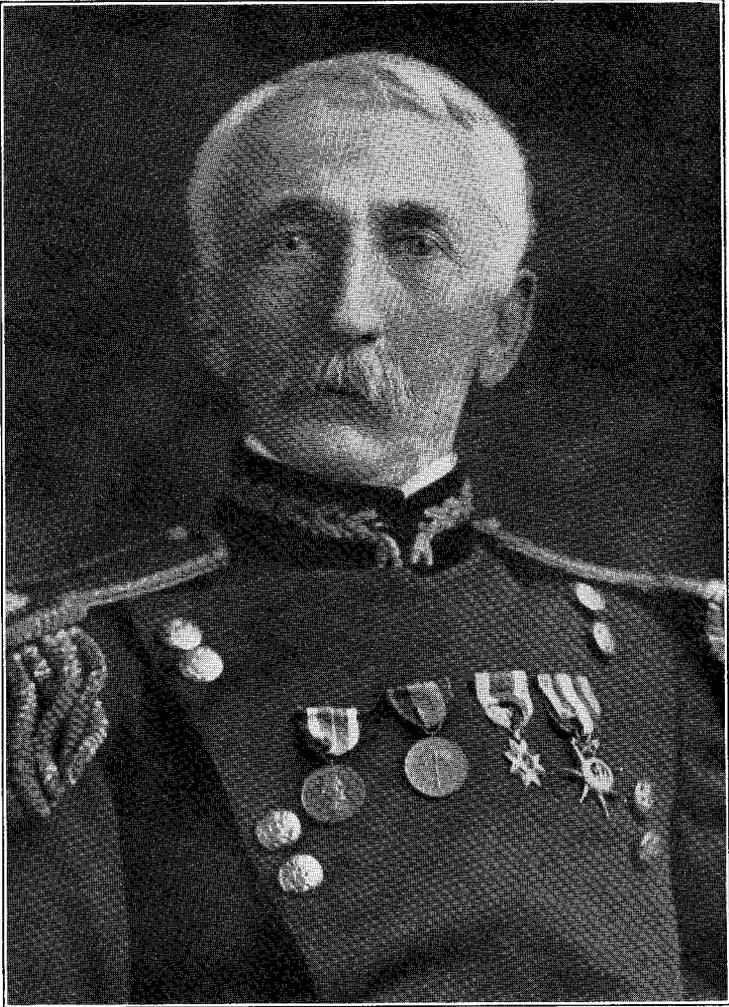
On the 14th of October, 1928, he played eighteen holes of golf, returned to his quarters and was never seen again alive. Not appearing the next morning, as was his usual habit, the door of his apartment was forced and he was found lying on the floor, fully dressed with life extinct; the end had come suddenly with little or no warning, probably the result of an attack of angina.

Under a veneer of pessimism, which was really not so thick as one who did not know him well was apt to conclude, there was a loyal, generous heart. The writer lived with McCormick for a short time as a cadet and for several years after he joined the 7th Cavalry, a good deal of the time occupying the same room, for in those days of good

comradeship in the old Regiment, bachelors did not exercise their right of selection of quarters if it should deprive a married officer of suitable quarters, so there was much doubling up at the frontier posts of that period. When stationed at different posts or living in separate places, subsequent to retirement, McCormick and the writer kept up a correspondence, consequently, the writer knew him as well as it is possible for one man to know another. He loathed pretense and hypocrisy; had a high sense of honor; was correct in his habits of life; was a loyal, enduring friend, a good comrade and a most devoted husband. In the writer's opinion, "Old Mike," as he was affectionately known in the 7th Cavalry, never intentionally did injury to man, woman or child. He did not have the suave manner of the courtier, nor the velvet gloved hand of the diplomat, but he did have the forthright character of the plain, honest man.

*E. A. Garlington.*





CROSBY PARKE MILLER

**CROSBY PARKE MILLER**

No. 2173 CLASS OF 1867

*Died March 30, 1927, at Richmond, Va., aged 83 years.*

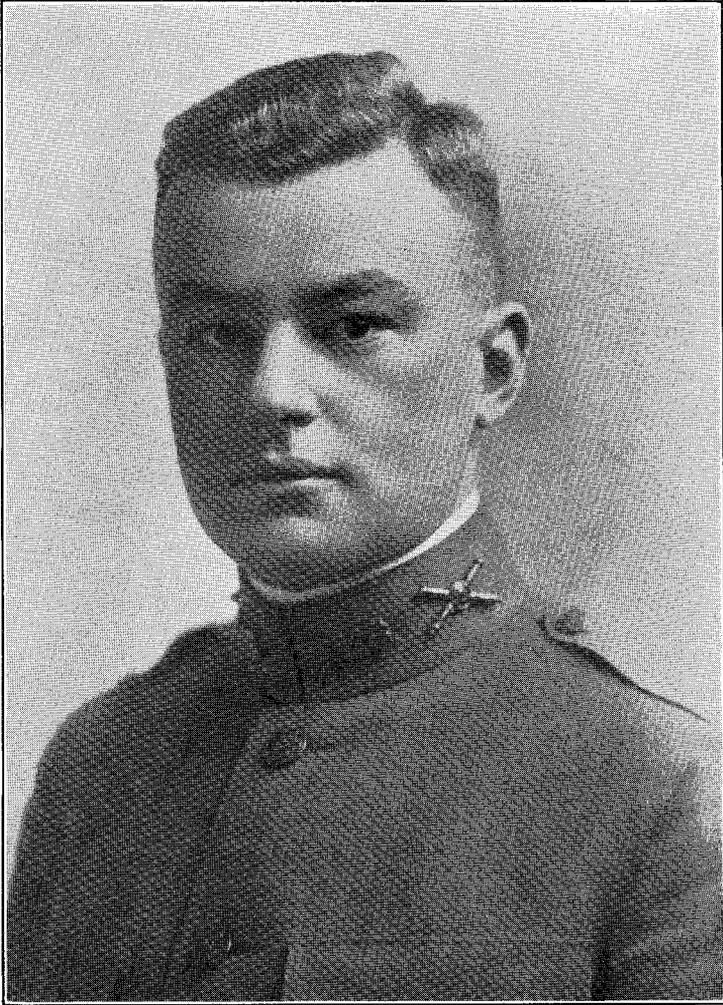
CROSBY PARKER MILLER was born in Pomfret, Vermont, October 20, 1843, the son of Crosby and Orpha Hewitt Miller. As a boy of eighteen he began his military career, serving as corporal in the Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, and in the regular Army both in field and in garrison. Upon his appointment to the United States Military Academy, he was discharged from the volunteer service in March, 1863. Upon his graduation in 1867, he became a 2nd Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery. Thereafter his military record was one of long and distinguished service in various branches of the regular Army, with stations from Maine to California and the Philippines. In 1887 he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and during the following year was in charge of the construction of Fort Sheridan, Ill., and became well known as a Constructing Quartermaster of the Army in the building of many new Army posts. During the Spanish War he was on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and in the Quartermaster General's office in Washington, being in charge of the Bureau of Regular Supplies and Wagon Transportation in the Quartermaster General's Department during the Philippine insurrection, followed by service in the Philippine Islands as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Pacific and of the Division of the Philippines. After again serving in San Francisco, where he was in charge of the General Depot, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., in 1903, and remained on duty as a member of the General Staff until his retirement from regular military service, with rank of Brigadier General, March 31, 1906. The following year he was appointed Constructing Officer at the United States Soldiers' Home in Washington, where he served until April 1, 1912, when he removed to Burlington, Vt., making his home there the remainder of his life. Owing to ill health he spent the winters largely with his son, in Richmond, Va., where he died March 30, 1927, interment taking place with military honors, at his alma mater, West Point, New York.

In addition to his regular Army Service, General Miller was on duty in 1885 at the University of Vermont as professor of Military Science and Tactics.

General Miller's death was followed closely by that of his wife, who was Frances L. Haskins, daughter of Major Haskins. He is survived by one son, Crosby Miller, of Richmond, Va.

Simple and unassuming in manner, his strength of character endeared him to many and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

*By Courtesy of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.*



WILLARD DAVID MURPHY

**WILLARD DAVID MURPHY**

No. 5799 CLASS OF (AUGUST, 1917) 1918

*Drowned in Honolulu Bay, November 27, 1927, aged 33 years.*

**W**HEN WILLARD WAS DROWNED in the Bay of Honolulu, his mother's heart broke. She lived but two months after his burial. His little home town mourned for him as for its best loved son. From Manila, from Paris, from San Francisco, and New York, from everywhere "Murph" was known, was voiced a sense of deep shock and regret.

A long procession followed the body to the Edwardsville cemetery, where the firing squad fired three volleys and taps were sounded for the young officer, whose promising career had been cut short by the untimely accident.

Willard David Murphy, son of Dr. David C. Murphy and Margaretta E. Murphy, was born at Edwardsville, Kansas, June the second, 1894. His father, who practiced medicine in Edwardsville for thirty years, died in 1904.

Willard was educated at the Edwardsville grade school and high school, attended the Kansas State Agricultural College one year and the University of Kansas two years; then was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point. At the University, he was a member of the Pi Upsilon fraternity.

He was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1918, but because of the war the class was graduated in August of 1917. He was then assigned to duty training troops, and in June was made instructor of Mathematics at West Point. He was sent to France after the war as a military observer. He was instructor in Education and Recreation at Camp Lewis, Washington, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He served two years in the Philippines and was stationed at Fort Winfield Scott in San Francisco for several years, and was on duty since January, 1927, as a Captain in the Coast Artillery at Fort Shafter, Honolulu.

Captain Murphy was a close friend of Commander M. B. McComb, a naval aviator stationed in the Islands. While attending a party Saturday evening, Captain Murphy heard that his friend had drowned in the bay when his plane crashed off Koko Head while bidding aloha to the ship Malol. He learned shortly after midnight that the officer's body was being brought in at Pier 20, and evidently acting on an impulse, left the party and drove to the pier. There were no lights on the dock at the time and it is believed that when he reached the end of the dock, he attempted to circle about to come back and misjudged the distance. It was said that owing to the darkness, the edge of the

wharf and the water blended together so that one driving in a car could not distinguish the end of the wharf from the water.

He left his mother, Mrs. D. C. Murphy, and two sisters, Mrs. R. S. Filkin and Mrs. Eben E. White.

The following letter from his commanding officer states well the place he held in his profession and his popularity in the service:

*"My Dear Mrs. Murphy:*

*"On behalf of the officers and men of the Sixty-Fourth Coast Artillery, I wish to express to you our deepest sympathy upon the loss of your son.*

*"The death of Captain Murphy was a distressing shock and a deplorable loss to this command. By all he was esteemed and admired. His senior officers had every confidence in him, knowing so well his zeal and efficiency, loyalty and devotion to his profession. General Todd, the Brigade Commander, has several times mentioned him in terms of highest praise. His fellow officers mourn the loss of his splendid fellowship; the men of his battery, a Commander who deserved that soldier term of praise bestowed only upon their ideal officer, he was 'square.'*

*"Again I want you to know that we grieve with you.*

*"Sincerely yours,*

*"G. SEVIER,*

*"Colonel, 64th C. A. (A. A.)."*

Spared by the great war his tragic death by accident seemed unfair. His splendid physical build—six feet three—his excellent mental equipment and training, and his sterling character seemed destined for more than that sudden eclipse. Nothing but sincere friendship and love followed him.

He was the only son of true Kansas pioneers. His mother was brought to Kansas Territory in 1858 by her parents who came from Goshen, Connecticut, as a part of the New England emigration to make Kansas a free state.

His father, Dr. David Camelin Murphy, left to his son a legacy of love and devotion such as was won only by the true pioneer physician. For miles around the people watched the growth to manhood of the tall quiet boy—his school life—his appointment to West Point and his army career with the keenest personal interest.

And through those years that took him many times across the continent and over each ocean beyond, he never lost his common touch—nor his sense of obligation to them for their deep interest and affection.

When the question of his burial place was mentioned, whether at West Point—or Arlington—there seemed no place as fitting as beside

his father and grandfather in the little country cemetery at Edwardsville, among the people, who as one, claimed him for their own.

Not only at home but wherever "Murph" was stationed, with whatever group his lot fell—he always found a wealth of friendship. His commanding officers found him willing, capable and utterly dependable. His classmates and fellow officers knew him as thorough, modest, honorable, obliging and loyal. His friends found him gallant—merry—tender hearted—buoyant and always warmly responsive. His family idolized him.

Gallant, tender hearted, willing and buoyant, he went through life. His was an intensely social nature. He appreciated the best of everything and gave to each task—each day—each friend—the best that was in him.

His army life and his home life were widely separated, as he was always stationed half way across the continent from home, and though that army life meant much to him yet the happiest days were those spent at home with his mother, to whom he was ever the most loyal, devoted and thoughtful of sons. He had traveled far through many countries, but to him—

*There was a land of every land the pride,  
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;  
There brighter suns dispensed serener light,  
And milder moons imparadised the night;  
And in this land one place supremely blest—  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,  
And he had found where'er his footsteps roamed  
That land his country and that spot his home.*

B. E. W.



HENRY MEREDITH NELLY

**HENRY MEREDITH NELLY**

No. 4109 CLASS OF 1902

*Died December 14, 1928, at Chicago, Ill., aged 50 years.*

**H**ENRY MEREDITH NELLY was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, January 1, 1878. He attended the public schools at Parkersburg and the Virginia Military Academy before entering West Point on June 18, 1897. He graduated and was appointed second lieutenant of Infantry June 12, 1902; promoted first lieutenant December 11, 1907; captain July 1, 1916; major July 1, 1920; and lieutenant colonel July 10, 1925. During the World War he served as major of Infantry, U. S. Army and as lieutenant colonel and colonel of Infantry, U. S. Army (emergency), from August 5, 1917, to January 20, 1920.

Colonel Nelly was married on November 16, 1903, to Blanche Craig. He is survived by his widow, his daughter Helen, wife of Lieutenant R. W. Douglas, Jr., Air Corps, San Antonio, Texas, his son Henry M., now completing his work for a Doctor's degree in Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a grandson Robert W. Douglas, 3rd.

Colonel Nelly served with troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Douglas, Utah; El Paso, Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Deming, N. M., and at other stations in the United States; with the 20th and 8th Infantry in the Philippine Islands, the 15th Infantry in China, the 14th Infantry in the Canal Zone and in France during the World War. While in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, he served as adjutant of the 1st Corps, and as Commanding Officer Central Records Office. In addition to duty with troops, he served on a wide variety of assignments in the United States. He was detailed as student at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; as instructor, Department of Drawing, United States Military Academy; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute; as assistant to the Officer in Charge of Reserve Officers' Training Corps work in the 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., and later as R. O. T. C. officer at Chicago, and at Camp Custer, Michigan; as recruiting officer; in the office of the Chief Coordinator, Washington, D. C., and as Coordinator of the 5th, 6th and 7th Corps Areas.

"Sheep" earned an enviable record for loyalty, good judgment, and conscientious and efficient performance of all duties assigned him. He was a fine fellow, and was endowed with a wonderful personality. It was never too much trouble for him to do something for a friend,—he "played the game" to the end.

His love for athletics is well known. At the Academy he won his letter in football and broke the records for the standing broad jump,

and the 16 pound shot put. The former record still stands and the latter stood until 1918.

He was assistant football coach for the Army team in 1907 and head coach and football representative in 1909-1910-1911. Almost his last official duty had to do with presenting the Army's views on eligibility rules at the Big Ten conference late in 1928. His sagacity had much to do with the adoption of the Army's plan by this conference. A short four days after this achievement "Sheep" passed away. Nothing can more deeply express his love for the Academy, its standards and its athletics, than his last earthly moments. He described very vividly a run down the field, fighting off interference, and weaving through the opponents. Finally the goal line was crossed, he said, "Touchdown," and breathed no more.

*P. W. B.*

**HENRY LOWE NEWBOLD**

No. 3831 CLASS OF 1898

*Died February 26, 1929, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 52 years.*

COLONEL HENRY LOWE NEWBOLD died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, on February 26, 1929, after a brief illness from pneumonia. At his bedside at the time of his death were his brother, Fleming Newbold, and his son, William Trotter Newbold of Philadelphia. Colonel Newbold is survived also by another brother, John L. Newbold, and a sister, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C.

Henry Lowe Newbold was born in Santa Barbara, Calif., July 7, 1876, the son of Colonel Charles Newbold and Frances Lowe Newbold. He entered West Point, June 15, 1894, and four years later was graduated with the rank of second lieutenant and assigned to the Seventh Artillery, serving with that organization at Willets Point, N. Y., from May 20 to June 26, 1898.

From his post he was assigned to recruiting duty at Newark, N. J., where he served until July, when he became aide de camp to Brig. Gen. Boynton, at Chicamauga Park, Ga. He left his post in November of that year and was in the Capitol until March of 1899, when he went on brief recruiting service at Dayton, Ohio. He returned to his regiment the latter part of April and saw service at Fort Slocum and Fort Totten, N. Y.

In October, 1900, he went with his battery to Tabaco, Albay, in the Philippines, returning in July, 1901, to Fort Riley, Kans. On October 6, 1901, he became artillery adjutant, District of the Potomac, at Fort Washington, holding that post until July, 1903. He taught at West Point until September, 1907; had a brief tour of duty in the Capital, and then went to the Philippines again, commanding a battery of artillery at Jolo Jolo, having risen to the rank of captain. His battery at this time was a unit of the 4th Field Artillery.

Returning to this country in May, 1909, Captain Newbold took charge of a company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. From Fort D. A. Russell, Captain Newbold entered the Student Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

His War Department record shows that he was "a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the line in 1911." Captain Newbold spent sick leave in Europe from September, 1911, until February, 1912, when he returned to his regiment at Fort Russell. In 1914, Captain Newbold served at Texas City, Texas, and at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

He received his majority July 1, 1916, a few days after he went into Mexico with the punitive expedition under General Pershing after the bandit leader, Francisco Villa. In September of that year he returned



HENRY LOWE NEWBOLD

to Washington, saw brief duty in the office of the Chief of Staff of Field Artillery, and then was assigned as military attache at Constantinople, where he served until the United States entered the World War.

Returning to this country, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was stationed at the Army War College here, later with the 17th Field Artillery, at Sparta, Wis., and at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

In November of 1917 he went to Camp Greene, N. C., where he remained until May, 1918. In July, 1918, he was ordered to France, where he saw service until November, 1918. Returning to this country with the temporary commission of colonel he went to Fort Bliss, Texas. At this time the temporary rank of colonel was dropped, but the promotion to the higher rank followed on October 2, 1919.

On July 5, 1921, he took command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Dix. Thence he went to command the 7th Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., holding that post until March, 1926. Then he took command of the 8th Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, leaving this post in May, 1926, to take the post he was assigned to at the time of his death.

Colonel Newbold had been living at the Lake Shore Athletic Club in Chicago prior to his illness. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and other similar organizations.

Funeral services were held in Washington, D. C., February 28, 1929, with interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

*F. N.*



WARREN PUTNAM NEWCOMB

**WARREN PUTNAM NEWCOMB**

No. 2937 CLASS OF 1882

*Died September 30, 1927, at Boston, Mass., aged 68 years.*

**W**ARREN PUTNAM NEWCOMB was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 20, 1859. He was the only son of Joseph Warren Newcomb, who was the great grandson of General Joseph Warren, who was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill early in the War of the Revolution. Joseph Warren Newcomb was a journalist and author and editor of the "Springfield Republican" with J. G. Holland. His mother was Mary Sumner Newcomb, daughter of Doctor George Sumner of Hartford, and great granddaughter of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame.

Colonel Newcomb studied at Williston Seminary before entering West Point. At the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, he was presented to General William T. Sherman as the only living descendant of General Warren. General Sherman secured an appointment to West Point for the youth when the time was ripe.

Colonel Newcomb entered the Military Academy in 1878, graduating in the class of 1882, of which class he was president. He was first assigned to the Fifth Artillery. In 1887 he was instructor and assistant professor at the Military Academy.

In 1884 he married Caroline Richards, daughter of Reuben Augustus Richards and Annie Frances White Richards, at Cambridge, Mass.

Colonel Newcomb was at the siege of Santiago in the Spanish-American War and later acted as chief mustering officer of the State of New Hampshire in 1898.

He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1894 and a graduate of the Army War College in 1906.

Colonel Newcomb retired in 1911 at his own request after thirty-three years service. He made his home at Pittsfield, Mass., later at the Charlesgate Hotel, Boston, Mass., and spent the later summers at Siasconset, Nantucket Island, Mass.

At the outbreak of the World War, Colonel Newcomb applied for active duty and was detailed as department inspector of the Northeastern Department with headquarters at Boston, Mass. He also acted as chief of staff of that Department.

Colonel Newcomb is survived by his widow and by his two daughters, Marion Warren, wife of Major George A. Wildrick, U. S. A., and Frances Richards, wife of Major Donald Armstrong, U. S. A.

Interment was at West Point, New York.

G. A. W.



ELLERY WILLIS NILES

**ELLERY WILLIS NILES**

No. 4379 CLASS OF 1905

*Died, December 16, 1928, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 45 years.*

**B**ORN AT FARMINGTON, MAINE, on February 14, 1883, and appointed to the Military Academy from the State of Maine; Ellery entered the Academy July 29, 1901, and graduated June 13, 1905.

His record of commissioned service was as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, June 13, 1905, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, with the 21st Battery, Field Artillery. September 16, to November 18, 1905; at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, with same battery to June 26, 1907 (promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, January 25, 1907); at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to August 28, 1907; student officer Coast Artillery School to July 31, 1908 (distinguished graduate); at Fort Totten, New York, to April 26, 1909; commanding U. S. Army Mine Planter to February 25, 1912; Instructor at the U. S. M. A., Department of Tactics, to December 15, 1912, when he was relieved by operation of the detached service law; at Fort Andrews, Massachusetts, to April 19, 1915; duty with the National Guard of Maine April 20, 1915, to July 9, 1917 (promoted to Captain September 11, 1915), commanded Company in 6th C. A. (later 51st C. A.) in U. S. to August 13, 1917, enroute to France August 14, 1917, commanded company to November 17, 1917, battalion to October 19, 1918 (promoted Major August 5, 1917, Lt. Colonel June 28, 1918, Colonel October 16, 1918). His battalion was in the Toul Sector, April 3 to October 19, 1918, and in St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12-16, 1918; Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, 2nd Army Artillery, October 20, 1918, to January 12, 1919.

Upon demobilization of the Army after the World War Ellery reverted to the grade of Major, Coast Artillery, in which grade he served until his death although he had been furnished a Certificate of Qualification for promotion by the War Department and would have been promoted in a few weeks to Lieutenant Colonel had he lived.

He was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, Class of 1921, graduate of the Army General Staff College, class of 1922, graduate of the Army War College, class of 1923, graduate of the U. S. Naval War College, class of 1924. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Panama Department, August 4, 1924, to August 11, 1927, at which latter date he was assigned as Chief of the Plans, Finance and Material Section, Office Chief of Coast Artillery in which capacity he served until his death.

No one could know Ellery without loving him and feeling that in him he had a friend, dependable, sincere and helpful. His loyalty, perseverance, thoroughness and dependability endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, commanding officers and juniors alike. The close of his career adds yet another name to the list of those who by their example have contributed to the honor and glory of the Academy.

*H. T. B.*

**CHARLES RUTHERFORD NOYES**

No. 2787 CLASS OF 1879

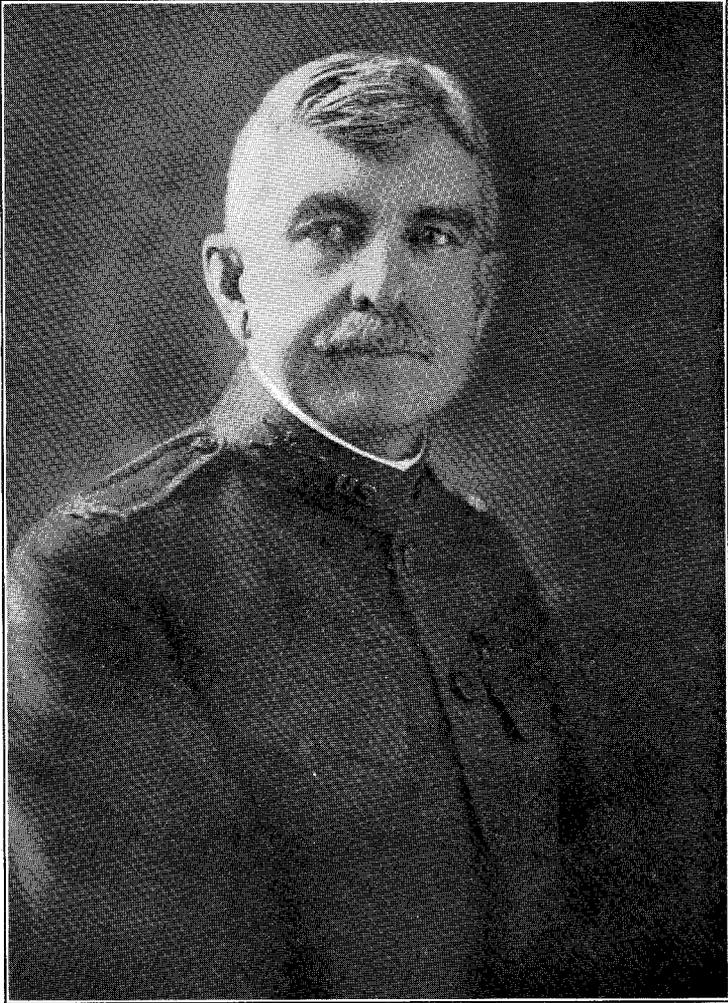
*Died April 21, 1929, at Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y., aged 71 years.*

CHARLES RUTHERFORD NOYES was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 16, 1858. He was the son of Horatio S. Noyes and Abbie S. Woodman. His father, a Yale graduate, was for a time a banker in Brattleboro, Vermont, and later Editor of the Springfield Republican, and upon the staff of the Boston Transcript. Edward H. Noyes, lives in Chicago, where he is actively engaged in business.

Colonel Noyes' early education was in the public schools of Newtonville, Massachusetts. Upon graduation from the Newtonville High School, he was admitted by examination, in 1875, into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he intended preparing himself for Civil Engineering, as a profession. But before the college year opened, his father suggested that he take the competitive examination for the United States Military Academy, which was to be held early in the summer in Boston. He tried this examination and passed successfully, thus entering West Point in September, 1875.

After graduation in 1879, he was assigned to the 9th Infantry and served continuously with this regiment for thirty-two years, in all grades from 2nd lieutenant to Major. With the 9th Infantry he spent nine years on the Western Plains, taking part in the Ute Indian Campaign in 1879 and 1880; served in the Spanish-American War in 1898; served in the Philippine Islands in the Insurrection of 1899, and again in the Samar Rebellion of 1901, took part in the China Relief Expedition at the time of the Boxer Uprising in 1900, where he was twice wounded at the Battle of Tientsin, and ten years later, still with the 9th Infantry, returned to the Philippines for a third tour of duty. His promotion to Lieutenant Colonel came in 1911 while serving at Ormoc, Leyte, P. I., and he then left his old regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Infantry. He received two Silver Star Citations for gallantry in action during his 9th Infantry service—one at San Juan Hill, Cuba, and one at Tientsin, China.

He was promoted to Colonel in 1913. In 1916 he commanded the 17th Infantry which took part in the Mexican Expedition into Mexico under General Pershing. After spending the winter in Mexico, his regiment was ordered to Fort McPherson, Georgia, where it arrived just as war against Germany was declared on April 5, 1917. Fort McPherson became at once a general recruit depot, one of the first Officers' Training Camps was organized and a large contingent of German prisoners was sent there for interment—all of these duties were added to Colonel Noyes' command. At the close of the Training Camp in Au-



CHARLES RUTHERFORD NOYES

gust, 1917, his regiment was ordered to Camp Meade where it became part of the 11th Division. When the Armistice came its advance parties were in France and the whole regiment was to sail in two weeks. A few months later Colonel Noyes was sent to Bordeaux, France, where he spent six months turning over this large military base to the French Government.

A fourth tour of Philippine duty took him to Manila, in 1921.

In addition to regular troop duty, Colonel Noyes had many important details. He served as Instructor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; as Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Missouri; as Chief of Staff, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois; and the 2nd Division, Texas City, Texas; and in charge of Militia affairs, Eastern Department. He graduated from the Army War College in 1914.

After his return from the Philippines in 1922 he retired for age on April 16th. From that time until his death he made his home at Kenwood, Oneida, New York, where he had built a house twenty years before. During these years, in spite of gradually failing health, and at the last, three years of serious illness, he devoted much time and the greatest interest to the study of China's varying fortunes, having established a keen interest in its affairs during his service there. He accumulated an interesting library on this subject, kept up a correspondence with many persons all over the world, often spoke in public upon his knowledge of China and wrote several articles for publication.

In 1898, when forty years of age, he married Miss Gertrude Hayes Noyes. She was a member of the teaching staff of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, when he first knew her, and although cousins, they had never met before. Their marriage proved to be one of deep devotion and most harmonious companionship.

Three sons and one daughter were born to them, completing a most happy family group. Their eldest son, John Rutherford Noyes, graduated from the Military Academy in 1923. Since that time he has served at Fort Bliss, Texas; as a member of the Alaska Road Commission in Alaska; at Cornell University where he received a degree in Civil Engineering; and at Fort DuPont, Delaware, where he is now stationed with the 1st U. S. Engineers. In 1928 he married Miss Eunice G. Zimmerman of Eugene, Oregon. Their second son, Richard Woodman Noyes, graduated from Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1928, and at once received an appointment as Aeronautical Engineer under the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, at Langley Field, Virginia. He is now engaged in most interesting research work at that place. Their only daughter, Margaret Stacy Noyes, graduated from Cornell University in June, 1929, two months after her father's death. Their youngest son, Charles Hayes Noyes, is a high school student living at home in Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y.

Colonel Noyes was a devoted father and by wise council and example left a profound impression upon his children. As a friend he was staunch and dependable and as a soldier brave and loyal,—a quality of humility and utter lack of self seeking was so much a part of him, that it deserves mention.

He was deeply religious in a simple yet vital way and his faith carried him all the way along the path to the end.

Brief extracts from letters received from old friends since his death speak for themselves.

FROM A CLASSMATE AT WEST POINT:

*“He was THE classmate I held in highest regard for over half a century.”*

FROM A LIFE-LONG ARMY FRIEND:

*“All his characteristics were noble and loyal.”*

FROM A YOUNGER OFFICER:

*“In the whole of my service, which is now of considerable length, I have never known an officer whose lovable character, sense of honor and duty and Christian spirit were more worthy of emulation than his. Whatever success I may have had in my military career I attribute to his early guidance, beginning in the Cuban Campaign, thirty-one years ago, and extending through our long service together in the old 9th Infantry.”*

FROM A SENIOR OFFICER:

*“The Military Career of Colonel Noyes, extending over a period of more than forty-six years’ faithful service on the active list of the Army, is one in which his friends and family may feel a justifiable pride. The manner in which he performed all duties assigned him was marked by loyalty, efficiency and reliability. He invariably won the confidence of his superiors and the respect and esteem of his subordinates. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates in the service.”*

FROM A CLOSE FAMILY FRIEND:

*“I remember as if it were yesterday my first meeting with the quiet, clear-eyed soldier, whose courtesy and gentleness were beyond anyone I had ever known. Thus from this beginning of our friendship with Colonel Noyes there persists a picture of bravery and honor so rare, of faith so living and of courtesy so perfect that they are his very being. It is not*

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*possible for us to realize the splendid adventures of his life. But with the quiet, simple courage which was his nature, he met each experience, as he met his last great adventure. There was no word of pain or complaint; at the very end when he could scarcely speak, his words were, "All right." And so his courtesy, that gentle quality which transcended pain and weariness, and bore him gallantly to the very finish of life, we love to remember. Rising from his chair to say good bye or thank his friends for simple kindnesses, when it seemed almost too hard a thing to do, whispering his welcome and gratitude, unperturbed when his great hour approached, he leaves behind him a shining memory."*

G. H. N.



JOHN SPRY PARKE

**JOHN SPRY PARKE**

No. 2801 CLASS OF 1879

*Died August 19, 1927, at Portland, Oregon, aged 73 years.*

**J**OHN SPRY PARKE was born at Franklin, Tennessee, December 10, 1853. He was the son of John Spry Park and Mary Ann Carden Park. His father spelled the surname without an e, but when his son reported at West Point for admission as a cadet he found that, owing to some one's mistake, his name was entered in the official record of appointees as Parke and his surname was so spelled ever afterwards.

After preliminary schooling he attended college in Nashville, Tenn. He was appointed a cadet from Tennessee in the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, July 1, 1875; was graduated June 13, 1879, and was promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant 21st Infantry, June 13, 1879.

His record at the Academy was a creditable one, he having been appointed a cadet lieutenant and graduating No. 42 in a class of 67 members. The 21st Infantry was then serving in the Northwest with Headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and Lieutenant Parke served with his company at different posts in Oregon and Washington from October, 1879, to July, 1884, and, when the Regiment changed station, at different posts in Nebraska and Utah from August, 1884, to September, 1891, participating in the Sioux campaign in South Dakota, 1890-91, as A. A. G. of command at Rosebud Agency, S. D.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 21st Infantry, October 21, 1886.

He was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute from September, 1891, to August, 1893. Returned to duty with his regiment and served with it at Fort Niagara and Plattsburg Barracks, New York, till May 11, 1899, except during the Spanish-American War in Cuba.

He was promoted Captain of Infantry, 21st Infantry, April 26, 1898.

In the battle and siege of Santiago de Cuba, July 1898. Commissary of 2nd Brigade, 1st Division 5th Corps, from June to September, 1898, and A. A. G., same Brigade, at Montauk Point, N. Y., during September, 1898. Member of Board examining enlisted men for promotion in New York City in March, 1899. With Regiment in Philippine Islands from May 11, 1899, to June, 1902; at Fort Yates and commanding Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, to September, 1903.

He was promoted to Major, 22nd Infantry, July 31, 1903.

Commanding Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to December, 1903; in

Philippines (Mindanao and Samar) to April, 1905.

He was transferred to the 14th Infantry, April 15, 1904.

At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to January 2, 1908. In Philippines commanding Warwick Barracks, Cebu, February, 1908, to September, 1908, when he returned to the United States; on leave October 15-December 15, 1908. On duty at Headquarters Department of California, December 15, to January 5, 1909. En route to Philippines to February 2, 1909, and resuming command of Warwick Barracks, Cebu, February 3, 1909. Commanding Fort Missoula, Montana, April 14, 1910, to March 14, 1911.

He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, March 3, 1911.

Military Attache, Brussels, Belgium, June 30, 1911, to May 1, 1914.

Promoted Colonel of Infantry, April 14, 1913.

At Washington in office of Chief of Staff to May 20, 1914. At Texas City with 27th Infantry May 21 to June 10, 1914.

Assigned to 20th Infantry, June 3, 1914, with headquarters at Fort Bliss, Texas.

On border patrol, June 12, 1914, to May 21, 1915, (commanding 8th Brigade, June 29-August 2, 1914). On leave May 22 to September 20, 1915.

At his own request after more than forty years service he was placed on the retired list September 20, 1915, but after the United States entered the World War he returned to active duty, being assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Connecticut Agricultural College and at Boston College, from December, 1917, to August, 1919.

Colonel Parke had considerable artistic ability, particularly in drawing and topographical work, and was frequently detailed when a young officer on map making work, route sketching, etc., when stationed in the Northwest. He was also decidedly of an inventive turn of mind and one of his inventions, of a mechanical nature, was patented. Also he devised and had made for use in the field a special container for company records, called, "Complete Co. Records;" a set of aluminum intrenching tools, etc., which he used, from time to time, during the Philippine insurrection.

Early in his service, Colonel (then Lieutenant) Parke was stationed at Fort Klamath, Oregon, not far from the lava beds of Southern Oregon and Northern California, which played so prominent a part in the Modoc "War," and accompanied by Mr. John A. Fairchild, a civilian who owned a ranch in the vicinity and who had figured in the Modoc campaign, he made a visit to the place where General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A. and several officers of his staff were treacherously murdered while holding a council with the Modoc chief, "Captain Jack," and some of his warriors, which event brought on the Modoc campaign of 1873. With the assistance of Mr. Fairchild he located the Council Tent, which was the scene of the massacre, and on a second visit some two years later marked the spot with a wooden cross and a pile of

stones that was its sole marker for more than forty years, when it was replaced by a bronze tablet erected by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and a very able and interesting article, written by Colonel Parke on the massacre of General Canby and his staff officers and the Modoc campaign in general, was published in "The Spectator" of Portland, Oregon.

When on duty at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., he took a course in law at Washington and Lee University under Professors Randolph Tucker and Graves. He was admitted to the Bar in two different states but never practiced law in the civil courts, although his knowledge of it supplemented his course in Military and International Law at West Point and made him an authority on the subject in the Army.

At the time of his death Colonel Parke was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the American Legion and had belonged to the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba; Order of the Spanish-American War, and to the Society Army of the Philippines. He was also at the time of his death a member of the University Club and of the Arlington Club, of Portland, Oregon, and had been a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York.

On January 14, 1885, Colonel (then Lieutenant) Parke married Miss Henrietta B. Brooke, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brooke, of Portland, Oregon. He had known Miss Brooke since shortly after he was commissioned.

After his permanent retirement from active service, he made his home in Portland, Oregon, where he died August 19, 1927. He is survived by his widow, whose address is 811 Johnson Street, Portland, Oregon, and by two daughters: Genevieve, married to Mr. Ferdinand Edward Prochnow, of Stevensville, Montana, and Pauline, married to Mr. Stephen Kellogg Plume, of Watertown, Connecticut.

Colonel Parke was buried at West Point, N. Y. Shortly after the report of his death was received, Major General C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the Army, wrote Mrs. Parke a letter extending to her, on behalf of the officers of the War Department, and of himself, personally, their sympathy with her in her bereavement, which letter, after giving Colonel Parke's military record, concluded as follows:

*"Colonel Parke's record bears testimony to a long and faithful career in the service of his country. He was an officer of high professional attainments and invariably discharged his duties with signal credit to himself and to the Army, and won the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His passing is deeply regretted throughout the service."*

General Summerall's estimate of Colonel Parke and of the value of his services to his country leaves nothing further to be said.

*John S. Mallory, '79.*



SAMUEL MINTER PARKER

**SAMUEL MINTER PARKER**

No. 4162 CLASS OF 1903

*Died February 15, 1928, at Salt Lake City, Utah, aged 48 years.*

**S**AMUEL MINTER PARKER, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parker, was born at Minter, Texas, December 27, 1879. He attended the public schools of his native State, graduating from the high school at Abilene, Texas, in 1898. On June 13, 1899, he entered the U. S. Military Academy, from which he graduated on June 11, 1903. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 29th Infantry, with which he served in the Philippine Islands and at various posts in the United States until August 22, 1908, at which time he assumed his duties as an instructor at West Point, in the Department of Chemistry. He served in this capacity until December 11, 1911, when he was relieved by operation of the detached service law. While on duty at the Military Academy he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on June 12, 1909, and assigned to the 22nd Infantry. On August 25, 1909, he was transferred to the 20th Infantry, which he joined upon his relief from West Point in December, 1911, and with which he served at Fort Douglas, Utah, until June 30, 1912. On July 1, 1912, he was transferred to the 30th Infantry. He served with this regiment at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, until August 24, 1914. On September 1, 1914, he became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to the grade of Captain. He remained on duty at the University of Nebraska until May 15, 1917, and upon his relief there was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he served as an Instructor at the First Officers' Training Camp from July 17, 1917, to August 22, 1917. While on this duty he was promoted to the grade of Major of Infantry, National Army, on August 5, 1917. From August 24, 1917, to November 8, 1917, he served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as Division Adjutant, 88th Division. On November 8, 1917, he was placed on the retired list as a Captain for disability contracted in the line of duty. On November 13, 1917, his status was changed to that of Major on the retired list and he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, on which duty he continued until December 11, 1917. Subsequent duties on the retired list included details as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Leland Stanford University, Salt Lake City High School and Washington State College, and on recruiting duty at Denver and Fort Logan, Colorado. In 1921, he resumed an inactive status and engaged very successfully in the insur-

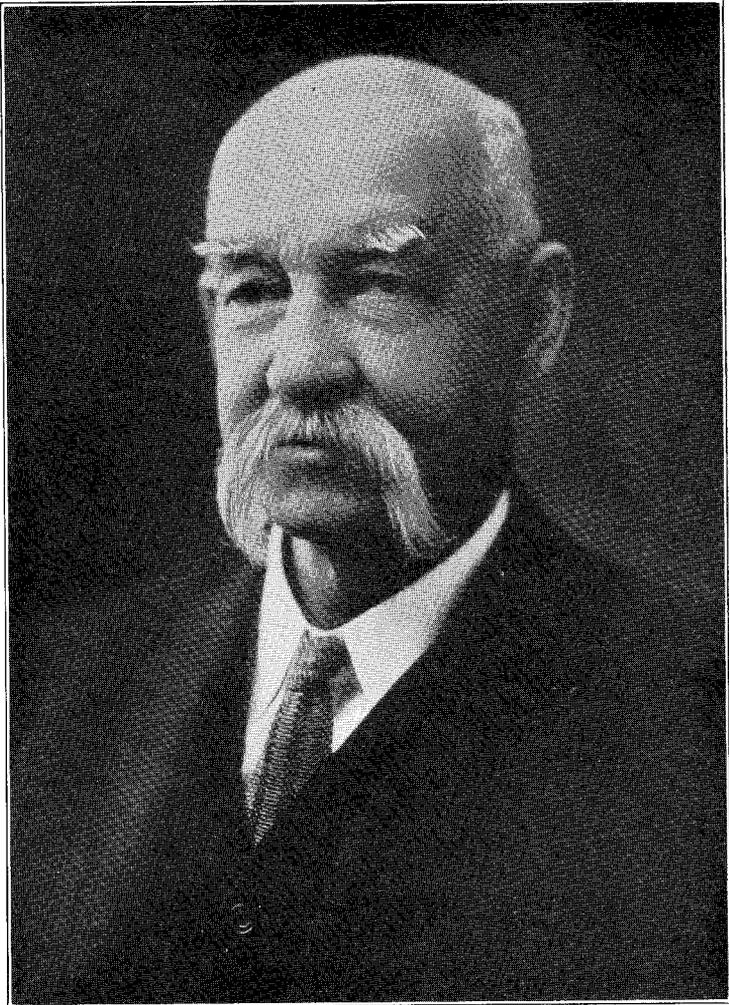
ance business, with which he was connected up to the time of his death.

In 1907, he married Miss Janet Richards, of Salt Lake City, Utah. He is survived by his widow and three sons, Edward M. Parker (Class of 1931, U. S. M. A.), John R. Parker and David B. Parker.

It is exceedingly difficult to describe in an adequate way all the fine qualities and characteristics of "Sam" Parker. Gentle, dependable, and loving, he combined the highest and the finest traits of the Army and of West Point. His ability was marked and his judgment sound. His unblemished character and his devotion to his profession, even when handicapped by bodily ailments, furnished an accurate index that his whole scheme of life was based on "Duty, Honor, Country." Early in his cadet career he demonstrated that he could "shoot straight" and this ability, both literally and figuratively, continued to be characteristic of him throughout his entire service. His passing is mourned by a host of friends and his memory will ever be kept green by his devoted comrades of the Class of 1903.

*H. S. G.*





HENRY PRATT PERRINE

**HENRY PRATT PERRINE**

No. 2303 CLASS OF 1869

*Died January 23, 1927, at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 80 years.*

**H**ENRY PRATT PERRINE was born at Trenton, N. J., April 10, 1846. He was the son of General and Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General of the State of New Jersey. He attended the schools of Trenton and Lawrenceville Academy, and entered Princeton University. After 6 months at Princeton he received an appointment to West Point, graduating therefrom in the class of 1869. He was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant of the 6th Cavalry on June 15, 1869, and served continuously with that regiment until he was retired as a Captain on July 1, 1891, for disability in line of duty. He served in the Indian Wars of that time in the Southwest.

After his retirement he made his home in Trenton, N. J., serving for a short time as Assistant Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey.

He is survived by his widow, Louisa Scudder Perrine, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Edward Wallace Scudder of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and four children, viz.: Major Henry Pratt Perrine, Jr., Infantry, Class of 1913; Lewis Perrine, formerly Captain of Infantry, Class of 1917; Mrs. Ida Perrine Ryder, wife of Major Charles Wolcott Ryder, Infantry, Class of 1915; and Mrs. Mary Louise Hough, wife of Robert Hoe Hough, of Trenton, N. J.

*H. P. P.*



JOHN PITCHER

**JOHN PITCHER**

No. 2634 CLASS OF 1876

*Died October 12, 1926, at Edgewater, Md., aged 72 years.*

**J**OHNS PITCHER was the son of General Thomas Gamble Pitcher and Mary Bradley, of San Antonio, Texas. The General was a member of the Class of 1845, Seventeenth Superintendent of the Military Academy, 1866-1871. The son married Matilda Jones and is survived by a daughter, who is the wife of Lieutenant Commander R. H. Knight, of the Navy. He was appointed Cadet at Large by President Grant, entered the Military Academy June, 1872, and graduated in 1876. He soon found himself in the First Cavalry on frontier duty in Idaho and California, in the field with the Nez Perces Expedition, October, 1877, and in the Bannock Campaign of 1878, being engaged in the action of Big Creek, Idaho, August 20, 1879.

As the period of incessant Indian War was gradually passing, the Army soon became absorbed in rifle and pistol practice. In this, Pitcher made a high record, won a place on the Army rifle team in 1882, and wrote several instructive pamphlets on "snap shooting."

He was selected as Regimental Adjutant and served as such in Washington Territory and Montana for three years until the latter part of 1885.

He then received the appointment of Aide-de-camp to Major General Schofield and held that position for four years.

Rejoining the regiment he had service in Montana, Arizona and New Mexico, with field service at frequent intervals against renegade Apache Indians until the Spanish American War in 1898, gave a new direction to our military activity. While at Chickamauga Park he suffered a serious injury by the fall of his horse, breaking a leg and causing trouble which condemned him to inactivity at recurrent intervals for several years. He was thus denied the opportunity of taking part in the Cuban Campaign, which was a great disappointment to him.

After a short tour of duty in the Philippines and at several stations, he was assigned to command the Post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, and to the position of Acting Superintendent of the National Park from May 8, 1901, to May 6, 1908, when he was retired upon his own request with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel after 35 years of service.

He offered his services to the Government by telegraph on the day that the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, was recalled to active service and assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the Maryland State College of Agriculture, October 1, 1917, served as such until he requested to be relieved from College duty and reverted to his status on the retired list April 10, 1919.

He made his home at his country place, Edgewater on South River, Maryland, where he died suddenly on October 12, 1926.

General T. G. Pitcher had been relieved from duty as Superintendent only a few months before the Class of '76 reported, so that the members of all the classes knew his son. On arrival the boy was hailed as "Jack," thus in violation of an old custom of addressing a Plebe as "Mister" during the first year of his service. This was of course a tribute to the young cadet's easy way of making friends. At the election of Hop Managers for the Yearling Camp, Pitcher was chosen at the head of the list, a distinction usually given to the most popular man. His soldierly qualities were recognized when he was made Cadet Adjutant and on graduation he was chosen to remain as Assistant Instructor of Artillery.

His administration of the National Park was pioneer work of a high order. From a wilderness it was transformed in a short time into a pleasure ground, a point of high interest to every visitor, a home for the wild animals of the country and preserving them from extinction, each year visited by thousands of rich and poor in high priced automobiles and country wagons, with good roads and police protection for all, where the terrible grizzly is a safe neighbor and the timid deer is unafraid. President Roosevelt took a great interest in the Park and made several visits at Pitcher's suggestion, to judge for himself the method of management, the amount of game, and other details. He was highly pleased and formed a lasting friendship for the Superintendent.

*Eben Swift.*

**CHARLES LEWIS POTTER**

No. 3101 CLASS OF 1886

*Died August 6, 1928, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 64 years.*

**C**HARLES LEWIS POTTER, son of Benjamin R. and Susan E. (Smullen) Potter, was born at Lisbon Falls, Maine, January 24, 1864. His boyhood was passed on a farm in his native state and his early schooling was obtained in the common schools in the vicinity.

He entered the United States Military Academy in 1882, graduated in 1886, standing fifth in his class, was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, July 1, 1886. He served on frontier duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, in September and October, 1886, and then in garrison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, till March 29, 1887. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, February 2, 1887, and was sent to the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, from which he graduated in 1889.

His first Engineer assignment came in October, 1889, as assistant to the Engineer Officer in charge, at Montgomery, Alabama, on improvement of rivers in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. His subsequent assignments were distributed over a great part of the United States; fortifications in San Francisco Harbor, and rivers in Southern California, 1891-97; rivers in Oregon, 1897-98; Mississippi River at Memphis, Tennessee, 1900-03; Great Lakes, Duluth, Minnesota, 1903-06; Porto Rico, as Chief Engineer, Lighthouse service, 1907-10; Mississippi River at St. Louis, Missouri, 1910-12, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, 1912-15; rivers and harbors at Portland, Oregon, 1915-16; at Boston, 1916-17; at San Francisco, including fortifications, 1918-20; and finally as President of the Mississippi River Commission, at St. Louis, March 19, 1920, to June 12, 1928.

He was promoted to Colonel, November 27, 1916.

During the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, he was Chief Engineer, in the Philippines, of the 8th Army Corps, on the staffs of Generals Merritt and Otis, 1898-99, and during the World War was Director of Gas Service (now Chemical Warfare Service) at Washington, 1917-18.

Colonel Potter's outstanding work was as President of the Mississippi River Commission. He was a man of very attractive personality, cordial and frank. He readily secured the confidence and respect of the leading men with whom the Commission has to deal, which had a far-reaching effect in harmonizing its many interests. During this service he was also Division Engineer of the Western Engineer Division, comprising river improvement works in the Engineer districts in the Mississippi Valley from the headwaters to Red River, including the



CHARLES LEWIS POTTER

rivers tributary to the territory of the Commission, except Ohio and Illinois Rivers, and the Mississippi River below Red River.

His greatest work came in 1927, following the phenomenal and disastrous flood of that spring in the Lower Mississippi Valley. During the months following this flood, to the end of 1927, he labored unceasingly in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the control of this great river for the consideration of Congress, frequently appearing before its committees in advocacy of the Commission plan for the solution of the great problem. There is no doubt that the strain under which he labored so long and assiduously, weakened and undermined his health.

On reaching the military age for retirement, January 24, 1928, he was retired but was immediately recalled to active service, continuing as President of the Mississippi River Commission. The Flood Control Act of Congress, pending at the time, carried provision that the President of the Mississippi River Commission should have the rank of Brigadier General. Recognizing the importance of the Commission and of Colonel Potter's great service thereon, he was promoted to that rank, May 15, 1928.

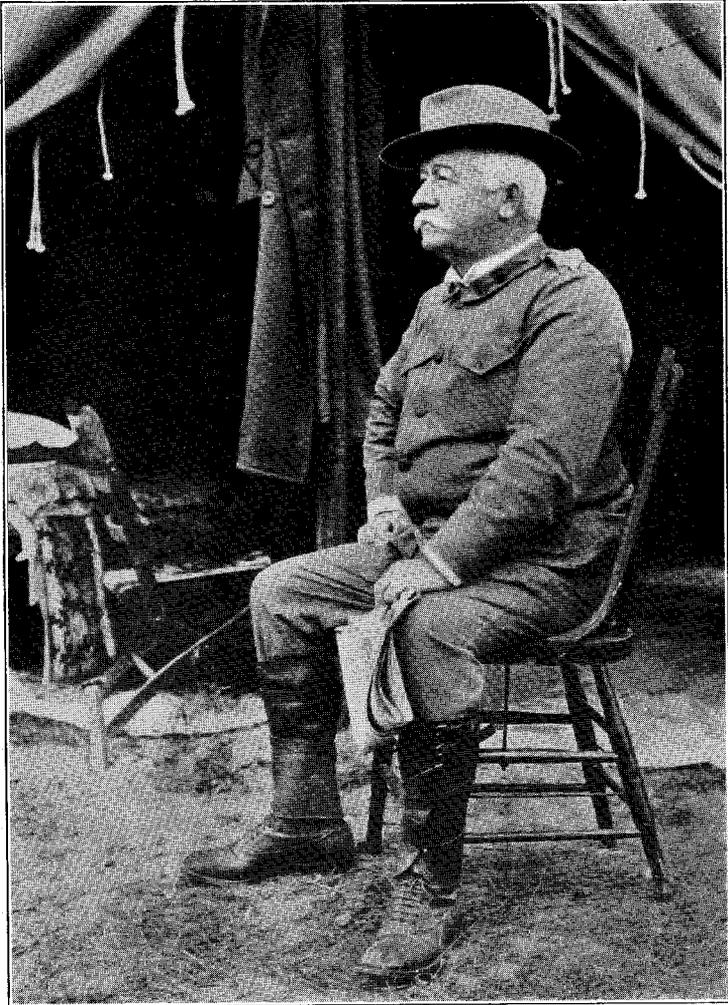
Deeply interested in the vast work to be carried on by the Commission, he looked forward with eager anticipation to its prosecution. To his great surprise and disappointment he was relieved from active duty, June 12, 1928, and shortly after suffered a reaction which forced him to go to the hospital to undergo what was expected to be a comparatively safe operation, but his impaired physical condition and the mental strain under which he had labored, left him unable to rally from the shock of operation, and he passed away quietly, August 6, 1928.

General Potter became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, April 1, 1903, and was interested in its activities throughout his long membership. He contributed numerous articles to Engineering journals concerning the river problems before him. These were widely read and appreciated for sound engineering wisdom, great common sense and clarity of statement.

General Potter made readily and retained loyally, friends in every walk of life. He loved nature and the outdoors. He was a keen student of archaeological and historical subjects and of fraternal subjects concerning which he possessed a fine library. He was a member of many Masonic bodies, having joined the organization in Memphis, where he was advanced to the Thirty-Third and last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in most unusually short time. In spite of frequent changes of station incident to Army life, he was one of the few officers ever to attain this distinction. His funeral services were held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral at St. Louis and his ashes were deposited in Valhalla mausoleum nearby.

General Potter is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sophie H. Potter, and his step-daughter, Miss Caralisa Nichols.

*W. S. M.*



JOHN WESLEY PULLMAN

**JOHN WESLEY PULLMAN**

No. 2293 CLASS OF 1869

*Died September 14, 1922, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., aged 76 years.*

**J**OHNS WESLEY PULLMAN was born at Sacketts Harbor, February 17, 1846, the son of Michael and Matilda Snyder Pullman.

On April 30, 1865, while at his home in Walla Walla, Washington Territory, Pullman received a large official letter from his stepfather, Mr. Samuel D. Smith. The envelope contained an appointment to West Point, a draft for \$500.00 and instructions to pack his trunk and join his stepfather in San Francisco, if he wished to go to West Point. Needless to say, he packed his trunk and caught the stage-coach the next morning enroute to Portland and San Francisco.

Upon arrival in Portland he found that he had missed the monthly steamer to San Francisco by three days. It was accordingly necessary for him to ride to Sacramento, Calif., eight hundred miles by stage. The journey took eight days and nights of continuous riding, without a stop, except for meals and a change of horses. He then proceeded via San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in New York, June 7th, thirty-seven days after leaving Walla Walla.

Pullman was examined, passed, and admitted as a cadet on June 15, 1865. He was at that time slightly more than nineteen and was well equipped for the course, having previously graduated from college.

Although 117 entered with the Class of '69, the number dwindled till at graduation but 39 of the original number remained. Pullman stood 21 in his Class.

Upon graduation he was assigned as a 2nd Lieutenant to "K" troop of the 8th Cavalry then stationed in California and Arizona. His Captain was S. B. M. Young and his Colonel, John Irvin Gregg.

After spending part of his graduation leave in the east, Pullman went over the newly opened trans-continental Union Pacific Railroad. Leaving the railroad station at Kelton, he took a 450 mile ride in a stage coach, "packed like sardines", with Chinamen to his home in Walla Walla.

In order to report to his station he proceeded from San Francisco to San Pedro by steamer, by stage to Los Angeles and overland by horse or wagon through the deserts of Arizona, alive with the dreaded and fierce Apache Indians, who roamed at will beyond the outskirts of habitation. At that time Los Angeles was a small Mexican town of one hotel and one store. Fortunately his Captain, S. B. M. Young, as well as Captain E. D. Baker made the trip with him. At La Paz, on the Colorado River, the party was met by an escort of Cavalry, sent out from the post of Camp Date Creek, Arizona. The party arrived at

Prescott after a trip of fourteen days and 570 miles. As "K" troop was stationed at Toll Gate, 47 miles away, Pullman, one other officer and four troopers made the trip by night. The trip had to be made at night as the Apaches ambushed at every opportunity all small parties that strayed from the posts or towns. Pullman was busy until the Spring of 1870, scouting, escorting paymasters, inspectors and in skirmishes against the Indians.

In the Spring of 1870 the 8th Cavalry was ordered to New Mexico, marching to its new station, a distance of 313 miles. Troop "K" was assigned to duty at Fort Wingate, Pullman being appointed Post Adjutant.

During the ensuing summer, Pullman was detailed to proceed to the villages of the Zuni Indians and break up their practice of selling contraband arms to the Apache in Arizona. The enterprise was a complete success.

In the Spring of '72, he was detailed along with 1st Lieutenant John D. Stevenson and twenty-five men of "K" troop to proceed to Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, and "to arrest the whole Cabot tribe (about 300 souls) and take them to Santa Fe for punishment." This tribe had murdered some herders and stolen their stock. A pitched battle ensued in which the small cavalry band decisively defeated the well armed Utes. After several months of intermittent fighting and "pow-wowing" the difficulty was peacefully settled.

Upon being promoted to 1st Lieutenant in March 1873, Pullman was sent to Fort Union, New Mexico, in charge of the General Depot at that point. Upon being relieved by Captain Gilbert C. Smith, in July, 1873, Pullman was placed in command of Troop "M" at Fort Bascom. After a rigorous trip through the Staked Plains of Southeastern New Mexico, Pullman spent a leave in Walla Walla, later being assigned to Troop "F" at Fort Garland, Colorado.

While at Fort Garland, Pullman participated in the campaign against the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Arrapajo who had gone on the war path and the following spring was ordered with Troop "F" to proceed against the Utes who had wandered from their reservation.

In January, 1876, the regiment was ordered to Texas, arriving at Fort Clark, April 6, 1876, having covered over 1,400 miles. Immediately he was ordered to join Colonel W. R. Shafter's expedition into Old Mexico for the purpose of running down predatory bands of Indians who were invading Texas, murdering stray parties and running off with their stock. Pullman remained in command of "F" Troop. After a long, hard, but successful summer, the expedition returned to Fort Clark in September.

That winter and in the spring of 1878, Lieutenant Pullman was busy scouting, pursuing desperados, patrolling the Mexican boundary and attacking and harrasing Indian thieves and outlaws. The Victoria

campaign followed immediately. The Chiracauhua Apaches, under their renowned Chief, Victoria, were conducting a scourging raid through Southern Arizona and New Mexico.

On February 27, 1884, Pullman was promoted to Captain and served in quick succession as Quartermaster at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and St. Louis, Mo., the following year being transferred to Prescott, Arizona. He was immediately directed to report to General George Cook, who was in the field against the Chiracauhua Apaches now under the successor of old Victoria, the renowned and dreaded Geronimo. This was an arduous campaign but Geronimo and his people were finally induced to surrender.

Duty at Los Angeles and Fort Monroe followed. While at Monroe he converted the old officers' quarters, known as Carroll Hall, into barracks; erected five double sets of officers' quarters, two-story brick; erected one two-story brick building of eight sets for bachelor student officers, erected the two-story brick Administration building, remodeled and refitted the officers' casemate club room and carried on a long list of other construction work, most of which endures to this day.

In 1897, Pullman was promoted to Major and was intrusted with the duty of enlarging Fort Porter, New York.

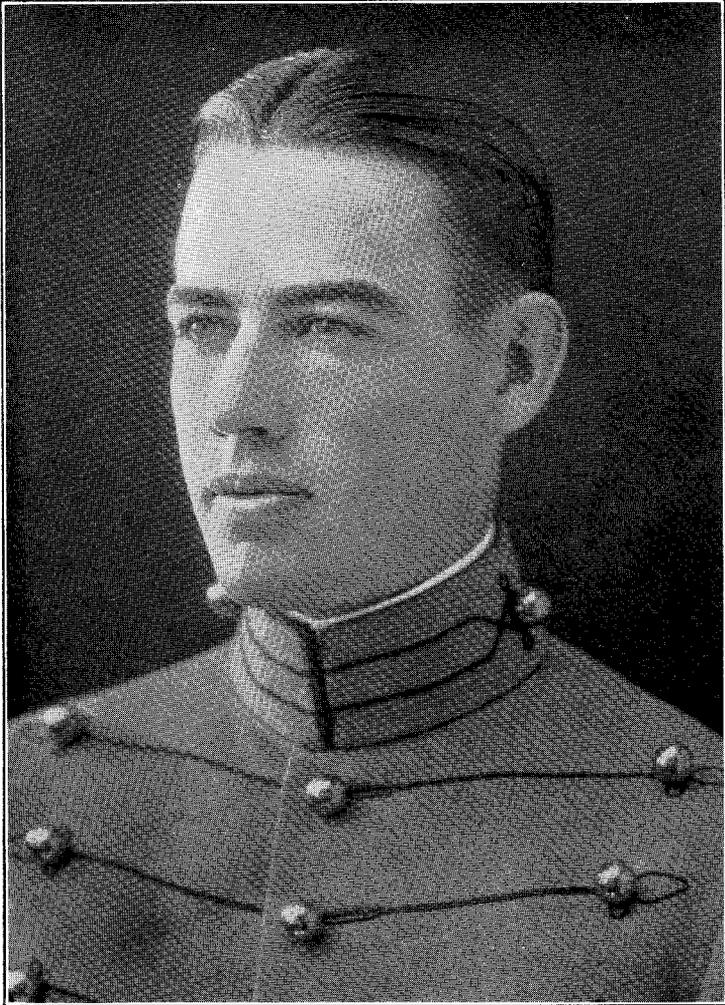
In April, 1897, he was ordered to Mobile, Alabama, and outfitted and clothed the troops coming through that point, later moving to Tampa. In August he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and placed in charge of the General Depot at Porto Rico, and a short time later was announced as the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of Porto Rico.

Having established everything on a permanent basis by May, 1899, Colonel Pullman applied for relief and returned to the United States and was ordered to the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana.

He was promoted to Colonel and made Assistant Quartermaster General, June 25, 1904, later serving at Governor's Island, returning to Washington, March, 1908. He was retired February 17, 1910.

Pullman was married in 1877 to Miss Gertrude Wiley Pettis, of Meadville, Pa. They had six children: Gertrude, (married Captain Taylor Evans, U. S. N.); Mary, (married Lieutenant Colonel Edward E. Farnsworth); Ethel, (married Major Charles Lawrence Kilburn); John, Captain Infantry (retired); Rush (deceased), and Ruth.

*From "Military Record of Colonel John W. Pullman."*



EDWARD DAVIS RANEY, JR.

**EDWARD DAVIS RANEY, JR.**

No. 7925 CLASS OF 1926

*Died April 19, 1927, at Kelly Field, Texas, aged 23 years.*

**E**DMUND DAVIS RANEY, JR., was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, August 31, 1903.

He was appointed to the Academy from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina and entered West Point, July 5, 1921.

During his cadet days Raney displayed those military characteristics so necessary in a soldier and was appointed a battalion adjutant during his first class year. He was of a likeable disposition and had many close friends.

Upon graduation he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps and reported for duty at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, on September 14, 1926. He successfully completed the course February 28, 1927, and two days later was transferred to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. He was killed at this field at 8:30 A. M., April 19, 1927, while performing a solo instruction flight.

Lieutenant Raney was always a leader, individual and courageous, but at the same time he was able to make and to hold an amazing number of true friendships. His death was a terrible shock to those who knew and loved him. The class of 1926 mourns his loss.

C. D. S.



WILDS PRESTON RICHARDSON

**WILDS PRESTON RICHARDSON**

No. 3042 CLASS OF 1884

*Died May 20, 1929, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 68 years.*

**W**ILDS PRESTON RICHARDSON, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, was born in Hunt County, Texas, March 20, 1861. He was the son of Oliver Preston and Hester Foster Richardson (nee Wingo). He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1880, and graduated in 1884.

It is somewhat difficult for a close friend and companion of Wilds P. Richardson during many years of his life to write an adequate story of the service career of his comrade because the appeal of "Dick" Richardson's personality was such, his acts of kindness and affection so constant, that they tend to make one forgetful of the details of the high service which he gave his country. It can be written unhesitatingly that Wilds P. Richardson was one of the best loved men in the United States Army.

As a boy Colonel Richardson was fortunate enough, even in the turmoil days in Texas following the Civil War, to be given a solid educational foundation. He was taught by a skilled teacher who not only loved an instructor's work but had a thorough appreciation of boyhood's character.

Richardson, big and powerful physically, was as boy and man warmly sympathetic with all forms of suffering. In his early childhood and also later he resented anything like an act of cruelty either to a human being or to an animal. In his Army life he was a good disciplinarian, but his temperament was such that he always held the affection of those who served under him.

Upon graduation from West Point, Colonel Richardson was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry. He became a 1st Lieutenant, December 16, 1889; Captain, April 26, 1898; Major, April 7, 1904; Lieutenant Colonel, March 11, 1911; and Colonel, April 28, 1914. During the World War he was appointed Brigadier-General of the National Army with rank August 5, 1917, and was honorably discharged as emergency Brigadier-General only, March 15, 1920, having completed more than 40 years of service. He was placed on the retired list at his own request as Colonel, October 31, 1920.

When he was a First Lieutenant, Colonel Richardson served for six years as a tactical officer at West Point. When his four years' detail had expired he was asked to stay at West Point two years longer. This request was made because Richardson had maintained a high grade of discipline and yet had kept the respect and affection of the cadet company which he commanded.

When Richardson was a Captain he was ordered to Alaska where he located sites for Army posts and was engaged in various other duties for some years. Among his activities were the investigation of conditions in the Yukon District to determine adequate means for the preservation of law and order, the establishment of hospital facilities and for the arrangement for food supplies and camps for the destitute.

He acted at one time as Assistant Adjutant General and as Constructing Quartermaster in the territorial department. Later he was made President of the Alaska Board of Road Commissioners, reporting directly to the Secretary of War.

For nearly twenty years Colonel Richardson served in the Northern land. Under his direction thousands of miles of roads and trails were constructed. The greatest road of them all, many hundreds of miles long, was named in his honor, "The Richardson Highway."

Early in the years of his Alaska service Richardson acquired a love for the land and for its people. In his efforts in behalf of that territory he never was moved for a moment by the pleas of men who sought to exploit Alaska for their own benefit. His integrity was such that he won the respect, if in a way the enmity of men who wanted to have things done not so much for the good of the territory as for the good of themselves. Richardson was the unflinching foe of every form of graft. He suffered under criticism at times from those who held that he was too conservative but almost invariably the Secretary of War and Congress supported him in his views.

About eighteen months ago Colonel Richardson wrote an article on Alaska for the Atlantic Monthly. In it he told what he believed to be the truth about the territory and its future. The article attracted country wide attention. Instantly some selfish interests asserted that if Richardson's suggestions were put into effect the territory would suffer. What he desired was that moneys appropriated for Alaska and its development should not be appropriated blindly but with an open eye to wise expenditures. Richardson generally was regarded as a prime authority on all matters connected with the territory in which he had lived and worked for a score of years.

After the United States had entered the war with Germany, Colonel Richardson was commissioned as Brigadier-General in the National Army. He trained his troops in a Louisiana Camp and in August, 1918, he was ordered to France where he commanded a brigade.

After the Armistice, trouble developed in North Russia in the Archangel territory close to the Arctic circle. Richardson, because of his experience in Northern lands, and his general knowledge of Northern people, was selected by General Pershing in March, 1919, to take command of the American Expeditionary Forces in Russia. His tactful methods and his keen knowledge of conditions enabled him to solve many hard problems and for this he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, his citation reading:

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*“For exceptional meritorious and distinguished service as a Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces in North Russia. By his skillful handling of the many difficult situations which arose, he rendered a signal service to the United States government.”*

After going upon the retired list in 1920, Colonel Richardson took up his residence at the Army and Navy Club in Washington and there he lived until he was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital about a month before he died. It was his energy, his personal friendships and his rare tact that prevailed at the time when an effort was being made to equalize the pay of retired Army officers. It is not too much to say that his influence largely was responsible for the legislation which enabled officers who had retired before July 1st, 1922, to receive the same retired pay as officers who retired subsequent to that date. The gratitude of the retired officers was shown by their contributions to a fund to be used to pay for an oil portrait of the Colonel which now hangs on the wall of the Army and Navy Club in Washington.

Colonel Richardson was never married. His nearest living relatives are two sisters, Mrs. Lulu R. Turner, and Mrs. O. P. R. Ogilvie, of Ottawa, Canada, a nephew, Mr. Fred H. Turner, of Dallas, Texas, a niece, Mrs. Paul Ogilvie, of Ottawa, Canada, and a cousin, Captain J. O. Richardson, of the United States Navy.

Wilds Preston Richardson was a good soldier and a beloved comrade. He sleeps in the cemetery at West Point under the shadow of the walls of the school he loved.

*EDWARD B. CLARK,*

*Colonel U. S. Army Reserve Corps (Auxiliary).*



GORDON ROBINSON

**GORDON ROBINSON**

No. 4037 CLASS OF 1901

*Died September 30, 1925, at Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.*

**G**ORDON ROBINSON was born in New Orleans, La., September 8, 1876. He entered the Military Academy in 1897, graduating in 1901.

Robinson went to the Artillery on graduation, remaining with that branch of the service in this country and in the Philippines up through the grade of Captain. In 1912 he went to the Quartermaster Corps by detail and was for a time on duty in the office of The Quartermaster General in Washington.

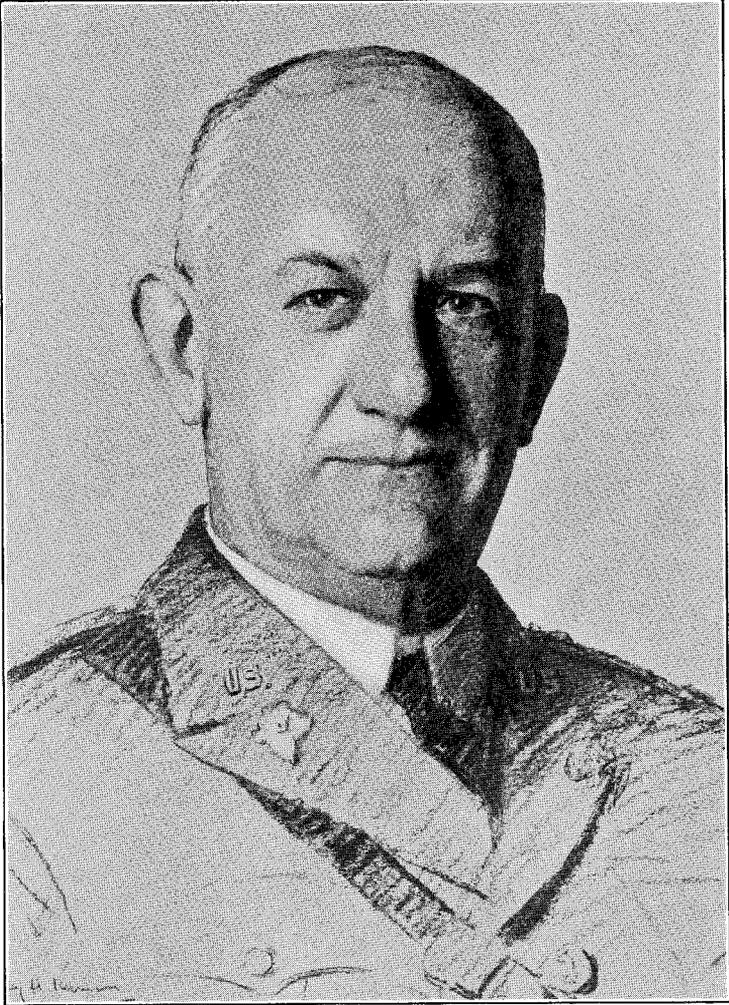
In the summer of 1917, Robinson went to France by way of England, and from then on specialized in motor transport. He had exceedingly interesting experiences with the French Army in its offensive at Chemin des Dames, and with the British Army in both the Chambray and the Somme actions. In April, 1918, he went to the office of the Director of Motor Transport at Tours, and in August of that year was put in charge of the Motor Transport Corps School. On October 7, 1918, he was made Colonel, Motor Transport Corps, commanding the American Mission Reserve, Mallet, October 1, 1917, to April 6, 1918, and was in charge of motor transport training and schools from April 7, 1918, to December 15, 1918. He served in active operations of the 6th French Army on the Aisne River.

After the war he returned to the United States for duty in the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington. Later, he took command of Fort Miley, California, and in 1921 was a student in the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. After that came a detail as instructor with the National Guard of the State of Missouri, and it was while on this duty that he was taken sick and ordered to Walter Reed General Hospital, where he died on September 30, 1925.

Robinson was a man of fine sterling qualities. He was rather bluff in his ways and sometimes in his manner of speech, but he was a good friend and a fine officer. Mrs. Robinson is living at 364 Audubon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Meritorious Service Citation. University of Palms, France.

*R. S. P.*



WIRT ROBINSON

**WIRT ROBINSON**

No. 3182 CLASS OF 1887

*Died January 19, 1929, at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.*

THE ACADEMY's long roll of honor contains no record so greatly distinguished in as many directions as is that of Colonel Wirt Robinson. The lives of few men in any profession have shown such fruitful effort, such substantial and valuable accomplishment in so many branches of knowledge.

Though ever extremely conscientious in the performance of all duty entrusted to him, his unusual ability and his ever active energy brought him an enviable reputation in several fields of Natural Science entirely unrelated to his Military Profession.

Dr. C. W. Richmond, Curator of Birds in the U. S. National Museum, a life-long friend of Colonel Robinson and at times an associate in his Natural History work, has written a brief but authoritative sketch of his career which was published in the April (1929) number of the Ornithological Journal, *The Auk*. The portion of this sketch relating to Colonel Robinson's life up to the time of his admission to the West Point Academy and also that portion briefly covering his natural history work is here inserted without change. It is as follows:

"He was a son of the late William Russell and Evelyn Byrd (Cabell) Robinson, and was born October 16, 1864, at 'Fernley,' the plantation of his grandfather, Dr. Clifford Cabell, in Buckingham Co., Virginia. This plantation overlooked the James River, and at that time was bordered by a wilderness of virgin forest in which game of various kinds was very abundant. His father was a keen student of nature, and in rambles about the country with his sons, Wirt and Cabell, imparted much natural history lore to them. Wirt, particularly was greatly interested in the subject and eagerly absorbed every item of information he could glean. From his earliest days he was an ardent sportsman, fisherman and naturalist, and as soon as he learned to write, began to keep a diary, in which he recorded the various observations of interest made during each day; this he kept up regularly almost to the time of his death.

"During their youthful years the brothers spent the winters at their father's home in Richmond, where they attended school, and the summers at 'Fernley,' engaged in natural history pursuits and other outdoor recreations. Their spare time in winter was devoted largely to laying plans for the next summer at the plantation.

"From 1879 to 1882, Wirt was a student at Richmond College, and later took a course in chemistry at the Richmond Medical College. In 1883, he entered the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point.

"Official duties naturally claimed much of Colonel Robinson's time, but he found opportunity at every station to increase his knowledge of natural history, and at frequent intervals managed to make short expeditions to easily accessible parts of tropical America. His first trip of this nature, on which he was accompanied by his wife and brother, was made in 1892, to the island of Curacao, the Magdalena River region of Columbia, and overland nearly to Bogota. The results of this trip were embodied in an entertaining and copiously illustrated volume entitled, 'A Flying Trip to the Tropics,' published in 1895. In the summer of the same year he visited Margarita Island, Venezuela, and included the adjacent mainland in his itinerary. He returned to Venezuela in 1900, accompanied by Dr. M. W. Lyon, Jr., the mammalogist, and made collections in the vicinity of La Guaira. Reports on the birds and mammals of both of the Venezuelan expeditions were published by him in collaboration with other authors. Other trips were made to Jamaica, Cuba and Central America. When on an official assignment in Cuba, in the autumn of 1903, he secured a specimen of the Wheatear, the only individual of this species thus far recorded from the West Indies. Several of the birds and mammals obtained on his early visits to South America proved to be new and were described by others, some of them being named in his honor.\* (See footnote).

"When Robinson was a student at West Point, his father purchased a large tract of land near Wingina, in Nelson Co., Virginia, on the opposite side of the James River, though not far from 'Fernley,' and here Colonel Robinson spent his vacations when not abroad. In later years, as his collections and library expanded, he had a commodious brick building constructed at this place to house his accumulations, in which he arranged the material to his satisfaction, and here he prosecuted his studies during his spare time. His interests were not by any means confined to birds and mammals, for he had a large and varied collection of insects from many parts of the world, though he specialized particularly in coleoptera and lepidoptera; and he possessed a very extensive series of local Indian relics, many examples of which he had personally gathered. He carried on his investigations in natural history with the same unbounded energy and enthusiasm that characterized his work in other lines, though he always did so in the guise of an amateur. When he found a species that was undescribed, as he frequently did, he turned it over to an expert for technical introduction to science. He had a vast fund of information on zoological and other subjects that he freely though unostentatiously imparted to others, quite in keeping with his natural spirit of frankness and generosity. His published writings were not numerous, but include about a dozen items on ornithology in addition to those mentioned above, the earliest being one on albinism in birds, issued in 1889."

\* Three species of birds and one of insects have been named for him by his fellow Naturalists.

Colonel Robinson's military career as given in Dr. Richmond's sketch is here omitted for the reason that Colonel Robinson has himself left, among other notes, a brief summary of his life and work after entering West Point in 1883. This summary, contains certain facts not elsewhere mentioned and is in the form generally adopted for insertion in the Decennial publications of Cullum's Registers; it is inferred that it was probably prepared for the coming edition of that work.\*

This auto-biographical summary is here inserted:

#### COLONEL WIRT ROBINSON.

"Born in Buckingham Co., Va., October 16, 1864, educated in private schools in Richmond, Va., and at Richmond College. Also took a course in Chemistry at Richmond College.

"Entered U. S. Military Academy in 1883, and graduated in 1887. Was twice rated as a 'distinguished cadet' and stood above ten in the subjects of Mathematics (4), French (4), Drawing (1), Chemistry (6), Ordnance and Gunnery (9), Tactics (9), Discipline (1). In his first class year held the position of Cadet Captain. After graduation served with the 4th Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., and at St. Augustine, Fla., 1887-1891.

"At U. S. Military Academy, Instructor in Department of Modern Languages, 1891-92, when he was relieved at his own request.

"With regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., and at Washington Barracks, D. C., 1892-94.

"At Harvard University, first Military Instructor detailed to that institution, 1894-98. In addition to organizing and drilling a student body, delivered 92 lectures per year to steadily increasing classes, (in fourth year to over 350 students), and prepared a number of pamphlets on campaigns and on other military subjects.

"While at Harvard took and graduated in courses on the Calculus and in Spanish.

"Served with Company at Fort Delaware, Del., and as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, New York City, 1898-99. At the end of his service as Assistant Quartermaster was invited by the Quartermaster General to transfer to the Quartermaster Department.

"Served at the Military Academy as Instructor and as Assistant Professor in the Department of Modern Languages, 1899-1903.

"During this time was sent by the Superintendent of the Military

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\* It is appropriate here to state that in the 1920 edition of Cullum Register, which Col. Robinson prepared and edited, there is no mention whatever of his most unusual civil record, nor in any of the previous volumes of that work; nor do any of the volumes note his distinguished service as Professor of the Academy. He was several times urged to put on record somewhere a more complete summary of his career.

Academy to observe and report upon the system of instruction in Modern Languages as in use at the Naval Academy. As a result of this report, the employment of native civilian instructors in French and Spanish was inaugurated.

"Commanding post at Santiago, Cuba, 1903-04, and at Fort Caswell, N. C., 1904. At Fort Totten, N. Y., commanding Company, in charge of the Department of Chemistry and Explosives, School of Submarine Defense, and member of the Torpedo Board, 1904-06.

"Collaborated in preparation of Torpedo Manual, also prepared three pamphlets dealing with the analyses of explosives, one containing original matter as to the determination of the nitro-substitution compounds, which has received commendation from Professor C. H. Munroe, the foremost expert on explosives in this country.

"While at Totten, took course in electricity, including much laboratory work.

"At U. S. Military Academy, Instructor and Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, 1906-11, and Professor and Head of Department since 1911.

"Prepared text and many illustrations for text-book on Heat now used by Cadets.

"Prepared many illustrated pamphlets on electrical measuring instruments, ammeters, voltmeters, Wheatstone's bridge, alternating currents, the telephone, radio communication, etc.

"Also a manual for the Chemical Laboratory, and compiled several extensive pamphlets of practical problems in Chemistry and Electricity.

"Made for General Barry, Superintendent, U. S. M. A., an exhaustive study and report on cost of education of a cadet.

"During summer of 1908, on account of his knowledge of Spanish, was sent to Panama as a member of a confidential mission to observe and report upon the elections there.

"During his incumbency as Professor, designed and installed additional cases for the extensive collection of minerals belonging to the Academy.

"Designed and installed equipment, desks, distribution panels, and wiring for the electrical laboratory.

"Designed and installed the switchboards in the generator room of the laboratory.

"Designed the mountings and connections of the various generators in the generator room.

"At various times has made three trips to South America (Columbia and Venezuela) and two to Jamaica, making extensive collections of mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects of all orders, discovering many new species (as many as 13 new birds and 5 new mammals on one trip), all of which were donated to the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D. C.

"Wrote several pamphlets descriptive of these collections and one book of travels in Columbia, illustrated with color plates of birds and many maps and cuts. Has discovered a number of new insects in this region.\* Has accumulated large collections of animals, birds, reptiles, insects and Indian relics, which he has willed to the U. S. National Museum."

It is seen that this summary gives only brief mention of his life's activities and conveys little idea of the labor involved or the results accruing; this labor and these results were most unusual and valuable and very creditable to him and the Academy. It is thought that they should be known, at least by his fellow graduates whom he has served so well and that they should not fail of a place in the permanent records of the Academy to which his career has added a brilliant page.

Certain comments are here made upon and a few facts added to his laconic statements to make the meaning more plain to all who read and to indicate more fully their significance.

The statement of his that he was twice rated as a "distinguished cadet" refers to the fact that during *each* of the first two years after admission to the Academy he was, on the basis then adopted, rated as one of the five most distinguished cadets in his class.

The studies specified by him extended over different periods of time and the standing mentioned refers to that awarded him when the subject was completed.

Instruction in Drawing then extended over both the 2nd and 3rd years, he led his class each year, a fact not mentioned; this accomplishment in drawing was immensely valuable to him in after life.

The Department of Chemistry then included the studies of Electricity, Mineralogy and Geology, as well as Chemistry, and the standing therein noted indicates his merit in each of these subjects.

He was a cadet officer in the battalion of cadets during his third year as well as his fourth, but he does not mention the fact.

Upon graduation Robinson was, on June 12, 1887, assigned as 2nd Lieutenant 4th Artillery. Then began the varied military duties which were the common lot at that time of all junior officers; however, he was never content with the routine duties of his grade but availed himself of every opportunity to extend his knowledge and experience. This ambition remained with him through life and is well illustrated in a few instances by the statements which follow.

Of his military duties and service at Harvard University the present Superintendent of the Academy (1929) has said:

*"Such an accomplishment in those days was unusual and his work at that period might be said to have been a fore runner of our present system of the R. O. T. Corps;"*

\* (West Point, N. Y.)

but it is noted that during this Harvard tour he

*"took and graduated in courses in the Calculus and Spanish."*

Again, at Fort Totten while engaged in highly important and extremely technical chemical work he succeeded in taking a course in Electricity with much laboratory work.

All who are aware of Colonel Robinson's meticulous habit of performing to perfection every duty entrusted to him will appreciate and admire the ambition and energy displayed in the extra effort voluntarily assumed in order to graduate in the courses specified while responsible for so much other important work.

However, these extra collegiate achievements were only a small part of what may be termed his outside labors between 1887 (date of graduation) and his return to West Point in 1906. In this interval he did much excellent work in Natural History, mainly Zoology, which brought him into contact and cooperation with many students in that broad subject and gave him the friendship and association of many able scientists, establishing delightful relations which continued throughout his life.

In his own biographical summary he disposed very briefly both of his Academic service at West Point and of his Natural History work; as regards both, his statements are comprehensive but extremely brief; from them the *time* and *labor* involved and the *results* achieved will be appreciated by very few. His own reference to his Natural History record is embraced in eleven lines; the reference of Dr. Richmond, in the sketch above given, is also brief. For a somewhat fuller appreciation, by the general reader of this work, I here add certain detailed and instructive information supplied me by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. National Museum. He writes:

*"The Archaeological collections of Colonel Robinson were through his will to the National Museum after his death, included the following specimens: 539 mammals, 163 birds, a collection of reptiles and about 20,000 insects. Prior to his death Colonel Robinson had presented a large amount of additional material of this kind during a period of more than thirty-five years. In birds alone these had included about 1,760 skins and about 300 eggs, and there were in addition hundreds of insects, land shells, marine invertebrates, mammals and pieces of Indian pottery. The insects were collected mainly at West Point, N. Y., with valuable additions from the Philippines and Panama.*

*"The Archaeological collections of Colonel Robinson were especially valuable since they were gathered principally through his own efforts. Interest in this branch of science had begun in his boyhood and he had gathered himself nearly*

*20,000 perfect stone arrowpoints, hundreds of stone axes, Indian pipes and similar material."*

Dr. Wetmore speaks very highly of the value of the collections presented by Colonel Robinson and expresses the appreciation of the National Museum authorities.

Here it may be added that in the "List of Insects of New York" of New York State, published by Cornell University in 1928 there are over 1,000 records of beetles collected by him.

From the above facts relating to Colonel Robinson's activities, it is seen that his zoological interests through study and collections included Mammology, Ornithology, Entomology, Herpetology, Ichthyology, Conchology and Arachnology, also, he had great interest in Ethnology, especially the Archaeology of the American Indians. His Archaeological collections were retained by his family.

Colonel Robinson was an expert in Taxidermy and in the preparation and preservation of specimens; the excellence of this class of his work is especially mentioned by Dr. Wetmore.

Much other matter of interest which could be told of Colonel Robinson's Nature studies is omitted for lack of space, but the crowning accomplishment of these studies must be mentioned; it exists in his diary, embracing forty volumes, all clearly hand-printed, with many illustrations in pen and pencil and some in color.

Some years ago, I saw one of these volumes and from that inspection and from my knowledge of the author's vivid style, his keen powers of observation, and his unflinching habit of prompt and accurate record of these observations, I think it safe to predict that the proper editing and publication of this diary will provide the most interesting and instructive book on Nature study for general readers that has appeared since Audubon's book of birds and Catlin's Indians.

The portion of Robinson's career bringing greatest benefit to the Army, the Academy and his fellow graduates, was the last twenty-two years of his active service from 1906 to 1928, during all of which he was stationed at West Point.

After urgent solicitation in 1906 he expressed a willingness to return again to duty at West Point. At this very date he had tempting propositions to leave the military service and devote his time to Natural History in several branches of which his work was widely appreciated by fellow students. Had he consulted only his inclination and preference he would then have left the Army, but a sense of duty to the Academy decided him otherwise.

He began his third detail to the Academy in December, 1906, as Instructor in the Department of Chemistry. With his previous wide experience and study he was at once a most competent instructor in all the subjects of that Department. During the decade, 1900-1910, the conditions at West Point were very complex and difficult to meet satis-

factorily; the difficulties are little known except by those who served there at the time in the Academic Departments; they merit brief mention.

Following the Spanish and Philippine wars there was agitation and ferment everywhere throughout the Army, especially at West Point. During the first half of the decade (1900-10), the Superintendency of the Academy was filled by an officer whose rank at the time of his appointment (1st Lt. of Cav.) was below that of any previous occupant of the position; he was able and very active in his desire to improve the Academy; during this decade there were three increases in the number of cadets; three new professors were appointed and there were over a dozen changes among the non permanent members of the Academic Board (Faculty); methods for admission to the Academy were being changed from examination to certificates; the newly completed West Academy was affording increased facilities for experimenting as well as for instruction; much construction work was going on and plans therefore being drawn and discussed; finally, it may be added, that during the last half of that decade both the President of the U. S. and the Chief of Staff of the Army, held and expressed very positive views as to certain Academic matters and wished to have their views considered and possibly adopted.

Under the conditions described the Academic authorities were compelled to reply to and discuss, often at great length, advice and suggestions from various sources as well as respond to orders from superiors. More work was thus imposed upon the responsible Heads of Departments, much time-consuming labor to the detriment of the duties to their classes, so that many of these duties were of necessity left to their assistants. It was in the midst of these unsettled conditions that Colonel Robinson in 1906 became an Instructor in the Chemical Department and shortly thereafter the Assistant Professor.

Of his services to the Academy from 1906 to 1911, I cannot speak too highly. During my professorship, extending from 1880-1911, I had many *very* able men as my Assistants; among them several displayed characteristics of marked distinction in instruction work, but no one of them in my opinion equalled Robinson in this respect. His special qualifications which I have never seen in a single individual to the same extent, were: an innate sense of order which assured a perfect system in the work undertaken and left an open way for the next to be undertaken; rapidity of work, largely due to perfect system; an extraordinary capacity for work combined with seemingly endless energy; his unflinching kindly humor to associates and subordinates; his supreme distaste to all imperfection due to carelessness in work; his disposition and ability to avoid reprimands of others and to make even a correction appear as a mere friendly suggestion, yet accomplishing the desired result; his remarkable expert mechanical and technical skill in so many directions; finally, and above all else, his ability and desire to arouse

curiosity and create interest in the subjects and allied subjects of study among the students by apt illustration from his store of varied knowledge.

It is only a just tribute to Colonel Robinson, which I gladly pay, to state that in my judgment he was, all things considered, the most efficient instructor who has served the Department of Chemistry between 1880 and 1911, and I do not exclude myself.

In October, 1911, Robinson became the Head of the Department of Chemistry and so remained until he retired in 1928. These seventeen years were the most laborious and exhausting of his whole career, coming too at a time when his physical endurance had passed the peak.

The unsatisfactory and annoying state of affairs, partially described for the decade before 1910 not only continued but increased after 1910 and persisted long after 1920. In the space available it is impossible to enter into details, but a further general statement will aid to fairer appreciation of the wearing responsibilities almost constantly borne by the Academic authorities, but little appreciated except by themselves.

Building operations were still going on, the World War developed—the Corps of Cadets was more than doubled, shortage of instructors prevailed, classes graduated ahead of time; courses of study continually modified in attempts to meet the situation; classes admitted under much modified conditions, two classes graduated in 1917 and three in 1918—two of the latter at one time; from November 1st to December 1st, 1918, the Corps of Cadets consisted of the one class that had entered that summer and autumn. Immediately after the Armistice it was proposed by the War Department to basically modify the curriculum of the Academy and change the system of its previous operation, and the Academic authorities were directed to submit projects therefor.

Only to those familiar with the internal mechanism of the Academic Departments, will the labors imposed upon those Departments by the conditions outlined be appreciated.

Colonel Robinson's autobiographical summary merely alludes to many of the smaller tasks pertaining to his own Department that those years demanded; many of these, however, involved accurate scientific description through writing and drawing and were both time and labor-consuming.

He does not mention the preparation and editing of the 1920 edition of Cullum Register of Graduates. This is a work of inestimable value to the country, as an historical document as well as to the Army and the graduates of West Point. It was a work of huge proportions (which no one wished to undertake), voluntarily assumed by him, and carried to completion amid multitudinous duties in spite of many discouragements. He barely alludes to a "text-book on Electricity"; this amid all other labors he had completed and published in 1922. This book is admirably fitted for the purpose and conditions of its

intended use; with a fair knowledge of books of the same class, I do not think it has an equal published in the English language; all of its numerous illustrations, over 400, are by Colonel Robinson himself. By 1925 he had also prepared and published a text-book on Heat which is now used by the cadets.

The foregoing paragraphs briefly outline Colonel Robinson's academic services between 1906 and 1928. During all that period, as at all other times of his career his recreation was Natural History study and to such study his holidays and vacations were always given.

In closing the above record of the facts relating to Colonel Robinson's career, I realize how inadequate it is to give to readers full knowledge and just appreciation of the services and character of this most accomplished graduate. My own opinion with regard to his seventeen years' service as Professor is given by the following quotation from a letter that I wrote him at the time of his retirement:

*"With no purpose to flatter and with a fair knowledge of all Department Heads who have served the Academy since 1870, I think no one has been so perfectly fitted for the position held by him as yourself."*

Much information as to Colonel Robinson's character, ability and accomplishments is contained in the expressions of other associates, and I have much satisfaction in adding a few of these from men well qualified to speak.

At a gathering of his Academic Associates and their families to express affection for their departing friends a short time before Colonel Robinson's retirement, the Professor of Mathematics, Colonel Echols, in expressing the sentiments of himself and his associates of the Academic Board, said in part:

*"At my request, in recent years, my corps of Instructors in 3rd class Mathematics has been lectured by him (Colonel Robinson) on the special application of Differential Equations to the theory of electric; an abstruse mathematical topic. This lecture was a model of clearness, precision and scientific information. I am leading up to the fact that, it becomes us at this time to voice our recognition that our confrere is one of the most versatile scholars EVER produced by our Academy. He is an expert in languages, both ancient and modern, in the sciences, natural and exact, and had he not chosen to specialize in the latter, could be an artist of high distinction."*

Speaking further, Colonel Echols continued:

*"This may be said of our fellow professor—he has delighted most in unwearied toil for the efficiency and betterment of his own department. Nevertheless, when called on for outside*

*investigation of any special subject, whether of administration or research, his report has been exhaustive in detail and finished in expression.*

*“But he has not sought the limelight, modesty has been his armor; honors have had to come to him without self-seeking. He was called to his Professorship by general acclaim. He received his last promotion in advance of the statute time, similarly without anticipation on his part or knowledge that it was coming.*

*\* \* \* “He has been for about twenty years ‘plucking goat’s feathers’ \* for us and the entire Army in his laborious work on Cullum’s Register. True, he has been thanked for this by those who do not entirely realize the immense amount of work entailed. It is fitting, however, that we who appreciate such labors and are more intimately interested in the preservation of all that is valuable in the History of West Point NOW and HERE express to him our thanks.”*

At the time of Colonel Robinson’s retirement the Acting Chief of Staff among other compliments, wrote him:

*Moreover, the record of your service with troops is not the only noteworthy feature of your career. During the many years of your service, first as Assistant Professor and later as Professor, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the U. S. Military Academy, your tact, good judgment and brilliant scholastic attainments have contributed to a marked degree in maintaining the traditions and high standards of that institution. Your untiring devotion in the interest of the welfare of your Alma Mater is a matter of personal knowledge to hundreds now in the service, who, as cadets came under your direct guidance and wholesome influence.”*

After the review of the battalion of cadets that was given him on his last day at the Academy, Colonel Robinson received from the Class of 1929 a beautifully bound and artistically drawn and decorated testimonial which was signed by each member of the Class and which read as follows:

*“In grateful appreciation of a beloved teacher, whose wide knowledge, thorough understanding and deep sympathy have been a source of inspiration to his pupils, the members of the*

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\* A distasteful job “pro bono publico.”

*Class of 1929 at the United States Military Academy present Colonel Robinson this expression of their appreciation."*

This was the last class taught by him.

Shortly after Colonel Robinson's death the following resolution of the Academic Board of the Military Academy was placed upon its records:

*"The dispensation of Providence having taken from us our beloved friend, Wirt Robinson, recently Professor of Chemistry and Electricity, the Academic Board of the Military Academy places here upon its record its appreciation of his services and character and its sorrow for the loss of his cherished companionship.*

*"During his service as Professor at the Academy he has labored untiringly and successfully to introduce and perfect the changes in his Department that were demanded by the progress of the modern scientific era. He has also unsparingly devoted what to another would have been leisure hours to continuous work for the general interests and welfare of the Academy and its graduates.*

*"As an undergraduate, an officer of the line, a Professor in the Military Academy, and a scientist of note, he possessed the faculty of impressing every one associated with him with his modesty, his blunt honesty, his scorn of sham and his rare intellect.*

*"The most casual acquaintance was instinctively drawn to him by his impulsive wit and magnetic personality and those of us who have served in serious council with him day by day will gratefully remember how these qualities have cheered and lightened our labors:*

*"We, his fellows of the Academy, are proud to declare Wirt Robinson one of her noblest sons."*

General W. C. Rivers, a classmate and intimate friend thus wrote of Colonel Robinson's death:

*"The untimely death of Colonel Wirt Robinson, long a teacher and a Professor at the U. S. Military Academy, soon after his retirement from active service at the age of 64, removed from the Army list one of the most useful and able officers of his generation.*

*"A man of unusually varied and versatile talents and sound judgment, an indefatigable worker, Colonel Robinson not only was a splendid teacher, and a valuable counsellor on the Academic Board, but he also gave liberally of his talent and time and strength toward useful activities not strictly within the*

limits of his own Department—such as Cullum's Biographical Register of the Graduates of the Military Academy and the records or the whereabouts and well being of the members of his own class at the Academy and numerous other activities. He was also widely known as a naturalist of initiative and ability.

*"But perhaps the personal qualities of Colonel Robinson were the main factors in endearing him to most of his contemporaries and to a host of graduates all over the world who had an unusual affection for him and who will long revere his memory.*

*"His generosity, his unflinching good humor and kindness, his constant endeavor to help all with whom he came in contact, his simplicity and modesty coupled with unusual ability and capacity are but a few of the characteristics that went to make Wirt Robinson one of the best known and best-loved Army men of his time."*

Having several times heard Colonel Robinson speak with admiration of one of his Assistants, I asked that Assistant, Major D. M. Crawford, to state for me the impression that he received of Colonel Robinson while serving under him; his statement was in part as follows:

*"In acknowledging your letter of August 16th I want to say at the outset that the very closeness of my association with Colonel Robinson seems to prevent me from putting into words my thoughts and feelings toward him.*

*"Nothing would give me greater happiness than to be able to record the affection and admiration which has been permanently registered in my heart for Colonel Robinson. My contact with him began when I was a second classman. His visits to the section room were regarded with mingled awe and delight; awe for his knowledge, clear thinking and ability to demonstrate easily any of the problems that had worried even the instructors; delight for his kindly humor and his happy faculty of making a difficult idea seem very simple by analogy to some common, everyday fact or event. His thorough knowledge of his subjects, coupled with his wonderful fund of information on a multitude of subjects, made his lectures eagerly awaited events.*

*"His outstanding ability in executive and instructional lines in no sense overshadow his individuality. He was a man on whom one could always rely. His strong character, delightful personality, good humor and unbounded generosity,*

*hospitality and sympathy were never-to-be-forgotten traits. In his association with others he was honest and above board in all things. While the world at large regarded him with profound admiration for his work in the arts and sciences, I personally keenly feel his loss as a true friend,—a rather unusual thing, considering the difference in our ages.”*

An interesting and sympathetic side-light is thrown upon one side of Colonel Robinson's nature by a letter from Mr. Wm. T. Davis, of Staten Island, a well known entomologist, who made many field excursions with him. Mr. Davis writes in part:

*“To him the country was full of ‘News’ if I may so express it. He was acquainted with all of the people, best families and humble folks, darkies and whites, for miles about Wiggins (his Va. home). All the whites and negroes were commissioned to collect ‘Indian Rocks’ for him and he would often stop at the log cabins to inquire if any had been found. Colonel Robinson would go into the James River, clothes and all and manage to get a water-logged boat bailed out for use; he could repair the pumps and engine that ran the wood saw \* \* \* show the men how to make brick arches, marking the individual bricks, or most anything else that needed skill, including advice on ailing automobiles. He could also talk to a number of people of foreign birth in their own language. It seemed perfectly natural for him to do all these various things and I got in the way of expecting that he would meet all occasions. He won the admiration of many people and he appeared to be just as happy in the the friendship of a poor inhabitant of the Virginia woods as in that of some one in high authority; \* \* \* he had the affection and esteem of them all.”*

It is here sequential to add that before starting on the field excursions of his vacation days, he usually secured at the bank, nickels, dimes and quarters to pass out to little colored children along his tramping route; tobacco for the men, beads, bracelets, ribbons and even inexpensive stockings for their women.

In the foregoing pages an outline survey of the whole life-work of Colonel Robinson has been attempted by a brief statement of the results of his work. It is recognized that neither the man nor his work can be fully understood nor appreciated without greater detail, but the mass of details for a full exposition of his labor, of the conditions under which it was performed and of the time involved is far too great for the space available.

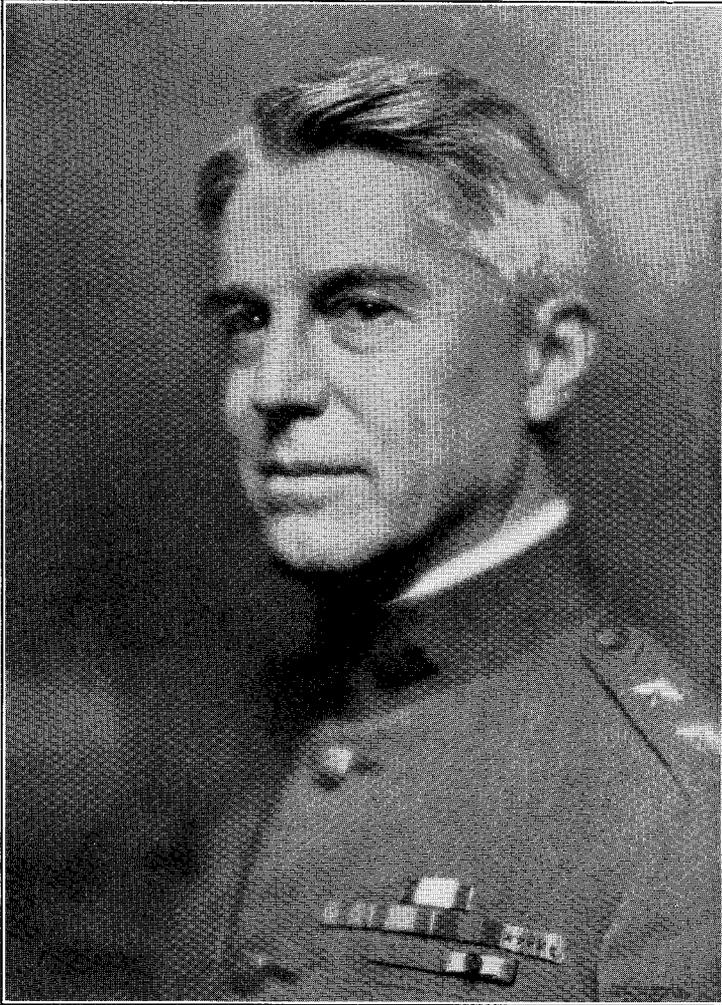
Many admirable characteristics of Colonel Robinson are shown by

the testimonial expressions which I have inserted from his pupils, his Assistants, his Academic and other military associates and his fellow workers in Nature studies. As an intimate and almost daily associate of Colonel Robinson for five years, a member of the same faculty for two years more and a friend for 35 years, I here record certain convictions that this relationship has given me: he was a *considerate* man in the *truest* sense of that word; entirely unselfish with extreme modesty; he disliked and avoided the lime-light; he *sought not* praise nor even recognition of his labors; his love of accomplishment, and the possible general benefit therefrom, seemed his only inspiration to ceaseless labor; his life well illustrates the motto that: "the law of life is labor and the joy of life accomplishment;" he was a striking combination of "doer and thinker," with the result that he was a technician in that most general sense, of *always* using the most *intelligent* method of securing results, and this required that perfect system for which he was noted. He was hospitable to an almost over generous degree; his genial wit and humor made him a delightful host or guest. In all my association with and knowledge of him I never discovered any trait of disposition or character other than such as endear men to each other.

He was an exceptional credit to the Service, an honor to the Academy, a pleasure to all friends and will long live in their memories. We grieve that he has been taken and deeply regret that words cannot picture the living man to those who did not know him.

Colonel Robinson was twice married, first to Alice Phinney, of Newport, R. I., in 1890, who died in 1918, second to Nancy Hinman Henderson, of Chicago, Ill., in 1920, who survives him. A son, Russell Robinson, was born of the first union, and a daughter, Evelyn Byrd Robinson, of the second.

*S. E. Tillman.*



EDGAR RUSSEL

**EDGAR RUSSEL**

No. 3184 CLASS OF 1887

*Died April 26, 1925, at his home, 1045 Park Avenue, New York City, aged 63 years.*

**E**DGAR RUSSEL was born in Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, February 20th, 1862. He was the second son of Richard Russel (born, 1818; died, 1877) and Elizabeth Southworth (Williams) Russel (born, 1820; died, 1911) and grandson of Robert Russel and Susan (Wheeler) Russel, who came to America from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1790 and settled in Boyle County, Kentucky.

In 1850 Richard Russel moved from the family home in Danville, Kentucky, to Missouri with his wife and three children, going by boat from Louisville, Ky., to Westport Landing, now Kansas City. Three more children were born to the couple in Missouri, including Edgar Russel, who was the youngest of the family. When the Civil War broke out, the Russels, like many other Southern families in that part of the country, found themselves homeless refugees under the ruthless provisions of Order No. II, and were driven from place to place by the exigencies of border warfare. For a time Richard Russel, a staunch supporter of the Confederacy, fought with Colonel Price of the Confederate Army, so it was not until 1867 that the little family, much impoverished by the war, moved to Breckinridge, Missouri, where they established a permanent home.

Edgar Russel was educated in the public schools of his home town, the University of Missouri (1879-81) and the U. S. Military Academy (1883-87). On graduation from the Military Academy he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery, and for the first four years of his service was stationed in Washington, D. C., followed by two years with the Field Artillery at San Antonio, Texas, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

It was at Fort Sheridan he met and married Florence Kimball, daughter of Major A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster Corps, afterwards Brigadier General, and Harriet (Crary) Kimball. That same year, 1893, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, and was detailed as an instructor at the Military Academy, West Point. At the close of the four year detail as an instructor, his marked ability in practical science was recognized by a re-detail in the same department, this time as Assistant Professor, but at the outbreak of the war with Spain he applied for active service, and in June, 1898, was relieved from the Point and assigned to command the 18th Company Volunteer Signal Corps, with the rank of Captain. This assignment took him to the Philippines where he arrived just after the advance on Manila, but in

the Philippine Insurrection, which followed close on the heels of the War with Spain, he served with distinction, participating in the advance on Malolos under General MacArthur, and later as Chief Signal Officer on the staff of General Lawton in actions south of Manila, and the campaigns in Central Luzon in November and December, 1899.

In these operations his duties included control and supervision over the entire wire and visual communication net connecting the units of the mobile forces with each other and with Headquarters at Manila. During this period he was in eighteen engagements and actions, was twice recommended for brevet by General MacArthur and once by General Lawton, and on May 6, 1924, two citations for gallantry in action were awarded him, one:

*"For gallantry in action against Insurgent forces at Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 5th, 1899";*

the other:

*"For gallantry in action against Insurgent forces at Caloocan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 10th, 1899."*

After the taking of Caloocan by General MacArthur, when the fighting lines settled down to wait for reinforcements, the church tower at Caloocan became a point for flag and torch signalling with the Navy. The Monadnock and Helena were anchored just off Caloocan, but their guns were practically useless because the Insurgent lines were hidden from sight by the sloping shore, covered with thick bamboo. Captain Russel suggested that the Navy do some "indirect firing," and by sextant and compass observations, taken by him and signalled to the Monadnock, it was enabled to fire some ten inch shells right into the midst of the Insurgents, shots as mystifying to the native mind as they were deadly, coming from a ship at so great a distance, and moreover invisible. Other "indirect firing" by the Navy was equally successful and brought much commendation to the young officer for his initiative, President McKinley himself taking cognizance of it, and sending him congratulations.

After fighting its way up to San Fernando with General MacArthur, the 18th Company Volunteer Signal Corps returned to the United States, leaving Captain Russel in command of Company E, another lot of fine youngsters—regulars this time—and as eager as their predecessors for adventure and possible glory. As it was the height of the rainy season the transportation question was a serious one for Company E, which had been assigned to General Lawton's Division, for the slow-moving carabao trains, loaded with wire, were in constant danger of getting stalled in the mud, not to mention the maddening delays caused by broken bridges and flooded fords, while linemen and their small escorts had to be always on the alert for ambush, and were many times called upon to fight overwhelming numbers as well as to lay or mend lines.

For over a year after the suppression of the insurrection, Captain Russel had charge of the telegraph and telephone systems centering in Manila; supervised the construction of new lines in Southern Luzon; and also participated in establishing the cable system connecting the principal islands of the Philippine archipelago.

In May, 1901, he was promoted to Major, Signal Corps Volunteers, and returned to the United States where he served in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer until 1903. During that time he devised and developed the electrical equipment for fire control in Coast Artillery. In June, 1903, after he had completed the specifications and arranged for the inspection of the submarine cable being manufactured for the Washington-Alaska system, he was ordered to Seattle, Washington, and Alaska, where he was in charge during the latter part of the cable work in the North Pacific, and responsible for the establishment of the cable stations during the entire period of the installation. By 1904, the system from Seattle north had been completed, with principal stations at Seattle, Sitka, Juneau, Skagway, and Valdez.

In February, 1905, he returned for duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer at Washington where he resumed the development of the Coast Artillery fire control electrical equipment. During this period, at the request of the War Department, he devised and developed the system of identification photography used by the Army.

In January, 1907, he completed the first portable radio field set issued in our service. This was successfully used between Key West and Havana. He also devised the first radio sets made up and installed on Army transports in 1907-08. During this period he also designed the new type field buzzer (telegraph) and duplex apparatus for the Seattle-Sitka cable.

In 1908, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth as Director of the Army Signal School, which position he held until May, 1912, when he was sent as one of the delegates from the War Department to the International Radio Conference at London in June, 1912, returning for duty as Assistant to the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, September, 1912. He remained on this duty until 1915, when he was sent to Honolulu as Chief Signal Officer, Department Hawaii, where he inaugurated the system of visual signals and observation stations adopted for the Island of Oahu.

In 1916, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and returned to the United States as Chief Signal Officer, Southern Department at San Antonio, Texas. While on this duty he established Signal Corps electrical lines of communication throughout the camps and stations on the border, and extended the important radio centers in the Department, so that this means of communication was practically universal.

In May, 1917, he was summoned to Washington by General Pershing, and assigned as Chief Signal Officer A. E. F. He accompanied General Pershing to France, where he directed the work of the Signal

Corps until July 15, 1919. During this time over 1,800 officers and 38,000 men of the Signal Corps went to Europe. In nine months an independent American wire system was constructed in France; an American cable was laid across the English Channel to maintain unbroken communication between the American office in London and Army Headquarters in Chaumont, Paris, and Tours; along the front 40,000 miles of temporary wires were in use by the American troops; and hundreds of telephones and telegraph stations had been installed and were in operation. This communication net served not only the Army, but the Navy, and all the railroads taken over by the Americans, and after the Armistice it also served the Peace Conference in Paris and various civic activities, not only in France and the occupied territory, but it was extended to Belgium, Holland, and even to Berlin, Vienna, and Trieste.

In January, 1919, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and in the following April was also decorated by France and England for his work in the World War. In September, 1920, in further recognition of his ability, he was one of the officers named on the initial eligible list of the General Staff.

On October 11, 1921, he was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A., and for a short time commanded the 1st Brigade, Field Artillery of the 1st Division at Camp Dix, New Jersey, but failing health forced him to relinquish such duty and he became a member of the Classification Board in Washington, D. C. On December 4, 1922, he was appointed Major General, U. S. A., and retired from active service by reason of physical disability incident to the service, a disability which finally resulted in his death.

An obituary in the International Telephone Review of July, 1925, says in part:

*"The roll-call of Eternity was answered by another noteworthy leader of the World War, with the death in New York, on April 26th, of Major General Edgar Russel, Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.*

*"While to military men it meant the passing of a gallant and exceptionally able soldier, to those interested in the science of communication it was as well the end of a career distinguished by one of the most outstanding achievements in the history of the transmission of messages on an organized basis. But however his record may impress one most, with all who came in contact with General Russel the memory will linger of a commander in whom were nicely mingled the qualities of sincerity, determination, honor, courtesy, and justice.*

*"Inseparable from the problem of putting an army of millions quickly into the field was that of establishing and maintaining an adequate and thoroughly dependable system of communications, which should function efficiently not only in the face of difficulties that ordinarily attend such an extensive construction program, but also in spite of the shocks and vagaries of warfare, with an ever-changing front and constantly revised requirements, General Pershing found in his Chief Signal Officer one capable of meeting these exacting demands with vision, fortitude, and resourcefulness.*

*"With all the worry and strain attendant upon the difficult position which he held, in spite of anxieties and uncertainties that beset him every minute of the day, it was a cause for wonder that the General maintained unwaveringly his physical endurance, mental alertness and spiritual buoyancy. This fine self-mastery was reflected in the morale of the officers immediately about him, and through them was transmitted to the personnel of the Signal Corps near and far, aiding immeasurably in overcoming seemingly unconquerable difficulties.*

*"Inasmuch as a soldier's greatest reward is the knowledge of service well done, it is comforting to those who loved him to realize that General Russel was spared to see his great life work accomplished, and to know that nothing but praise for the way in which he handled his task resulted from the deliberate reviews and cold inspections that naturally followed when the dust and smoke of battle had cleared away.*

*"No achievement of the United States Army in the war attracted more general praise, or excited more sincere admiration on the part of the Allies, than the accurately efficient way in which a network of telephone lines sprang into existence in the rear areas of the war zone, stretching forth its sensitive nerves from the centres of control and supply to the divisions that lay face downward in the mud or advanced by rushes through the tangled underbrush. One thing that General Pershing's army never lacked was complete internal contact, and for this, as well as for the admirable liaison with the allied armies fighting on its flanks, full credit belongs to General Russel.*

*"In the emergency system which he built up to meet the exigencies of the campaign, Europe got its first contact with*

*the sort of telephone service to which Americans were accustomed, and realized that similar methods were applicable in times of peace. Thus did General Russel render a service to the world of more enduring value and more far-reaching significance than the part which he played in bringing the struggle of the nations to a speedy end."*

F. K. R.

**SAMUEL RODMAN**

No. 2947 CLASS OF 1882

*Died January 16, 1925, Tucson, Ariz., aged 65 years.*

**S**AMUEL RODMAN was born at New Bedford, Mass., January 26, 1860. He was the only son of Captain Thomas R. Rodman, a descendant of a long line of Quaker ancestry, including two of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, Clarke and Easton; and who commanded a Company of the 38th Massachusetts Volunteers during the Civil War.

Samuel Rodman received his early education in the city of his birth and at the Cheshire Academy in Connecticut. He was appointed to West Point by the Honorable William W. Crapo, M. C., from his district, and entered the Military Academy in 1873, graduating with the Class of 1882, number 16 out of a total of 37 graduates.

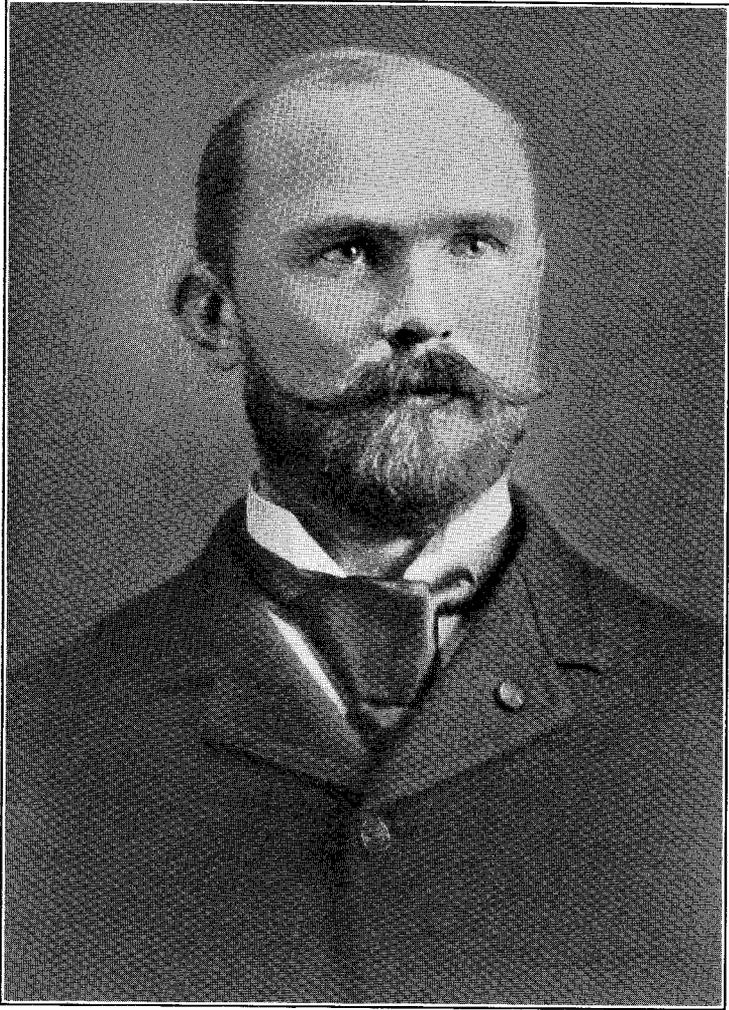
He was assigned to the Second Artillery with which he served with distinction, attaining his first lieutenancy in 1891. During his service, he made a study of explosives and was detailed for special duty in this connection at the Torpedo School at Willet's Point, later going to the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va., and likewise attending the School at the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

Captain Rodman resigned his Commission in the Army on September 23, 1892, to become associated with the newly organized company, Hibbard, Rodman and Ely, engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof safes, for which activity his study of effects of explosives on steel and his experiments conducted during his military career proved of great value. This work kept him for the first three years at Providence, R. I., and for the following three years at Chicago, Ill., or up to the time of the outbreak of the Spanish American War.

In this War he volunteered his services and was instrumental in organizing one of the Companies of U. S. Volunteer Engineers, receiving his Commission as Captain of his organization on June 21, 1898. He was mustered out of the service on January 20, 1899, resuming private activities as consulting engineer and explosive expert, first, in New York City, N. Y., until 1904, and later in Washington, D. C., until 1907.

In 1907, he retired from business and devoted the last years of his life to farming near Dover, N. J., wintering in Florida and other health resorts to secure relief from chronic asthma. While making an automobile tour in Arizona early in 1925, he was suddenly stricken with a heart attack at Tucson, succumbing within a few hours.

In June, 1882, Captain Rodman was married to Martha Evans Redfield of Batavia, N. Y., who survives him. There were no children.



SAMUEL RODMAN

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Funeral services were held at Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass., January 23, 1925, Rev. John M. Groton officiating. Officers of the National Guard and U. S. Spanish War Veterans acted as body bearers, a bugler of the local American Legion Post sounding taps at the grave where he was laid to rest in the family plot in Rural Cemetery. The honorary pall bearers were his two nephews, Colonel George Rodman Goethals, one of our graduates of the Class of 1908, and Dr. Thomas Rodman Goethals, who served as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps during the World War, and Messrs. Henry N. Crapo and J. Delano Wood of New Bedford.

*A Friend.*



WILLIAM CARRINGTON SHERMAN

**WILLIAM CARRINGTON SHERMAN**

No. 4855 CLASS OF 1910

*Died November 22, 1927, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 39 years.*

**B**ILL, AS HE WAS universally known, first saw the light of day at Augusta, Georgia, May 5, 1888. He gave early evidence of unusually keen mentality, by graduating from high school when he was 15. After two years at the University of Georgia, "Bill" entered West Point in June, 1906, having been appointed from Georgia.

No brass bands, nor flare of trumpets announced his presence. Quiet, and unassuming, he was just one of the new plebes. What ever he did was done without ostentation, was done quickly, and always done efficiently. His work in the class room showed from the start that his was one of the keenest minds in the Class, and his subsequent work established that fact beyond all question.

Fairly early in his cadetship, "Bill" came into conflict with the Blue Book, for his was a nature that chafed at binding restraints and harassing limitations. As a result, he walked more than the average number of punishment tours. At the same time, his was also a nature that gave, rather than received. He was an officer of the Dialectic Society, a hop manager, one of the board of governors of the 1st Classman's Club, and on the vigilance committee. In addition, he always had more than enough time to give his best aid to others, not so well endowed as he, in their struggles with the Academic Board. More than one cadet, of his own, and of following classes, is now heartily thankful that Bill decided to go to West Point.

Graduating on June 15, 1910, Bill was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. For a little over a year, he was on temporary duty, under instruction, in the Rock Island, Memphis, and Pittsburg Districts, and in Panama.

He graduated from the Engineer School in October, 1912, and for the next year, was detailed in the Signal Corps for aviation duty, spending that year at the Signal Corps Aviation School at College Park, Maryland, and Augusta, Georgia. Company officer, a company commander, and the adjutant of an independent Battalion of Engineers in Texas and Mexico. In July, 1916, he organized and commanded Company A, 1st Battalion of Mounted Engineers, and acted as the Division Engineer of the Cavalry Division while attached thereto.

In June, 1917, he went overseas as aide-de-camp to Major General W. L. Sibert. He participated in the capture of Le Mort Houme in August, 1917, while on a mission of instruction and inspection with the French Armies. He went to the General Staff College, A. E. F., November, 1917, and graduated in February, 1918. For the next few weeks

he served with the British forces, and then returned to the 1st Division as Assistant Chief of Staff. He remained with the 1st Division until late in July, participating in all of the actions in which that unit was engaged during that period. Among other commendations, he was cited in general orders of the 1st Division, dated 15 July, 1918.

On July 28th, Bill was detailed to the 3rd Corps as Assistant Chief of Staff, serving on the Marne, the Vesle, and in the Meuse-Argonne, until October, when he was detailed as the Chief of Staff, 1st Army Air Service. His work in the A. E. F. won him the deserved award of the D. S. M.

He returned from overseas in March, 1919, and served in the office of the Chief of the Air Service in important capacities until March 16th, 1921, when he was detailed for duty at the Field Officers School, at Langley Field. In the interim, he was transferred to the Air Service, effective July 1st, 1920. His service at Langley Field was interrupted by detached service from November 30, 1922, to February 22, 1923, when he served as an assistant military advisor in a study of the Rules of War, at the Hague. Of this duty, Judge John Bassett Moore wrote to the Secretary of War, from the Hague, under date of March 17, 1923, as follows:

*"Of Major Sherman, Military Advisor on Aviation, I am happy also to speak in terms of high commendation. While his mastery of his special subject, in its experimental as well as its theoretical phases, was fully acknowledged, his general intelligence, the breadth and accuracy of his information, and his readiness and fertility in suggestion, appreciably enhanced his usefulness to the common cause."*

That commendation is an excellent word portrait of Bill Sherman.

Returning from the Hague, Bill resumed his duties at Langley Field until he went to Fort Leavenworth, as a student at the Command and General Staff School, from which he graduated in 1924, his name being placed on the General Staff Eligible List.

He was retained at the school as an instructor, and continued in that capacity, until his death, after a long and painful illness, on November 22, 1927. He was buried in the National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

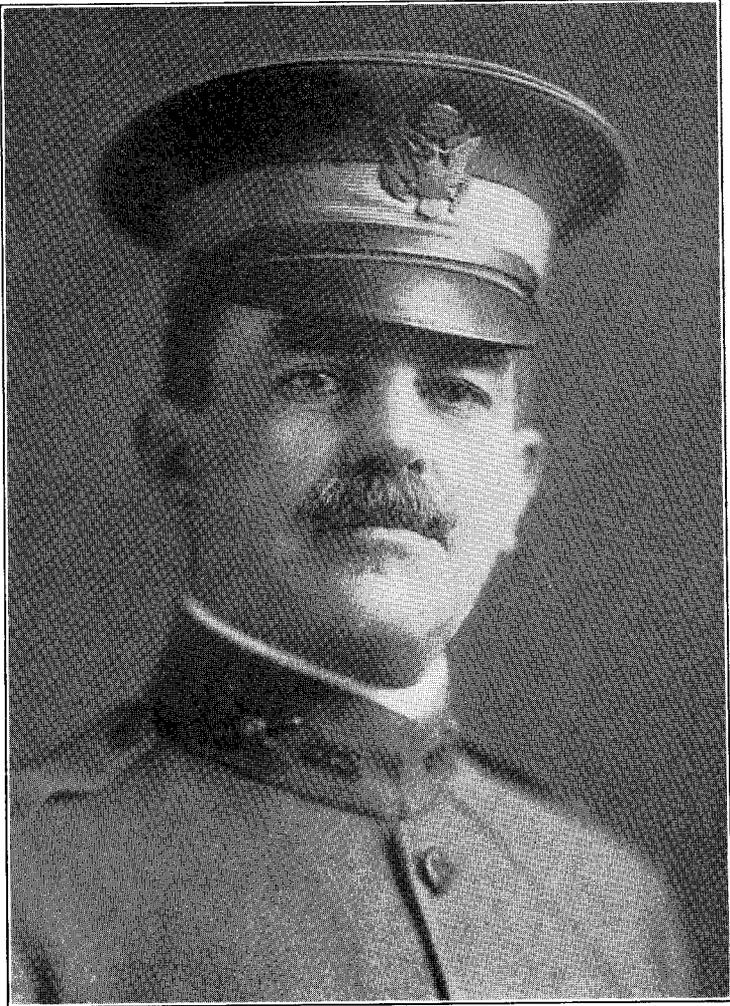
He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dixie Milling Sherman, of New Orleans, to whom he was married in December, 1923.

In spite of the brilliance of his record, those of us who knew him best, felt that he was only at the threshold of his career. As an instructor, he unquestionably deserved his rating of superior. He had just completed his work, "Air Warfare," when stricken with his last illness. His book is one of those listed in Bulletin 44, War Department, 1928,

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Reading Course for Officers. The Army undoubtedly lost a brilliant officer, one whose future promised much, when Bill "went west:" and those who knew him for what he really was, who knew his excellent qualifications, and his lovable traits of character, knew we had lost one who can never be replaced.

*James I. Muir.*



JAMES ANCIL SHIPTON

**JAMES ANCIL SHIPTON**

No. 3464 CLASS OF 1892

*Died February 15, 1926, at Little Rock, Arkansas, aged 58 years.*

**J**AMES ANCIL SHIPTON was born in Ironton, Ohio, on March 10, 1867. His early boyhood was spent on a farm in this neighborhood. Upon his graduation from High School he taught school for a period of three years, the last year of which he was the principal of a five-room High School. He entered West Point in 1888 and graduated in 1892.

Shipton's love for travel was manifested when he used his graduation leave to tour Europe. In company with a classmate, Henry Whitney, he made Germany his headquarters. The two young officers became favorites of General Claus Hurst and it is interesting to note that as a result of a riding match between them, (quite private they supposed), the German Government sent a detail of their staff to West Point to report on this phase of a cadet's training.

As a Lieutenant of Artillery, Shipton was ordered to the Artillery School and had completed but three fourths of the course when he was relieved in order to go to Brazil as Military Attaché.

While on this detail, Shipton traveled extensively. He prepared a number of monographs upon South American industries and resources; among them being an especially important one on coffee, minerals, and South America's wonderful woods.

Later, in company with the British attaché, he organized a trip into the unexplored area of Brazil. The trip was extremely successful, not only in the mapping of the area, but also in the discovery of an unknown mountain range which he named. One of the indirect results of this trip was his election to the Ends of the Earth Club of New York City, which is composed of travelers and explorers esteemed to have done something of real importance on their journeys.

Near the close of this detail the Spanish War broke out and, to his great disgust, Shipton found himself buried in South America. His repeated appeals for assignment to active service were without avail, so he applied for leave of absence. He used this leave to visit Washington and present his case in person. His request was granted and he was given a commission as a Major of the U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

He was ordered to the Philippines in November, 1899, and served through the insurrection until July, 1901. His service in the Philippines was distinguished both with the line and as Provincial Governor. He was wounded and later contracted enteric fever which necessitated his return to the States with assignment to the 52nd Company of Coast Artillery at Governor's Island.

Shipton went to the Philippines via the Suez Canal, visited Japan twice during his stay and returned to New York via San Francisco.

Shortly after his return, he married Georgia Lincoln of Little Rock, Arkansas.

He graduated from the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten in 1906, and was sent from there to take a practical course at the General Electric Company's plants at Schenectady, Pittsfield and Lynn. He remained on this duty until June, 1907, having worked in the testing department, in the manufacture of search lights and gas engines and in the department for the designing of power plants, etc.

He was in charge of the Torpedo Depot at Fort Totten, New York, from June, 1907 to December 31, 1910, his duties being to assist in the design and test of the various devices of the submarine mine system of the United States Army, and to purchase all materials used in that service.

After serving at New Orleans and San Francisco until October, 1921, he went to the Argentine Republic as Military Attaché. This was an extremely busy period of Shipton's life. He traveled extensively through the Argentine, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, reporting on the production and consumption of steamer coal for the use of the Panama Canal Commission, a report highly complimented by the War Department.

It was during this tour of duty that former President Roosevelt visited South America and it became Major Shipton's duty and pleasure to serve as his un-official aide. The personal friendship resulting continued until death. Mr. Roosevelt wrote a highly complimentary letter to the War Department of Shipton's services on this 10,000 mile trek. He also made reference to Shipton in his book, "River of Doubt."

Shipton, then a major, returned to the United States in February, 1914, and commanded Fort Terry, New York, until August, 1915. In the fall of that year he was ordered to the Army War College. Upon his graduation he was detailed as an instructor in that institution for the following year.

In July, 1917, Shipton sailed for France to organize the Anti-Aircraft Service of the A. E. F. When he was appointed Brigadier General one month after his arrival in France, General Pershing sent him the stars that he, Pershing, had worn in his campaign in Mexico. He visited the French and English fronts and various schools in France and England, and was Assistant Commandant of the Army Schools until April 1, 1918. He was then made chief of the newly organized Anti-Aircraft Service.

General Shipton was relieved from this duty at his own request about July 1, 1918, and assigned to command the 55th Brigade, F. A. He commanded the Artillery of the 89th Division in the St. Mihiel attack,

and of the 37th Division in the Meuse-Argonne. In each of these engagements he had some 200 guns of all calibres under his orders.

From December 26, 1918, to June 1, 1919, he commanded the Service of Supply Troops in the region of Nancy. While on this duty he took a course in letters at the University of Nancy, in addition to his other duties. During June and July of 1919, he visited the Army of Occupation and all of the Battle Fronts. France awarded him her Legion of Honor for his meritorious services. At the end of the War his commission reverted to that of Colonel of Coast Artillery and on his return to America, having served 31 years in various capacities in the Army, he, on his own request, was retired and went to Little Rock, Arkansas, to live.

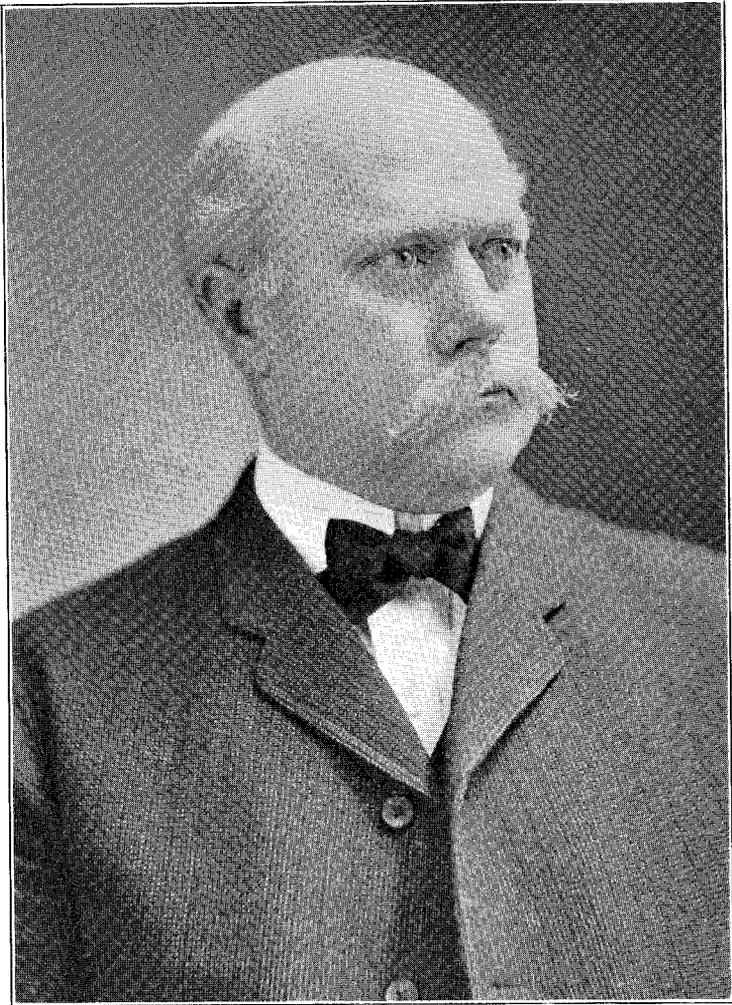
Shipton immediately became vice-president of the C. J. Lincoln Company and devoted much energy to their affairs. He also identified himself with public movements becoming, quite shortly, a member of the Board of Governors of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of its Committee on Federal Relations. He was also a member of the Camp Pike Honorary Commission and gave valuable service to that work.

Shipton's fine social qualities distinguished him throughout his life and occasioned his selection to membership in many clubs and associations. In Washington he was necessarily a member of the Army and Navy Club. He was also a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs. In New York he was a member of the Ends of the Earth, the Lotus, an extremely exclusive club, specializing in the fine arts, and the St. Nicholas, a University Club. In Little Rock he was a member of the famous X. V. Club.

His ability as a linguist was nothing short of marvelous. He spoke French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German fluently as well as many variations and dialects of the aforementioned languages.

Shipton died in Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 15, 1926, and was buried there.

*J. C. R.*



BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN

**BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN**

No. 2744 CLASS OF 1878

*Died November 17, 1926, at Washington, D. C., aged 73 years.*

**B**ALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, the oldest son of Judge Edward M. Spilman and Eliza C. Spilman (nee Day) was born at Warrenton, Virginia, July 15, 1853. He died at Tacoma Park, Washington, D. C., November 17, 1926, and was buried in the old family lot at Warrenton, Virginia, where an imposing granite shaft marks his resting place. His early youth was spent at the local schools more or less intermittent, owing to the interruption caused by the Civil War, of which this section of Virginia was the center. Later on, after peace was declared, he took an academical course under the tuition of James R. Marr, an M. A. of the University of Virginia. In 1874, he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, by President Grant, at the request of Colonel John S. Mosby, a warm friend and supporter of Grant, whom he described on the hustings as "that magnanimous soldier to whom Lee surrendered his sword."

He graduated in the Class of 1878, and was assigned to what was left of the 7th Cavalry after the Custer Massacre in 1876. Fort Lincoln was his first post. Later on he was ordered to Fort Meade in the Black Hills to help found the new post, which was strategically situated so as to head off war parties from Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and other Reservations and agencies which held the warlike Sioux Nations. It was a period of intense activity on the part of the 7th Cavalry and small war parties were being constantly run down and returned to their reservations. This restlessness finally culminated in the battle of Wounded Knee, where the brave Wallace and the gallant Mann, officers of the 7th, gave up their lives. During most of this turbulent period, Lieutenant Spilman was in sole command of Company M. His Captain, Gibson, being honorably invalided from injuries sustained in the Custer Campaign of '76. Lieutenant Spilman met the heavy responsibilities imposed upon him with credit and success, and enjoyed the confidence of his Post Commander, General Samuel Sturgis, a Mexican and Civil War Veteran, whose oldest son was captured, tortured and killed in the Little Big Horn Battle, by the Indians, at least that was the opinion of Colonel Benteen and others, who heard shrieks of agony the night after the battle, and afterwards found the charred body of young Sturgis. This information was always withheld from the family of the young officer, for obvious reasons.

The writer had this information from the mouth of survivors of the battle. He remembers Benteen and De Rudio especially, and Lieutenant Varnum, all of whom were with the Reno Detachment, who failed to

reach the main body under Custer in time to be massacred and who fortified themselves on a butte and fought off their Indian foes, until Terry with his army arrived on the battle ground. Among the besieged were some of the bravest of the brave, notably Colonel Benteen, who practically took command and afterwards generously came to Major Reno's aid and was largely responsible for his acquittal when he was court martialed for not connecting with Custer. It was thought at the time by many in a position to know, that it was Custer's inordinate love of glory and his desire to anticipate General Terry, a day's march away, that precipitated the disaster of Little Big Horn, Custer being under a cloud himself with the War Department and anxious to wipe out his disgrace by a dashing, brilliant stroke. After his resignation from the Army in 1887, Lieutenant Spilman entered civil life, actively and filled several positions of trust and responsibility in industrial pursuits. Here he measured up to the expectation of his friends and fully justified their confidence in his ability. This phase of his career will not be repeated here as it is fully set forth in the Cullum Register. Suffice it to say, he made a success of his business life, built for himself and family the magnificent country residence, Elway Hall, in Fauquier County, Virginia, where he kept open house for his friends and where his former Army comrades and especially his brother officers of the 7th Cavalry were always welcome and hospitality was dispensed by him and his gracious wife, with a lavish hand.

In 1887, he became a citizen of West Virginia, and April 26, 1898, was appointed Colonel by Governor Atkinson, and was mustered into service at Charleston, May 14, 1898, with the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

The record of the Adjutant General of West Virginia shows the following general order:

*General Order No. 12.*

*Brigadier General C. P. Snyder having on the 26th day of June, 1890, tendered his resignation as Brigadier General of the West Virginia National Guards, and the same having been accepted by the Commander in Chief, it is ordered that B. D. Spilman be and he is hereby appointed Brigadier General of the West Virginia National Guard to rank as such from June 27, 1890.*

*He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.*

*By order of the Commander in Chief.*

*B. H. OXLEY,*

*Adjutant General.*

The ultimatum signed by President McKinley, April 20, 1898, was practically a declaration of war with Spain and military circles in the United States began to be profoundly moved. West Virginia partook

of this feeling of unrest and began under Colonel Spilman's skilled direction to prepare for warlike eventualities. The 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry was rapidly whipped into war shape. His West Point training stood him in good stead in discipline and sanitary matters, especially at Camp Conrad, near Columbus, Georgia, where his force was practically immune from the ravages of typhoid fever, which was far more fatal to the Army of the U. S. than Spanish bullets. The strictness of his orders and their enforcement created a near mutiny among the troops, but time justified him and some of the loudest and most energetic objectors lived to thank him in person for his relentless observance of the laws of hygiene. When the force was mustered out, February 4, 1899, the officers of the 1st presented him with a magnificent silver and gold loving cup, "as an acknowledgment of their esteem of him as a soldier and citizen," inscribed on its surface.

The Regiment was always ready for the call that did not come, to cross the seas to Cuba, in the Spanish-American War.

General Spilman was married in 1886 to Annie Thompson Camden, daughter of the late Senator Camden, of West Virginia; their children were Anne Camden, born 1887, who married Richard Rice Barrett of Boston, Massachusetts; Elizabeth Spilman, born 1890, married John Chauncy Williams, 1919; Baldwin Day Spilman, born 1896, married Phoebe Elliott Randolph, a scion of the famous Randolph family; Margaret Spilman, born 1899, married the Rev. Paul Delafield Bowden. Anne and Elizabeth were specially active during the World War, engaged in patriotic work; Baldwin, in advance of the entry of this country in the war, enlisted in the service of France.

While stationed at Fort Meade, Lieutenant Spilman, who virtually commanded Company M, of the 7th Cavalry, was detailed to accompany Colonna of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the survey he was then making of the Yellowstone Park. He and his troop were on the ground for six months in what was then hostile territory. He performed this duty efficiently and to the satisfaction of his superior officers.

After his resignation from the Army, General Spilman became par excellence a business man, although he never lost his interest in military affairs as the foregoing will abundantly attest. He was successful in every department of life as a soldier and as a citizen in the marts of trade, and last but not least, in his family relation.

Profoundly religious, like Gladstone, he accepted his faith, "like a little child," was for years actively identified as Vestryman of the St. James Episcopal Church, and after his death in commemoration of his memory, his wife and children caused to be erected a handsome Memorial building, adjoining the church. The building, a Parish House,

was recently dedicated by Bishop Tucker of the Virginia Diocese; without exaggeration it can be truly said of him that he was a Christian Soldier, and Gentleman. He passed the sunset of his life amidst the scenes and surroundings he loved.

*E. G. Spilman.*

**ARTHUR THAYER**

No. 3103 CLASS OF 1886

*Died August 16, 1927, at Fort Totten, N. Y., aged 63 years.*

**A**RTHUR THAYER, the fifth child of Francis Marion and Mary E. Thayer, was born at Evansville, Indiana, February 1, 1864. His father, Francis Marion, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1832, published the Evansville, Indiana, Journal for a number of years and later occupied the post of Deputy Treasurer of the State of Indiana. During the Civil War he served as an Officer in an Indiana Regiment of Volunteers.

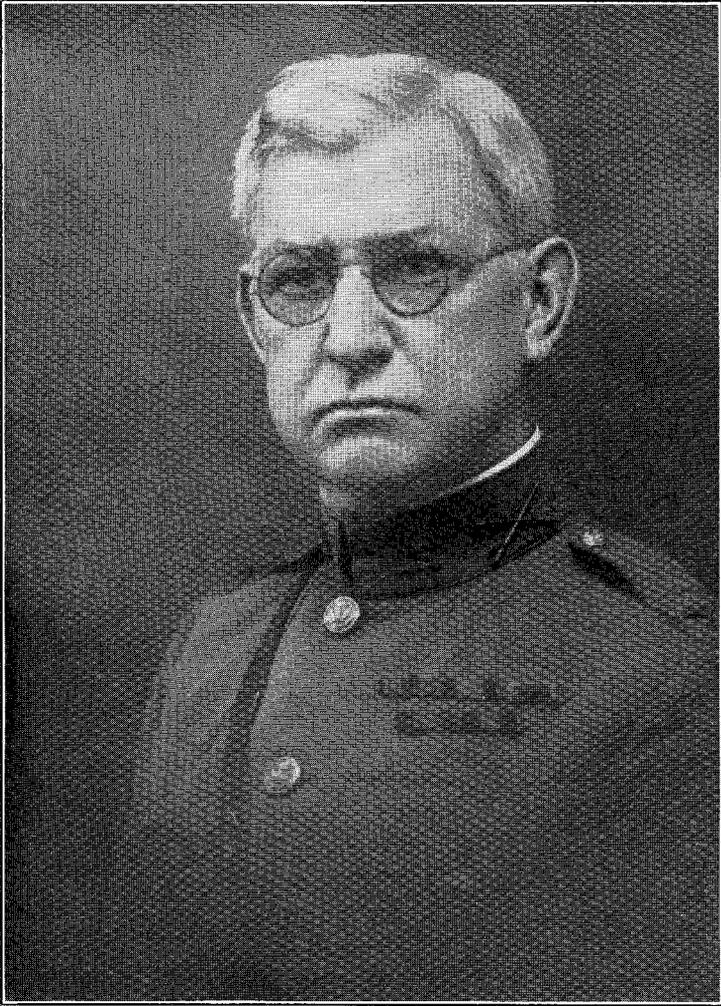
Arthur Thayer graduated from the public schools of Evansville and prepared for West Point at Greencastle Military School, Greencastle, Indiana. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Indiana, September 1, 1882, and graduated from West Point with the Class of '86, being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry, July 1, 1886. He received his commission as 1st Lieutenant, July 2, 1892, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he sailed for Cuba with his regiment, the 3rd Cavalry. In the Santiago Campaign he was seriously wounded in the right hip and was cited for gallantry in action at the battle of San Juan.

During the Philippine Insurrection Arthur Thayer commanded Troop A, 3rd Cavalry, from August, 1899, to June, 1901, participating in Lawton and Young's Northern Campaign and engaging in fights at Asingan, Mangoldan, San Tomas, Tangadin and between Batac and Banna in 1899, also in the relief of Batac and several fights near Batac in 1900. He was cited for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Mangoldan on November 3, 1899.

He was breveted Captain by General S. B. M. Young for gallantry and meritorious service in Northern Luzon:

*"making a perilous ride, with twelve picked men from his troop from Asingan to San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan, November 12 to 14, 1899, through a hostile country, engaging and then evading the enemy, passing through his lines and then successfully establishing communication between my column and that of General Wheaton, also for gallant service in command of his troop at St. Tomas, Province of Union, November 19, 1899, and in the sharp action near Banna, December 11, 1899."*

Arthur Thayer was commissioned Captain on February 2, 1901, remaining in the Philippines until August, 1902, when he returned to the United States to Special Duty, and later, in 1910, to Mexican



ARTHUR THAYER

Border service. He was commissioned Major on March 3, 1911; Lieutenant Colonel on June 12, 1916, and Colonel on July 1, 1916. Border service with troops and another tour of duty with troops in the Philippines continued to occupy his time until the outbreak of the World War, when he assumed command of the 2nd Cavalry and took that Regiment to France sailing March 22, 1918. Part of the 2nd Cavalry engaged, dismounted, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and became the only U. S. Cavalry to actually participate in fighting.

On his return to the United States Colonel Thayer was placed on Special Duty with the Organized Reserves in the 2nd Corps Area, helping to organize R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. activities. In 1921 he commanded the C. M. T. Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Subsequently, Colonel Thayer was placed in command of the New York General Intermediate Depot in New York City and remained in this command until his death from pneumonia at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Among Colonel Thayer's Special Duty activities were three different tours at West Point as Instructor and Assistant Professor of Modern Languages. He also headed the Department of Languages of the Army Service Schools from August, 1907, to August, 1910. In 1908 he was dispatched by the Government on a confidential mission to the Republic of Panama.

Colonel Thayer achieved the coveted Distinguished Marksman in 1890 and the Distinguished Pistol Shot in 1903. He was a member of the Cavalry Army Team, 1903; member of the Army Rifle Team, 1906, and coach for the Cavalry Army Team in the first National Match in 1903.

Colonel Thayer sprang from a long line of soldiers. Practically, each generation of his family produced one who followed the profession of arms. Colonel Sylvannus Thayer, the "Father of the Military Academy," is an outstanding example of the type of military men which this family stock produced.

Arthur Thayer was known to his classmates of '86 as "Tim." At the Academy he enjoyed military life and soon acquired a marked military air. Assigned to the Cavalry after graduation he soon acclimated himself to the best traditions of that service and developed into a cavalryman of the old school. A dispatch from the Philippines to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in November, 1899, recounting Thayer's dash across the Island of Luzon from Asingan to San Fabian also drew a typical picture of his characteristics:

*"Thayer was not a man of commanding appearance, neither was his face distinguished from that of other officers in his regiment for any striking characteristic. He was tall and inclined to be thin. His brother officers used to say that he had*

*shaken his fat 'down to muscle riding under the bugle,' and the muscles that swelled the riding tights indicated that this was true. His face was guiltless of a beard, and there were lines about the eyes that indicated in this case, deep thought and study. He was of the highest type of the regular Army officer, of that type which has made his own command and the Fighting Sixth famous."*

Arthur Thayer married Viola J. Starck, of Brownsville, Texas, December 31, 1890, at Corpus Christi, Texas. Her father, Frederick Edward Starck, was a Major of Volunteers in the Union Army during the Civil War.

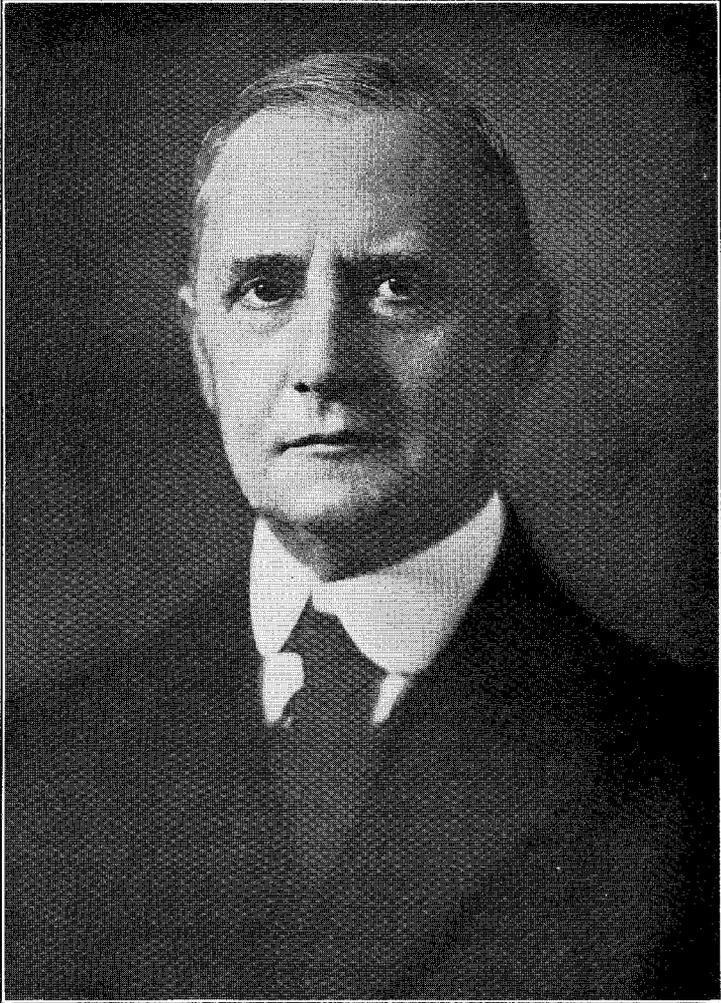
There were six children from this marriage:

- (1) Francis Marion Thayer, born November 21, 1891, at West Point, N. Y. (Drowned November, 1904, at West Point, N. Y. Buried at West Point.)
- (2) Arthur Paul Thayer, born April 23, 1893, at West Point, N. Y. Now a Major of Cavalry attending Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
- (3) Marie Lillie Thayer, born November 7, 1894, at West Point, N. Y. (Deceased, February, 1916. Buried at San Antonio, Texas.)
- (4) Basil Girard Thayer, born July 16, 1899, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Class of 1920, U. S. M. A. Now 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry, stationed at Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I.
- (5) Francis Marion Thayer, born August 28, 1905, at West Point, N. Y. Now 2nd Lieutenant Infantry Reserves, residing at 142 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- (6) Cora Thayer, born November 7, 1907, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Now residing at 142 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Arthur Thayer survives her husband, Colonel Arthur Thayer, and resides at 142 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. M. T.





NATHANIEL JOHNSON WHITEHEAD

**NATHANIEL JOHNSON WHITEHEAD**

No. 2824. CLASS OF 1879

*Died September 21, 1928, at Stamford, Conn., aged 73 years.*

UPON GRADUATION WHITEHEAD was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and joined his regiment at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, serving there until April 1, 1882, when he resigned from the Army to take effect January 1, 1883, in order to enter upon a business career for which he had acquired a liking before entering the Military Academy.

Until 1900 he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Keystone Rubber Company, of Erie, Pa. During the next six years he was Sales Manager of the Lake Shore Rubber Co., of Erie, Pa., and in 1908-09, he served as expert in the Purchasing Department of the New York Police Department, being closely associated with his classmate and friend, General T. A. Bingham, the then Police Commissioner.

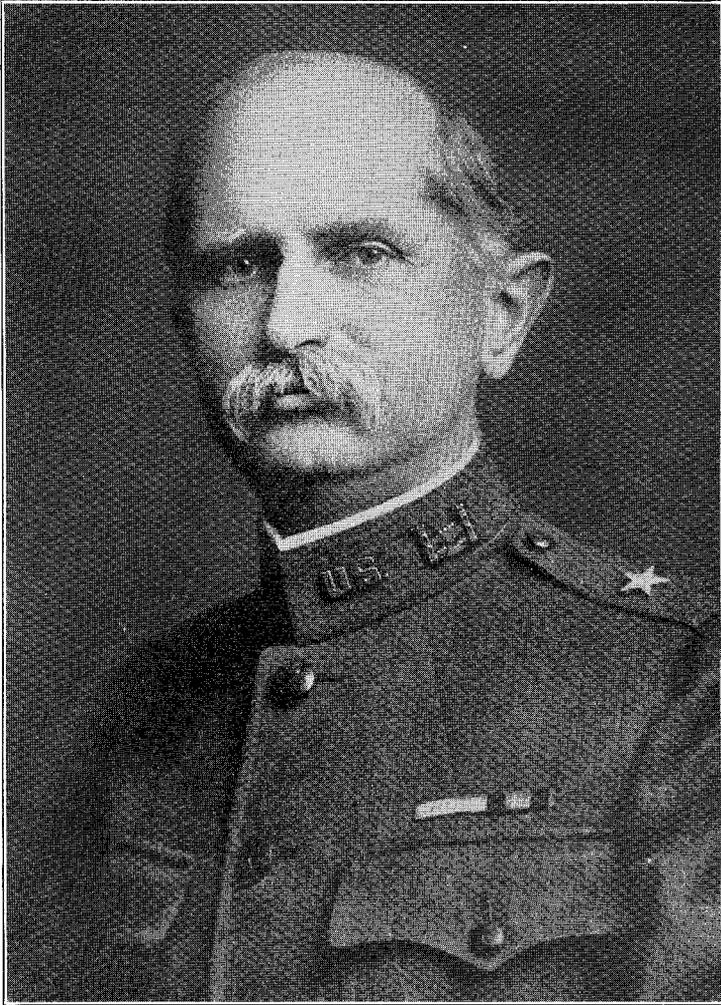
Before the United States entered the World War he was in business with a brother as fruit growers in the Isle of Pines, Cuba. Later, in 1916, he was Department Head of the Goodrich-Lockhart Co., Manufacturers of Picric Acid for the U. S. and French Governments, at Perth Amboy, N. J., and when the U. S. entered the War offered his services to the Government.

Of the 67 graduates of the Class of 1879, none was more respected for sterling honesty and uprightness or more loved for his human qualities (loyalty and devotion to friends) than Nate Whitehead.

As a cadet and in later life he was devoted to athletics, especially baseball, and never failed to maintain a lifelong interest in manly sports the development of which began to gather momentum when he was a cadet. Who of the Class can forget the Pach Brothers photo of the baseball group consisting of Fatty Hewett, Gory Goode, Ducketts, Nat Whitehead, Jim Erwin, Johnny Johnston, Lowrie Finley, Guy Beardslee, Jim Lockett and Windy Brett?

The married life of our classmate was a long and happy one. While on graduation leave, September 4, 1879, he married Nannie S. Campbell at her home in Fredericksburg, Va. Besides the widow our classmate is survived by two children, Katheryn (Mrs. Clarence Underwood, of New York) and Campbell Whitehead, of Norwalk, Conn., and two grandchildren, C. Frederick Underwood, Jr., and Catherine Page Underwood.

*W. D. B.*



EBEN EVELETH WINSLOW

**EBEN EVELETH WINSLOW**

No. 3282 CLASS OF 1889

*Died June 28, 1928, at Raleigh, Tenn., aged 62 years.*

**E.** EVELETH WINSLOW was born in the District of Columbia on May 13, 1866. He was the only child of Commander W. R. Winslow, U. S. Navy, and his wife, Catherine Eveleth, of Washington, D. C., and a grandson of Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the "Kearsage" in its famous victory over the "Alabama."

Eveleth lost his father in early childhood, and he grew up in Washington, where his mother lived with her family. There were visits of considerable duration to his grandfather and family at their home in Boston, and he was appointed to West Point as a resident of Massachusetts.

At the time of his entrance to the Academy, on June 14, 1885, the candidates were required to report at West Point for the examinations for admission and to be subjected at once to the rigors of military discipline. They were quartered in a part of cadet barracks set aside for them, and were under the immediate supervision of cadets of the upper classes detailed by the authorities for the purpose. There was little opportunity for classmates to know one another during their temporary stay in the barracks or during the months of "plebe" camp that followed, except for those who were assigned to the same company. As we were in different companies I have no recollections of Winslow until after the return of the Class to barracks and the beginning of our academic studies. Then began a friendship that grew closer as time passed, not only during our cadet days but throughout our subsequent careers, circumstances having drawn us together in our duties and in our personal relations.

At the outset of our West Point days it was apparent that our No. 1 man was to be "Daddy" Winslow. Not alone in mathematics, in which his ability amounted to genius, did he excel, but his alert mind and retentive memory assimilated with apparent ease all the subjects included in the curriculum. His record on graduation showed that he had been first in every branch of study except chemistry and law, in both of which he was second, and in drawing, in which he was seventh. And this in spite of a serious accident in the riding hall in his second class year, which prevented him from attending recitations for almost the entire second term. While possessed of such exceptional mental endowments, he was always the most human, modest, and unassuming of men, and he occupied a warm place in the affection of his classmates, who took pride in the distinction his achievements brought to the class.

After graduation on June 12, 1889, he was assigned as additional second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and he passed through all the intermediate steps to the rank of Colonel, which he reached on May 15, 1917. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed Brigadier General in the National Army, which rank he held until February 6, 1919, when on account of the disbanding of that emergency organization he reverted to his regular grade in the permanent establishment. During the thirty-three years of his active service his duties were of the character of those usually assigned to officers of his arm of the service and his rank from time to time, including various river, harbor, and fortification work throughout the country, and during two periods assistant instructor and instructor of practical military engineering at West Point and service with Company "E", Battalion of Engineers. He was with that Company during the war with Spain, and with it participated in the battle of San Juan, July 2, 1898. He commanded the Company in the field after August 1, 1898, and until after its return to West Point. Between November 1, 1906, and August 1, 1907, he was Commandant of the Engineer School, instructor of military engineering, and in command of the Post of Washington Barracks. During this service he prepared a series of lectures on permanent fortifications that were a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. They were published as a professional paper of the School. From November, 1908, to April, 1911, he was commanding post at Fort DeRussey, Honolulu, in charge of river, harbor, fortification and lighthouse works, and he commanded the first Battalion of Engineers until May, 1909, and then the Second Battalion to April, 1911. During this period he built the great fortification works at Fort DeRussey, Fort Ruger, and Pearl Harbor. From April 25, 1911, to September 20, 1914, his principal duty was the design of the fortifications of the Panama Canal. He was then detailed as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers at Washington, D. C., in charge of fortifications and other military matters until July 10, 1919.

All the duties with which he was entrusted throughout his career were performed with the zeal, thoroughness and ability that were to be anticipated from the brilliancy of his record as a cadet. He early acquired and always maintained the highest reputation as an engineer officer, not only in Army circles, but with civilians and those in public life with whom his duties brought him in contact. Circumstances and bent of mind combined to make him specialize in seacoast fortification work, and in this important branch he became a recognized authority, a fact attested by his selection to design the Panama Canal fortifications.

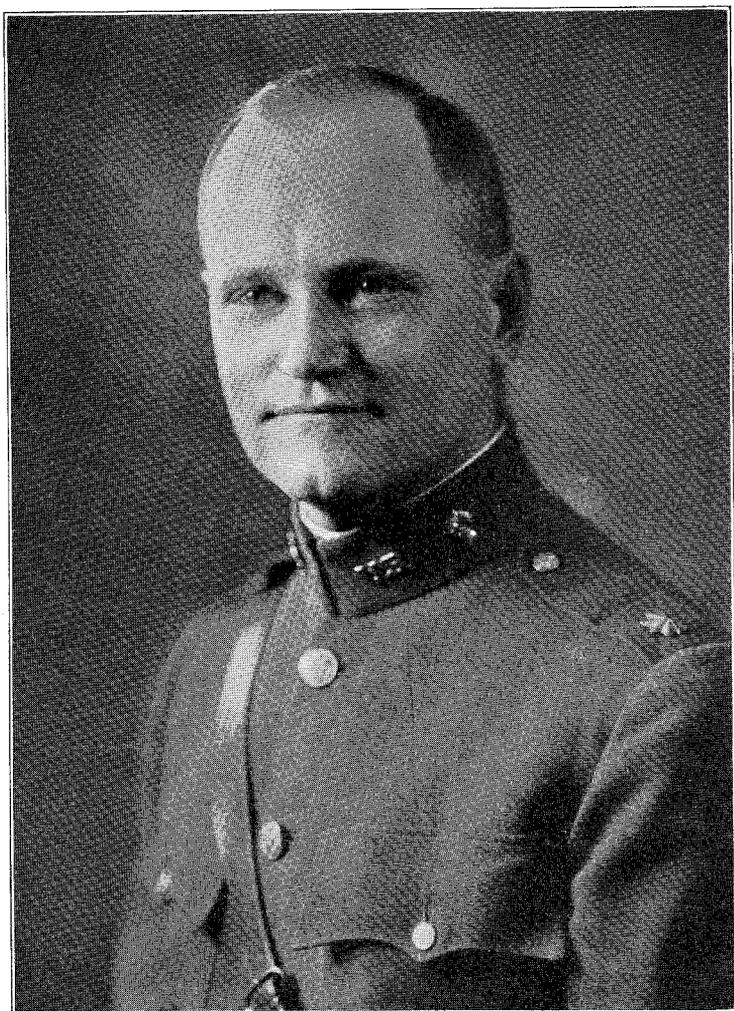
During the World War he had among other duties the charge of the military section of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, including the procurement of personnel and equipment, and the organization and training of engineer units for service overseas. In recognition of the

value of his services in this connection he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In the physical examinations conducted at this period he was discovered to have a dangerously high blood pressure and was pronounced unavailable for overseas service. In spite of his bitter disappointment in this regard and of his impaired health, he gave himself devotedly and unremittingly to his duties in the office of the Chief of Engineers, with the inevitable result of further physical impairment. When the cessation of hostilities brought relief from the stress of his duties he failed to improve, and he was ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment. No hope of improvement in his health was held out at that institution, and he was retired from active service on account of physical disability incurred in line of duty, on November 1, 1922. Thereafter he grew gradually and progressively worse, although for several years he was able to lead a fairly active life. He died at his home in Raleigh, Tennessee, on June 28, 1928.

The foregoing statement of Winslow's professional career leaves untouched his serene and happy personal life. He married Miss Anne Goodwin, of Raleigh, Tennessee, in October, 1900, and from this union were born two children: a son, W. Randolph Winslow, now a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and a daughter, Miss Mary B. Winslow. His absorption in promoting the happiness of his wife and children, on whom he bestowed his constant thought and affection, together with his loyalty to his friends, and his devotion to his widowed mother throughout her lifetime, were qualities that endeared him to all who had the privilege of his intimate acquaintance, in no less degree than did his exceptional ability command their admiration. His works will keep secure his fame, and memory of him will linger to the end in the minds and hearts of all who knew him.

*C. H.*



LEE OTIS WRIGHT

**LEE OTIS WRIGHT**

No. 5024 CLASS OF 1912

*Killed February 10, 1925, at Brooks Field, Texas, aged 36 years.*

**MAJOR LEE OTIS WRIGHT**, Ordnance Department, was killed in an airplane accident February 10, 1925, at Brooks Field, Texas, where he was enrolled as a student officer in the Air Service Flying School.

Major Wright was born in Kolen, Indiana, August 6, 1888. He entered the United States Military Academy March 2, 1908, and was graduated June 12, 1912, standing number 7 in a class of 96. After serving three years in the Coast Artillery Corps, he was detailed to the Ordnance Department July 14, 1915, where he served continuously until September, 1924, when he was detailed to the Air Service for one year.

Major Wright was on duty at Rock Island Arsenal from July, 1915, to June, 1916; at Watertown Arsenal from June, 1916, until May, 1917; and thereafter served in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., until June, 1921.

During the War his entire service was as an Ordnance Officer on design and manufacture of small arms and small arms ammunition.

He was sent abroad in 1918 with four civilian experts in small arms ammunition manufacture to obtain data on processes of manufacture in use by the Allied Governments in order to assist American manufacturers in meeting the increased demands made upon them. Major Wright brought back a wealth of data on incendiary, explosive, and armor-piercing ammunition, and most valuable information which was of the greatest aid in speeding up production in this country. Early in 1919 he made a second trip abroad.

After the War Major Wright served as Chief of the Aircraft Armament and Small Arms Division of the Technical Staff, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, until June, 1921, when he was detailed to take the course of the Ordnance School conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon graduation in June, 1922, he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Infantry and Aircraft Armament Division, Manufacturing Service, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, which position he held until July, 1924.

In September of 1924 he entered on his duties as a student officer at Brooks Field, Texas.

Major Wright was one of the ablest officers of the Department. No officer had a more profound knowledge of his specialty than he. He was an officer of superior intelligence, mentally able to cope with the most abstruse problems of his work, accurate in his conclusions, and

forceful and energetic in their application. He never shirked a responsibility, never dodged a decision.

He labored unceasingly to establish a more perfect harmony between the Ordnance Department and the using services of the Line, and to that end collaborated with the Infantry in many of their problems, gaining their confidence and winning their admiration. He urged a more active investigation into the possibilities of semi-automatic shoulder weapons, and he was largely responsible for the fact that several promising types are now under way.

Probably no other single individual is more to be accredited than Major Wright for the rapid progress made in improving small arms and small arms ammunition since the War. Information secured by him abroad has been invaluable, but this, without his vigorous defense of experimental work and his aid in securing appropriations to carry on the work, could not have accomplished what has been done.

He believed that an Ordnance Officer could be a better designer, a better manufacturer, more of an expert, if he knew first hand the problems of the using services. He was agreed that an Ordnance Officer could better serve the Air Service if he could regard problems in the light in which Air Service officers saw them.

He had accomplished much in the solution of Infantry small arms problems and with a creditable and unselfish ambition turned to questions confronting the Air Service. Voluntarily he entered a class of student flyers, and, without regard to personal safety, he strove to accomplish what age and physical failings rendered most difficult.

The Ordnance Department has lost one of its most valuable officers, the Line has lost a faithful friend. The Army is deprived of an officer of the highest type in whom was exemplified to a high degree the motto, "Duty, Honor, Country." A host of friends has lost a comrade, a true, loyal friend, in whom a trust was never misplaced, by whom a confidence was never violated, and from whom a sympathetic support was never lacking.

*S. H. MacGregor,*

*T. J. Hayes.*

**WALTER WOOLF WYNNE**

No. 5257 CLASS OF 1914

*Died May 24, 1925, near Birmingham, Alabama, aged 35 years.*

**W**ALTER WYNNE's numerous friends were shocked to learn of his death on May 24, 1925 in an automobile accident near Birmingham, Alabama. He was at the time working for the Alabama Power Company. On the morning of May 24, 1925, he left camp in a light car to get the Sunday newspapers. He did not return and later was found under his overturned automobile at a dangerous curve.

Born in Alabama, March 26, 1890, Walter Wynne entered the Military Academy at the age of 20. While at West Point his high academic standing and his active athletic record won for him a host of friends and admirers. His classmates remember especially "Bear's" prowess on the football field, and still can hear in memory many a "Long Corps Yell" given for him.

Upon graduation he chose the cavalry, but later transferred to the Air Corps. He was a Major, National Army, June 17, 1918, and resigned December 2, 1919. He was reappointed Major, Air Service, September 16, 1921, and continued on that duty until he was honorably discharged, October 16, 1922. After discharge he was engaged at Breckenridge, Texas, and at other points in the design and construction of casing head gasoline plants.

Walter's untimely death will be sincerely mourned by his classmates and many other friends. The better to know him, the better to like him, was his true appraisal.

The Class at this time desires to express its deepest sympathy to Walter's family in their loss, which leaves a vacant file in our ranks hallowed by memories of an absent classmate.

*The 1914 Fifteen Year Book.*



## Obituaries

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining obituaries and photographs of the following deceased graduates:

*1860*

James Harrison Wilson and Horace Porter.

*1862*

Samuel Mather Mansfield.

*1865*

Benjamin Dwight Critchlow and Edgar Campbell Bowen.

*1867*

Henry Nixon Moss and Gilbert Palmer Cotton.

*1868*

Henry Metcalfe.

*1870*

Winfield Scott Edgerly and John Brown Kerr.

*1871*

Henry Peoble Kingsbury, Richard Henry Poillon, James Burke Hickey, Thomas Taylor Knox, Francis Worthington Mansfield, Andrew Humes Nave, and John McAdams Webster.

*1873*

Louis Phillip Brant.

*1874*

Harrison Gale Otis, Alfred Reynolds, Charles Frederick Lloyd and Arthur Murray.

*1875*

George Rodney Smith.

*1876*

Henry Hunt Ludlow.

*1877*

Matthias Walter Day, Daniel Alfred Frederick and Meadad Chapman Martin.

*1878*

Douglas Alexander Howard

*1879*

Lloyd Milton Brett.

*1881*

Frank Burton Andrus and Albert Church Blunt.

- 1883  
William Porter Stone, Willoughby Walke, Robert Douglas Walsh  
and Walter King Wright.
- 1884  
Elisha Spencer Benton.
- 1887  
Alexander Lucien Dade, Alfred Milton Hunter and Francis Rawn  
Shunk.
- 1888  
Eugene Trimble Wilson.
- 1889  
Edward Thomas Winston.
- 1891  
Joseph Frazier.
- 1892  
James Bates Cavanaugh, Howard Russell Hickok and Samuel Alex-  
ander Kephart.
- 1894  
John Campbell McArthur and John William Barker.
- 1898  
Joseph Frank Janda.
- 1899  
James Cooper Rhea and Ralph Stuart Granger.
- 1900  
Edward McGuire Adams, Samuel Reid Gleaves and Richard Morgan  
Thomas.
- 1901  
Arthur Henry Bryant and William Poisson Platt.
- 1902  
Victor Sidney Foster.
- 1904  
Wilbur Alexander Blain.
- 1907  
William Lewis Moose, Jr. and Frederick Story Snyder.
- 1913  
Leo Jerome Dillow and Allen G. Thurman.
- 1915  
Karl Hartman Gorman.

*April, 1917*

Oliver Byron Cardwell and Edwin Howard Clark.

*August, 1917*

Frederick Edwin Tibbetts, Jr.

*November, 1918*

James Logan Rhoads and Paul Alpheus Noel.

*November, 1918—S. O.*

John Endler.

*1920*

John Henry H. Hall.

*1922*

Landon Carter Catlett, Jr. and Orlando Augustus Greening.

*1923*

Noble Penfield Beasley, Thomas Magnor Conroy, Kenyon Moore Hegardt and Saverio Hardy Savini.

*1924*

Lee William Gilford, Irving Ballard Greene, James Hewins, Jr., Clarence William Hoepfer, William Louis Howarth, Ralph Houston Lawter, Herbert Theodore Schaefer, William Bellemere Wren and John Jacob Williams.

*1926*

Charles Austin Meny.

The best reward that can be given a deceased fellow graduate is the approbation of those among whom he has lived and served. This tribute can best be prepared by a class-mate, relative or friend. It is requested that anyone willing to prepare a memoir for any of the above graduates, so inform the Secretary of the Association.

Secretary, Association of Graduates,  
West Point, New York.

Dear Sir:

I am willing to prepare the obituary of.....

....., Class of.....

Signed.....

Address.....

.....



## Invitation

### *To Non-Members Association of Graduates*

Please tear out the following form and hand it to any graduate who is not a member of the Association of Graduates.

The attention of the Secretary is continually called to the fact that there are a large number of graduates who are not members of the Association of Graduates and who do not join simply because the matter is not called to their attention.

All graduates in good standing are *heartily invited* to become members of the Association of Graduates.

If you wish to join, please fill in the following form and mail to the Secretary.

Secretary, Association of Graduates,  
West Point, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I desire to become a Life  
an Annual Member of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, and inclose herewith \$7.00, \$25.00, as per paragraph 1 of the By-Laws.

Yours truly,

\*Full Name.....

Class of.....

Permanent Address.....

\* It is important that full name and correct permanent address be given for the Secretary's records, and that the Secretary be immediately notified of any change in permanent address.



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## CONSTITUTION AND 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 initiating fee of \$5 and annual dues thereafter of \$2; . . . . ."

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

"4. Former cadets, who are eligible under Article I, 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 Board of Trustees 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 Board of Trustees regularly called, may be dropped from the rolls of the Association for cause."

"Article I, 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 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.

## Is Your Cullum Biographical File Complete?

**G**ENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM, 1833, initiated the Cullum Biographical Register, published the first three volumes and left a Trust Fund of \$20,000 to provide for a supplement to be published every ten years. These volumes contained in full the histories of all graduates up to and including the Class of 1890. They have long been out of print and can be had only of dealers in old books.

Volume IV, edited by Dr. Edward S. Holden, 1870, while containing in order the names of all graduates up to and including the Class of 1900, gives only a continuation of the biographies as given in the 1890 volume. This volume can be supplied for \$2.50, prepaid.

Volume V, edited by Lieut. Charles Braden, 1869, shows all graduates up to and including the Class of 1910 and carries forward the biographies from the point where they left off in the preceding volume. This volume can be supplied for \$3.00, prepaid. (Volumes IV and V will be supplied for \$5.00, prepaid).

Volume VI (bound in two volumes), edited by Colonel Wirt Robinson, 1887, includes all graduates up to and including the Class of 1920, and carries forward the biographies from the point where they left off in the preceding volume. This volume is completely exhausted and can be had only of dealers in old books.

Volume VII, now being prepared, will include all graduates up to and including the Class of 1930, and carry forward the biographies from the point where they left off in the preceding volume. Orders for this volume are requested at the present time.

If you wish to complete your file of Biographical Registers or dispose of any extra numbers, please complete the following form and mail to the Secretary of the Association.

Secretary, Association of Graduates,  
West Point, New York.  
Dear Sir:

(Volume IV \$2.50)

Please send me (Volume V \$3.00) Cullum Biographical Register.

(Volumes IV and V \$5.00)

(Volume VII (1930) \$10.00)

(\$2.50)

Enclosed please find check for (\$3.00) (Send by express C. O. D.)

(\$5.00)

(\$10.00)

(I)

I have a copy of Volume (II) which I am willing to dispose of.

(III)

(VI)

Name.....

Address.....

.....



Have You Ordered Your Copy  
of Volume VII (1930), Cullum Biographical  
Register?

IT is probably known to you that General George W. Cullum, 1833, initiated the Cullum Biographical Register, published Volumes I, II and III, and left a Trust Fund of \$20,000 to provide for a supplement to be published every ten years. Volume IV was edited by Dr. Edward S. Holden, 1870; Volume V by Lieut. Charles Braden, 1869, and Volume VI (bound in two volumes) by Colonel Wirt Robinson.

The duty of preparing continuations is confided to five Trustees, viz.: The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; of Engineering; of Mathematics; and of Chemistry and Electricity.

In fulfillment of this duty, the Trustees have decided to print in the year 1930, supplemental volume VII, similar to those published in the past. This volume will contain the records in full of all graduates since June, 1920, and will continue the records of all other graduates.

The actual cost of the 1920 edition was \$14.95 per copy. The 1930 edition will contain 2200 more records than the preceding edition and its actual cost will increase accordingly. To bring the cost per copy to a minimum, it is desired that a maximum number of copies be sold. This edition will be sold at \$10.00 per copy to those who will order in advance. If ordered later, the extra administrative expense will necessitate a higher charge. The cost of the publication, about \$20,000, must be deposited with the printer prior to the completion of the book. The interest on the Cullum Biographical Trust Fund is not sufficient to meet the deposit. In the past this sum has been borrowed from individual graduates and returned after the sale of the books at no little inconvenience to all concerned. It is hoped that a sufficiently large number of graduates will purchase a copy in advance so that the borrowing of money from individuals can be avoided. It is earnestly urged that you purchase a copy. Will you not order now? Please fill out and return the enclosed order, accompanied by a check, and you will receive a copy when the Register is published. If you cannot enclose a check at this time, please send your order in now C. O. D.



CULLUM REGISTER ORDER BLANK.

....., 19.....

Secretary, Association of Graduates,  
West Point, New York.

You may send me, upon publication, one copy of Volume VII, (1930) Cullum Biographical Register. Unless I enclose my check or money order for \$10.00, send me the book C. O. D. at the same rate.

(Name) .....

(Title) .....

*Office Record.* (Address) .....

Date Order Rec'd.....

Paid or C. O. D.....



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