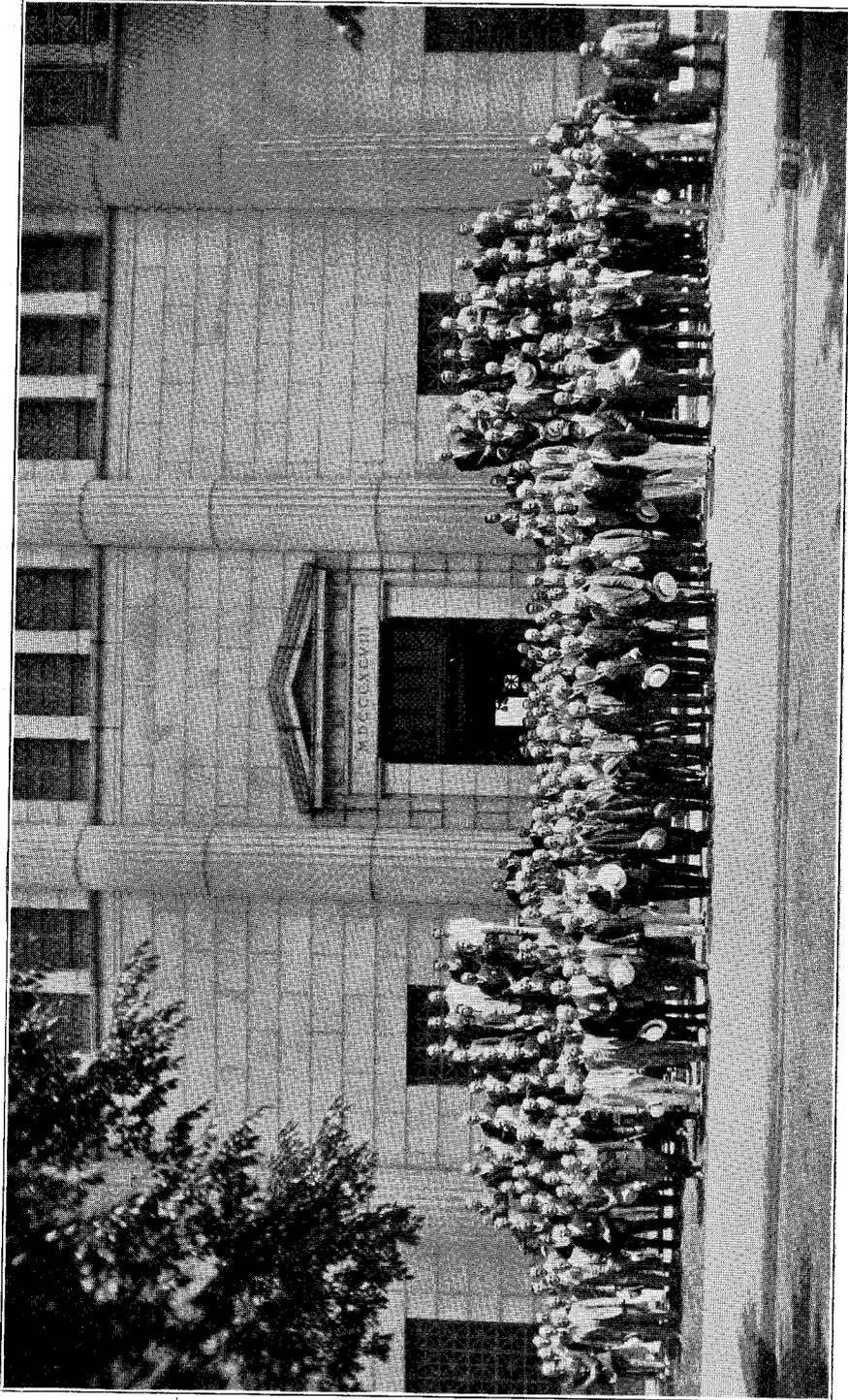


SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 11, 1930



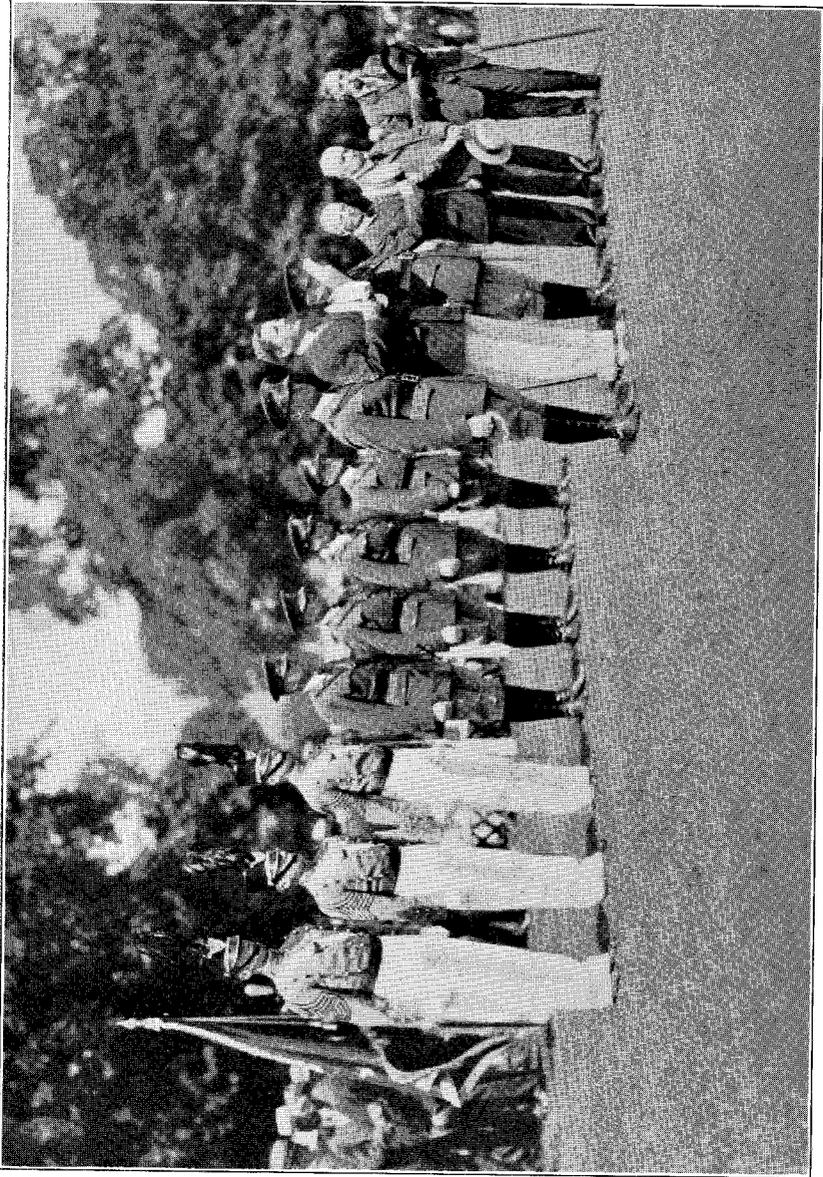
Printed by
The Moore Printing Company, Inc.
Newburgh, N. Y.



ANNUAL MEETING, 1930

CONTENTS

- Photograph—Annual Meeting, 1930.
Photograph—Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, Reviewing
the Corps, Alumni Day, 1930.
Foreword, by Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, '86.
Report of Annual Meeting.
Annual Report of the Treasurer.
Annual Report of the Secretary.
Photograph—Review of the Corps by Alumni, June, 1930.
Report of the Harmonic Division, Organ Committee.
Photograph—Recognition.
Officers of the Association.
Board of Trustees of the Association.
Photograph—Graduation Exercises, 1930.
Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund.
Board of Trustees of the New Memorial Hall Fund.
Photograph—The Long gray Line, Alumni Day, 1930.
Constitution and By-Laws.
Photograph—Alumni Reviewing the Corps, June, 1930.
Program for June Week.
Photograph—Alumni Exercises, 1930.
Program of Alumni Exercises.
Photograph—An Airplane View of Michie Stadium and the New Polo
Field.
Our Finances, by Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, '86.
Photograph—Presentation of Diplomas by the Secretary of War, Hon.
Patrick J. Hurley, June, 1930.
Address of the Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War.
Photograph—Architect's Drawing of New Cadet Barracks.
Pictorial Plates of West Point.
Miscellaneous Information.
Photograph—The Corps.
List of Class Representatives.
Photograph—One Wing of Washington Hall, the New Cadet Mess.
Visiting Alumni Officially Registered at West Point, June, 1930.
Photograph—"Our Snowbound Highland Home."
Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting.
Announcement.
Necrology.
Cullum Biographical Register.
Order and Contribution Blanks.
List of Unprepared Obituaries.
Photograph—Army—Ohio-Wesleyan Game, 1929.
List of Unknown Addresses.
Invitation to Join the Association.
Index.



HONORABLE PATRICK J. HURLEY, SECRETARY OF WAR, REVIEWING THE CORPS,
ALUMNI DAY, 1930

FOREWORD

THE CORDIAL reception given to our Annual Report for 1929 has encouraged your Officers and Trustees to continue their efforts to make these reports of increased interest and value to our members. The printing and distribution of this enlarged Report, as well as the Report, Bulletin, and Roll of Members distributed during the previous year, has been made possible by the generous financial support which we have received from those who, pending the organization of the Endowment Fund, have generously continued their Sustaining Memberships; to all of whom the Association owes a debt of gratitude.

On June 5th, 1930, the total number of living graduates of the Military Academy, excluding the Class of 1930 about to graduate, was 5,404, and of these only 4,105 were members of this Association. It is hardly necessary to point out how much we need and how cordially we will welcome additional members. For sentimental reasons alone, every graduate should be a member of this Association and share in its work. But aside from this, the Association keeps an accurate record of all graduates of the Academy, both for its own use and for publication in Cullum's Register. Obituary Notices are published by the Association of non-members as well as members, and in all respects the Association performs a valuable service for the Academy and for all graduates whether members or not. But necessarily the work and expense fall entirely upon the Association and its members. An effort is now being made to increase our membership, and in this respect the older graduates may well follow the example of recent Graduating Classes of whom a large proportion have joined the Association immediately upon graduation. Your personal interest in securing additional members will be greatly appreciated.

During the past year it has been possible, in accordance with their own request and that of the authorities of the Military Academy, to relieve Colonels Echols and Alexander from their duties as Treasurer and Secretary respectively of the Association. Colonel Echols has served as Treasurer for twenty-nine years and Colonel Alexander

as Secretary for ten years, both with great ability and unfailing devotion to the best interests of the Association, while carrying on at the same time their onerous and important duties as members of the Academic Board. While greatly regretting the severance of these long established official relations, we are confident of their continued interest and valued assistance to the Association as members of the Board of Trustees. At the same time we cordially welcome to his new duties as Secretary and Treasurer, Captain William H. Donaldson, August, '17, who during the past year has served with conspicuous ability and success as Acting Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, '86,
President.

Report of the 61st Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates

Held at West Point, New York, June 11, 1930

1. The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by the President of the Association.

2. Prayer by Chaplain Kinsolving of the U. S. Military Academy.

3. Upon motion, duly passed, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

4. The President informed the meeting that 196 out of 241 members of the 1930 graduating class had joined the Association; mentioned the fact that there were about 1250 eligible graduates who were not members of the Association; spoke of the purposes and advantages of the Association, and expressed the appreciation of the Association to those who had taken out Sustaining Memberships.

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

6. The President informed the members that Echols, 1891, had been Treasurer of the Association continuously for twenty-nine years, with the exception of the years 1905 to 1907, and that he now requested that he be not re-appointed for the coming year. The President suggested that the Association recognize Echols' long and faithful service to the Association of Graduates.

Dykman, 1875, made a brief statement concerning the services of Echols, stating that the Association has had the invaluable service of Echols for many years and that it was proper that the members should express their love, affection and gratitude for the work that he had done. Dykman made a motion to that effect as suggested by the President. The motion was seconded by Tillman, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Echols, '91, then made a few brief but appropriate remarks in which he thanked the members of the Association for their appreciation and stated that it had been a pleasure to serve the Association during the many years.

7. The Report of the Secretary was then read and approved. (Appendix 2).

8. The President then spoke of the progress of the Endowment

Fund; the numerous bequests that had been made in wills, and his belief that the sum of \$100,000 would be raised as soon as the necessity therefore was really appreciated.

9. Carter, 1899, member of the Harmonic Division, Organ Committee, made a report for that committee which was adopted and filed. (Appendix 3).

10. The Secretary read the report of the Memorial Hall Committee which was adopted. (Appendix 4).

11. The President then temporarily turned over the chair to Dykman, 1875, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Saltzman, 1896, spoke regarding the very successful work that had been done by Avery D. Andrews, 1886, as President during the past year, especially in connection with the Endowment Fund and announced that the Board of Trustees re-nominated him for the coming year. There were no nominations from the floor.

Dykman then stated that he had, on many occasions, been a witness to Andrews' devotion and to his activity, to his almost passionate love for the Academy, and desire for its welfare, and stated that he wished to entertain a viva voce vote. This was given unanimously, and Andrews was declared elected.

12. The President then resumed the chair, expressed his thanks for his re-election and stated that although he had hoped to relinquish the office at this time, he would be glad to "carry on" for another year. The President then called for nominations for the five vice-presidents.

The following nominations of the Board of Trustees were then presented by Saltzman, 1896:—

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 unanimous vote were elected. The Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for their election.

13. It was moved by Echols, '91, and duly seconded and carried that telegrams of felicitation be sent to Ames and Rodgers, 1861, the two oldest living graduates.

14. The President spoke of the death of one of the Academy's most distinguished graduates, Morris Schaff, 1862.

15. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

WM. H. DONALDSON,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX 1

Annual Report of the Treasurer

For the Year Ending June, 1930

June 1, 1930.

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

1. In account with the Association:

RECEIPTS:

Balance brought forward June, 1929:

Bonds	\$10,000.00	
Cash	12,648.73	\$22,648.73

Received, current year:

Initiation Fees and Dues.....	4,800.25	
Sustaining Memberships	2,395.00	
Interest on Bonds and De-		
posits and Sale of Annuals..	774.35	7,969.60

\$30,618.33

EXPENDITURES:

Salary of Secretary.....	120.00	
Clerical Expenses.....	1,581.00	
Printing of Two Annuals and		
Roll of Members.....	8,594.36	
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.	335.14	
Office Furniture.....	332.80	
Sundries, Collections.....	90.49	11,053.79
Balance on Hand, June 1, 1930:		
Bonds	10,000.00	
Cash and Deposits.....	9,564.54	19,564.54

30,618.33

2. In Account with World War Memorial Window:			
Balance on Hand June 1, 1929.....		2,557.41	
Interest on Deposits.....		59.86	
		<hr/>	2,617.27
3. In Account with Endowment Fund:			
	Interest	Capital	
Balance June 1, 1929...	183.30....	26,451.47....	26,634.77
Received June 1,			
1929 to June 1, 1930	1,241.12....	18,812.44....	20,053.56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,424.42	45,263.91	46,688.33
Securities Purchased,			
1928-29		\$16,003.75	
Securities Purchased,			
1929-30		24,233.89	
Total Securities		40,237.64	
Balance June 1, 1930.....		6,450.69	
		<hr/>	46,688.33
4. Contributions to the Koehler Memorial Tablet.....			
			1,117.05

Audited and found correct:

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

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

APPENDIX 2

Report of Secretary, Association of Graduates

June 11, 1930

THE Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates has held two meetings during the past year. One at the Metropolitan Club, New York City, February 7, 1930 and the second at West Point, June 10, 1930.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Secretary has devoted his efforts toward printing the 1928, 1929 and the 1930 Annual Reports; publishing a new book, known as the Roll of Members; renewing the publication of a mid-year pamphlet known as a "Bulletin;" preparing and distributing various circulars of information concerning the Endowment Fund; collecting the individual records of graduates for publication in the coming volume of Cullum's Register; distributing notices of amounts due for various purposes such as annual dues, sustaining membership, endowment fund, etc.; making continuous efforts to keep abreast of changes in addresses of all graduates in civil life and carrying on the correspondence incidental to the office of the Association which at times amounts to as many as fifty or a hundred business and personal communications a day.

The first few months of the past year were devoted mainly toward bringing up to date the Annual Reports of the Association. The 1928 Annual Report, which was a year over-due, was assembled and the copy turned over to the printer about July 1, 1929 and distributed to the members about October 1, 1929. The copy for the 1929 Annual Report was completed and turned over to the publishers about November 1st. This was the largest Annual yet published, containing seventy-three obituaries and three hundred and fifty-seven pages. Most of the material for the 1930 Annual Report has been completed and will be turned over to the publishers when the proceedings of this meeting have been incorporated therein. This completes all Annual Reports up to date.

The compilation of a new "Roll of Members" of the Association was completed in November, 1929. This was the initial publication of the list of the members of the Association in a separate pamphlet, the list having previously been contained in the Annual Report. The

form of the list has been altered considerably. It is planned that the Roll of Members be reprinted, not annually, but whenever warranted by a material number of changes.

About 1900, the custom of publishing a mid-year pamphlet, known as a "Bulletin", containing miscellaneous information of interest to the graduates, was instituted. This continued for about four years when its publication was dropped. The publication of this small pamphlet was resumed this spring, Bulletin No. 5 being published. If considered of sufficient interest to the graduates another Bulletin, No. 6, will be published about next January.

The Secretary has assisted the Treasurer in every possible manner in the raising of the Endowment Fund, distributing the various bills and circulars, mailing receipts and maintaining record of the contributions by classes.

That item which has required more time and labor than any other single item is the compilation of the individual records of graduates, so thoroughly instituted by Colonel Wirt Robinson, for publication in the 1930 Volume of Cullum's Register. Few realize the tremendous amount of labor involved and the difficulties encountered in the publication of this book. All graduates are deeply indebted to Colonel Robinson who carried on the work for seventeen years and, because of this labor, may have shortened his life, failing to live to enjoy, after retirement, the rest which he had so richly earned.

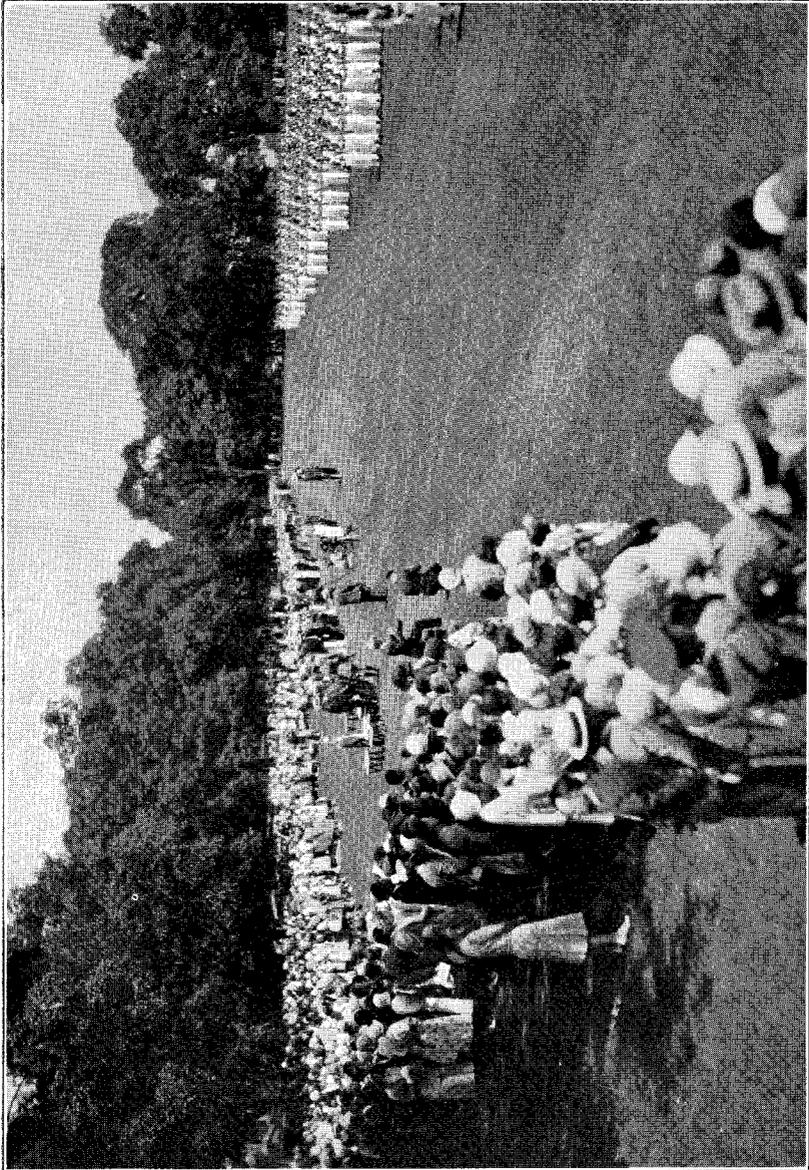
The cost of the 1920 Volume was approximately \$15,000 for one thousand copies, and, as the interest on the Cullum Trust Fund was insufficient to meet the total cost, temporary financial assistance from several graduates was necessary to meet the expense of publication. At the last meeting it was voted that the Association of Graduates might, if necessary, render financial assistance to the Cullum Trust Fund in order to insure the publication of the book. The Secretary is pleased to announce that such financial assistance, either by individuals or the Association will probably not be necessary. Due to the co-operation of all graduates, over one thousand copies of the 1930 Volume have already been ordered, over half of which are paid for. This amount, together with the proceeds from the sale of the volume when printed, should cover the entire cost of publication. This condition would be assured if every graduate, financially able to do so, would order a copy of the coming volume.

The Secretary wishes to point out to the Association our indebtedness to those members who have contributed to our income by means of Sustaining Memberships, pending the completion of the Endow-

ment Fund. We are likewise indebted to those members who have contributed to the Endowment Fund.

The Secretary, Colonel Roger G. Alexander, has been in Europe for the past year on a sabbatical leave but expects to return to this country in August. The undersigned, acting secretary, at the end of his first year of duty, takes this opportunity to express his sincere appreciation to the officers of the Association for their sound advice, co-operation and assistance.

WM. H. DONALDSON,
Acting Secretary.



REVIEW OF THE CORPS BY ALUMNI, JUNE, 1930

APPENDIX 3

Report of Harmonic Division Organ Committee

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1930

To: THE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES

1. At the Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates at West Point, in June, 1925, the Association pledged itself to raise the necessary funds to procure and install an Harmonic Division in the Cadet Chapel Organ.

In March, 1926, the President of the Association appointed General John A. Johnston, 1879, General Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, and Colonel C. C. Carter, 1899, (Treasurer) a committee to execute this pledge.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, together with the Organist and others interested, the amount to be secured was placed at \$15,000.00. This entire amount was raised within one year and since that date except for current expenditures, has been kept at interest at 4½% compounded semi-annually.

2. The total amount collected for this project, including accrued interest, is \$17,795.65. Of this amount \$2,047.96 has been expended leaving a balance on June 11th, 1930, of \$15,747.69. This amount is deposited with the First National Bank of Highland Falls, N. Y. to the credit of the Harmonic Division Organ Fund, C. C. Carter, Treasurer.

The obligations against this balance approximate quite closely the balance now on hand.

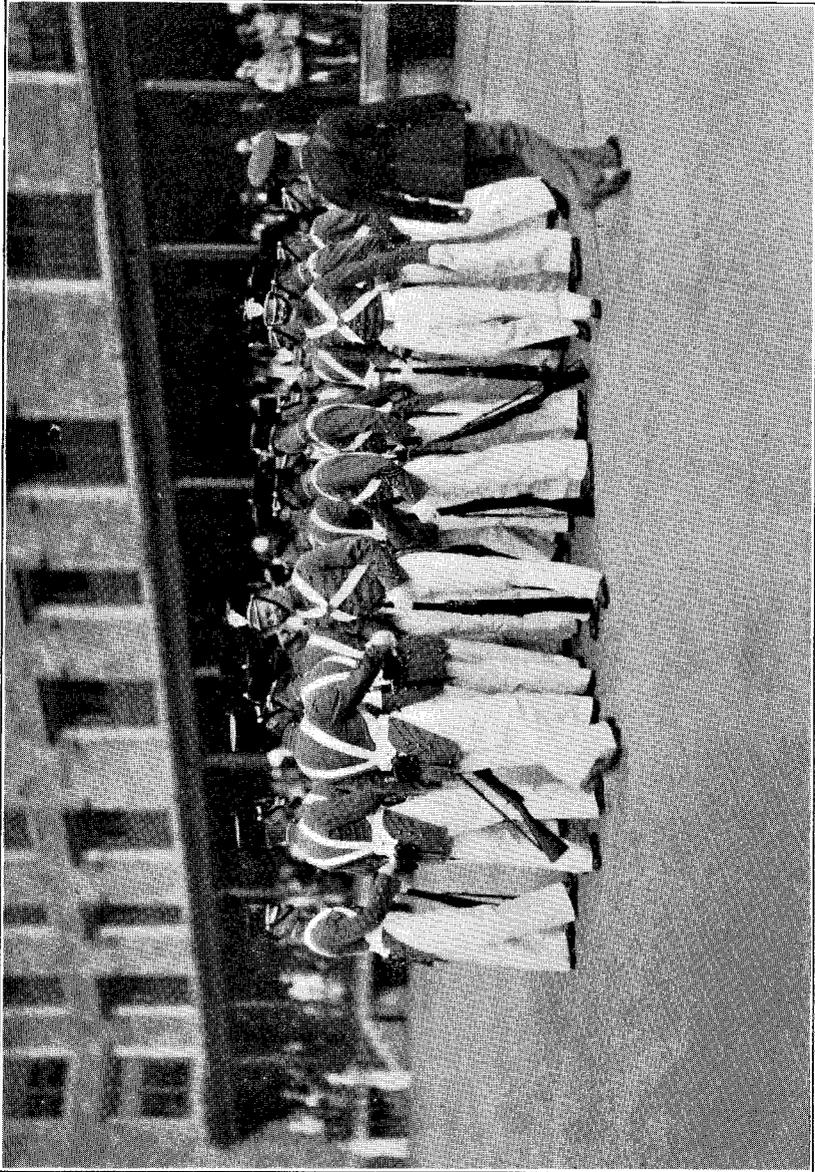
3. This Harmonic Division has been installed and was dedicated this date. As soon as a full accounting has been made to the Harmonic Division Organ Committee by the Organ builders, Moller & Co., and the bills are approved, they will be paid.

4. The fact that the tonal regulation of this Division has been in progress for some months and completed barely in time for the dedication today, the bills have not been finally approved and paid. As soon as this can be accomplished, which should be within a few days, a full accounting in detail of the financial operations of the Committee will be made to the President of the Association of Graduates.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON, *Class of 1879. (Absent)*

PALMER E. PIERCE, *Class of 1891. (Absent)*

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



RECOGNITION

Officers of the Association 1930-1931

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.
 William H. Donaldson, Aug., 1917, Secretary and Treasurer.

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 1930
William H. Donaldson.....	Class of August, 1917.....	1930 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 1930
William H. Donaldson.....	Class of August, 1917.....	1930 to

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION

William H. Donaldson.....	Class of August, 1917.....	1929 to 1930
---------------------------	----------------------------	--------------

Board of Trustees of
The Association of Graduates

Appointed by the President

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.

To Serve Until July 1, 1931.

Samuel E. Tillman, 1869	William Weigel, 1887
Fred W. Sladen, 1890	*Frank B. Keech, 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

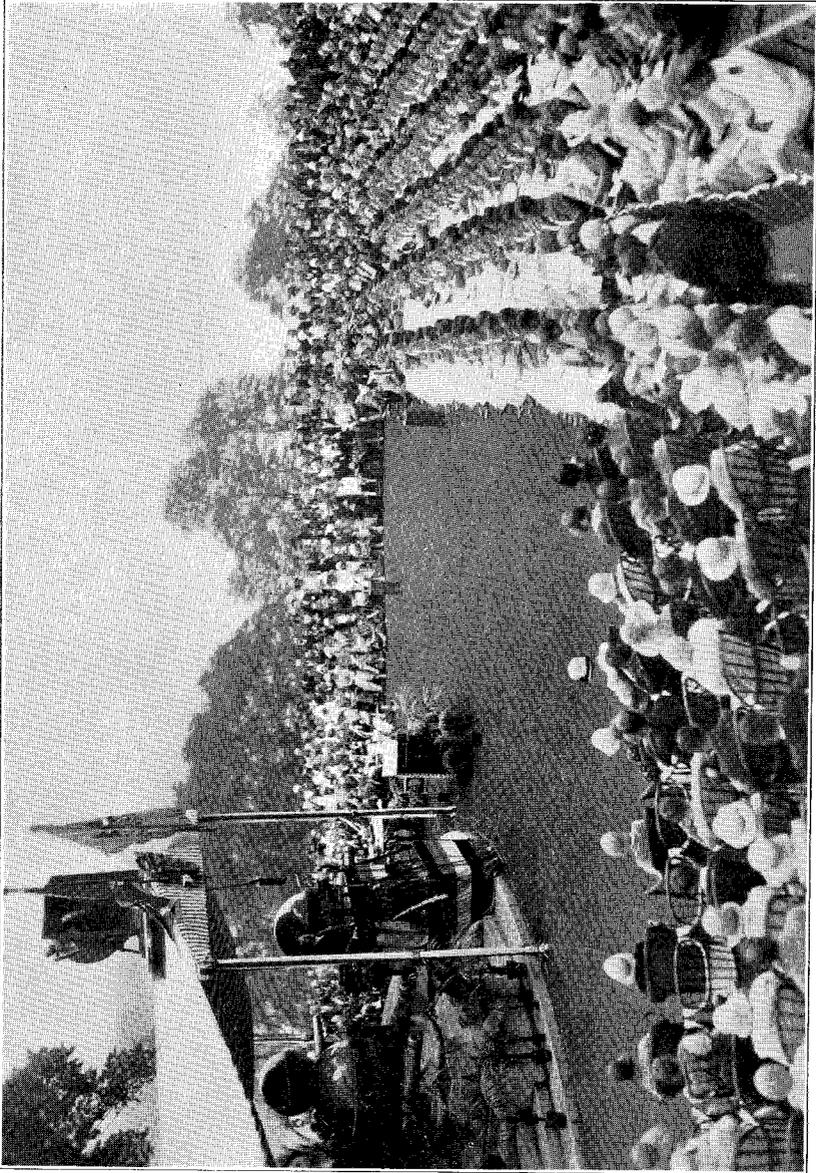
To Serve Until July 1, 1932.

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

To Serve Until July 1, 1933.

George B. Duncan, 1886	William A. Mitchell, 1902
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896	Philip Mathews, 1906
Grayson M-P. Murphy, 1903	George R. Goethals, 1908
John A. Holabird, 1907	Wm. H. Donaldson, August,
Robert L. Gray, 1911	1917
Johnson Hagood, 1896	

*Appointed to fill unexpired term of Elbert Wheeler, 1875, deceased.



GRADUATION EXERCISES, 1930

Board of Trustees of
The Endowment Fund

Appointed by the President

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President of the Association.
William H. Donaldson, August, 1917, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

To Serve Until June 30, 1932.
Alexander R. Piper, 1889.
To Serve Until June 30, 1933.
Neil G. Finch, 1911.
To Serve Until June 30, 1935.
Hugh H. McGee, 1909.

Board of Trustees of
The New Memorial Hall Fund

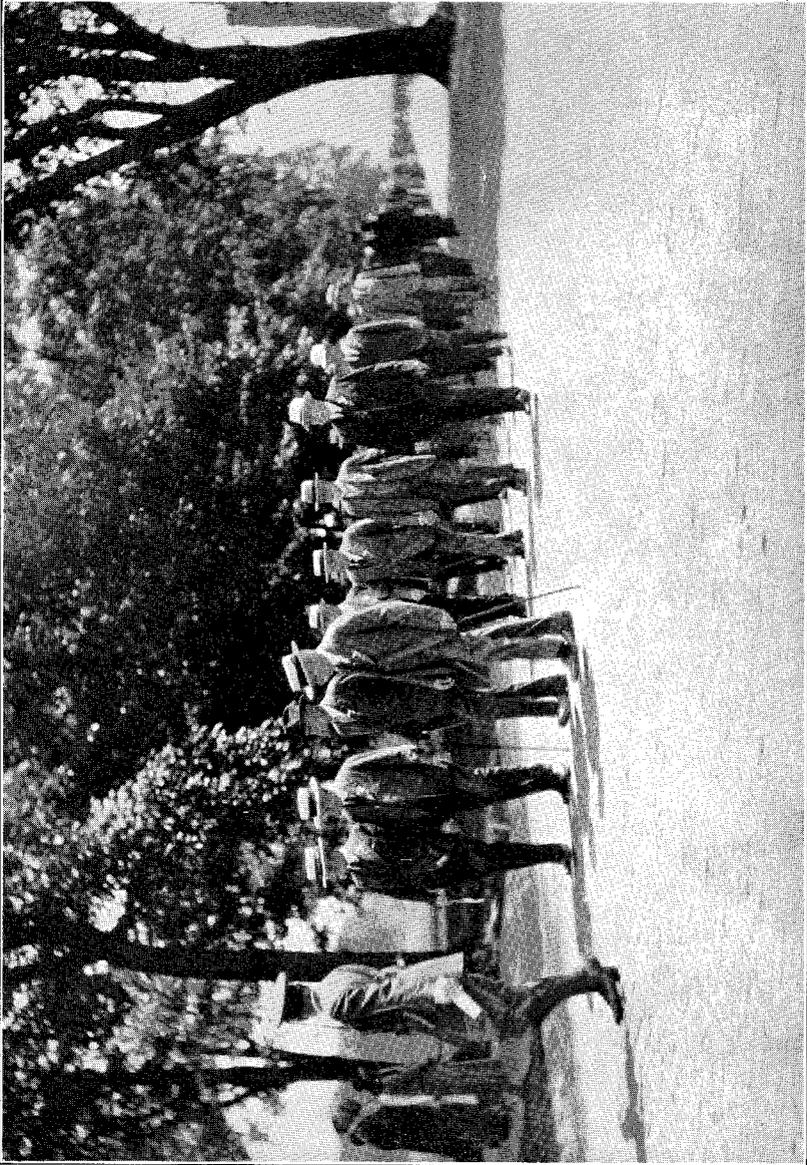
Appointed by the President

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President of the Association.
William H. Donaldson, August, 1917, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

To Serve Until June 30, 1932.
James W. Riley, 1906.
To Serve Until June 30, 1934.
Palmer E. Pierce, 1891.
To Serve Until June 30, 1935.
R. Parker Kuhn, 1916.



THE LONG GRAY LINE, ALUMNI DAY, 1930

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 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 meetings, 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.

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.

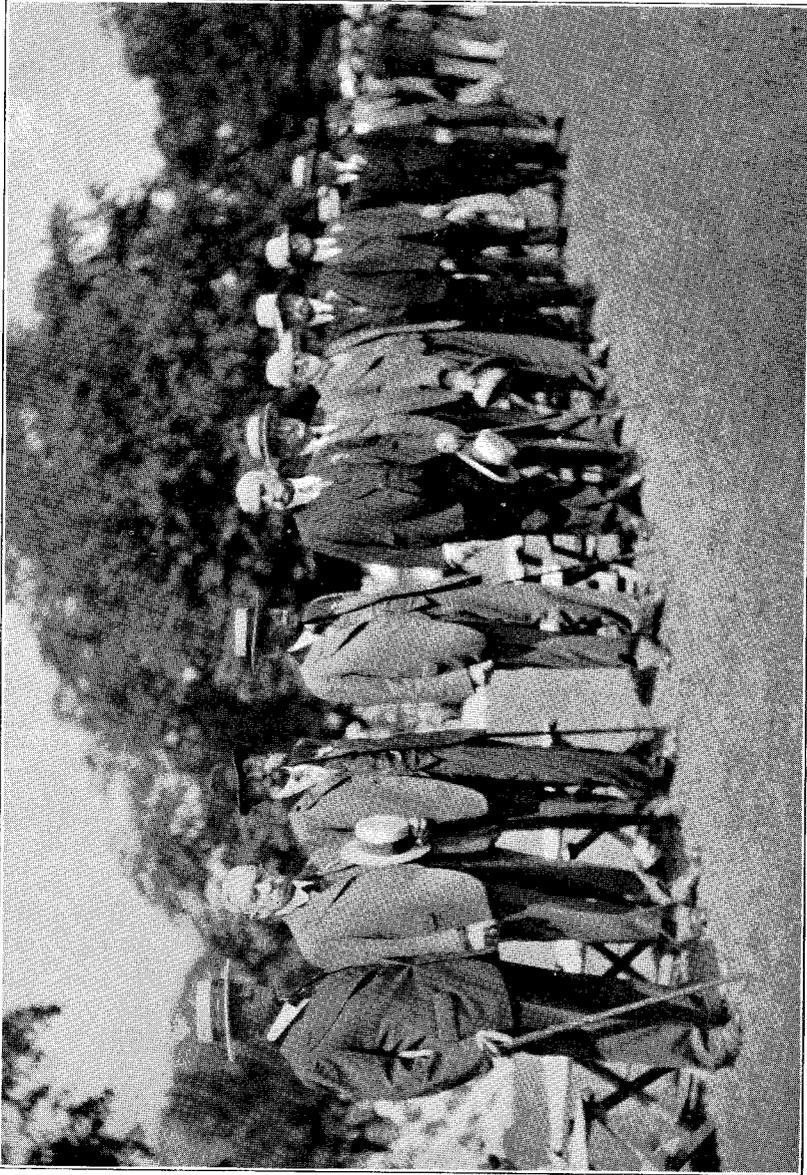
11. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

Amendment of By-Laws.

12. A two-thirds vote of all of 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.



ALUMNI REVIEWING THE CORPS, JUNE, 1930

Program for Graduation Week

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

Services at Catholic Chapel.....	{ 8:00 a. m.
	{ 9:30 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 9.

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.
Cadet Hop, 3d Class, Hotel Thayer.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 2 Classes, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

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, 2d and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, Hotel Thayer.....	8:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures.....	8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Dedication of Harmonic Division of Cadet Chapel Organ followed by Informal Organ Recital.....	10:15 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.
<small>Followed by annual meeting of the Association.</small>	
Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni	4:00 p. m.
Graduation Parade.....	6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop.....	9:00 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

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



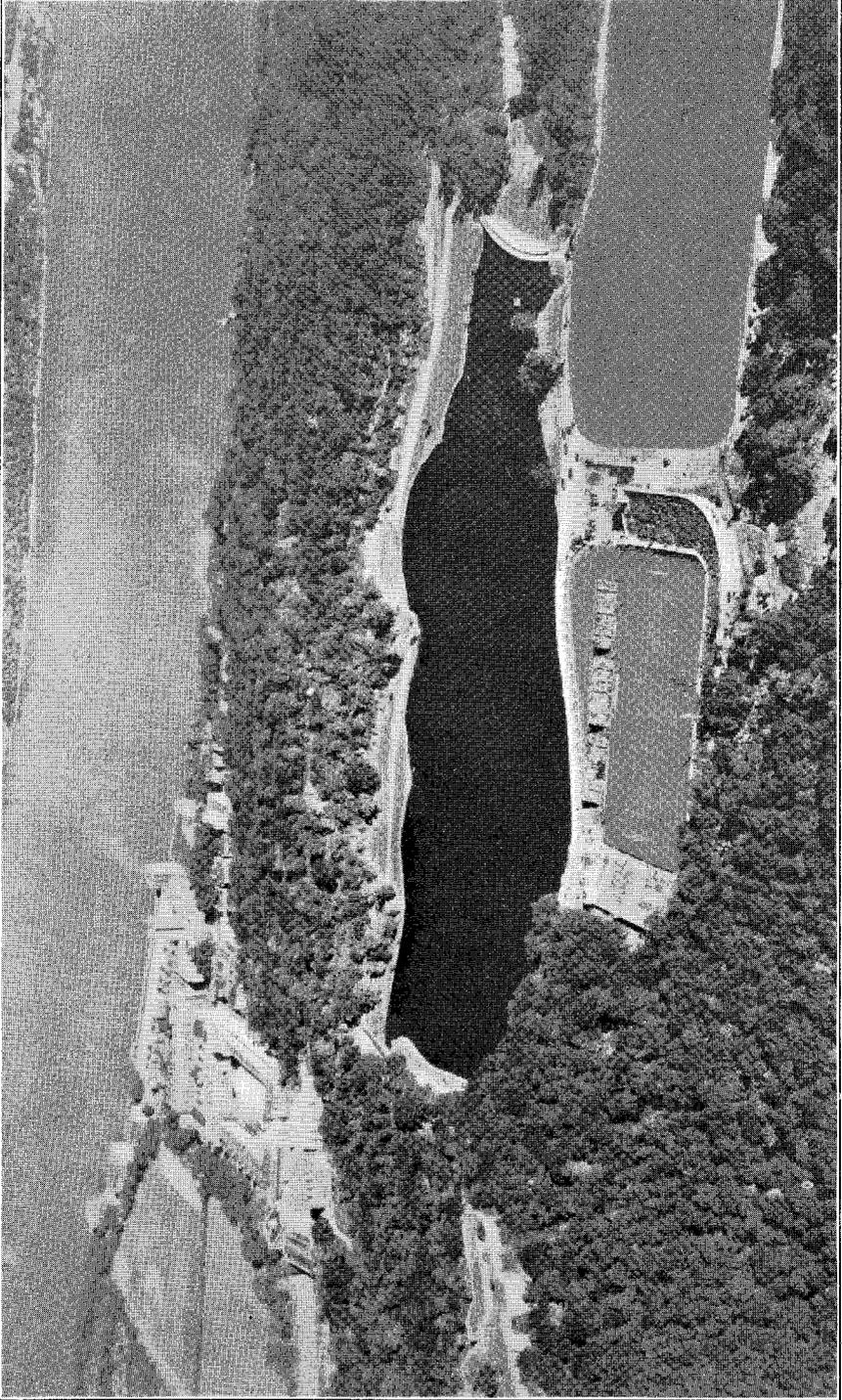
ALUMNI EXERCISES, 1930

Program of Alumni Exercises

THAYER MONUMENT

June Eleventh, Nineteen Thirty

1. Prayer by the Chaplain.
2. "Alma Mater" by the Choir.
3. Roll Call of Graduates who have Died since last Annual Meeting.
4. Taps.
5. Laying the Wreath.
6. "The Corps" by the Choir.



AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF MICHIE STADIUM AND THE NEW POLO FIELD

Our Finances

IN 1927 a Special Committee made a careful study of the income and expenses of the Association during the previous 20 years and submitted a report in which, among others things, it stated:—

“The Association is now faced with increased membership, increased expenses, and the further fact that adequate provision for clerical assistance to the Secretary, the Treasurer of the Association and the Trustees of the Cullum Register can no longer be delayed. Their work has been constant and voluminous, and has been done with a painstaking and self-sacrificing devotion to the interest of West Point which few understand or appreciate, and which we cannot consistently expect to be continued in the future; nor, in the interest of the Academy, could we properly accept it if offered. Furthermore, the Association during the past few years has ceased to be a nominal organization, and is now actively interested in various measures in support and extension of the usefulness and influence of the Academy, with the laudable ambition to still further extend its work in the future. Therefore if it is to live and grow it must adjust its financial plans to meet its present and future requirements.”

This report was circularized and printed in full in the Annual Report for the year 1927. As a result of this investigation and report, the Association unanimously agreed to raise an Endowment Fund, the principal of which should remain intact, and the income only should be used for the current expenses of the Association. Until this fund was raised and its income available, it was necessary to provide temporarily for current expenses. This was done by inviting those members who were willing and able to do so, to subscribe to Sustaining Memberships of \$5, \$10 or \$25 per annum, such memberships to continue from year to year at the option of the member. The generous response which has been made to this appeal for Sustaining Memberships has thus far enabled the Association to carry on its work, while at the same time raising the Endowment Fund. Thus far \$48,879 has been received in cash and invested for the Endowment Fund, and \$12,471 additional is pledged for future payments.

The Association should have an Endowment Fund of at least \$100,000, and as much more as possible. The Trustees of the Associa-

tion have made known these facts to the members, and the response thus far, although generous, has not reached the desired minimum. There has been no drive and no campaign to raise this Endowment Fund, nor will there be any. The needs of the Association are so apparent and so essential for its continued existence and usefulness, that the Trustees are confident the fund will be completed as soon as the facts are fully appreciated.

As is the case in nearly all matters relating to West Point, this work has been organized by Classes. One or more representatives of each Class have been requested to secure subscriptions in their own way from their own membership. The result as a whole has been gratifying; but analysis shows widely different results from different Classes. If those Classes which are behind will now bring their contributions up to a fair average amount, our Endowment Fund will soon reach the desired objective of \$100,000.

This appeal is made to all graduates and all non-graduate members of the Association, and particularly to those Classes whose subscriptions, the number of surviving members duly considered, are relatively small. A tabulation of the total contributions by Classes has been made by the Treasurer, and is available to those interested. Information as to individual contributions in each Class is also available, but will be made known only to an authorized representative of the Class concerned.

In addition to cash contributions and cash pledges, it is a great satisfaction to report that a number of special bequests have been made in the form of life insurance policies. We have been advised of three policies of life insurance, two for \$5,000 each and one for \$10,000, which have been taken out by members for the benefit of and payable to the order of the Endowment Fund. One of the policies for \$5,000 has been deposited with the Treasurer.

Another interesting and highly important development is that of bequests by will. We are advised that one such bequest has been made for \$5,000, one for \$2,500, one for \$2,000, one for \$1,000 and a fifth for a substantial but unnamed amount. Two of these bequests are contained in wills which are now being administered; that of the late Arthur S. Hardy, Class of 1869, whose will contains a bequest of \$5,000, and that of the late Elbert Wheeler, Class of 1875, whose will contains a bequest of \$2,500. In each case the bequest becomes due and payable to the Association upon the termination of one life estate therein. Undoubtedly there are many others who are both able and willing to thus express their gratitude and devotion to their Alma Mater by remembering the Association of Graduates in their last will

and testament; and for convenient reference, there is here given a form of bequest prepared by counsel for this purpose:—

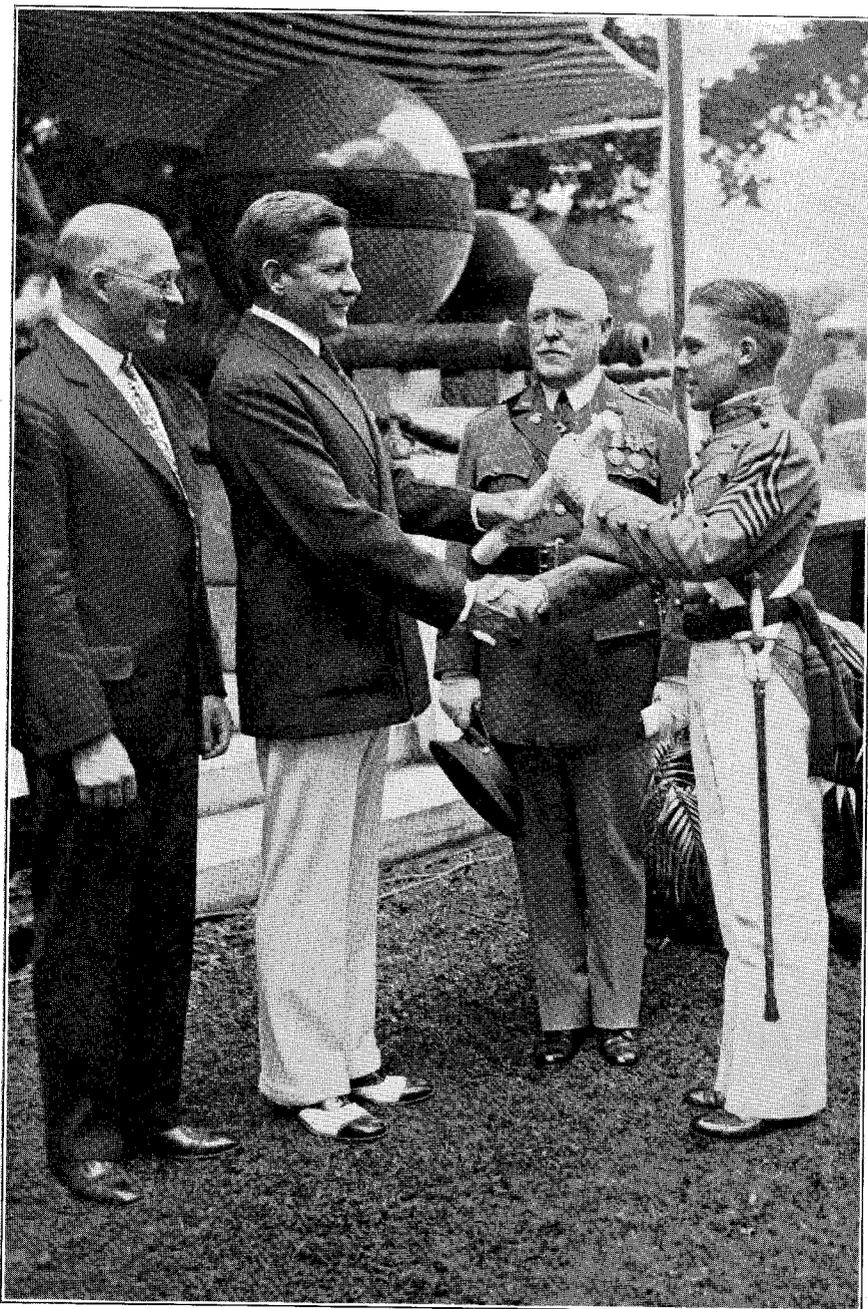
“I give and bequeath to the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and located at West Point, N. Y., the sum of \$....., to be applied to the uses of the Endowment Fund of said corporation.”

Still another interesting development has been the use of the Endowment Fund as a means of establishing Memorials; and thus far the following Memorial gifts have been made to the 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	<u>\$4,459.66</u>

The only expense incurred in raising the Endowment Fund has been for printing and postage, all of which has been absorbed by the Association in its current account. Therefore every penny received will be carefully invested, the principal kept intact, and the income used in perpetuity by the Association as may best serve the interests of the Military Academy. This Fund gives every graduate and non-graduate member an unusual opportunity of contributing to the permanent welfare of our Alma Mater, and in maintaining for future generations the splendid traditions of West Point. Your Trustees hope that every Class and every member of the Association will contribute, each in accordance with his means, and thus bring the Fund to an early and successful completion.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, '86.



PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
HON. PATRICK J. HURLEY, JUNE, 1930

The West Point Soldier and Citizen

Address of the Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, to the Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, June 12, 1930.

I HAVE two friends in the United States Army, both of whom are now Generals. One's name is Ed and the other is Tom. Tom entered West Point after Ed had been there a year. Tom was an excellent baseball player. They played in the days of one umpire. In one of the most important games of the season the score was tied. Tom knocked what looked like a home run. The one umpire was watching the ball. Tom cut second. He cut it so far that it was noticeable to everyone except the umpire, who had his eyes on the ball. He made the home run. But when he came back to the West Point benches, there was no enthusiasm for him. He was rather chagrined, as no one arose to shake hands and no one had a kind word for him, or congratulated him on making the run. He sat down by his friend Ed. The next batter came up. The game proceeded. Finally Ed said to Tom in a low voice, "Tom, at West Point we don't cut second even when the umpire is not looking."

On the first day of the Battle of Cancellorsville, the Second Regiment, United States Regulars went into action under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Salem S. Marsh, of Massachusetts, who had graduated from the Military Academy with the Class of 1860. He deployed the Regiment under a terrific musketry and artillery fire. Marsh was hit and as his body crumpled, he shouted "Here", in a voice that split the din of the battlefield. It was the response that he had made so many times a day at West Point formations, during his service as a cadet. Marsh was attending his last formation. Duty had called his name. In a firm and happy voice he shouted "Here!" and died.

These two stories show the value of a West Point education. During the last 125 years, wherever the United States Army has pitched a tent, in the conquest of the West, on the ragged edge of civilization and in foreign lands, on every battlefield of the Republic, West Point has answered "Here!" The West Pointers have filled every position from private to the Presidency of the nation and to every call of duty in these positions, they have answered "Here!" In every

capacity the men sent out by this institution have played hard, but they played fair. They do not cut second.

Do not become obsessed with the idea that your military education unfits you for civil service. Graduates of this institution have played a conspicuous part in every field of endeavor that our country offers. The peace-time service of Military Academy graduates rivals their service in war. They have builded the most beautiful structures of our country—among them the Congressional Library, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial. For over a century the engineers from this institution have been in control of the rivers and harbors of the nations. They direct our inland water transportation. In these capacities they have performed great engineering feats. They built the Panama Canal.

They have become lawyers, orators, statesmen, captains of industry and kings of commerce. The educational system of West Point speaks for itself and challenges comparison. The results indicate what the educational system is. The outstanding feature of a West Point education is the development of character. The highest and most important aim of this institution is to develop in the mind of each cadet a full appreciation of the matchless worth of character.

The purpose of the institution is not to create militarists. It does aim to create leaders who will maintain the peace and safety of the nation. Four years ago you came here from every State in the Union, from the District of Columbia, from our Insular possessions, from the rank and file of the Regular Army and the National Guard. You came for the purpose of equipping yourselves for leadership. Leadership in the Army of the United States today requires far more than military skill. Under our National Defense policy the leaders of our Army are called upon to consider and solve social and economic problems in addition to providing for the military defense of the nation and leading its Army in time of national emergency. Leadership is a spiritual attribute. Those who possess it may use different methods to produce the same result, but the qualities that inspire men to recognize a leader are of the soul and they are always the same. In the last analysis the attributes of leadership are based upon those exalted lines of Lowell:

*“Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.”*

To become leaders you must understand the fundamental principles of the nation to which you belong. The aim of our Govern-

ment is to establish social and economic justice and to maintain equality of opportunity, to promote education, tolerance and prosperity and to abolish poverty and crime, and advance the cause of peace and goodwill. Because these are the aspirations of our Government, it has brought more happiness to more human beings for a greater period of time than any other Government. The American who understands the aspirations of his Country has always had an aversion to all attempts toward obtaining these ends by use of force. We should use force only where necessary to maintain free institutions.

The people of the United States have always been opposed to a large standing army in time of peace. It was a citizen soldiery that achieved our independence. Every major war in which we have engaged has been fought by citizen soldiers. When we analyze our military policy today and trace the course of its evolution, we are astonished to see how nearly we have returned to the military policy of the men who established the Government. The Constitution provided for a well regulated militia, which was considered essential to the security of a free state. An early statute required that every citizen should "provide himself with a good musket of flint lock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and knapsack, and a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than 24 cartridges. . ." This was the crude beginning of our present military policy. It was a truly democratic doctrine. It assumed that the Government should be worthy of being sustained by its citizens. It assumed also that the able-bodied male citizen owes military service to his country in time of emergency. While our country has always relied upon its citizen soldiery, it made no adequate provision for training that class of soldiers until the leaders of the nation enacted the National Defense Act of 1920. While all our victories have been won by citizen soldiers, a tremendous price was paid for these victories in hardship, and blood, and life. These citizen soldiers were untrained and were often sent against foes who were trained, and the contemplation of the cost of victory brings us sorrow. Our National Defense Act provides for the training of the citizen soldier. The National Guard of the various states is equipped by the Federal Government and is subject to call by that Government. The Citizens' Military Training Camps give thousands of young men each year the rudiments of military training. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps maintained in all our Land Grant universities and colleges and in many others, give young men the rudiments of the duties of an officer in the Army of the United States. The Officers' Reserve Corps is made up of veterans of the World War, graduates of the R. O. T. C. course, men who have passed through the C. M. T. C., and others who

have qualified themselves for commissions. All of these comprise the citizen Army of the United States. Service in every one of these elements, as well as in the Regular Establishment, is voluntary.

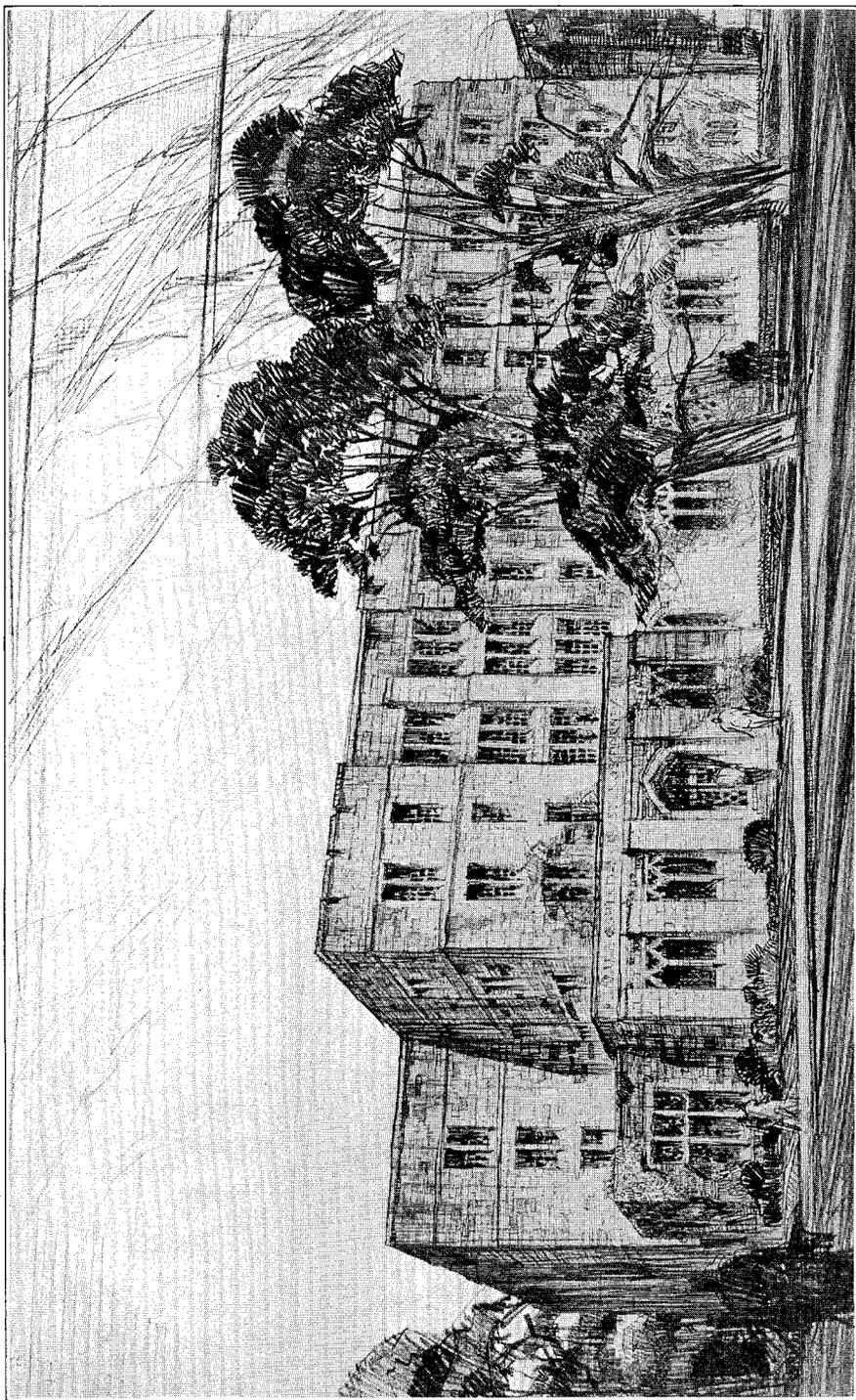
Do not think that the United States Army is a thing apart and separated from the Army of the United States. In any future emergency, all of these various components will flow into one organic whole. They will be blended and will not be distinguishable from each other. It is imperative that you associate yourself with this army from the day of your graduation. Do not take this in the narrow sense of advise to seek detail with the various civilian components. Such details are important, necessary and interesting. 1700 officers of the Regular Army are assigned to this duty, but your association must go deeper than any mere assignment. You must think of yourselves as the leaders of the Army of the United States. These citizen components are yours, to train and to direct. They will be yours to rely upon and to command in time of emergency. You should understand and respect them and trust them as a soldier trusts his comrade.

When we speak of the Army of the United States, we think in terms of material as well as men. War in the future will make an ever-increasing demand on national creative and productive capacities. Increased powers and capacity for defense must be sought in increased mechanization of armies.

We must have industrial as well as military preparedness. In a major emergency the entire economic fabric of our country must be readjusted to the demands of defense. The economic burdens of war must be made to fall in equal weight upon every class of our citizenship. Industrial preparedness of the nation has been placed by the National Defense Act upon you. You are no longer to be military leaders, separate and apart from the body politic of the nation. A group of specially trained officers are at the present time conscientiously investigating this rather difficult military field. Between the Army and industry a new military language is being evolved. It will be your duty to understand and use that language. It will not be difficult for you to do so. The words are those in current use in the every day business world of the America from which you come. Your sojourn at West Point cannot and should not blot out your civilian background. You are indissolubly a part of the American public. You are still from the mountains, the plains, the farms, the forests and the cities of our country. You as leaders of the Army must not only live up to the expectations of the citizens—you must live with them. You are to be one of them. The offi-

cer in the United States Army is no longer isolated and aloof from the people as a professional soldier or a military leader. He comes in contact with the public in the daily walks of life. Daily contact with civilians is now a professional duty of the officer. He comes to understand the citizens and they understand him. He no longer directs his mind solely to military training. He must also understand the social and economic problems involved in national defense. This broadening of the sphere of the officer has elevated rather than reduced him. It has brought about an understanding between the soldier and citizen. Never before has an Army been closer to the people. Never have its aims and ideals been more fully understood and more highly appreciated by our citizens. There were officers in the Regular Army who did not accept this changed situation. They did not accept the responsibilities of citizenship along with their military leadership. You have been properly prepared for both and into this new and broader field you will carry the Spirit of West Point. This spirit is unbreakable. Its character is unchangeable. You will go out into the remote parts of the country; you will train these civilian components. In the event of a national emergency you will lead brigades, divisions, corps and armies of these citizens in defense of our national ideals.

We will continue to strive to make the Golden Rule the fundamental principle of international relations, but until that day comes, our nation will rely upon you to maintain adequate provision for its security. As one concerned with the National Defense and as a fellow citizen, I welcome you to your tasks.



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW CADET BARRACKS

Pictorial Plates of West Point

IT WAS recently brought to my attention that Wedgwood Pictorial Plates had been devised for certain American universities, and it was thought that the Alumni, faculty, cadets and friends of West Point might like to possess similar plates depicting the various scenes and buildings of our Alma Mater.

Since the early colonial days, interest in pictorial china has continued unabated and the idea of placing the beauty of West Point on china will make a strong appeal.

The plate is ten inches in diameter of an attractive shape and may be used either as a dinner plate or service plate. The border design draws its basic inspiration from the cadet diploma. As in the diploma, the plate is dominated by the crest of the Academy. At the lower left and right are balanced Roman and Colonial groupings of arms. Flanking the crest are the symbols of civil and military arts. Three medallions, depicting the cadet of 1825, 1848, and 1930, equally quarter the border which is edged with laurel. The medallion of the cadet of 1930 is surmounted by the symbolical mother eagle guarding the fledglings.

The interior border is composed of the links of the famous chain of 1777 that was stretched across the river to Constitution Island. In the center of each plate will be a different view of West Point.

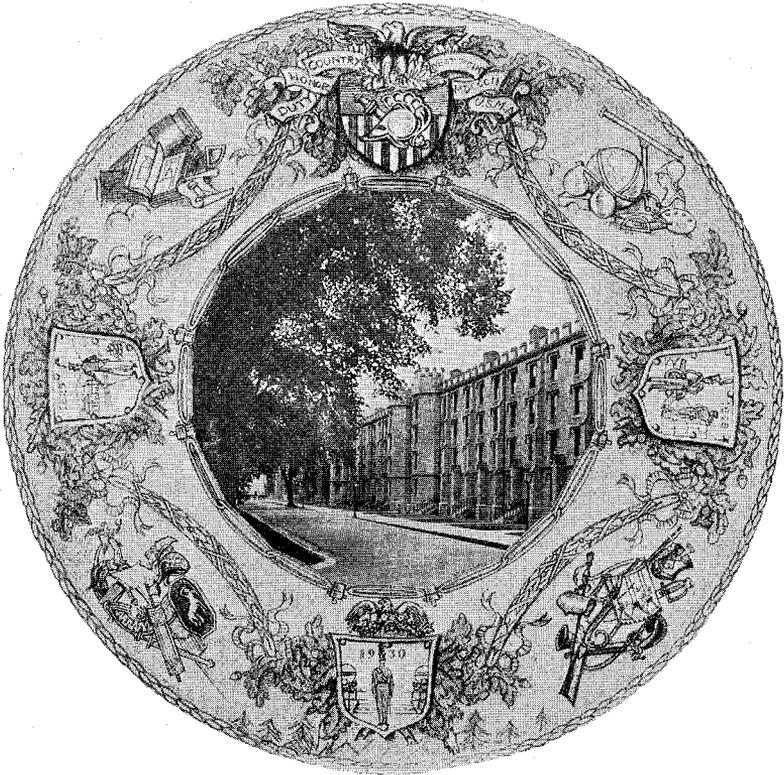
With so many historical landmarks, buildings and scenes of beauty from which to choose, it was difficult to make a final selection, but after much study the following views were chosen:

1. North Cadet Barracks.
2. West Point—1831.
3. Library and Academic Building.
4. Post Headquarters.
5. Old Cadet Chapel.
6. Superintendent's quarters—built 1820.
7. Grant Hall—Old Cadet Mess.
8. North from Trophy Point.
9. Washington Hall—New Cadet Mess.
10. Cadet Chapel.
11. Dress Parade.
12. View West from River.

On the back of each plate will be engraved as a trade mark Whistler's "Third Half Hour" drawn when he was a cadet at West Point.

These plates may be had in either blue or pink. They are being manufactured for Jones, McDuffee & Stratton of Boston, at our request, by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd. of Etruria, England. They are printed from hand engraved copper plates on the finest of English earthenware. Shipment will be made about April 1, 1931. The price will be not to exceed fifteen dollars a dozen. Subscription blanks will shortly be sent out to Alumni and others.

ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR.,
Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry,
Commandant of Cadets.



Miscellaneous Information

IT IS believed that the following historical summary, compiled as of June 5, 1930, will be of interest to all members. This list does not include the class of 1930 which contains 241 members, 197 of whom have joined the Association.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

1. Number of cadets who have entered the Academy.....	16,921
2. Total number of graduates.....	8,785
3. Number of graduates on active list.....	3,695
4. Number of graduates on retired list.....	776
5. Number of graduates in civil life.....	933
6. Total number of living graduates.....	5,404
7. Number of graduates, Members of Association of Graduates	4,105
8. Number of Associate Members, Association of Graduates	225
9. Number of eligible graduates, not members of the Association of Graduates.....	1,250

NON-MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION

It is to be noted that 1,250 graduates are not members of the Association. An effort is now being made to increase our membership. Your assistance in securing these additional members will be appreciated. Ex-cadets in good standing are also heartily invited to join as Associate Members.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Forty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars in cash has been contributed to the Endowment Fund, as well as \$12,471 pledged for future payments and several bequests by will and life insurance policies. A complete discussion of this subject will be found in the article "Our Finances," by Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews. It is hoped that every member will contribute toward raising the Endowment to the desired minimum of \$100,000.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is requested that all graduates *in civil life*, as well as Associate Members, keep the Secretary informed of any change of address.

THE KOEHLER MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Association of Graduates has taken steps to place upon a column in the main hall of the Gymnasium, a bronze memorial tablet to Colonel Herman J. Koehler who devoted his life to building up the unexcelled system of physical training of cadets. It is expected that the cost of this tablet will be nearly \$2,000.00; about half of that amount has been raised.

Colonel Koehler's friends and former pupils who are interested in the erection of this tablet, are invited to send in their contributions in order that the tablet may be completed at an early date.

The following classes have, through their class Treasurers, contributed \$1.00 for every member of the class: 1891, 1900 and 1908.

OLDEST GRADUATES

On July 1, 1930, the eight oldest living graduates of the Academy were:

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF BIRTH
Adelbert Ames	1861	October 31, 1835
John I. Rodgers	1861	April 18, 1839
Wm. Ennis	1864	December 26, 1841
Henry H. C. Dunwoody	1866	October 23, 1842
John Pitman	1867	November 12, 1842
Edward S. Godfrey	1867	October 9, 1843
Joseph H. Willard	1868	February 28, 1844
Lewis M. Haupt	1867	March 21, 1844

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

Work on the new cadet barracks, which is being constructed on the site of the old Mess Hall, is progressing rapidly.

The excavation, which involved the removal of 2,500 cubic yards of dirt and 9,000 cubic yards of solid rock has been completed, and by the time this Annual is distributed, all face stone will be cut, the concrete frame erected, the roof completed and the stone and brick facing will be more than half complete. As previously reported, these barracks will contain several new features, including a large reception room for visitors, a lunch room which will displace the present cadet restaurant and modern and convenient toilet facilities adjacent to each room.

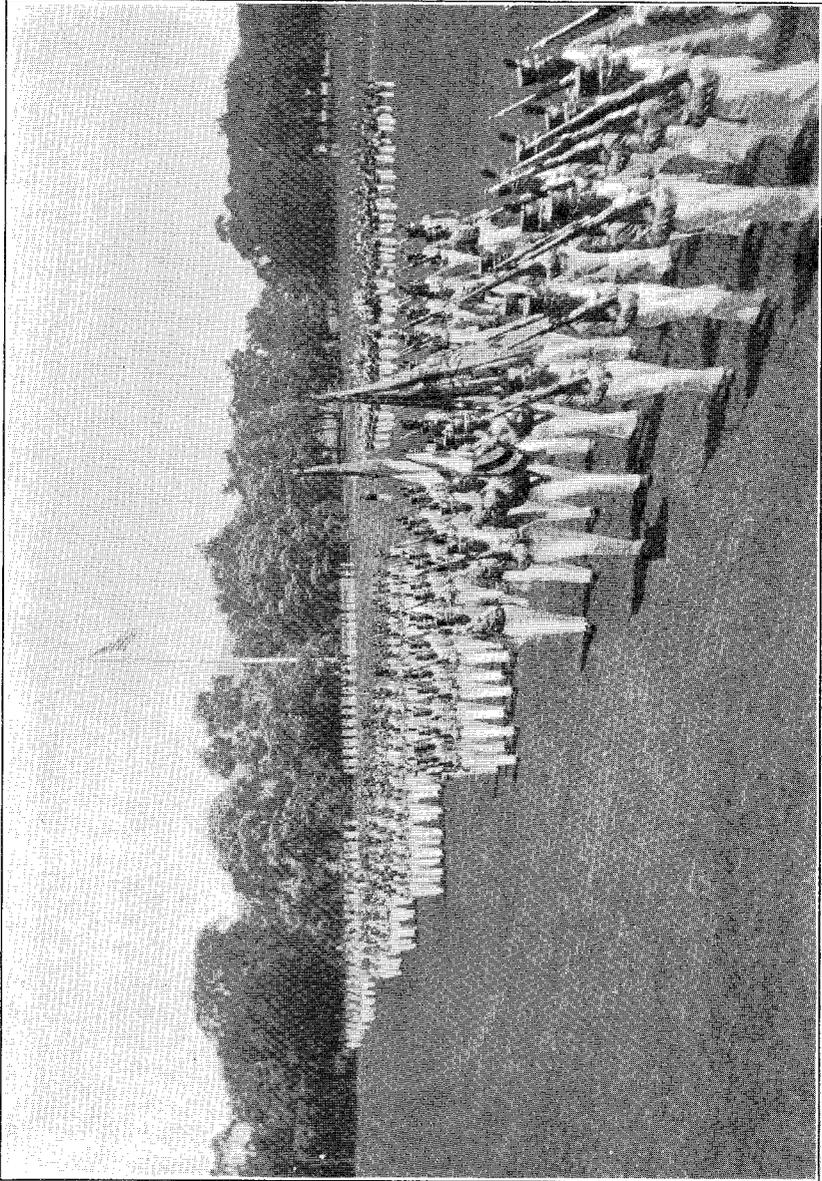
Work is being started on the roads leading to the new group of officers' quarters to be built on the hill running south from the chapel,

east of Lusk Reservoir. The remainder of this year will be devoted to the construction of the roads leading to the quarters and the construction of a new filtration plant at the north end of Lusk Reservoir and a small high level reservoir just outside the walls of Fort Putnam. Construction work on the quarters themselves will probably be started in the early spring and completed by the end of the year.

Work on the new indoor hockey and skating rink; located near the old filtration plant, adjacent to the road leading from Lusk Reservoir to the Cavalry parade ground; is progressing rapidly and will be completed by December 1st. This rink is of steel and masonry construction and will be one of the largest in the United States, being 242 feet by 112 feet. Its capacity will be sufficient to permit hockey and general skating to be carried on concurrently. It will also contain refreshment and reception rooms as well as the ice making plant. After the skating season is over, it will be used for indoor tennis courts and the promenade will be used as an indoor track.

DELAFIELD POND.

During the past few years Delafield Pond, located near the Catholic Chapel, has been used as an out-door swimming pool for officers and cadets and their guests. The pond has been fitted with a large raft and diving boards as well as several canoes and offers a splendid place for recreation during the summer season.



THE CORPS

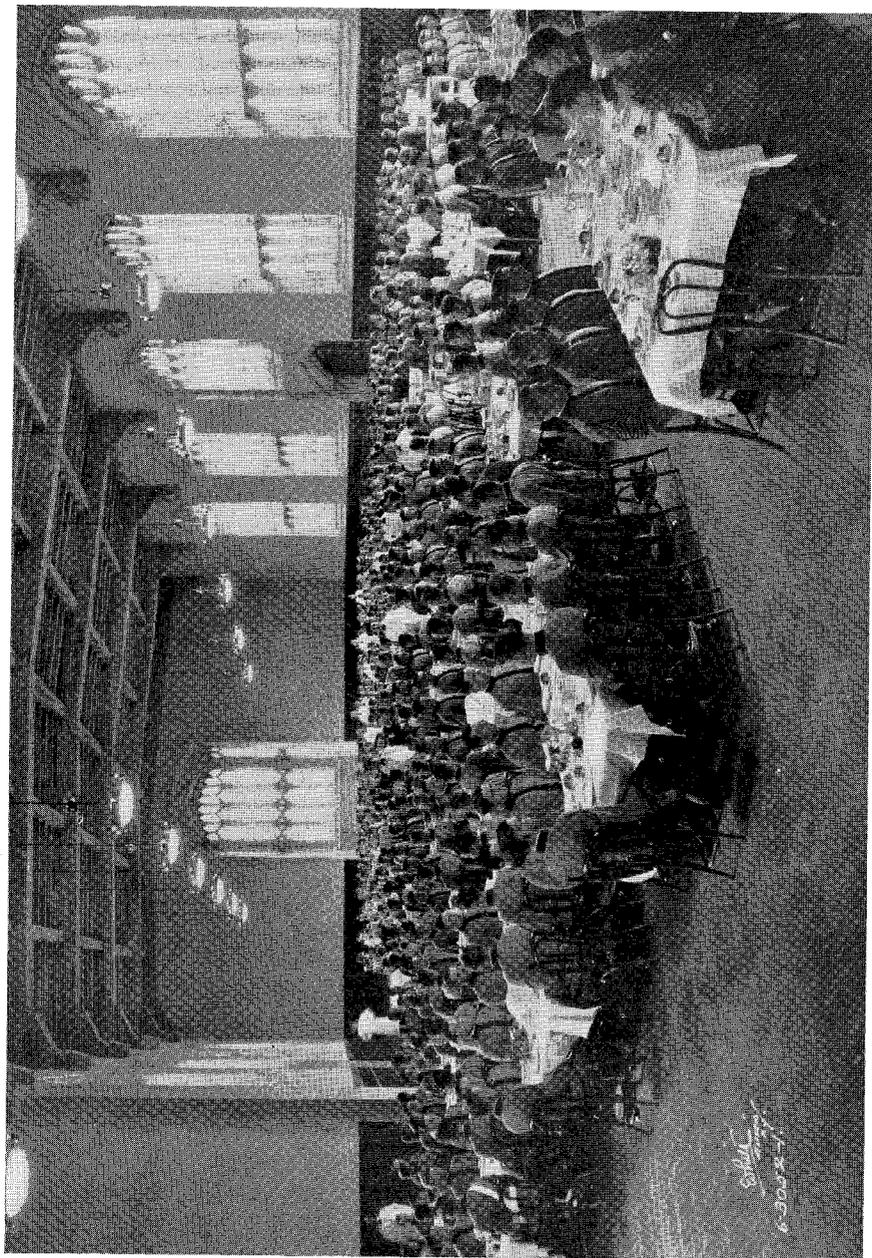
Class Representatives

FOLLOWING 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,	Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
1870	Mr. Lovell H. Jerome,	829 Park Ave., 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. Hardin,	614 Broadway, 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. Fiebeger,	2318 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1880	Mr. Chas. 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. Mathew F. Steele,	P. O. Box No. 13, Fargo, N. D.
1884	Gen. John B. Bellinger,	Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1885	Gen. Robert L. Bullard,	25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
1886	Gen. Avery D. Andrews,	65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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. Chas. 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,	Office Chief of Staff, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	c/o Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
1901	Lt. Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave., and Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Lt. Col. W. K. Wilson,	West Point, N. Y.
1903	Lt. Col. Max C. Tyler,	Room 3304, Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C.
1904	Lt. Col. Chauncey L. Fenton,	West Point, N. Y.
1905	Lt. Col. Norman F. Ramsey,	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
1906	Col. J. W. Riley,	49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
1907	Col. R. G. Alexander,	West Point, N. Y.
1908	Maj. Simon B. Buckner,	Army War College, Washington, D. C.
1909	Maj. Stuart C. Godfrey,	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
1910	Maj. M. D. Welty,	Room 2032 Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.
1911	Maj. Wm. E. Larned,	Office, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1912	Maj. John H. Hine- mon,	Office, Chief Signal Officer, Wash- ington, D. C.
1913	Maj. C. H. Danielson,	c/o A. G. O., Washington, D. C.
1914	Mr. Geo. Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Maj. John F. Conklin,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1917	Capt. A. C. Smith,	West Point, N. Y.
Aug. '17	Capt. Wm. H. Don- aldson,	West Point, N. Y.
June '18	Mr. Meyer L. Casman,	1204 Land Title Bldg., Philadel- phia, Pa.
Nov. '18	Lt. J. M. Moore,	West Point, N. Y.
1919	Lt. Alfred M. Greun- ther,	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. Wm. J. Morton,	West Point, N. Y.
1924	Mr. Denis Mulligan,	Army & Navy Club, 30 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.
1925	Lt. Charles H. Barth,	West Point, N. Y.
1926	Lt. Wm. W. Baker, Jr.,	Fort Humphreys, Va.
1927	Lt. George T. Derby,	Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
1928	Lt. Luke W. Finlay,	911 McCall Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
1929		
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	702-a N. 11th St., East St. Louis, Ill.



ONE WING OF WASHINGTON HALL, THE NEW CADET MESS

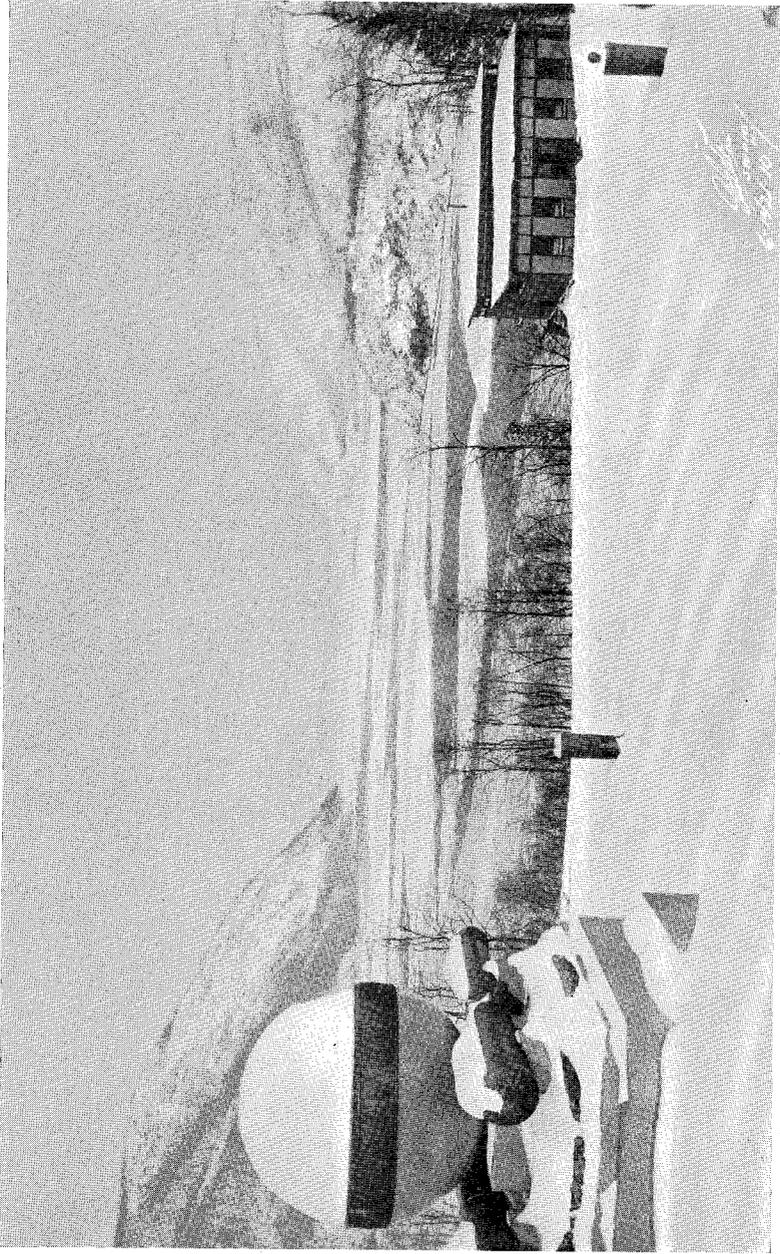
6300247

Visiting Alumni Officially Registered At West Point, June, 1930

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
Charles King.....	1866	W. W. Parish.....	1890
E. S. Godfrey.....	1867	Edgar Jadwin.....	1890
John Pitman.....	1867	Charles Keller.....	1893
S. E. Tillman.....	1869	D. W. Ketcham.....	1890
S. W. Fountain.....	1870	Chas. L. Kingsley.....	1890
Lovell H. Jerome.....	1870	C. T. Hamilton.....	1890
Hugh T. Reed.....	1873	T. B. Lamoreaux.....	1890
E. E. Hardin.....	1874	W. S. McNair.....	1890
Wm. N. Dykman.....	1875	George Montgomery.....	1890
Wm. Heimke.....	1875	Peter Murray.....	1890
W. A. Mann.....	1875	F. W. Plummer.....	1890
Alexander Rodgers.....	1875	I. W. Rand.....	1890
Heman Dowd.....	1876	J. C. Rennard.....	1890
James Parker.....	1876	John C. L. Rogge.....	1890
H. L. Scott.....	1876	J. A. Ryan.....	1890
G. K. Hunter.....	1877	H. D. Todd, Jr.	1890
P. L. Carrington.....	1878	John A. Betchel.....	1891
Alexander Campbell.....	1879	John J. Bradley.....	1891
C. J. Bailey.....	1880	J. T. Conrad.....	1891
E. H. Catlin.....	1880	Matthias Crowley.....	1891
J. L. Chamberlain.....	1880	O. H. Harriman.....	1891
George W. Goode.....	1880	Odus C. Horney.....	1891
Chas. E. Hewitt.....	1880	W. P. Jackson.....	1891
G. W. McIver.....	1880	M. S. Jarvis.....	1891
Geo. H. Morgan.....	1880	I. C. Jenks.....	1891
Wm. P. Orr.....	1880	Jay J. Morrow.....	1891
Henry G. Sharpe.....	1880	F. H. Schoeffel.....	1891
Charles Stewart.....	1880	Louis Scherer.....	1891
F. S. Strong.....	1880	Wm. Tutherly.....	1891
D. L. Tate.....	1880	S. B. Arnold.....	1892
P. E. Trippe.....	1880	Louis R. Burgess.....	1892
H. C. Hodges.....	1881	Alexander M. Davis.....	1892
Harry A. Lee.....	1881	Jay E. Hoffer.....	1892
P. W. West.....	1881	Geo. H. McMaster.....	1892
John B. Abbott.....	1882	A. C. Washburne.....	1892
Chas. J. Rifer.....	1882	R. R. Raymond.....	1893
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	H. L. Cavanaugh.....	1895
James B. Hughes.....	1884	James A. Parker.....	1895
Louis A. Springer.....	1884	Edward A. Schulze.....	1895
J. M. Beldon.....	1885	Johnson Hagood.....	1896
J. C. W. Brooks.....	1885	Russell C. Langdon.....	1896
Frauk A. Cook.....	1885	F. W. Lewis.....	1896
D. B. Devore.....	1885	C. McK. Saltzman.....	1896
W. A. Holbrook.....	1885	R. L. Carmichael.....	1897
E. W. Hubbard.....	1885	Chas. A. Beaudry.....	1898
Joseph E. Kuhn.....	1885	C. W. Exton.....	1898
Wm. F. Martin.....	1885	C. B. Humphrey.....	1898
Chas. H. Muir.....	1885	Wm. P. Wooten.....	1898
S. Percy Townsend.....	1885	I. L. Hunt.....	1899
Louis Trier.....	1885	Roland C. Sheldon.....	1899
Avery D. Andrews.....	1886	A. E. Waldron.....	1899
Mason M. Patrick.....	1886	Frederick V. Watson.....	1899
W. M. Davis.....	1887	J. A. Benjamin.....	1900
Wm. Weigel.....	1887	P. S. Bond.....	1900
E. C. Young.....	1887	George B. Comly.....	1900
Jas. M. Andrews.....	1890	Clarence Deems, Jr.....	1900
R. J. Beach.....	1890	W. E. Gillmore.....	1900
H. M. Carruthers.....	1890	Henry R. Glynn.....	1900
F. J. Cocheu.....	1890	Edward S. Godfrey, Jr.....	1900
M. F. Davis.....	1890	J. O. Hackenberg.....	1900
Wm. C. Davis.....	1890	C. G. Harvey.....	1900
Herbert Deakne.....	1890	J. L. Hopkins.....	1900

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
Arthur P. S. Hyde.....	1900	Evan E. Lewis.....	1907
R. F. Jackson.....	1900	John W. Wilde.....	1907
Michael Luery.....	1900	George Beavers.....	1908
James R. McVicker.....	1900	George R. Goethals.....	1908
F. H. Miles, Jr.....	1900	E. E. Hayes.....	1908
W. V. Morris.....	1900	A. V. L. James.....	1908
Morton C. Mumma.....	1900	Clifford Bleumel.....	1909
G. B. Pillsbury.....	1900	L. A. Beard.....	1910
Francis A. Pope.....	1900	David D. Byars.....	1910
Verne LaE. Rockwell.....	1900	J. M. Calvo.....	1910
William F. S. Root.....	1900	C. A. Chapman.....	1910
J. R. Slattery.....	1900	G. W. Chapman.....	1910
F. A. Thompson.....	1900	J. Bruce Coleman.....	1910
G. A. Youngberg.....	1900	E. J. Dawley.....	1910
W. I. Westervelt.....	1900	Harvey H. Fletcher.....	1910
R. E. Wood.....	1900	W. J. Frank.....	1910
George C. Wright.....	1900	C. Garlington.....	1910
W. O. Boswell.....	1901	E. B. Gray.....	1910
F. W. Clark.....	1901	O. W. Griswold.....	1910
F. D. Griffith, Jr.....	1901	F. A. Holmer.....	1910
William N. Haskell.....	1901	E. B. Hyde, Jr.....	1910
G. Kent.....	1901	Allmond H. Jones.....	1910
Troup Miller.....	1901	J. R. Landis.....	1910
E. D. Peek.....	1901	H. E. Marshburn.....	1910
R. S. Pratt.....	1901	D. McCoach, Jr.....	1910
E. M. Shinkle.....	1901	Walter Moore.....	1910
William Tidball.....	1901	James J. Muir.....	1910
Stephen Abbot.....	1902	H. R. O'Dell.....	1910
D. H. Bower.....	1902	W. A. Pendleton.....	1910
J. A. Cleveland.....	1902	Martin H. Ray.....	1910
H. M. Cooper.....	1902	F. F. Scowden.....	1910
Campbell B. Hodges.....	1903	C. A. Selleck.....	1910
C. F. Smith.....	1903	F. S. Strong, Jr.....	1910
F. H. Smith.....	1903	J. E. Uhl.....	1910
B. E. Quarles.....	1903	Meade Wildrick.....	1910
A. D. Budd.....	1904	Robert L. Gray.....	1911
Quincy A. Gilmore.....	1904	A. D. Sandeford.....	1911
I. J. Phillipsoon.....	1904	J. S. Stanton.....	1911
Walter Singles.....	1904	E. C. Edwards.....	1912
Clarence H. Wright.....	1904	William C. Harrison.....	1912
O. S. Albright.....	1905	R. L. Thomas.....	1912
F. H. Baird.....	1905	Junius W. Jones.....	1913
J. E. Barzynski.....	1905	S. D. Downs.....	1914
John P. Bubb.....	1905	E. Villaret.....	1914
R. W. Case.....	1905	H. E. Aurand.....	1915
J. H. Curley.....	1905	Charles M. Busbee.....	1915
Thomas B. Doe.....	1905	M. F. Davis.....	1915
C. C. Earley.....	1905	Howard Donnelly.....	1915
C. H. Gardner.....	1905	D. D. Eisenhower.....	1915
T. W. Hammond.....	1905	V. Evans.....	1915
J. W. Hodges.....	1905	E. E. Gesler.....	1915
A. W. Holderness.....	1905	Charles C. Herrick.....	1915
Nathan Horowitz.....	1905	John F. Kahle.....	1915
L. A. Kunzig.....	1905	J. A. Lester.....	1915
Bernard Lentz.....	1905	E. B. Lyon.....	1915
F. W. Manley.....	1905	John K. Meneely.....	1915
L. B. Magruder.....	1905	E. F. Miller.....	1915
Douglas I. McKay.....	1905	Earl L. Naiden.....	1915
B. Merchant.....	1905	F. M. Stanton.....	1915
C. S. Mitchell.....	1905	Clesen H. Tenney.....	1915
Thomas D. Osborne.....	1905	Floyd R. Waltz.....	1915
Louis F. Schultze.....	1905	E. L. Ford, Jr.....	1917
Ralph Talbot, Jr.....	1905	William F. Heavey.....	1917
Frederick C. Test.....	1905	S. H. Sherrill.....	1917
William S. Weeks.....	1905	Wallace J. Redner.....	1917
William C. Wilder.....	1905	T. E. Beuchler.....	1918
William E. Lane, Jr.....	1906	John T. B. Bissell.....	1918
Philip Mathews.....	1906	Redmond F. Kernan.....	1918
H. W. Torney.....	1906	Harry N. Rising.....	1918
B. F. Castle.....	1907	Gordon L. Chapline.....	1919
C. L. Eastman.....	1907	Forrest E. Cookson.....	1919
George T. Everett.....	1907	R. W. Critchlow.....	1919

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
Hobart Hewett.....	1919	Arthur A. Klein.....	1923
Robert L. Johnson.....	1919	David Larr.....	1923
Edwin R. Samsey.....	1919	V. P. O'Reilly.....	1923
Earl H. Blaik.....	1920	D. M. Schlatter.....	1923
W. I. Brady.....	1920	Raymond Stone.....	1923
H. P. Burgard, 2d.....	1920	W. P. Stout.....	1923
William P. Chitterling.....	1920	W. B. Tully.....	1923
James G. Collins.....	1920	E. S. Blossfeld.....	1924
J. R. Cullerton.....	1920	Henry C. Burgess.....	1924
James B. Cullum.....	1920	W. L. Coughlin.....	1924
John T. Curtis.....	1920	J. A. Davidson.....	1924
J. V. Dillon.....	1920	W. B. Lefavour.....	1924
Frederick S. Dixon.....	1920	J. F. Gamber.....	1924
R. B. Donnelly.....	1920	J. T. Looome.....	1924
G. L. Doolittle.....	1920	William A. Lord, Jr.....	1924
H. C. Fowler.....	1920	Benjamin S. Mesick.....	1924
F. W. Hasbrouck.....	1920	Homer B. Millard.....	1924
M. A. Hatch.....	1920	R. T. Mitchell.....	1924
Park V. Herrick.....	1920	E. J. Pasoli.....	1924
William G. Holder.....	1920	Robert C. Polsgrove.....	1924
Paul C. Kelly.....	1920	C. E. Rothgeb.....	1924
Homer W. Kiefer.....	1920	Arthur A. Ruppert.....	1924
Henry G. Lambert.....	1920	R. G. Thomas.....	1924
Charles S. Joslyn.....	1920	Charles Van Way, Jr.....	1924
Loper B. Lowry.....	1920	Herbert S. Waters.....	1924
Helmar W. Lystad.....	1920	Donald J. Bailey.....	1925
William C. McFadden.....	1920	Arthur C. Ball.....	1925
John H. McNulty.....	1920	J. W. Beatty.....	1925
Gerald B. O'Grady.....	1920	A. T. Bell.....	1925
Cyril D. Pearson.....	1920	T. E. Bolduc.....	1925
Julius L. Piland.....	1920	J. E. Boudreau.....	1925
Bertram W. Randles.....	1920	Charles Cavelli, Jr.....	1925
J. E. Raymond.....	1920	Samuel A. Dickson.....	1925
James E. Renno.....	1920	George Duetermann.....	1925
Hayden Sears.....	1920	E. S. Emerson.....	1925
Harrison Shaler.....	1920	E. W. Garbisch.....	1925
Richard C. Singer.....	1920	W. F. McLaughlin.....	1925
Charles W. Smith.....	1920	W. L. Kost.....	1925
James W. Stratton.....	1920	Littleton A. Roberts.....	1925
C. A. Taney, Jr.....	1920	Robert C. Roth.....	1925
Harrison D. Travis.....	1920	Charles E. Saltzman.....	1925
T. J. Tully.....	1920	S. E. Senior.....	1925
George D. Vanture.....	1920	W. G. Spillinger.....	1925
James V. Walsh.....	1920	Fletcher Tufts.....	1925
G. T. Williams.....	1920	Standish Weston.....	1925
Hugh W. Winslow.....	1920	L. B. Woods.....	1925
Ralph B. Winsted.....	1920	Robert A. Gaffney.....	1926
J. W. Wofford.....	1920	Leon W. Johnson.....	1926
Harold J. Conway.....	1921	R. S. W. Walker.....	1926
H. R. Emery.....	1921	George R. Hayes, Jr.....	1927
R. H. Johnson.....	1921	George E. Levings.....	1927
Harry H. Haas.....	1922	E. P. Mechling.....	1927
R. W. Johnson.....	1922	Robert F. Travis.....	1927
Frederick S. Lee.....	1922	T. A. Weyher.....	1927
Myron Leedy.....	1922	Ernest W. Carr.....	1929
Donald W. McGowan.....	1922	Everett C. Hayden.....	1929
Henry E. Tyler.....	1922	John S. Nesbitt.....	1929
Michael Buckley.....	1923	H. E. Pearson.....	1929
Joseph A. Cella.....	1923	N. E. Poirier.....	1929
M. H. Galusha.....	1923	R. D. Wentworth.....	1929
Kenneth Hertford.....	1923	Ralph F. Humphrey.....	1930
Francis R. Johnson.....	1923		



“OUR SNOWBOUND HIGHLAND HOME”

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
Morris Schaff.....	1862.....	October 19, 1929
Edward Hunter.....	1865.....	October 12, 1929
Albert H. Payson.....	1868.....	January 26, 1930
Charles Carr Clark.....	1868.....	March 4, 1930
David Dick Johnson.....	1868.....	March 5, 1930
Richard L. Hoxie.....	1868.....	April 29, 1930
Arthur S. Hardy.....	1869.....	March 13, 1930
Luther R. Hare.....	1874.....	December 22, 1929
Marion P. Maus.....	1874.....	February 9, 1930
William Baird.....	1875.....	January 3, 1930
George White Baxter.....	1877.....	December 18, 1929
Frank Beall Jones.....	1879.....	August 10, 1929
Frank Loring Dodds.....	1879.....	August 23, 1929
James Seymour Rogers.....	1880.....	June 8, 1929
Harry Foote Hodges.....	1881.....	September 24, 1929
Britton Davis.....	1881.....	January 23, 1930
Laurence Davis Tyson.....	1883.....	August 24, 1929
Henry Coalter Cabell.....	1883.....	March 10, 1930
John Thornton Knight.....	1884.....	January 15, 1930
Harry Taylor.....	1884.....	January 27, 1930
George L. Byram.....	1885.....	June 16, 1929
Samuel Burkhardt, Jr.	1889.....	December 29, 1929
James Madison Andrews.....	1890.....	June 10, 1930
Lawson Mayo Fuller.....	1891.....	September 17, 1929
Hunter Bithal Nelson.....	1893.....	January 9, 1930
Dwight Edward Aultman.....	1894.....	December 12, 1929
Walter Scott McBroom.....	1895.....	November 29, 1929
James Noble Munro.....	1897.....	October 22, 1929
Frank Outhouse Whitlock.....	1900.....	January 18, 1930
Alfred A. Maybach.....	1901.....	May 26, 1930
Quinn Gray.....	1903.....	October 22, 1929
James Joseph O'Hara.....	1904.....	May 30, 1930
DeWitt Clinton T. Grubbs.....	1905.....	January 16, 1930

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
Frederick Blundon Downing.....	1906.....	April 27, 1930
Manton Campbell Mitchell.....	1909.....	October 26, 1929
Edward A. Everts.....	1909.....	November 12, 1929
Walker Evans Hobson.....	1909.....	March 8, 1930
Charles Hosmer Chapin.....	1915.....	September 23, 1929
Ralph Bernard Kindley.....	Nov. 1, 1918.....	April 9, 1930
Donald Coray.....	1919.....	December 7, 1929
Howard Gillespie Davidson.....	1922.....	March 23, 1930
John Guy Wilson.....	1923.....	December 6, 1929
William Gardener Plummer.....	1925.....	June 28, 1929
John William Bowman.....	1925.....	October 25, 1929
Ernest Godfrey Schmidt.....	1927.....	December 4, 1929
Oren Randal Meacham.....	1928.....	September 24, 1929
Thomas Oslin Huddleston.....	1928.....	October 15, 1929
Henry F. Beaumont.....	1928.....	March 23, 1930
Harold Brown.....	1928.....	May 2, 1930
Bert Crawford Muse.....	1929.....	April 9, 1930
Stanley Henry Ayre.....	1929.....	April 16, 1930
Harland Holmes DeKaye.....	1929.....	May 22, 1930

The following graduates died prior to the last Annual Meeting, but, their names have not previously been published by the Association.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
Charles S. Hall.....	1876.....	May 2, 1929
Theophilus Parker.....	1877.....	May 27, 1927
John W. Confer.....	April, 1917.....	November 11, 1928
Philip W. Nye.....	1925.....	January 5, 1929

Announcement

IN 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 classmates 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.



NECROLOGY



HORACE PORTER

HORACE PORTER

No. 1849 CLASS OF 1860

Died May 29, 1921, at New York City, aged 84 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HORACE PORTER, former Ambassador to France, last survivor of the staff of General Grant, and for a half century one of the picturesque figures of American life, died May 29, 1921, at his home at 277 Madison Avenue, New York. General Porter was eighty-four years old.

Although he had been ill since an operation a year before his death, General Porter's condition did not become critical until the last week, and for the last two days he held to life only because of his remarkable vitality that had often been marveled at by his friends and associates. He lapsed into a coma May 27th, and never regained consciousness in the last hours of his life. His death had been momentarily expected for several days.

General Porter's only sister, Mrs. James M. Wheeler, her daughter and Mr. Henry McHarg, his brother-in-law, were constantly at his bedside. The General's only surviving child, Elsie, Mrs. Edwin Mende, had spent most of the winter with him and had returned to her home in Berne, Switzerland. She was unable to reach New York for the first funeral service held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but took part in the military funeral when General Porter was laid to rest beside his wife and sons in the old cemetery at Long Branch not far from his former country house at Elberon, New Jersey.

General Porter was born at Huntingdon, Pa., April 15, 1837, the son of David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of that State. His genealogical tree was a tall one. One of its roots was John Porter, also a soldier, who fought at Warwick under William the Conqueror. The origin of the name is Norman, his first known ancestor being Jean de la Porte who fought under William the Conqueror at Warwick and was knighted by him. The first Porter of this branch to settle in America was Robert Porter, an Irishman, whose son Andrew, General Porter's grandfather, was an officer on Washington's staff and made a general at the end of the Revolution.

Horace Porter's mother, Josephine McDermott, was also a very distinguished woman. The McDermotts' and the Porters' were among the first owners of iron furnaces in Pennsylvania.

With such ancestry, it seemed only natural enough that Horace Porter should leave Harvard for West Point and an army career.

Horace Porter entered and graduated from West Point with the class of 1860, one of the few classes whose course lasted over a five year period. Porter stood third in his class at graduation. He was also the regimental adjutant at that time. He chose the Ordnance upon graduation, although he rather longed for the Cavalry as, like his father and grandfather, he was an accomplished horseman. While at West Point, Horace Porter met Sophie McHarg, the daughter of John McHarg of Albany, who was noted for her beauty and charm. During the war he obtained a short leave and they were married December 23, 1863. Mrs. Porter died in Paris April 9, 1903. Their children were Horace, Clarence, William and Elsie. The two eldest sons married but died without issue before their father. William died in infancy. The daughter married Doctor Edwin Mende of Berne, Switzerland, a well known oculist, during her father's Ambassadorship in Paris. Their children, Mollie, Erna, Horace Porter and Margaretta are the General's only grandchildren. He was with them a great deal, both in Switzerland and New York.

Porter entered the army at a time when trained officers were needed, for he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, while Beauregard's guns were bombarding Fort Sumter. His rise in the army was rapid until, at the age of 27, he was commissioned Brigadier General and aide-de-camp to General Grant, then field commander of the Union armies.

He participated in the expedition against Port Royal and was promoted to the rank of Captain for gallantry in the operation against Fort Pulaski. Subsequently, he was detailed as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan. He fought in turn in the armies of the Potomac, Ohio and Cumberland and won six brevets for bravery at the battle of Chickamauga, where he also attracted the attention of General Grant, who selected him as a member of his staff and kept him by his side during the remainder of the war. For his bravery at Chickamauga he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

After the war, when Grant was Secretary of War, General Porter acted as his assistant. He resigned from the army at the end of Grant's first term as President, when he was executive secretary to the President, and accepted the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Car Company. He was the first President of the West Shore Railroad, then a competing line to the New York Central and to the Vanderbilt fortune. Later he became interested in New York elevated roads and became President of what was then known as the Metropolitan Branch. It was at this time that General Porter invented the ticket chopper which is still used at all Interborough elevated and subway stations.

"The ticket chopper," said General Porter a few years ago, "was simply the result of the old adage, 'Necessity is the mother of invention'. I was connected with the city elevated system and we were losing so much money because the tickets were being resold that something had to be done to mutilate tickets. Hence the ticket chopper."

General Porter was the man who saved New York from the disgrace that was hanging over it through failure to provide a suitable tomb for General Grant. Various cities desired to have Grant buried in their suburbs, but New York was chosen after the city had pledged to erect a monument on Riverside Drive. General Grant was buried there in 1885. Seven years later, in 1892, no progress had been made to raise money for the tomb. General Porter took the matter in hand and succeeded in arousing the latent pride of New Yorkers with the result that the necessary \$600,000 was raised within a few months.

In 1896, General Porter organized the sound money parade in behalf of McKinley and Hobart in the Presidential campaign of that year. It was the largest and best managed parade New York had ever seen, 100,000 men between morning and dark marching up Fifth Avenue.

General Porter again entered public life at the age of 60. President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to France in 1897, and he remained at that post for eight years. He became one of the most distinguished of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris, serving his country there during the war with Spain. His term also embraced the assembling of the Peace Commission which signed a second treaty of Paris on the same table upon which Franklin and his colleagues, after the Revolution, signed the first Treaty of Paris.

It was while he was Ambassador that General Porter recovered the body of John Paul Jones, the "Father of the American Navy," buried under a building in Paris. He spent six years at this task and an infinite amount of pains and study to make sure of proper identification of the body, which was in a remarkable state of preservation. The body was brought to this country, escorted by a fleet of battleships, and placed in the crypt of the chapel at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. For this, General Porter received the thanks of Congress, which extended him the privilege of the floors of both houses for life.

Upon retiring to private life, the French government in recognition of his services presented General Porter with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. General Porter was the first American to receive this distinction.

General Porter wrote a great deal for some of the leading magazines of his day—Scribners, Harpers, and The Century. He wrote on varied subjects including railroads, engineering, war reminis-

cences, politics, history, international relations, the Army and the Navy. While a cadet he wrote and published anonymously the book, "West Point Life," a slight satire on the academy. It was written in verse and illustrated in pen and ink sketches by the author. It was republished in New York in 1866. His other book, "Campaigning with Grant," written over thirty years ago had an enormous sale and is still used as a reference book by historians.

He was also President of the Navy League, President of the Sons of the Revolution, Union League Club of New York, Member of the Cincinnati.

General Porter's biography was written in 1928 by his daughter, Elsie Porter Mende, under the title of "An American Soldier and Diplomat", Frederick Stokes and Company, Publishers.

While in Paris as Ambassador, General and Mrs. Porter were received and entertained by the late Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, who wished to strengthen his relations with America. They were also entertained with their daughter and attended the Court balls and a dinner by the Emperor of Germany and the late Tsar of Russia. The Tsar was especially interested in enlisting General Porter's sympathies for the railroads already under construction and plans for new roads.

An excellent portrait of General Porter by Funk, hangs in the Union League Club, New York City, another by William Dannat is at West Point, New York, two others by Dannat are in Europe, one belonging to Mr. Delcasse, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the other in the possession of General Porter's daughter, Mrs. Elsie Porter Mende. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania have erected a plaque on the house in Huntingdon, Pa. where General Porter was born.

General Porter closed his career as an earnest advocate of universal peace. At the age of seventy, he represented the United States at the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907. Throughout his life he was famed as an after-dinner orator and raconteur, ranked by some even above Chauncey Depew, another octogenarian, whom he succeeded as President of the Union League Club.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



EDWARD HUNTER

EDWARD HUNTER

No. 2093 CLASS OF 1865

Died October 12, 1929, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 89 years.

EDWARD HUNTER died at his home, 17 Cottage Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, on October 12, 1929. He was born in Gardiner, Me., November 22, 1839, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Patten Hunter. He entered the United States Military Academy with the Class of 1865, graduating June 23, 1865, at the close of the Civil War. He was immediately placed in charge of Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. His commission as first lieutenant and second lieutenant were given while Andrew Johnson was president and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. As a first lieutenant he took part in the campaign against the Indians during the winter of 1868 and '69.

On February 19, 1870, he transferred to the 1st Cavalry and in 1875, during the presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, he was promoted to captain in the first Cavalry. He served in the Nez Perces expedition in 1877, followed by duty examining the claims of states and territories from 1889 to 1895; in May, 1898, he accompanied General Brooke to Porto Rico as Judge Advocate and mustering officer.

On August 1, 1898 he was placed in charge of civil affairs of the District of Guayama, P. R., serving in that capacity until September 1st when he was made Secretary and Recorder of the Commission for the Evacuation of Porto Rico and Adjacent Islands by Spain. He then served as Judge Advocate of the Department of Porto Rico for a short time followed by service as Judge Advocate of the Department of the East. He was retired November 22, 1903.

Colonel Hunter was married in March, 1870 in San Francisco, California, to Miss Caroline Clay Hoff. He was a member of the bar of California, having been admitted there to practice before the United States Circuit Court and District Courts in the State of Washington. He was also a past president of the Sons of the American Revolution in the State of California.

Besides his wife, Colonel Hunter is survived by two sons;— Henry H. and John S. Hunter, a daughter, Mrs. Jane R. Ross and two grandchildren, Edward H. Ross and Mrs. Caroline Pelletier, of Mount Vernon, N. Y. and New York City.

The funeral services took place in the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 3:00 P. M., October 14, 1929 and burial took place in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

HENRY NIXON MOSS

No. 2205 CLASS OF 1867

Died March 9, 1929, at Washington, D. C., aged 84 years.

HENRY NIXON MOSS was born at "Moxisson", near Philadelphia, Pa., December 17, 1844. He was the son of John Moss and Emilie Nixon. His mother was the grand-daughter of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution and also of Colonel John Nixon who first read the Declaration of Independence to the people.

He was appointed to the U. S. M. A. in 1863, from Pennsylvania and upon graduation in 1867, was assigned to the First U. S. Cavalry with which he served on the Pacific Coast until he resigned from the Army in 1876. He saw active service in the Modoc War, 1873, in the "Lava Beds," for which he was commended for courage. After resigning he was in business with R. H. Savage, Class of 1868, at San Francisco, California, for a short time and then for several years was with the Engineers of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

In 1886, he entered the service of the District of Columbia, and was appointed Superintendent of Streets, December 1, 1887, which position he held until August, 1928, his services having been extended for periods of two years after the customary Civil Service retirement age of 70. After a short illness, he died at Walter Reed Hospital, March 9, 1929, and was buried in Arlington. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

E. S. G.



RICHARD LEVERIDGE HOXIE

RICHARD LEVERIDGE HOXIE

No. 2221 CLASS OF 1868

Died April 29, 1930, at Miami, Fla., aged 86 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD LEVERIDGE HOXIE was the son of Joseph and Jacqueline (Barry) Hoxie, born in New York on August 7, 1844. He was educated in Italy (1851-58), Iowa State University (1858-61), was appointed from Iowa and graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1868.

When a boy of seventeen years he enlisted as a private and became a bugler, later a corporal in Co. F, 1st Iowa Cavalry, serving during the Civil War.

General Hoxie's career at West Point was conspicuous in many ways. His ideals of personal honor were the highest and he was always ready to fight to maintain them. The esteem with which he was held by his West Point comrades was life long. General Horatio Gates Gibson before his death a few years ago, said, "Hoxie was the whitest man I ever knew from West Point down."

Among his comrades in the Military Academy was Fred Grant, son of President Grant, who altho in a lower class was an enthusiastic admirer of his code of ethics and talked about him so much at home that President Grant became interested. A few years later, when charges of graft and corruption in the engineering department of the District of Columbia made a change of administration advisable, President Grant sent for the list of army engineers then in the District. Looking it over he immediately selected General Hoxie's name with the statement, "I know Hoxie and can trust him. If there is any dishonesty he will find it and have it stopped."

The time when General Hoxie served as engineer of the District of Columbia was one of the most important in the development of Washington for the city had then outgrown all of its previous plans for public utilities. He established new sewer systems which were so well constructed that they are in good condition today. One of his most important works was the planning of the water supply system for the city of Washington. This included the great filtration plants. His design called for the building of a large underground aqueduct, which was original. This proved so efficient that it was copied by the New York Water Commission in the development of its Croton River project. He laid out a part of the Rock Creek Park, also many of the most important streets and public squares in the city.

After leaving Washington, General Hoxie was placed in charge of rivers and harbors for the southern district with headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama. While in Washington it was said that he gave positions to more southern officers than any other official. This fact, together with his tactfulness during a difficult period in the south won for him many warm friends among former Confederate sympathizers.

For some years General Hoxie was professor of astronomy and other sciences at Willets Point, the post graduate school for army engineers. He held many important posts in different parts of the country. Immediately after graduation from West Point he was assistant on Western Explorations under Lieutenant Wheeler. In Utah he discovered a creek which still bears his name. His engineering activities included the construction of defenses, establishment of lighthouses, in addition to improvement of rivers and harbors. During the Spanish-American War General Hoxie was in charge of fortifications along the New England coast down to and including New York City, which was considered the most important area liable to attack. He was always an indefatigable worker, frequently overtaxing his strength as he was never a robust man. Just prior to his retirement from active service in 1908, in conformance with the law, he was practically doing the work of three men, being in charge of offices in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, spending part of every week in each place. Three engineer officers were required to fill these vacancies caused by his retirement.

Altho physical limitations prevented his taking active duty during the World's War, he gave valuable service in an advisory capacity. As General Hoxie was an expert on fortifications and in touch with all work of that kind from Maine to Savannah, he was called into consultation frequently, at one time going to Washington from Iowa at his own expense to give advice requested.

In 1878 he married Vinnie Ream, the famous sculptor, who died in 1914, leaving one son, Richard Ream. General Hoxie was married the second time in 1917 to Mae Ruth Norcross.

Since his retirement, General Hoxie has divided his time between his Washington residence, his boyhood home in Iowa City and Miami, Florida, where he has spent the winter months for a number of years.

The following is an extract of an editorial which appeared in the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1930:—

“He was assigned to duty here when a comparatively young Engineer Officer and he rendered valuable service in administration and in his technical assignment. He was

a brilliant member of his corps of the Army. Later he made this city his home and the works of his talented wife, Vinnie Ream, the sculptor, became part of the art treasures of the Capitol. He was always interested in the welfare of Washington and always helpful in advancing it. His exceptionally cordial and genial nature, his lovable disposition, made him a host of friends, who shared his sorrows and admired the sturdy spirit with which he carried on in his later years of life. To the later generation, General Hoxie was but a name, whereas to its predecessor he was a vivid, respected and beloved personality. He lived to a ripe age, possessed in the end of his faculties and keenly interested in the well being of his friends and of the city which he loved so dearly."

The last rites for General Hoxie were conducted in Arlington Cemetery, on May 14th. The body had been cremated and part of the ashes were placed in an etruscan vase over 2000 years old, which reposes in a recess in the front part of the Hoxie monument, located on McKinley Avenue, not far from the General Miles mausoleum. Part of the ashes, not placed in the receptacle, were to be scattered over the ocean in accordance with General Hoxie's expressed wish.

General Hoxie is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Norcross Hoxie; a son, Richard Ream Hoxie; two nieces, Mrs. J. Harrison Smith of Philadelphia and Miss Marie Louise Harrison of New York City.

R. N. H.



DAVID DICK JOHNSON

DAVID DICK JOHNSON

No. 2233 CLASS OF 1868

Died March 5, 1930, at Pelham Manor, N. Y., aged 84 years.

HE WAS born at Meadville, Penna., on November 11th, 1845, the eldest child of Henry C. Johnson and Mary Elizabeth Magill. His father was a personal friend as well as political supporter of Lincoln's and he received an appointment at large from that president, entering West Point July 1, 1864. His grandfather Johnson was also an army officer having been Commanding Officer at Old Fort Fayette for many years.

Upon graduation he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery. After having served at several posts he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy as assistant professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology and later as Instructor of Military Tactics.

He used to claim credit for the Panama Canal as he said he had started General Gorgas in the right direction by lecturing him on geology for four years.

He was then given leave of absence and studied Chemistry and Mineralogy at several of the German Universities for two years. When he returned he joined his regiment, with which he served until 1891 when he was detailed to Purdue University as Military Instructor. He remained there until he was retired from active service for disability in the line of duty in 1896.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American War he offered his services to both the Government and the State but they were refused.

As he was living in St. Louis at the time and there was no active officer free, he was detailed as Military Instructor to the St. Louis University, where he founded the Cadet Corps and served for eight years. The authorities were so pleased with the work he had accomplished here that they offered to appoint to West Point any one of his Cadets that he might choose.

He was married to Anne V. Chouteau, daughter of Charles P. Chouteau and Julia Gratiot, at St. Louis, Mo., on October 29th, 1886.

They had a daughter, Violet, born at Governors Island, New York, September, 1887 and a son, Charles Chouteau, born in St. Louis, September, 1889. The latter served in France with the American Ambulance Service from November, 1914 to September, 1915, when he joined the French Aviation and served with the Lafayette Esquadrielle, receiving the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Later he was transferred to the American Army in which he held the rank of captain.

Mrs. Johnson died September 16, 1918 and then Captain Johnson went to Pelham Manor to live with his daughter, where he remained until his death.

He was buried in St. Louis.

J. C. T.

HENRY METCALFE

No. 2227 CLASS OF 1868

Died August 17, 1927, at Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 79 years.

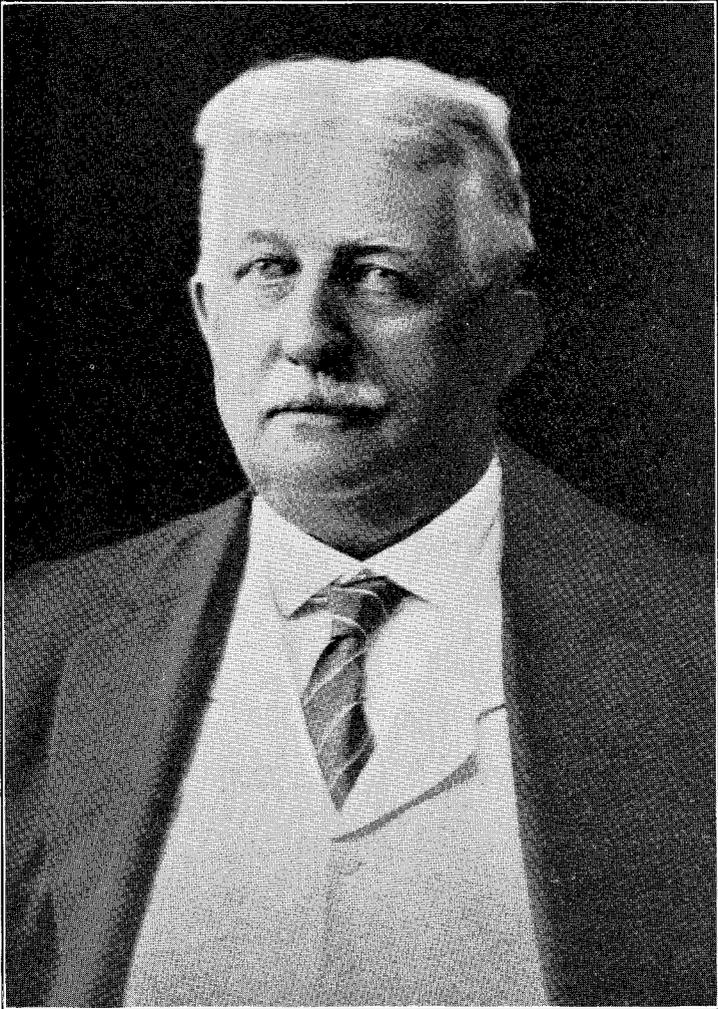
HENRY METCALFE was born in New York City, New York, October 29, 1847, the son of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, Class of 1838, and Harriet Augusta Collis Metcalfe. His father was a distinguished and successful physician.

His early education was received in private schools. His cadet appointment from Mississippi was made by President Lincoln who had been empowered to fill vacancies from districts in seceding states during the Civil War. It is interesting to note that twenty-two members of the Class of 1867 were so appointed.

Metcalfe was not yet sixteen years of age when appointed as a cadet in September, 1863. Being the youngest member of the Class of 1867, he quickly acquired the nickname of "Babe." The strain of keeping up in his studies compelled him to take a sick leave and he was turned back to the Class of 1868. He was a general favorite of the Class of 1867 and the class desired his dual alliance in class affairs.

Graduating from West Point, June 15, 1868, he was appointed second lieutenant of Ordnance, as Executive Ordnance Assistant at the Springfield Armory and four of the larger arsenals, where, in 1873, he invented the first detachable magazine for small arms. While still a lieutenant, he wrote and published a book on determining cost and promoting scope of ordnance production and administration, which went to a second edition and called forth the hearty commendation of distinguished engineers. He was Assistant Professor of Spanish at the Military Academy for a short time in 1869, becoming Aide-de-camp to Major General Halleck, September 28, 1869. He was promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1874 and captain in March, 1879. Upon being ordered to West Point for duty as instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery in 1886, he found the Academy's basis of Ordnance instruction out of step with the great advances of the period, and undertook to bring the whole course up to date. This task with the wide research and abstruse mathematical calculations which it necessitated, had recognized effect in reforming the Academy's curriculum. The book embodying his conclusions ran through three editions; but the work upon it, performed during the exacting routine of class-room instruction, so greatly injured Metcalfe's eyesight as to compel his retirement from the service in October, 1893.

Upon his retirement he took up his residence at "Cascabella," the



HENRY METCALFE

fine estate located in the upper section of the village of Cold Spring, New York. He became interested in the welfare of the community and for years gave valuable service as president of the village and president of the Board of Education of the Haldane School. As a vestryman of St. Mary's-in-the-Highlands, a charter member of the Cold Spring Fire Company and founder and President of the Village Improvement Association, he ever showed great interest in their affairs and devised plans for their improvement.

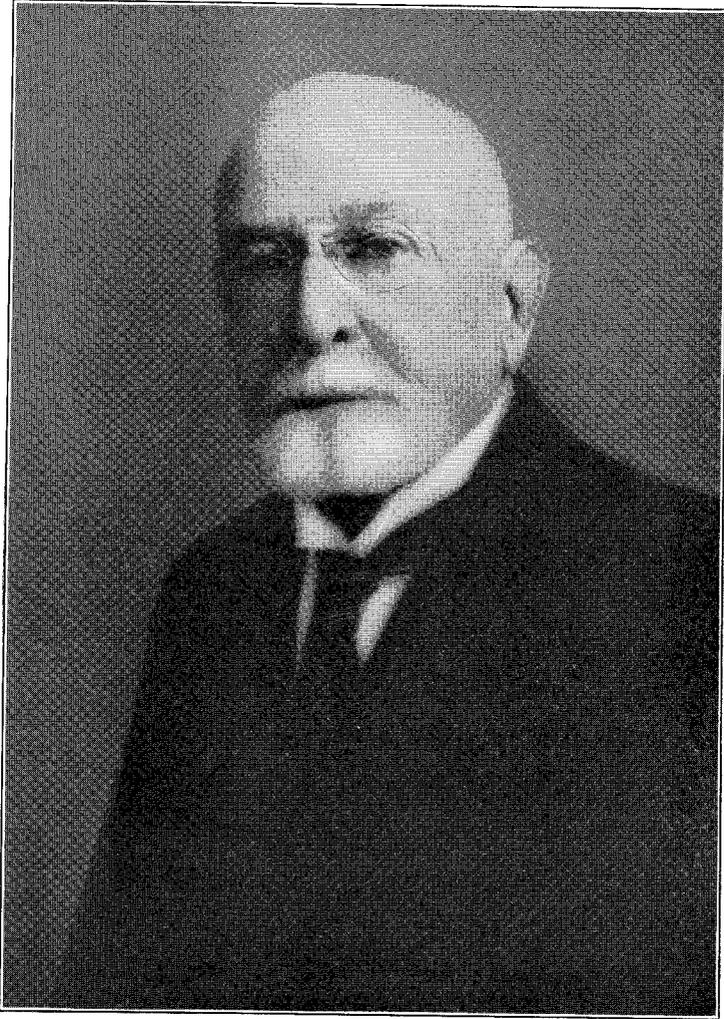
Cold Spring is indebted to Captain Metcalfe for the installation of its water plant. This great public improvement, after 30 years wear and tear, stands firmly imbedded in its rocky base, a monument to his zeal and efficiency.

Captain Metcalfe was a fine type of American citizen and was highly honored and respected. All who knew him well, understood that his impulsive temperament belonged to a generous and considerate nature and found him always a genial companion with a fund of varied and accurate information. By his whole-hearted devotion to his duties and by the energy and capacity which he displayed in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, he won the admiration and respect of those with whom he served. His passing removes another of the few remaining officers from the ranks of the "Old Army."

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Harriet Nichols Metcalfe, one daughter, wife of Dr. Camack of New York City; and two granddaughters. Interment was at West Point, New York, August 20, 1927.

From material furnished through courtesy of

General E. S. Godfrey.



ALBERT HENRY PAYSON

ALBERT HENRY PAYSON

No. 2219 CLASS OF 1868

Died January 26, 1930, at San Mateo, Calif., aged 83 years.

ALBERT HENRY PAYSON, who died at San Mateo, California, January 26, 1930, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 1, 1847, the youngest of four children of Edward Holden Payson of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and his wife, Amelia Mellus.

After attending the public schools in Salem, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1864.

His appointment was signed by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln.

He graduated first in the West Point class of 1868, although the youngest and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers; became First Lieutenant in 1870 and was raised to the rank of Captain in 1882; and for a time was instructor at the Military Academy at West Point. On March 19, 1877 while a First Lieutenant he was ordered to San Francisco, and attached to the Light House and Rivers and Harbor Department, then in charge of Colonel Mendel, whom Captain Payson later succeeded. While Captain Payson was in charge, two of the most important light and fog signal stations, Point Sur and St. George Reef were constructed.

Captain Payson resigned from the Army December 1, 1887, became a director in the Spring Valley Water Works in that year, and was Vice President from 1895 to 1906, and from 1906 to 1908 was President. When William B. Bourn became president of the company in 1908, Captain Payson resumed the office of Vice President and held the same to his death; he was also a director in the San Francisco Gas and Electric Co. In 1906 he became a director of the Union Trust Company and so remained until its consolidation with the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, whereupon he became a director of Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co. and so remained to his death.

He was the last survivor of the first board of directors of The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway elected in February, 1895. Soon after the organization of that company he became Second Vice President, and W. B. Story became Chief Engineer.

In June, 1901, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company took over the valley road whereupon Captain Payson became Assistant to President Edward Payson Ripley at San Francisco and continued in that position, under the presidency of W. B. Story, until his death which ended an association of thirty-five years with Mr. Story.

In 1884 Captain Payson married Miss Abby Josephine Parrott, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parrott of San Mateo, California. Captain Payson's daughter and son died in early youth, and his wife died March 12, 1921.

Captain Payson resided in San Mateo from his marriage to his death; and was the first mayor of that town after its incorporation.

Captain Payson's fortune was devised to his nieces and nephews after generous provisions for employees and charity.

He was buried in St. John's Cemetery, San Mateo.

He was a member of the General Society of Colonial Wars, The California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and The Pacific Union Club (San Francisco).

J. A. D.

ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY

No. 2282. CLASS OF 1869.

Died March 13, 1930, at Woodstock, Conn., aged 82 years.

*"Proudly their Alma Mater claims her own,
May she have sons like these from age to age."*

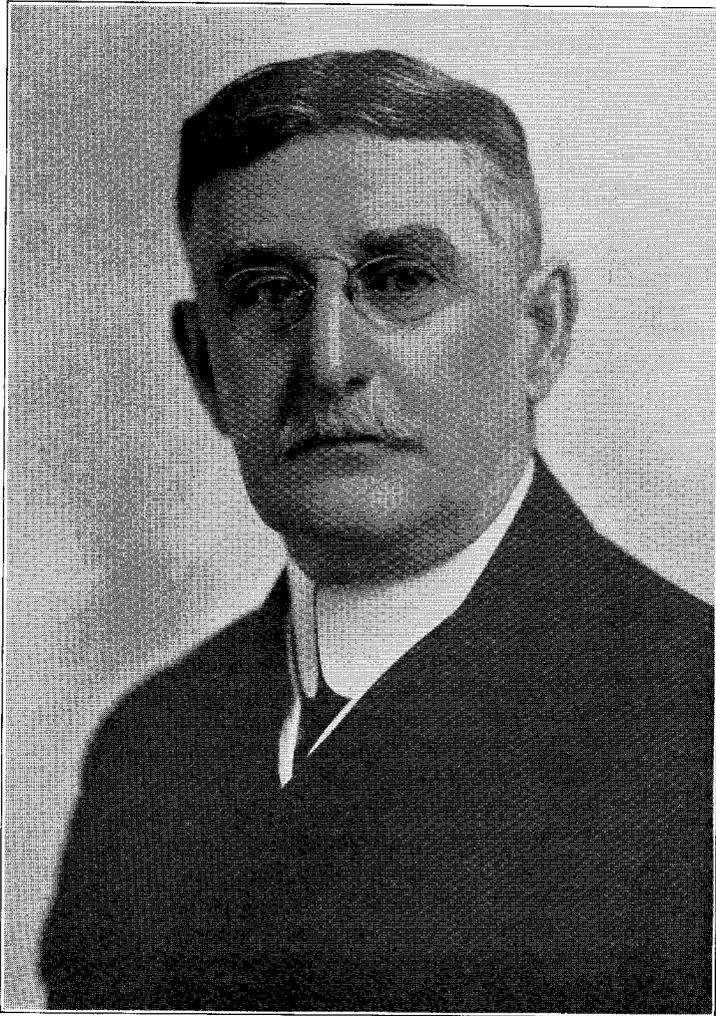
THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the Academy's sons have justified and ennobled this pride. Arthur Sherburne Hardy stands high on the list of graduates who have brought great distinction and honor to her diploma; none other has received as wide and substantial recognition in the three intellectual fields of Mathematics, Diplomacy and Letters.

Hardy was born at Andover, Mass., August 13, 1847, the son of Alpheus and Susan Holmes Hardy; his father was a Boston merchant, owning ships in both the China and Mediterranean trade and these ships had some part in directing the education of the son, who says, it was as a child, that watching those "white winged ships creep up against the sky from the realms of mystery beyond the water line," brought his "first desire to break the bondage of love and escape the monotony of mere food and raiment."

It was in 1859, when he was less than twelve years old, that his schooling in a foreign country and language began. It was then that he and an older brother were placed at school in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where French was the spoken language. He remained at this school three years, and it was here that he acquired such perfection in speaking the language both as to pronunciation and grammar.

After his return from Europe, and while at school in the autumn of 1863, at the age of sixteen, he ran away and tried to enlist in the Army, pretending to be older than he was, but was rejected as too young. Under the promise of an appointment to West Point, he returned to school and was graduated from Phillip's Academy, Andover, in 1864. He entered Amherst in the autumn of that year and left there the following spring, having received an appointment to West Point. He entered the Military Academy on July 1st, 1865, with a class that originally numbered seventy-one and of which number thirty-nine were graduated four years later.

For slightly over one hundred years the West Point corps of cadets has been fairly representative of all portions of our country represented in the Congress of the U. S. and as truly of all phases of society. An acquaintance with, and study of the Academy's history warrants the assertion that at no period of that history has the preliminary training bestowed upon the entering class, partly through authorized



ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY

regulations and partly through established custom, been more rigorous and exacting than in the years from 1860 to 1870; this is especially true as regards the first three months of the first year, the period of the first encampment of the new class.

This training is directed to establish soldierly bearing and attitude, a willing recognition of and obedience to all proper authority and above all a full appreciation of the fundamental requirements of the Academy—that in all the relations of life there must prevail absolute frankness and freedom from deception. These requirements often demand a modification of long established habits, as well as a change in physical and mental characteristics, such as faulty carriage, lack of promptness, etc. The failure to meet these requirements even in minor respects was noted in a “demerit record.”

The Spartan-like demands upon the physical energy of the Fourth Class at that time were undoubtedly far more unusual to Hardy, a travelled youth from cultured Boston, than to the majority of his class, but with rare good sense, he adapted himself to the unusually rigorous situation and at the end of the first year his demerit record was less than those of two thirds of his classmates, a record which he said was “beyond his hopes at the end of his first week at the Academy.”

At the beginning of the Academic term, the period of study, owing to his natural ability and previous preparation, Hardy immediately assumed and easily maintained a standing near the head of his class. His inclination and previous education disinclined him to severe competition simply for class grade and led him to indulge largely in varied literary excursions in the Library, outside the Academic curriculum; notwithstanding this division of his mental efforts, his class grade remained precisely the same at the end of the first three years and varied by only one unit at the end of the fourth year.

During his cadet life, as ever afterwards, Hardy was a genial, cheerful companion and a general favorite with the members of other classes as well as of his own. He willingly shared in all attempts to bring cheer to the leisure hours of the cadets; these attempts were sometimes directed to harmlessly annoy the Tactical Department (never the Academic) as well as to amuse themselves. He was a prominent participator in the musical efforts of the “Cadet Band,” so called, whose performances were much prized by the corps, though the band embodied a motley combination of “sound producers”; these performances were usually limited to the short intervals between supper and call to quarters during the spring and autumn months, intervals of thirty-five or forty minutes only. To these occasions, Hardy supplied two or three simple ditties, the words of which I have forgotten, also the names of all but one—this one was “Lather and Shave” and in it, I remember that it was asserted that the razor used

"would only cut butter when it was hot." He was also a member of the church choir.

Before the end of his third year at the Academy, Hardy's ability and general culture were so well recognized by his class that he was unanimously chosen to deliver the Fourth of July oration that year, such oration being a feature of long established custom and is still followed at the Academy. Reading that address now after sixty-two years, the opening paragraph, which is indicative as to substance and expression of the whole, seems to me worthy of quotation, both because of its appropriateness to the occasion and because here already appears that lucidity with smoothness of expression which in after life always characterized his conversation as well as his literary productions. The paragraph is as follows:

"Celebration of national deliverance is old as history. It is recorded that for five centuries after the victory of the Greeks at Platea, so long as there remained any power and pride among them, the cities yearly sent deputies to the Temple of Jupiter, where was celebrated with solemn procession and sacrifices the anniversary of the day of their deliverance from the barbarians; and that the chief magistrate of the city wherein these ceremonies were performed, having prayed Jupiter the Deliverer and the valiant souls whom they honored, to accept their sacrifices, poured from a golden cup the libation, saying: "I present this cup to these valiant men who died for the liberty of the Grecians." It is in the same spirit of devotion and with the same reverent joy that we assemble today on the anniversary of a nation's birth, the dawning of a republic. But it is in no Mythological temple that we worship—it is no obscure date in a nation's childhood that we investigate today, which the mists of fanciful legends and chronicles have transmitted to us in confused statement. Liberty has not risen Venus-like from the sea-foam to smile upon us. For facts are before us, undeniably true. We are among the tombs of our ancestors—the smile of liberty was won through struggle and through death by those whose faces some of us have seen; and we are come in gratitude and pride to renew their pledges, to take upon our lips the vow of devotion to the principles of their lives, for whose blessings they held it not hardship even to die."

The Class of 1869 (Hardy's) was graduated on June 15, 1869. On that date the Corps of Cadets numbered only 221. General W. T. Sherman delivered an address to the class and handed the members their diplomas. The ceremony took place on the plain nearly in

front of the Superintendent's quarters; it was then reported to be the fourth time that the delivery of diplomas had been made an official ceremony; it has been so since. In re-reading today the admirable address of General Sherman, I am not surprised that it led Hardy to express a doubt as to whether he "would not prefer to *talk* rather than *fight* like Sherman."

Upon graduating, Hardy was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 3rd Artillery Regiment. Instead of going on the usual three months' leave immediately after graduating, he was one of the four members of the class complimented by retention at the Academy to assist in the official duties of the encampment; his services being that of instructor in Artillery Tactics.

In November, 1869, he joined a battery of his regiment at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Dry Tortugas. He was honorably discharged from the Army at his own request on November 12th, 1870.

Hardy then accepted the Professorship of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, which position he held for two years, 1871-73 and then accepted a call to the Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth, N. H. Before taking up his routine duties at Dartmouth, he took in Paris as an "élève externe" the courses of the École des Ponts et Chaussées and the lectures at the Conservatoire des Art et Métiers and also lectures at the Sorbonne and the Beaux Arts. He held the Professorship of Civil Engineering at Dartmouth from 1873-78 and thereafter until 1893 he was Professor of Mathematics.

It is thus seen that Hardy's service as a Collegiate Professor extended through a period of twenty-two years and specifically pertained to the subjects of Engineering and Mathematics, but he also delivered numerous lectures upon Literature and Architecture. During his twenty years service, (73-92) as a member of the Dartmouth College Faculty, and while performing a full part of classroom work in that excellent institution, he made valuable contribution, as author, to several branches that he taught, as follows: Elements of Quaternions, 1881; Treatise on New Methods in Topographical Surveying, 1883; Imaginary Quantities (translation from the French), 1884; Elements of Analytic Geometry, 1889; Elements of Calculus, 1890.

Besides these scientific works, he also put forth several non-scientific productions which brought him a distinguished reputation in Imaginative literature. The first of these was Francesca of Rimini, a poem of 46 pp., 1878; later followed his works of fiction, "But Yet a Woman", 1883; "Wind of Destiny", 1886; "Passe Rose," 1889; "Songs of Two", poem, 36 pp., 1890. In 1892 he also published "The Life and Letters of Joseph Hardy Neesima."

Capacity for such recognized success in the two directions is most unusual, and to the above remarkable evidences of ability and energy during the twenty years of his collegiate career there could be added (if space permitted), several other minor publications. In all his writings, scientific, descriptive and imaginative, there is great clarity both of thought and expression; in the two last named there is displayed the result of the widest and closest study and keenest observation accompanied by a comprehensive knowledge of human nature and by a charming delicacy in discussing its characteristics.

In 1893 Hardy resigned from Dartmouth and accepted the position of Editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, succeeding William Dean Howells therein. This editorship he held until 1895. At the time he left Dartmouth, his services were also sought by Dr. Francis A. Walker who desired him to come to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Professor of French. While he declined this offer, his feeling toward the Military Academy was such, that the year before (1892), he had expressed a willingness to accept the same position there, in which there was then a vacancy, if tendered him without solicitation on his part; this tender was not made.

Hardy received the degree of M.A. from Iowa College in 1872 and the same from Dartmouth in 1873 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Amherst in 1873. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and of the Century Association of New York.

From 1897 to '99 Hardy was U. S. Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia, at Teheran; from 1899-01 he was Envoy Extraordinary and M. P. of the U. S. to Greece, Roumania and Servia; he served in that same capacity in Switzerland 1901-2 and in Spain from 1902-05; he resigned from the Diplomatic Service in 1905.

After retirement from the Diplomatic Service, Hardy made his home in Woodstock, Conn., and during the following twenty years he served that town in various capacities and was a sought-after and efficient participant in all efforts to benefit the town and community. In these years, besides several magazine articles, he increased his literary productions by the following publications: "His Daughter First," 1903; "Aurélie," 1912; "Diane and Her Friends," 1914; "Helen," 1916; "No. 13, Rue du Bon Diable," 1917; "Things Remembered," 1923. His last publication was a fascinating little book of 24 pp., "A May and November Correspondence," issued by Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1928, being extracts from letters written 1892-7 and passing between himself and a talented and lovely little girl under ten years of age, she at the time was living in Greece—"that land of immortal youth." The unbroken charm of this brochure is such that only lack of space prevents its introduction here entire.

From his highly interesting publication "Things Remembered", though not written for the purpose, there is obtainable an instructive partial review of his diplomatic experiences; from this book it is clearly evident that not only was Hardy a diplomatic "Persona grata" to all the governments to which he was accredited, but he and his accomplished and charming wife were admitted to informal and most friendly relations with the Royalties of Spain, Greece and Roumania and established similar relations with the Diplomatic representatives and their families of other countries.

From this publication we also learn that Hardy was in 1902 tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of State of the U. S., the declination of which resulted two and a half years later in his resignation from the Diplomatic Service. The story of this offer, its declination and the result therefrom are interesting and the story not only relieves Hardy from misrepresentation but shows certain fine aspects of his character. It is as follows: On December 11th, 1902, Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State, offered Hardy the position of Assistant Secretary and told him that he was "entirely free to exercise his own preference as to whether he would accept the position or remain as Minister to Spain" but asked a prompt decision on his part. On the next day Hardy wrote him in part as follows: "If, as I said to you, this change could be looked upon in *any degree* as a *command*, I should accept it without question, and in this respect I should like to have you feel I am ready to accept any duty which those in authority may deem to the best interests of the government. Without implying any comparison between the post of Minister and that to which you have referred, my personal preferences, however, *which you were so good* as to ask for, are in favor of the former *****. As you well know, it is my desire to continue in this branch of the Government service and, unless call to other duties is *imperative*, would prefer to rest that continuance on my effort to deserve well of the State Department and the President. Please accept, and in so far as you may deem proper *transmit* to the *President*, this expression of my preferences."

Nearly two and a half years later while Hardy was at his post in Spain, he learned that the President desired to change his representative in Madrid; he, of course immediately resigned, May, 1905. Upon returning to the U. S., he went with diplomatic courtesy to take official leave of the President and was frankly told by him that "He had offered me a position which I had refused; I was a graduate of West Point and from such he expected obedience, having no use for a man who, ordered to one post, preferred another." This was certainly an unexpected, though hardly diplomatic "leave taking," and must have surprised the writer of the letter from which the above extracts were taken. Hardy did not remember the phraseology of his letter to the

Secretary written over two years before, and at the time made no effort to change the emphatic view of the President.

Nearly two years later still, in January, 1907, after Mr. Hay's death, when the letter containing the above extracts, with others, were returned to Hardy, he immediately sent it to the President with this comment: "It explains better than any words I can now add, my attitude at the time, and I trust you will appreciate my motive in sending it to you—simply to correct the *misunderstanding you had* as to that attitude; for *misrepresentation* is less easily endured than its minor consequences."

The President replied as follows: "My dear Mr. Hardy: I am very much obliged to you for sending me your letter to Mr. Hay which I return herewith. It makes your position perfectly clear and also makes clear that the impression I received at the time was erroneous."

These interesting extracts show that Hardy displayed throughout the transaction the true West Point sense of duty combined with perfect frankness, dignity and courtesy. I leave to the reader to decide whether the President displayed these latter characteristics to the same extent.

In Hardy's book "Things Remembered," looking back over the fifty-eight years of the varied experiences of his distinguished career, there are also given his conclusions as to the more important and efficient factors of the West Point education. I know of no one more qualified than he to express an expert opinion on this subject, for he never lost touch with the Academy. I am sure that his fellow graduates will be pleased to read this opinion and I wish that every critic of our Alma Mater might do the same. In quoting him, I am compelled to be brief but this necessity in no way misrepresents his conclusions. He says: "Looking back upon my school life, I am quite as much impressed by the defects of human nature as by those of the educational system *****". Speaking generally, he continues "**** the recitation which probes has given way to the lecture, and the oral examination, now physically impossible, is replaced by the written examination which tells relatively little and is often a mere farce. I am quite incompetent to suggest a remedy for these evils, the natural consequences of the increase in population and human knowledge, but I am quite clear that at West Point, where they did not exist, where discipline had not been replaced by *laissez-aller* methods, the results obtained in my day were tolerably satisfactory. ***** the fundamental principle of a West Point education is discipline, precisely what has disappeared from College life, ***". The feeling of loyalty felt by graduates for their Alma Mater springs partly from the friendships formed in college life, valuable but incidental benefits. Over and above this loyalty of sentiment, there exists among us West Point

graduates a rational loyalty, arising from the conviction that we really owe an immense debt to our Alma Mater, a debt which would be even greater had we realized better our opportunities.*** The lives of all the great products of our Military School, in both civil and military life, prove that, so far from reducing men to the level of automata, its education has developed initiative, self-reliance and thoroughness***. From a narrow religious point of view it is probably true that West Point graduates are no better morally than other men, but after twenty years experience on a college faculty, I have no hesitation whatever in affirming that the traditions and "esprit de corps" of West Point, symbolized by its motto, 'Duty, Honor, Country' and the reliance placed upon the simple word in the thousand practical matters of daily life have developed a habit of truth telling, of absolutely literal honesty and freedom from all tendency to evasion, as well as quick obedience to authority unequalled elsewhere. 'It is the life and breath of the Academy.' *****The advantage possessed by the cadet over his fellow in college, and it is an immense one, is that he knows what he is aiming at; is forced to do by a daily task what his college mate is permitted to attempt, if he wishes, by cramming at stated intervals; that the time devoted to recreation is regulated for him instead of by him and that by location and regulations he is freed from the temptations which distract from the matter in hand. ****In passing through the Sallyport of Cadet Barracks as a 'plebe' I felt instantly the moulding hand of a Master Potter. Ancestry and wealth had become coins of no value. In respect to such fortuitous advantages, we had all been reduced to a common denominator. With the discipline of the Military Academy came for the first time a vision of an immanent future, a realization of the necessity for preparedness and a consequent determination, not to say enthusiasm, which went far to mitigate its rigors."

Besides his belief in the Military Academy and his admiration for its methods, as above expressed, Hardy ever endeavored to retain contact with his class-mates and other Army associates. He attended every reunion of his class when living within reasonable range. At the reunion on the 40th Anniversary of Graduation, he read certain original lines, the latter three quarters of which constituted an amusing poetical "*skit*," while the first quarter, (forty lines) are exquisite in every respect; as typical of these I here quote the first sixteen:

*"Silent the stars ascend the Eastern sky;
Nor summer calms nor winter storms delay
Their fixed irrevocable march
As steadfast through the zenith's arch
Unfaltering, they hold their way
Down the far Western slopes where they must die.*

*So we, a little company of that vast throng
That people for a span a dying sun,
Climb for a while with laughter and with song,
Our little arc, and turn—a journey scarce begun—
Down the dark path where work and song are done.
T'was only yesterday we first clasped hands;
Today we stand within those barren lands
That to our eager eyes once seemed so far, so fair;
To-morrow—ah, give memory the torch,
Hope's failing grasp no more may bear.*

During the last two or three years of his life, when physically incapacitated, to a large degree, he wrote a most fascinating essay entitled *The Divine Short Hand, Familiar Talks About Mathematics*. This essay is a brief skeleton history of the development of those branches of that science usually included under the head of "Pure Mathematics." In this essay he begins by comparing the alphabet of Grammar (letters) indicating sounds, with that of Arithmetic (signs), indicating operations; proceeding he brings out how the sign language grew by successive generalizations, by concepts of new kinds of quantity; in easily intelligible language he explains the origin of the idea of negative quantity; then of imaginary expressions. He includes the origin and explanation of vector analysis in Geometry and here and elsewhere he emphasizes the fact of the growth and evolution of the sign language, and that the branches of pure mathematics cannot be properly taught separately. He makes plain the fundamental distinction between Algebra and Analytic Geometry and between Euclidean and Cartesian Geometry, shows the immense contribution of the latter in Geometry, the added contribution of calculus and the distinction between methods, rates and infinitesimals is indicated.

A knowledge of the contents of this essay would be most valuable to every teacher of pure mathematics, from Arithmetic to the Methods of Calculus, and equally so to every special student of the science. It could be made the basis of a series of lectures each one pertaining to a particular branch of the science and in logical connection with the succeeding and preceding branches; such lectures, would be most inspiring and informing to every ambitious student and would place the branches in a new light to that shed by the ordinary text-books.

The last chapter of this, as yet, unpublished essay, written in most fascinating style is headed "Mathematics and Relativity." The contents of this chapter, when read, will give relief and satisfaction to that large portion of the public and to a host of those '*unskilled mathematicians*' who have labored under the mistaken impression that it was desirable if not necessary to acquire an intelligible idea of Relativity,

although the '*skilled mathematicians*' assure them that such acquisition by them is entirely impossible. It is greatly to be hoped that the essay in its entirety will be published at an early day.

When it is not a *single* nor a *few* gifts that distinguish a man, but his *whole* nature, description alone cannot portray him. The mere record thus far given fails to a lamentable degree in giving a just impression of Hardy's charming personality, combining so many admirable characteristics to such perfect degree. The author of this sketch fully realizes his inability to accomplish this result and also feels that the convictions of other friends are, too, inadequate, but toward that end he is glad to be able to here submit the impression of a few who knew him well; these add to his record as well as convey some impression of his personality.

Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, who was first a student and then an associate teacher of Hardy's and now himself widely distinguished in several directions, speaking of his years at Dartmouth, writes: "When I took practically *all* the Mathematics because *he* taught them and when I got my first interest in Art from a course of lectures he gave to our class."

Dr. Edwin B. Frost, Author, Editor and for the past twenty-five years the distinguished Director of The Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, writing to the Editor of Dartmouth's Alumni Magazine, says in part: "I trust that you are planning to publish an adequate description of the life and work of our distinguished Professor Arthur S. Hardy, one of the finest combination of a scholar, teacher, gentleman, poet and diplomat that was ever connected with Dartmouth College. His teaching of Mathematics was unsurpassed by any Professor that I ever listened to. ***** I wish that I had the skill and time to write about him, as he deserved to be eulogized."

Dr. E. O. Grover, distinguished Editor, Publisher and Author, writes: "While I had the inspiration of his teaching for only one year at Dartmouth, I always think of his personality as one of those that have left a profound impression upon my life. We are all the poorer for his going, but the world will not soon forget his brilliant and beautiful contribution to the life of his time."

Colonel Michie of West Point, an experienced and distinguished teacher, who had the opportunity over many years to observe him and his methods, says: "He was gifted to an extraordinary degree, both in ability and in the power to reduce the complex to its most intelligible form."

Of Hardy's imaginative writings, Judge George C. Holt, an eminent Federal Jurist, noted for his accurate analytical powers, the clearness of his rulings and the justness of his decisions, writes: "Of all the men I have known, the grace and charm of his fancy was the most distinctive. Nothing in American Imaginative literature surpasses his best

books. The "Wind of Destiny," a wonderful picture of his time, and "Passe Rose," a still more striking study of Medieval History, have a subtle grace and charm and haunting beauty, not only of style, but of intellectual eminence, which no other writer exceeds, and all his writings breathe the same spirit. But all estimates of his work seem trivial in comparison with the nobility of his intellect and the sweetness of his nature. His long years of friendship have been great gifts to me."

Of the book "Passe Rose" above referred to, the well known poet, critic and author of Victorian and American Anthology, E. C. Stedman said to the present writer in 1892, "that he deemed it the finest piece of imaginative literature produced on this side the Atlantic up to that time." He also spoke very highly of other of Hardy's works.

Dr. Hamilton Holt, distinguished editor, and author and now President of Rollins College, writes as follows: "Arthur Sherburne Hardy was the highest type of the cultivated American gentleman.*****

Catholic minded in all things, his talents brought him distinction in three fields,—mathematics, diplomacy, and letters. As a teacher of mathematics he will never be forgotten by any man who attended his classes. As a writer of prose he was generally recognized as being one of the very few real stylists among contemporary American writers. There are some who would aver that his diction is not surpassed by any American prose writer since the Cambridge School of American writers passed from the stage. As a diplomat, he served his country and the cause of better internationalism so well that he was offered by Secretary Hay the Assistant Secretaryship of State.

His genius, however, was his personality, which was a peculiar blend of mind and character that affected everyone he met by his charm, brilliance, sincerity and purity.

He could think with his mind; he had the courage to act in accordance with his conscience and he understood, as few men do, with his inner eye the true, the good, and the beneficial.

Finally, under date of April 25th, from far away Japan comes to Mrs. Hardy the sympathy of the President of Doshisha University, at Kyoto, with the assurance "that the existence of the present Doshisha is due to your family."

With the foregoing expressions of appreciation, I gladly state the conviction of Hardy's remarkable endowments, that a friendship of more than sixty years has given me, the last twenty years of this period affording close intimacy.

He was broadly human in his tastes and interests, to an unusual degree for one with his intellectual gifts and acquirements; he enjoyed physical sports, tennis, golf, riding, sailing, etc., he was an excellent rifle shot and had made a reputation as marksman before leaving the

Army; he was very fond of large game hunting, possessed to an unusual degree that woodcraft power often thought to be instinctive. In his book "Things Remembered" he gives a most amusing account of one of his hunting expeditions in Spain, and therein incidentally states his idea of the only proper spirit of gunning-sport—which every true sportsman will endorse. Throughout much of his writing there appears his love of the outdoors, as when he says "All the factitious wants of civilization vanish at the start of sunrise, when horses are saddled, etc."

This fondness for open nature could only be exercised during his holiday periods, but the experience therefrom supplied him with an astonishing lore of Nature and her works, including the traits of many forms of animal life; indicating on his part most acute powers of observation; this lore is made use of very largely in the many beautiful descriptions and through simile and other comparisons in his imaginative writings. He was a delightful companion in or out of doors; he had a keen sense of wit and humor and his laughing enjoyment of statements and stories involving such was really contagious and he was always prepared to supply a full quota of amusing material. He was a good listener as well as talker, with the happy faculty of inducing conversation without any suggestion of desire to display his own knowledge.

Hardy's culture was very broad and he approached the best connoisseurs in knowledge and appreciation of the fine Arts, including music and poetry; his unflinching courtesy seemed a natural endowment to a noble character. His personal appearance, bearing, dress and manner were indicative of modest perfection.

Hardy's life extended over four fifths of the most marvelous century, known to men; he performed with distinction the many important duties imposed by this life and it is not possible to estimate the influence to higher purpose that his teaching and example gave to all who were favored by association with him. His imaginative as well as scientific writings have a soundness and perfection which make them a valuable gift to the future as they have proven to be to so many in the past.

Considering the limitations to which mundane things are subjected, it is reasonable to claim for Hardy a full and well rounded life. A long, useful, distinguished and honorable career was his; neither his gracious nature nor his brilliant intellect, with passing years, showed any blighting touch of age; no taint of bitterness marred the sweetness of his relations with his fellow men and his often expressed wish to me that his *mental* would outlast his *physical* powers was fully granted.

If it be true that the only sure immortality is for those who leave a record of deeds well done, high thoughts, noble aspirations, generous

motives and sincere character—such must be his; the influences of such a life may cease to be discerned but do they not spread in ever widening circles through all time to come?

The standards of the world are elevated by such as he, though its material rewards may be reaped by others. His entire life typifies the noblest claims and traditions of West Point which he did not forget.

There is for all who knew him well the inspiring memory of his brilliant career, his charming personality and his noble character. The more than sixty years of my friendship with him have gone with ever increasing recognition and appreciation of his many natural endowments and of respect and affection for him.

On March 9th, 1898, in Athens, Greece, Hardy married Miss Grace Aspinwall Bowen, daughter of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn, New York. The marriage took place at the home of Professor and Mrs. Rufus B. Richardson, he at the time being the Director of the American School of Classical Studies. He is survived by his wife, a grandson, Gelston Hardy of New York and a grand-daughter, Mrs. H. Kitchin, London, England.

S. E. Tillman.

DILLARD HAZELRIGG CLARK

No. 2496 CLASS OF 1873

*Died March 12, 1926, at his home at Point Loma, San Diego,
California, aged 78 years.*

DILLARD CLARK was born on July 27, 1847 in Kentucky and when a mere lad was left to struggle for a livelihood, an orphan in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. The boy was industrious and ambitious, however, and displayed an ability and aptitude for overcoming handicaps that attracted the attention of a wealthy man of standing in the community who took the boy into his own home and there young Dillard had the opportunity he craved, that of acquiring an education.

Large and robust for his age, he entered the Union Army as a private of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry in August, 1862 when but 15 years old. After a war service of a year, he again resumed his schooling and later entered the University of Kentucky as a student.

While at the University, he obtained an appointment as a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy and, graduating four years later, was assigned to the 15th Infantry. Nearly all of his active service was at frontier stations and in the field in New Mexico, Colorado and the Dakotas. In the late 30's he served a tour of duty as Military instructor at the University of Kentucky.

In 1891 he was retired as a Captain for physical disability, but later recovered his health sufficiently to accept a detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Kentucky where he had been a student before going to West Point. Later, he served in the military departments at Pennsylvania State College, also at the University of Florida; at the Oklahoma University Preparatory School.

In the World War Major Clark, as was to be expected, sought active service and was given Post Quartermaster duty at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and later was assigned more important duty of a similar nature at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he performed his last active duty and was then returned to the retired list, the only officer in the World War—it is believed—who served in the Civil War.

As a young graduate of West Point, Dillard Clark traveled abroad in France and Germany and often recounted in his later life the great pleasure of his association with numbers of struggling young American artists, among whom were William Chase and Frank Duveneck, both of whom became noted American artists. Dillard's



DILLARD HAZELRIGG CLARK

portrait was painted at this early period in Munich by Frank Duveneck. Major Clark took great satisfaction in telling the incident of the Duveneck portrait. He (Clark) was sitting in the studio one morning when Duveneck entered, and seeing him, said "Don't move, keep that pose Clark and I'll paint your picture." The portrait was painted then and there, one sitting only being necessary; this portrait is now a highly prized one in the American Artist group in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C.

Among his classmates Clark claimed the distinction of being the oldest, the tallest and the first promoted.

Possibly the lives of but few graduates of the academy have been marked by such contrasts as fell to the lot of Dillard Clark. As a lad, life was a struggle for existence and for an education; when hardly out of his boyhood he served his country as a trooper in the Civil War. Later, at the University of Kentucky, at West Point and in travel, he overcame the hardships of his early struggles and his neglected early education.

After eighteen years service, mainly on the frontier he was retired for disability on the pittance of a Captain's pay, to resume the struggle—with a small family—against adversity as best he could. To help in his efforts for betterment and to reduce living expenses, he had traded his town property in Oklahoma for a farm in the country and had moved his family there. Afterward came the discovery of oil in his door yard and he moved again; *this* time without considering the expense.

Major Clark was twice married and has living a son and a daughter by his first wife, another son (Edwin Howard) graduated from West Point in 1918, went overseas for service with the A. E. F. and died as a result of that service after returning home.

The widow of Major Clark is still living at their beautiful home on Point Loma, San Diego.

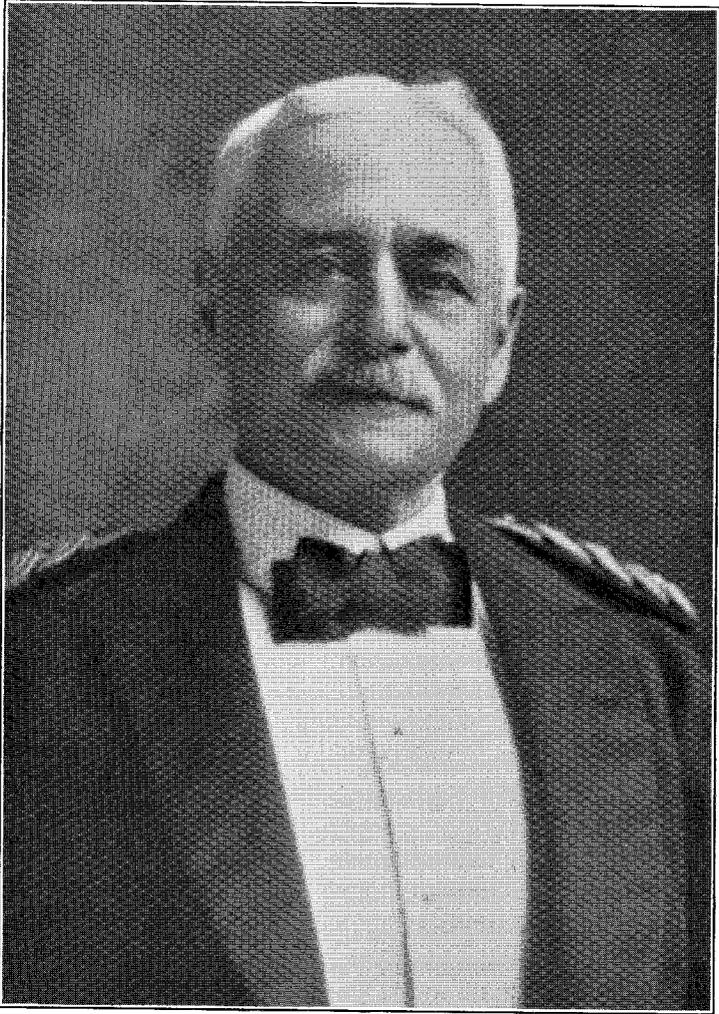
Dillard Clark was a good soldier, a genial companion and a true friend.

As recorded in a letter from the Chief of Staff of the Army, "Major Clark was at all times a conscientious and able officer and his death is regretted by his old army friends and associates."

He was a devoted Mason and was the recipient of the highest honor of that society, the 33rd degree.

Interment was with military honors in Arlington.

W. D. B.



HENRY MERRITT ANDREWS

HENRY MERRITT ANDREWS

No. 2511 CLASS OF 1874

Died August 18, 1928, in New York City, aged 77 years.

HENRY MERRITT ANDREWS was born in New York City, November 13, 1850, a son of Merritt Andrews and his wife, Julia Rice Weed. He was graduated from the Rome Academy, Rome, New York, appointed from New York and entered the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1870. He was graduated, third in his class, in 1874, and appointed second lieutenant, first Artillery, June 17, 1874. He served as Instructor at the United States Military Academy in Natural and Experimental Philosophy from July 31 to August 31, 1874. He remained with the 1st Artillery throughout practically his whole commissioned service. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenancy July 6, 1878; to Captaincy, March 8, 1898; Major, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1906; Colonel, January 25, 1907 and retired at his own request May 2, 1911. He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1876.

He remained on duty with troops practically his entire service. During the Spanish-American War, he was in command of Light Battery "E", 1st Artillery, in Philippine Islands, from April 4, 1899 to July 17, 1901, and was engaged with his Battery in all conflicts in which Battery "E" participated. He was an instructor, Department of Law, General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September, 1902 to March, 1904.

Following his retirement in 1911, he established his residence in New York City, at which place he remained until his death on August 18, 1928. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Margaret Mix Williams, Rome, New York, and four sons and a daughter, Mrs. Henry Roberts Du Mars, Corning, New York; Colonel Charles Fredericks Andrews, U. S. Army, Retired, Berkeley, California; Major Edmund Russell Andrews, Infantry, D. O. L., Rockford, Ill., Major Joseph Andrews, Field Artillery, D. O. L., Philadelphia, Pa.; and John Kendig Andrews, General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

He was a direct descendant under the name of Andrews and Weed of immigrants from England to the Colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Ancestors on both sides of the direct lines participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and some other engagements of the Colonial Army, during the American Revolution.

E. R. A.



MARION PERRY MAUS

MARION PERRY MAUS

No. 2545 CLASS OF 1874

Died February 9, 1930, at New Windsor, Md., aged 79 years.

MARION PERRY MAUS was born at Burnt Mills, Montgomery County, Maryland, August 25, 1850. He was the son of Mary and Isaac Maus. His great grandfather, Matthew Maus, was a surgeon in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. (Heitman's Register). He accompanied the Montgomery expedition into Quebec, was present and attended General Montgomery when killed. His great uncle, Philip Maus, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and gave his fortune in assisting Robert Morris in supplying Washington's army. Payment was made in Continental currency, which was never honored by the government. Several members of the Berry family of Virginia, relatives of his mother's, were commissioned in the Continental army and rendered honorable service (Heitman's Register).

He attended the public schools of Montgomery County and Charlotte Hall Academy, Maryland. In 1870 he was given an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy by Montgomery Blair, then Secretary of War. As a cadet he was known to his friends by the nickname Porky. He was popular with his classmates, whose warm friendship he retained throughout his life. A classmate writes of him, "I have lost a dear friend and the Army one whose services brought great credit to it and to our Alma Mater."

He graduated with the class of '74. There was trouble west of the Missouri those days and as a 2nd lieutenant of the 1st Infantry, the oldest regiment in the Service, he was sent to the Black Hills of Dakota. He spent many years in this regiment, largely in the field in Indian campaigns. In 1876, at the time of the Custer massacre, when the country was swarming with hostile Indians, he was in the field in the vicinity of the Black Hills with a detachment of ten mounted men, and was of service in saving a mail carrier, who was pursued by Indians and in eminent danger; also a party of white men attacked by Indians, the animals attached to their wagon having been killed. In the same year he captured Wall's gang of five bandits, who had committed many robberies and murders, and it is believed that many of these outrages were done while disguised as Indians. He served in the campaign against Lame Deer's band under Colonel Laselle in 1877, which resulted after a pursuit of seventy days, in driving these Indians into the agency and into subjection. In the autumn of the same year he commanded General Miles' white and Indian scouts while in pursuit of the Nez Perce

Indians, under chief Joseph, who were escaping to the British possessions. After the command had crossed the Missouri he was directed to proceed with a small detachment of soldiers and scouts to find the trail of the hostiles, and on the 28th of September he discovered their trail and had a fight with the rear guard of the Nez Perces. Information was sent to the main command which enabled it to reach the hostiles on the following day. He was present during the engagement on the 29th and 30th of September and the 1st and 2nd of October and at the surrender of the Nez Perces to General Miles on the 3rd of October. During this engagement he exchanged the Nez Perce chief, Joseph, for Lieutenant Jerome, 2nd Cavalry, who had been captured by the Indians. He was afterwards awarded a silver star citation by the War Department for gallantry in action in this engagement. General Miles writes of him as follows: "During the engagement Lieutenant Maus exposed his life fearlessly at various times, especially in exchanging Chief Joseph for an officer who had ventured into the Indian camp and had been kept there as a prisoner. After the surrender, with a detachment of eleven men, he pursued some of the Indians who had escaped, capturing a party of about twenty near the British line, and making a long and hazardous march of about five hundred miles in fourteen days under the most trying circumstances.

In 1879 he was promoted First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry. The days of the Indian campaigns in the far west were eventful and stirring days. General Maus did then, as a young officer, as he continued to do throughout his career, his day's work and duty as it came to him, proceeding with courage and efficiency wherever the cause of his country or orders from the War Department sent him. He had many year's service in Arizona, much of the time in the field, and accompanied Captain Crawford's battalion of Apache scouts in pursuit of hostile Apaches into Old Mexico. This command suffered almost incredible fatigues, privations and dangers incident to this service. He was present in the engagement with Geronimo's band in the Sierra Madra mountains in January 1886, and with the Mexicans when they attacked the scouts the following days. For the important service rendered in Arizona, he was mentioned in General Crook's report, also in General Orders and was awarded a Medal of Honor by Congress for distinguished gallantry in action. General Orders Nos. 39 and 41, Headquarters of the Army, as follows: "January 10, 1886. Captain Marion P. Maus (then 1st Lieutenant), 1st Infantry, commanding Indian scouts. For gallantry in action against Geronimo's band of hostile Apache Indians, near the Aros River, Mexico, and in the encounter with Chihuahua troops on the following day (11th), and for the marked skill and

ability with which, after the death of its commanding officer, he conducted the expedition back to the United States under most difficult and trying circumstances." In 1890 and 1891 he participated in the campaigns against the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. In 1894, while on duty in Chicago he performed important military service during the riots there.

In the capacity of aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Army he accompanied General Miles to Europe to observe the maneuver operations of the contending armies during the Greco-Turkish War in 1897 and to observe the maneuvers of the German, French and Russian armies during that year, also to represent the War Department at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria of England. As A. D. C. he was with the Commanding General of the army Santiago during the conferences resulting in the surrender of the Spanish forces from July 11th to 16th, 1898. He also accompanied the expedition to Porto Rico, where he served until the Protocol of Peace.

On June 28, 1899 at Skaneateles, N. Y., he married Miss Lindsay Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor, of Washington and Skaneateles, and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, United States Navy and of Cornelius Tyler Longstreet, Syracuse, N. Y. In July of that year he was ordered to San Francisco as Inspector General of the Department of California and the Columbia. This following the Spanish-American War and during the early days of the American occupation of the Philippine Islands was an important detail. His inspections at that time included Hawaii and all the troops in every fort and post on the Pacific Coast from San Diego to Seattle.

In 1902 he accompanied General Miles on an official tour of the world visiting our Island possessions (Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands), Japan and China and crossing Siberia on the trans-Siberian railroad, returning by way of England to the United States. In 1903 he was ordered to the Philippine Islands and as Lieutenant Colonel of the 22nd Infantry took part in several engagements with the hostile Moros at Lake Lanao, Mindanao. While in the Philippines he was appointed Colonel of the 20th Infantry and served with that regiment in Manila, Mindanao and the United States. In March, 1906 the 20th returned to the United States and was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, California.

On April 18 the great earthquake and fire occurred in San Francisco and General Maus was ordered to that city to take command of the troops guarding the financial district. He was highly commended for the efficiency with which he, and the troops under his command fulfilled this important duty. The San Francisco Chronicle, February 10, 1930 in an article about General Maus states:

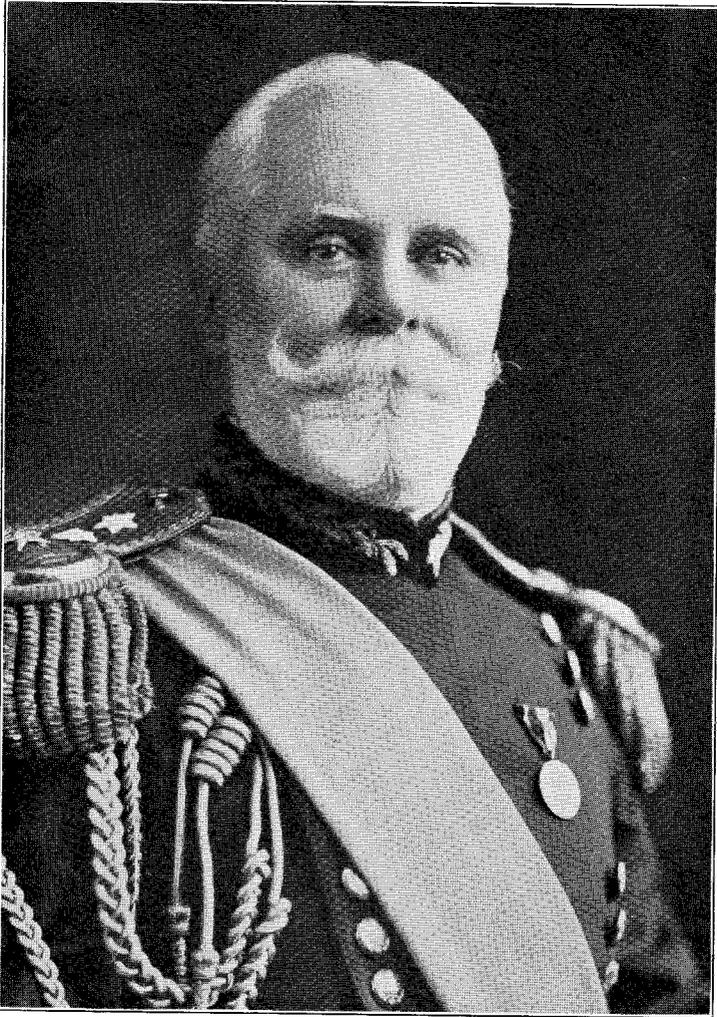
"He rendered distinguished service during the fire. Due to his diligence hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and valuables were kept safely."

In 1908, after the departure of General Funston, he was placed in temporary command of the Department of California and the Division of the Pacific and in September of that year commanded most successful maneuvers at Atascadero, California in which a very large number of troops (Militia and Regulars) took part. At the completion of the Maneuvers, Adjutant General J. B. Lauck of the California National Guard in an interview stated, "This year's encampment was the greatest military success the National Guard has yet known in California. During the many years he was stationed in the west, General Maus had ample opportunity for indulging in his two favorite pastimes, riding and shooting. He was an excellent shot and while at the Presidio of Monterey, shortly before his promotion to a Brigadier Generalcy, he qualified as expert rifleman. He was fond of dogs and horses, and owned a number of fine hunting dogs. He was interested in all sports and a supporter of all athletics in the Army.

In 1909 General Maus was promoted a Brigadier General by President Taft and ordered to command the Department of the Columbia with Headquarters at Vancouver Barracks. As its commander he brought to the direction of affairs under his control a store of common sense, a level headed conservatism and a quick perception of the Department's needs and continued to add to the sum total of the efficiency and honor of the Army in which he had served so long and creditably. In the spring of 1911 he was ordered to the Mexican border to take command of the Second Brigade Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, returning in August of that year to the Department of the Columbia. In 1912 and 1913 he commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Albany, N. Y. In 1913 after over 42 years service he retired. After his retirement, accompanied by Mrs. Maus, he spent many years in travel, both in this country and in Europe. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Army & Navy and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington and several military organizations. He died February 9, 1930 at New Windsor, Maryland. Funeral services were held at the chapel at Fort Meyer, Virginia, February 12. Interment was in Arlington with full military honors. He was a kindly, courteous gentleman and a distinguished officer. Major General E. M. Lewis writes of him, "As his Adjutant in the 20th I was closely connected with him and from him learned elements of successful command that proved invaluable when my time came." General Charles P. Summerall writes of him, "The records show that General Maus was a loyal and gallant officer and an accom-

plished gentleman. During his long career of almost forty-three years on the active list of the Army, he was assigned to a wide variety of important duties requiring the experience of tact, good judgment and a thorough knowledge of his profession. His efficient performance of these duties invariably reflected credit upon himself and on the Army. The passing of this valuable officer is deeply regretted throughout the entire service."

L. M.



ARTHUR MURRAY

ARTHUR MURRAY

No. 2510 CLASS OF 1874

Died May 12, 1925, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.

ON THE beautiful slopes of Arlington, overlooking the historic amphitheater, there were laid to rest with full military honors on May 15, 1925, the mortal remains of Major General Arthur Murray, U. S. A., Retired, thus closing the career of a most distinguished officer, whose great talents and indefatigable energy touched and dominated so many military activities during his long and useful service in the Army.

It would be no small task adequately to describe in outline merely the various duties which General Murray performed in his brilliant career. He was born in Missouri, April 29, 1851, and entered the United States Military Academy, September 1, 1870, graduating number 2 in his class, June 17, 1874, when he was assigned to the 1st Artillery. He served through his lower grades in the 1st United States Artillery at a time when the artillery arm had little incentive to make progress. The material was obsolete, the garrisons small and scattered, the hope for promotion an idle dream. Many able officers accepted the conditions and drifted with the ebbing military tide; not so with General Murray. We find him the honor man of the Artillery School in 1880, where he met and married the charming helpmeet of his after life; as instructor in philosophy at his Alma Mater from 1881-86 he made a name for his great teaching ability and his instinct for improvement of whatever he touched. Serving with batteries of his regiment from time to time, he was called to various important staff assignments. His legal sense and his love of orderly procedure caused him to write a "Manual for Courts-Martial" on which the later publications were based. He was also admitted to the bar, United States Circuit Court, St. Louis, Mo. Back with the Artillery again from 1891-96 he devoted himself to a wide range of military subjects varying from "Mathematics for Gunners" to the design of Ft. Hancock, N. J.

The outbreak of the Spanish War saw the increase of the Artillery, and General Murray thus got his captaincy.

In August, 1899, he was appointed colonel 43d Infantry, U. S. V., and organized his regiment. He took it to the Philippines and for two years led it in active service against the insurrectos. For this he was recommended for brevet brigadier general for "Exceptionally meritorious service in the field." Fortunate it was for the

Artillery, when it was charged with the submarine-mine defense then turned over from the Engineers, that Major Arthur Murray was selected to head the School of Submarine Defense at Ft. Totten. He built up one of the best equipped posts in the Army; he made the school a model one; he devoted himself to the development of the new mine system; he was the father of the mine-planting boat service.

Then, in 1906, came his appointment as brigadier general, Chief of Artillery. A broader field of endeavor was opened up. The passionate desire to improve everything within his power became focused on all the activities of the Artillery.

After the division of the artillery into two branches, the Coast Artillery Corps under his guiding hand bore no resemblance to the few backward regiments that were scattered about piecemeal at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. General Murray's great efficiency came to the attention of the Presidents of the day. One of them said, "He has too much force and enterprise to be confined to one corps;" the natural result of this was his appointment as Major General, U. S. Army, on March 14, 1911 with duty first in the War Department, where as Assistant Chief of Staff and member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification he was instrumental in recognizing the military importance of the achievements of the Wright brothers, and in initiating the appropriations which resulted in the use of airplanes by the Army. Later General Murray commanded with distinction the Western Department and after statutory retirement was recalled to this command for active duty during the World War—for these services he merited and received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Those fortunate officers who were closely associated with him realize how little justice can be done to General Murray's qualities in such a brief account of his life; others saw his remarkable achievements and felt he bore a magic wand; those near him saw his close attention to every detail of his work, his untiring tenacity of purpose, his strength, his optimism, his absolute denial of all possibilities of failure in an undertaking. His staff always knew his dislike of inaccuracy and inaction; they always received his support and appreciation; they loved the kind and fatherly friend and guide, who embodied so completely the finest combination of those qualities with which we clothe our ideal of the American Army officer.

General Murray after his final retirement settled in Washington, D. C., where he spent his final years in happy retirement with his family and his host of friends. General Murray was survived by

his devoted wife, nee Sara Wetmore de Russy, who died in September 1926; his son, Major Maxwell Murray, F. A.; his daughters, Sadie, wife of Lt. Colonel Conger Pratt, Air Corps, and Carolyn, wife of Mr. Ord Preston, of Washington, D. C.

R. E. Callan.



HARRISON GRAY OTIS

HARRISON GRAY OTIS

No. 2527 CLASS OF 1874

Died September 19, 1928, at San Diego, Calif., aged 76 years.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS was born at Salem, New Jersey, October 16, 1852. He was the son of the Rev. William Brown Otis and Ann E. Tuft, of Salem and Shrewsbury, N. J. His early education was acquired at private schools, first at Geneva, New York; and later at Burlington, New Jersey, where he met "Buck" Grant, youngest son of General U. S. Grant. The two became close chums, the friendship lasting through life.

In 1870, General Grant, then President, appointed young Otis to West Point, and through an error in the records at the time of his appointment, his name was recorded as Harrison Gail Otis, and was so carried throughout his military career.

In reminiscing his life at the Academy, Col. George L. Anderson, one of his classmates, tells the following:

"The class of 1874 reported at the U. S. Military Academy on June 17, 1870, and three weeks later, Otis, who had been delayed by orders from the White House, reached West Point headquarters just as the battalion of cadets was passing to enter the mess hall across the way. Having registered and still in civilian dress, he was sent over to join his future classmates.

"Dinner over, the battalion captain gave the usual "A' Company, rise." Innocently, Otis arose with the others and started out, but was immediately pounced upon by two cadets in charge who demanded to know why he had left his table without command. Realizing his mistake, he attempted to rejoin the 'plebes' whom he discovered were still seated, but too late, he was hemmed in on all sides by a mass of humanity slowly moving toward the open door. Try as he might, he could not break through. His hold on the iron stairway rail caused no delay. If he broke through an opening in one spot, he was met by phalanx 'B', while phalanx 'C' was approaching, and 'D' was in the offing. Up and down the steps four times he was pushed before he finally returned to his table, very much in need of his new uniform.

"This, his introduction to the corps lasted only a few minutes, but it was accepted by him with such good grace,

that he became at once one of the most popular members of the new class of the corps. That popularity was never lost, and the incident ended any further annoyance during the summer camp.

"Otis was known to his classmates only as 'Ffery', owing to his ruddy complexion and forceful movements. His bearing would attract attention anywhere, being unusually tall and as erect as an Indian. He seldom entered into athletics of any kind. Work was his play. Whether it was repairing a chair, putting a clock together, or building a road, he entered into it with his whole heart, and stuck to it until it was finished; and it was the same with his studies. He always stood high in his class."

After graduation, Lieutenant Otis was appointed to the Fourth Cavalry and served for two years on frontier duty in Texas. A part of this time he was in charge of the Indian Cantonment at Sweetwater, Texas, and on special duty survey of water and route locations.

In 1876 he was sent to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe for practice, but returned to the frontier, this time Camp Custer, Neb., in August, 1876. He participated in the campaign against the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, and the Powder River Expedition.

In 1877 Otis was transferred to the Fourth Artillery and was on frontier duty at Fort Stevens, Ore. September and October of 1877 he participated in the Nez Perces Expedition commanding Howitzer Section of battery in action at Canyon Creek. He was recommended for Brevet and Service Medal in the Battle of Charwater.

From November, 1877 to June, 1878, he was in garrison at the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there sent on frontier duty at Camp McDermitt, Nev., where he participated in the campaign against the Snake Indians.

From October, 1878 to March, 1879 he was in garrison at Angel Island and from there transferred to the frontier at Fort Stevens, Ore. where he remained until July, 1879 when he returned to Angel Island.

His last station was the Presidio of San Francisco (October, 1879 to September, 1880), for in July, 1881 he resigned from the army by reason of disability for field service, caused by sunstroke received during the Nez Perce Indian Campaign.

His enforced severance from the military service was a regret to him, which was somewhat repaid by the comfort it gave his Quakeress mother in her last years, to whom his alliance with the army had been regretful.

After his resignation, Otis took up engineering, and 1882 found

him in the capacity of mining engineer in the development of coal and iron fields in Alabama.

In 1884 he married Adele C. Varro, of Washington, Pa. a cousin of Mrs. U. S. Grant, whom he had met some years before through his chum "Buck" Grant. At the time of his marriage he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics and of Military Science, at Trinity Hall Military Academy, Washington, Pa. where he remained until 1890, when the inactive life induced him to resign in favor of a civil engineering position on the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, New York.

In 1896 he joined forces with the Engineering Department, U. S. A. and was sent in charge of construction of Forts Michie and Terry, Long Island Sound.

Otis was engineer on the breakwater at Buffalo, N. Y., from 1899 to 1901, and mining engineer in the development of the coal mines along the Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, 1901 and 1902.

In 1902 the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., sent him to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in charge of construction, where he remained until 1908 when he left the Government Service and moved his family to San Diego, Calif.

Otis was structural engineer on several of the largest buildings in downtown San Diego, and in later years became well known as a Consulting Structural and Sanitary Engineer.

In 1914 his health forced him to retire and he bought a small fruit ranch near San Diego, where he spent much of his time, for even in his declining years, he was unhappy, if idle.

In September, 1928, after a short illness, he died in the U. S. Naval Hospital at San Diego, Calif. and was brought to Arlington National Cemetery where he was buried with full military honors.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Adele Varro Otis, and four children, Harrison G. Otis, Jr., of San Diego, Fannie Grant Otis, Washington, D. C., William Wrenshall Otis, Poway, Calif., and Mrs. Lee Rutledge Herring, wife of Lt. Herring, U. S. N.

Fannie Grant Otis.



WILLIAM BAIRD

WILLIAM BAIRD

No. 2577 CLASS OF 1875

Died January 3, 1930, at Washington, D. C., aged 78 years.

WILLIAM BAIRD was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1851. He was the son of Major General Absalom Baird and Cornelia Smith, of New York. His military ancestors dated from before the American Revolution, and it was natural that he should choose the military profession as his own.

He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June, 1875; and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, reporting for duty in October of that year. He participated in many of that regiment's expeditions against hostile Indians in Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico,—notably against the Chiricahuas, Victoria and Geronimo.

Promoted First Lieutenant, February 15, 1881; Captain, February, 1891. Retired for disability in line of duty, 1897. Was Adjutant 6th Cavalry, 1884-86.

As a retired officer he was detailed on various duties, performing each with efficiency, among which may be mentioned professor of Military Science and Tactics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and staff duty with Governor of Maryland in connection with organized Militia of the State.

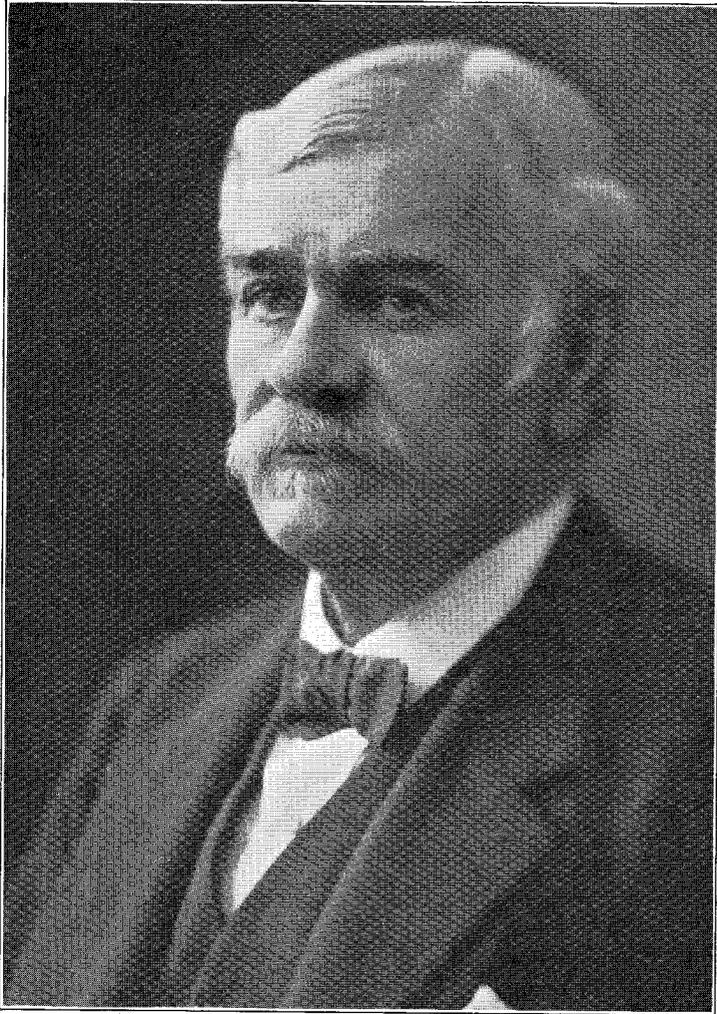
Promoted to Major on Retired List, 1916, to Lieutenant Colonel, 1918.

On active duty in War Department during World War.

He was a member of nearly all the Patriotic Societies. For many years he was a Vestryman of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Baird was a lovable man, a kindly, courteous and true Christian gentleman. He is survived by his widow, formerly Minnie Dawley, of San Francisco; a son, Major John A. Baird, C. W. S.; and a daughter, Mrs. W. W. Hicks, wife of Major Hicks, C. A. C.

E. P. A.



GEORGE WHITE BAXTER

GEORGE WHITE BAXTER

No. 2688 CLASS OF 1877

Died December 18, 1929, in New York City, aged 74 years.

GEORGE WHITE BAXTER was born January 7, 1857 at Hendersonville in North Carolina, a son of Federal Judge John Baxter. He attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and the University of the South at Sewanee, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, from Tennessee, July 1, 1873. He graduated with the class of 1877. He was one of the most popular men of his class, loved by all of its members and by them was elected their class President. He was appointed additional Second Lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry, June 15, 1877 and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry, September 16, 1877. Owing to the failure of Congress to make appropriations for the Army in 1877 the members of the class of that year were not ordered to join their regiments until Congress convened in special session, made the appropriation late in November. Lieutenant Baxter joined the 3rd Cavalry in 1877, assigned to Troop H, commanded by Captain H. W. Wessels, Junior. His first year of service was at the Spotted Tail Sioux Indian Agency on the Missouri at the mouth of the Niobraro River in Dakota. Late in 1878 the troop left that agency and marched to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, where it operated against hostile Cheyennes under Chief Dull Knife. This arduous campaign was conducted in mid-winter in temperatures below zero. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Indians and considerable loss suffered by the Troop. After this campaign he performed the usual duties assigned to lieutenants in several garrisons in Nebraska and Wyoming until he resigned from the Army, July 1, 1881.

In November, 1886, he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Wyoming by President Cleveland and resigned after three months' service. In 1899 he was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution under which Wyoming was admitted to the Union in July, 1890. He was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Wyoming in its first election but was defeated by Francis E. Warren, for many years a member of the United States Senate from Wyoming. From 1895 to 1903 he made his home in Denver and was a member of the Commission that built the State Capitol of Colorado.

He was engaged in cattle ranching on Grass Creek, a tributary of the Big Horn River in western Wyoming, from 1881 to 1903, when he retired from active business and returned to his former home at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Baxter was one of the founders of the Order of Indian Wars and a member of Manhattan and National Guard Clubs, and Sons of the American Revolution.

He died after a brief illness in New York City, December 18, 1929, survived by his wife Margaret W. Baxter, a son and four daughters.

He was of the best West Point type and honored the Academy throughout his life in the military service and in civil life.

W. N. D.



THEOPHILUS PARKER

THEOPHILUS PARKER

No. 2659 CLASS OF 1877

Died May 27, 1927, at Danville, Virginia, aged 71 years.

THEOPHILUS PARKER was born at Salisbury, North Carolina, December 1, 1856; the only child of John Haywood and Anne Ferrand Parker. He attended Bingham Military Academy in North Carolina; entered West Point in May, 1873. He graduated on June 15, 1877 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, 8th Infantry. He served in the regular army until his resignation on August 27, 1879. In 1880 he became Ticket Agent for the Southern Railroad at Salisbury, N. C. In 1890 he was promoted to General Agent at Danville, Virginia. He was granted a leave of absence in May, 1898 and was commissioned a Major in the 4th United States Volunteers; served in the Spanish-American War in the United States and in Cuba, with headquarters at Manzanillo, Cuba, in charge of mounted battalion of regiment. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Meade, in Penna., in June, 1899. He returned to Danville, Va., and on September 10, 1903 was made Superintendent of the Danville and Western Railroad. On April 24, 1912 he married Happy J. Hall. On June 10, 1925 he was made General Agent of the Danville and Western Railroad, which position he held until his death on May 27, 1927. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Ferrand Haywood Parker.

H. H. P.



SILAS AUGUSTUS WOLF

SILAS AUGUSTUS WOLF

No. 2757 CLASS OF 1878

Died April 1, 1923, at Paris, France, aged 69 years.

SILAS AUGUSTUS WOLF was born in Pennsylvania, December 13, 1853. He entered the U. S. M. A., July 1, 1874, and after graduation was commissioned an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Infantry, June 14, 1878, and remained with the 4th Infantry until March 2, 1901, when he was promoted major, 19th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, July 13, 1906, and was retired from active service October 19, 1910, after more than thirty-six years' service. After his graduation leave, Colonel Wolf was on frontier duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., during the Indian troubles and was engaged with the Ute Indians, September 29th to October 5th, 1879, at Milk River, Colo. He subsequently served at Forts Bridger, Wyo., Leavenworth, Kans.; Spokane, Wash., and Sherman, Idaho, to August, 1889. He served as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College; was on duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, and was on the expedition protecting the N. P. R. R. Other subsequent duties included the command of Fort Sheridan from April 20 to August 31, 1898. He went to the Philippines in 1899 and participated in skirmishes at La Loma church, March 11 and 17, in two-armed reconnaissances to Novaliches, and was in command of his company in three skirmishes on the Morong expedition. He was with the 4th Infantry on the expedition to Das Marinas, participating in the battle of June 19. He was commended by General Lawton for bravery. Colonel Wolf also saw other active service in the Philippines and was on duty in Cuba and at Fort Snelling, Minn. He was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Pittsburgh, September 12 to November 12, 1918, and was in command of the training corps October 1 to November 12, 1918.

Colonel Wolf was married to Miss Mary Stewart Sawyer, on March 9th, 1886 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

He was cited for gallantry in action and awarded a Silver Star for duty at Dasmarinas, Philippine Islands, June 19th, 1899.

He is buried at Arlington.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



FRANK LORING DODDS

FRANK LORING DODDS

No. 2779 CLASS OF 1879

Died August 23, 1929, in New York City, aged 74 years.

FRANK LORING DODDS was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 8th, 1854. He was of pioneer stock on both sides, and was the oldest child of Ford S. and Mary Lusk Dodds.

In 1860 his father, a physician, moved west with his family and settled in southern Illinois. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went with the Union Army, serving under Sherman at Missionary Ridge and on part of the march to the sea. One of Frank Dodds' earliest recollections was of visiting his father at the close of the war at Huntsville, Alabama, where Dr. Dodds was on duty with a large military hospital. His mother, a woman of courage, beauty and great charm, guided her children wisely during their father's long absence, and left an indelible impress on the character of her eldest son.

Frank Dodds finished the later years of his schooling in Pennsylvania, and in 1875 was appointed to West Point, where his cousin, James Loring Lusk of '78, had just finished his plebe year. A strong taste for music, inherited from both parents, had already colored his youth. He was one of the gallant boy "band" that played its way down to New Orleans and back on a Mississippi River steamboat, and at West Point he played the cornet in a small and genial orchestra, and added his fine bass voice to the cadet choir in the old chapel.

In his first class year he became engaged to Miss Caroline McMurrin, who had visited West Point at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Gardiner, wife of the professor of Law, Major A. B. Gardiner. They were married August 24, 1880, and went to Wyoming, where his regiment, the 9th Infantry, was stationed. Their oldest daughter, Alice, was born in 1881, their second daughter, Mary, in 1883, and their son, Frank Loring, Jr., in 1887.

In 1882 Colonel Dodds went as military instructor to Rutgers College, where he made many warm friends and, among other worthy deeds, coached General William Weigel for his entrance examinations to West Point.

In the Geronimo campaign of 1886, he marched out of old Fort Wingate, New Mexico, with his company of the 9th, which was denied the glories of the chase and spent the greater part of its time in the field in the monotonous but necessary duty of guarding water-holes.

He was at San Diego Barracks, California, in 1887 when he received orders to report as instructor in French at West Point. Later he went to the Departments of Law and History, and eventually was made assistant professor of History under Professor Postlethwaite. It was at this time too that, after passing the required examinations, he was admitted to the Bar of New York.

In 1892 he rejoined his regiment at Madison Barracks, New York, and for four years was regimental quartermaster.

In 1896 he was detailed assistant judge advocate of the Department of Texas, where General Zenas R. Bliss—"Teniente Bliss"—was in command. Headquarters went to Atlanta in 1898, and from there early in 1899 he was ordered to the Philippines, and joined the 9th Infantry again on the line in Northern Luzon. He commanded L Company at Guagua for some months, and then was detailed as judge advocate on the staff of General Arthur MacArthur, with whom he had served in Texas. His knowledge of Spanish as well as of law made his services invaluable in those days of intricate adjustments.

He was judge advocate on General Wheaton's staff when the Boxer troubles started in China, and after more than one request to be relieved he once more joined his regiment in Peking, where for a considerable part of the time he commanded a battalion.

This tour of duty on the edge of the Mongolian Desert, in the ancient and imperial city of the Manchus, was an experience which he valued all his life, not only for the insight it gave him into the history, traditions and customs of the Chinese, but for lasting friendships and broadening contacts with officers of the other foreign armies.

When his regiment returned to Manila he received the news of his appointment to the Judge Advocate Corps. His first station thereafter was Omaha. Thence he went to Cebu, and then to Iloilo. During this tour he helped defend Major Glenn when the activities of that officer during Insurrecto days were under political fire.

After his return to the States he was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, and then at St. Paul and while at the latter station he made an interesting contribution to military history by translating the story of the Siege of Baler. An account, in Spanish, of this obscure but immortal episode had appeared serially in one of the Manila papers. With some difficulty Colonel Dodds secured a complete file and made the translation, which was published by Hudson-Kimberly at Kansas City in 1909.

He had one more tour in the Philippines. Then he went to Governor's Island where, except for a year in Washington, he remained

from 1913 till the Fall of 1918. He then went as head of the Law Department at West Point, and from there he was retired.

He went first with his family to Maryland, then to Santa Barbara, California, where his wife died in 1922. After the death of his beloved daughter "Polly" in 1926 he travelled most of the time. His last voyage was around South America where, at Punta Arenas, he became ill with influenza, which left him with heart trouble so severe that he lived only a few months afterward.

Colonel Dodds was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, the Order of the Carabao and the Order of the Dragon and was of course eligible to the Society of Indian Wars. Not least in his affections, he belonged to the Squirrels, that Lost Battalion marooned on Governor's Island during the World War.

The happiest event of his latest years was the graduation from West Point, in 1927, of his grandson, G. V. H. Mosely, Jr., and the latter's marriage the following year was also a source of pleasure to him. His younger grandson and namesake, Francis Loring Mosely, was very near his heart; and if he had lived another two months he would have saluted a great-grandson.

Colonel Dodds was a constant and studious reader, of a range so wide and tastes so intelligent that his well-stored mind was a delight to everyone that knew him. He had a reading knowledge of French and German, and knew Spanish well. He traveled with a keen zest for the history, the color and the national feeling of every country, and without a shadow of effort he drew to himself friends from every station and walk of life. He was generous in his judgments and tolerant of everything except fanatical uplifters and their meddling experiments in legislation. He knew not only the law, but justice, and his integrity was above praise.

His love and reverence for West Point were too deep for heroics, but they went with him from the day he joined the corps of cadets till taps sounded across his grave on the sunny August day last year when the cadet escort followed him to his last resting place. He lies beside his wife and younger daughter in the cemetery at West Point, held forever in the arms of the great hills, and with the flow of the beloved river far below for an endless requiem.

A. A. Mosely.



FRANK BEALL JONES

FRANK BEALL JONES

No. 2818 CLASS OF 1879

Died August 10, 1929, at Coronado, California, aged 73 years.

COLONEL FRANK BEALL JONES was born January 1, 1856 at Hernando, Mississippi.

During his long and honorable service on the active list he was known among his friends of the old Army as a "duty officer", as distinguished from the detached service class, he having served thirty of his thirty-nine years of active commissioned service on regimental duty.

His early service was with the 22nd Infantry in the field in South-western Colorado against the Utes. Following this, his regiment was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, and he was assigned to the command of a company of Seminole-Negro-Indian scouts and covered, with great credit, the wide stretches of country of the Big Bend of the Rio Grande.

This service was followed by command of a company of Apache Indian scouts on the White Mountain reservation and in the vicinity of Fort Apache, Arizona, before and during the turbulent times of Geronomo's activity. Following this (his regiment having been sent to Fort Keough, Montana,) he served with great credit a four years' tour of duty as regimental adjutant.

In the winter of 1890-1891 he commanded a detachment of his regiment equipped with two Hotchkiss mountain guns, the detachment being assigned to a mixed cavalry-infantry column in the Missouri River country, operating with other troops against hostile Sioux Indians at the time of the Wounded Knee outbreak in Dakota.

A period of comparative quiet then followed but the outbreak of the war with Spain found him a Captain en route to Cuba, with the 5th Corps. In the attack on El Caney July 1, 1898, his company came under heavy fire from the Spanish trenches and he received a severe wound which incapacitated him for active duty for several months. Upon his recovery he again joined his regiment at Montauk Point, L. I., and a few months later was enroute to the Philippine Islands where the insurrection of 1899 had broken out. He participated in various actions near and to the North of Manila under Generals Wheaton, Lawton, McArthur and Young.

In the fight near Taguig, P. I., March 18, 1899, while in command of a battalion of his regiment, he was again severely wounded. A silver star citation followed for gallantry in action and skill in handling his battalion under hostile fire.

Having recovered from this wound two months later, he rejoined his regiment operating on the Pampanga River where he again commanded a battalion in various engagements and was again commended for gallantry and for skill in handling his command under fire in an engagement near Mt. Arayat.

In 1908 Colonel Jones was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department and served with great credit to himself and to the Department for a period of nearly three years as Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf with headquarters at Atlanta; his mature judgment and his extended experience in the field, both in peace and war, contributed greatly to his success during that period of his service.

His return to the States in 1899 was followed by two subsequent tours (1905 and 1913) in the Philippines. Upon his promotion to a Colonelcy, he was assigned to the 15th Infantry and later, after a short sick leave, joined his regiment in Tientsin, China. His relief a year and a half later from the 15th Infantry and the command of all American troops in North China (upon his transfer to the 8th Infantry in the Philippines), were marked by public demonstrations in his honor, participated in by contingents of the armies of Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The demonstration was a tribute of love and respect for a departing commander.

Soon after the various training camps were organized following our entry into the World War, Colonel Jones was assigned to Camp Green, S. C., but failing health rendered necessary his request for retirement, thus ending a long, active service in line and staff marked by an unswerving sense of duty, honorable wounds and a record worthy of the best traditions of his Alma Mater.

He was interred with military honors in Arlington.

In his life span of 73 years, Frank Jones saw active service as a commissioned officer in four of his country's wars, in two of which he was wounded in action, and yet in spite of its interruptions and trials, his home life was exceptionally ideal.

In 1891 when a Lieutenant, he married Margaret Clark, daughter of Major Francis Clark, a veteran of the Civil War and for years an officer of the 22nd Infantry to which regiment Lieutenant Jones was assigned on graduation from West Point.

Three daughters were born of this union; the wife and two of the daughters survive—one the wife of Lt. Col. L. M. Adams, Corps of Engineers (retired) and the other, Evelyn, living at home with her mother in Coronado, California.

W. D. B.

GEORGE BELL, JR.

No. 2869 CLASS OF 1880

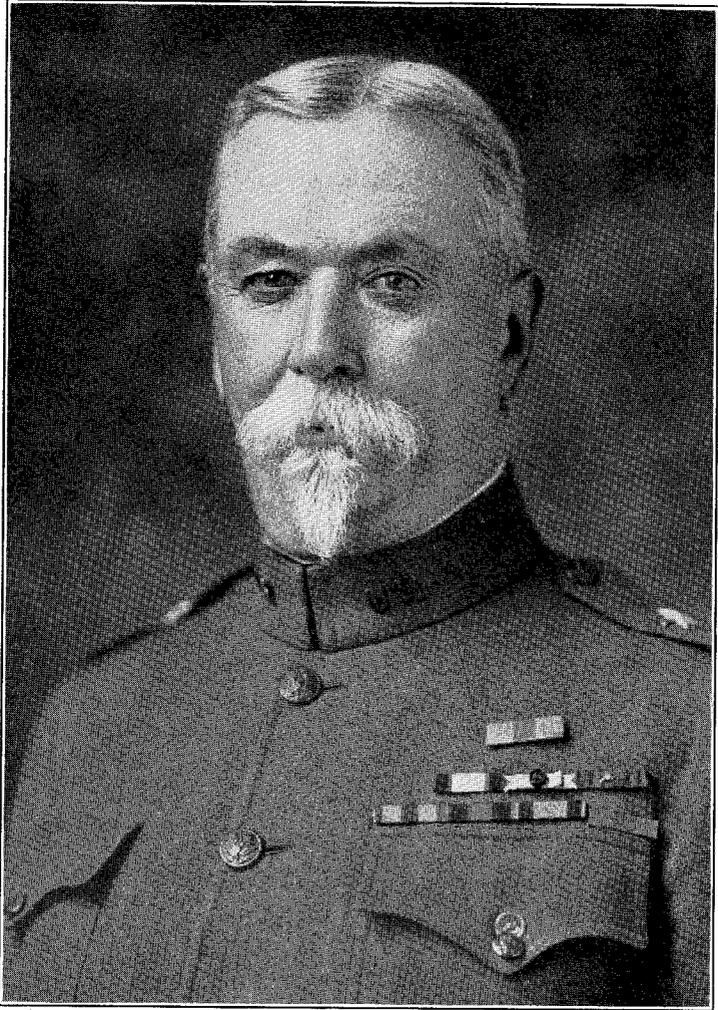
Died at Chicago, Illinois, October 29, 1926, aged 67 years.

THE SOLDIER

A SON OF Brigadier General George Bell, U. S. Army, and born at the historic Fort McHenry at Baltimore, Maryland, on January 23, 1859, it was natural that George Bell, Junior should have chosen a soldier's career. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from the District of Columbia, graduated in June, 1880, and on the 12th of that month was assigned to the Third Infantry, the oldest regiment in the Regular Establishment. On January 5th, 1885, he married at Fort Missoula, Montana, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hunt Ransom, a daughter of Major General Robert Ransom, formerly of the Confederate Army, a marriage exemplified to an extraordinary degree those wonderful lines in Shakespeare's King John:

*"He was the half part of a blessed man
Left to be finished by such a she,
And she a fair divided excellence
Whose fulness of perfection lies in him."*

On April 24, 1886, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was the Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University from 1892 to 1896, meanwhile studying law, first at the University of Minnesota in 1891 and 1892, and subsequently at Cornell, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894, when he was also admitted to the Bar of the State of New York. On April 26, 1898, he was promoted to Captain in the First Infantry and participated in the Campaign of Santiago, being recommended for the brevet of Major for gallantry in action. During 1900 to 1903 he saw active service in the Philippines, was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry on June 22, 1903, and was promoted to the grade of Major in the Twelfth Infantry on July 26th of that year. Despite the use of the "mailed fist" and the capture of Aguinaldo, the remnants of insurrection persisted in Batangas (southern Luzon) under General Malvar and in Samar and Leyte under General Vincente Lukban, notwithstanding the vigorous campaigns against them, and active operations had to be prolonged nearly ten months after the official declaration on July 4, 1901 of the termination of the Philippine War.



GEORGE BELL, JR.

On February 18, 1902, Lukban was captured near the upper Catubig or Saq-Od River by a column under the command of Captain George Bell, Jr.; on April 27th, Lukban's successor, Guevara, capitulated to Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant; and, in the meantime, Malvar had surrendered to Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell in Luzon on April 16th. These three events put an end to the warfare which had been waged with such ruthlessness by the natives since the dispersal of Aguinaldo's government in 1899. However, the smouldering fires of resistance flared up spasmodically for several years, and in 1907 Regular troops were employed to assist the Philippine Constabulary to suppress an outbreak in Samar and Leyte. A rigorous campaign against the Pulajanes culminated on June 11, 1907, when Faustino Ablin, their leader and High Priest, was captured in the Second District of Leyte, then under the command of Major George Bell, Jr.,—who had been transferred on February 6, 1904, to the First Infantry—and this achievement constituted the last notable military feat in the pacification of the Philippines.

From 1907 to 1913 he was attached to the Inspector General's Department, served as a member of the Infantry Equipment Board from 1908 to 1910, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on March 3, 1911, and was the ranking officer of the American Military Mission which attended the Swiss General Maneuvers that summer. During this Staff detail he introduced the system of inspection which is still employed in American military forces, the *crux* of which lies in *constructive*, not destructive, criticism—a fact which many inspectors are prone to disregard. That the discovery of defects is, and ought to be only a means to the end in a proper inspection was fully appreciated by its originator, who, therefore, invariably furnished the unit commander with a list of the shortcoming to be rectified and afforded him an opportunity to reply thereto.

On March 9, 1914, he was promoted to Colonel and assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, and on July 17, 1914, became Brigadier General and in that grade commanded the El Paso District in Texas, where he had under his orders the largest American military force assembled in a single command from the close of the War of the Rebellion until that time. On August 5, 1917, he was commissioned a Major General in the National Army, and on the 23rd of that month was assigned to the command of Camp Logan at Houston, Texas, where the 33rd Division, composed in the main of the Illinois National Guard, was to be organized and trained under his command. In addition thereto Camp Logan embraced certain units of the 5th Division, three regiments of Regular Cavalry destined to be

transformed into Artillery and a regiment of negroes of the Illinois National Guard, a total of about 39,000 troops.

That General Bell was exceptionally successful in handling a National Guard Division is generally conceded, and efficiency was the sole standard by which he judged his subordinates. "The 33rd must be made one of the best Divisions" was his reiterated declaration, and no factor could contribute to that *desideration* was overlooked, no matter how small. At his solicitation its departure overseas was postponed for nearly six months, and, in addition to the most intensive training under exceptionally favorable climatic conditions, some 239 inefficient officers, Regulars included, were weeded out by Efficiency Boards, but not until every factor in their favor had been given the most thorough consideration in order to prevent injustice to them.

In consequence of his inflexible determination, when his command sailed in May, 1918, it was a Division in fact, not in name only. The months of June, July and August, 1918, the 33rd spent on the British front, in the Fourth Army commanded by General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and portions of it participated in the battle of Hamel on the Fourth of July, where by their "dash, gallantry and efficiency" they evoked the highest praise from Sir John Monash, commanding the Australian Corps, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief, and were even dubbed "*rough*" by the Australians themselves. Not less brilliant was the achievement of the 131st Infantry (Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn) at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge on August 9th, and the departure of the 33rd Division on the 23rd-24th of that month for the American front elicited expressions of regret and highest commendation on the part of the British commanders under whom it had served. Indeed as the Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army (Major General Sir Archibald Montgomery) subsequently declared:

"From its commander downwards, the officers and men who composed it had gained the respect and admiration of all by their gallantry in action, their keenness, and their determination to miss nothing that would help them to beat the Germans."

The Commander of the Fourth Army prophesied that "the Division will render brilliant service to the Allied cause wherever it may be employed as a fighting Division in face of the enemy," and three months after its departure the British Commander-in-Chief officially announced that he had not forgotten,

"the important services rendered by American troops in the line on the front of the Second British Army and elsewhere,

and in particular the fine performance of troops of the 33rd American Division at Hamel and North of the Somme."

Originally destined to participate in the St. Mihiel Offensive, it was, however, placed in reserve and proceeded to a position on the west bank of the Meuse in front of Verdun where it remained in the line for seven weeks. In the initial attack of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, it formed the extreme left of the Third Army Corps (Major General Robert L. Bullard) and its achievement in capturing, in three hours and 33 minutes, the formidable Bois de Forges a stronghold which the Germans believed impregnable and had boasted that it could never be taken by direct attack, was conspicuous for the precision with which the plan,—suggested by the French Liaison Officer at the Headquarters of the Third Corps and formerly French Military Attaché in Washington—was executed. Twelve days later began the advance of the the French 17th Army Corps (General Henri Claudel), which involved the forcing of the passage of the Meuse at Brabant and Consenvoye by the 33rd Division, an operation as delicate as it was difficult in the face of an enemy on the dominating heights east of that river. Indeed, one of the most distinguished military writers of the present time (Frank H. Simonds) has described its performance as "one of the brilliant feats of the war," and he has also declared that "the movement of the 33rd, in crossing the deep river and the canal beyond it, was one of the brilliant circumstances of the battle and a fitting climax to the operation of the division on September 26" and that

*"The American Army, as a whole, moreover, can afford to be proud, both of the dogged and never-ending struggle of the 77th in the Argonne and of the dash and gallantry of the 82nd and the 33rd in the passage of the Aire and the Meuse."
(History of the World War, Volume 5, page 449.)*

Withdrawn from the heights east of the Meuse, on October 19th-20th, the 33rd Division went back in the line in the Troyon sector of the St. Mihiel salient on the 23rd-24th. Its rest was short because the Austrian troops were soon replaced by first-class German Divisions, which had orders to "hold at all costs," and the fighting during the last days before the Armistice became decidedly desperate. "The 33rd Division *****held true to its previous good record and was smashing through when the armistice halted the attack."

On December 8, 1918, the 33rd began its march to join the Army of Occupation, but its leading Brigade had scarcely crossed the Moselle into Rhenish Germany than the Division was withdrawn into the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg where it remained for four

months. From May 9th to 18th it embarked at Brest, made a brief stay at Camp Mills, Long Island, proceeded to Chicago—where reviews were held on May 27th, June 2nd and 5th and thence to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, where the "Prairie Division" was demobilized during June, 1919.

In certain respects the 33rd Division was unique. It was the only Division in the American Expeditionary Forces in France to fight alongside and under the Australians, British, Americans and French. It was the first American Division not a Regular Division to have its troops engaged in an important battle in France, and the only American Division to have its officers and men decorated by the King of England in person (August 12, 1918). When the French took official occupation of the "lost provinces" of Alsace and Lorraine and when the baton of a Marshal of France was conferred upon General Pétain at Metz on December 8, 1918, the only foreign troops to participate in the notable procession of increments from renowned French commands was a battalion of the 131st Infantry, which had so distinguished itself at Gressaire Wood, Chipilly Ridge and the Bois de Forges, and to it was accorded the place of honor at the head of the column. During its twelve months in Europe, the 33rd Division served in five Armies and twelve Army Corps. It was the sixteenth American Division to reach France and was one of the twenty-eight combat Divisions. It was officially rated among the American Divisions as the fourth in the number of prisoners captured; as the ninth in the distance advanced against the enemy; as the twentieth in the number of its own troops killed in battle; and as the twelfth in the number of its wounded—these two classifications affording proof of the skill with which it was handled in action. The American Commander-in-Chief described it as one of the best Divisions in the A. E. F. in appearance, discipline and efficiency; and the German High Command evidently considered it efficient inasmuch as it included it among the few American Divisions which it rated as "first-class." From June 22 until November 11, 1918, there were only eighteen days when the 33rd Division, in whole or in part, was not actually occupying a portion of the Allied line. Never once did it appeal for help, whereas it was several times called upon to re-enforce adjoining commands. Its death rate at Camp Logan was the lowest in the American Army; in Europe its health rate was among the highest in the A. E. F. Its discipline and *esprit de corps* were of exceptional order. From its departure from Texas until the Armistice—a period of nearly six months—no soldier was tried by a General Court Martial and only two officers were thus tried—an enviable record for any command of such size. Indeed its method of administering military justice was commended as "re-

markable" for its unusual effectiveness and freedom from justified complaint. In the care of its animals and the maintenance of its leather equipment and transport, it was officially cited by American General Headquarters "as a perfect model of the standards that ought to exist in these matters throughout the Army." Its Military Police—which had been schooled individually and collectively by the British—was deemed so proficient that it became the nucleus of the Military Police of the A. E. F., while its artillery (58th Field Artillery Brigade), which fought with four other Divisions, and served with a fifth, acquired a most enviable reputation for its "splendid conduct" and its "skill and efficiency" "worthy of the best traditions of the field artillery." Nine Medals of Honor were conferred upon officers and men of the 33rd Division—a number exceeded by one other Division only in the A. E. F., the 30th. Indeed General Claudel, under whom it served in front of Verdun, declared it the best Division that he had ever had under his command. Its record speaks for itself—notable achievement unmarred by failure or scandal—and this record is chiefly attributable to the complete elimination of such officers and men as were not up to the standard requisite in war, to the thoroughness of the training, to the discipline and *esprit de corps* instilled, and to the skill with which it was handled in battle by its admired and beloved commander.

That his services were both meritorious and conspicuous is attested by the fact that the President of the United States awarded to him the Distinguished Service Medal; the King of England created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; the Government of the French Republic made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor and also conferred upon him the Croix de Guerre with a palm.

During December, 1918, General Bell was temporarily in command of the Sixth Corps and, upon the demobilization of the 33rd Division became the commander of the Sixth Division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. On March 22, 1921, he was promoted to Major General in the Regular Army, and on October 15th was assigned to the permanent command of the Sixth Corps Area, of which he had already had temporary command early that year and continuously since April 2nd. On November 30, 1922, he was retired at his own request, after more than forty years of active service. In 1923 he was presented with a large sum of money, to which not only former members of the 33rd Division but many of the leading men of Chicago had contributed, as a testimonial of esteem and affection and in order to banish those financial apprehensions to which so many retired officers are subjected. In that same year he became President of the Hill State National Bank of Chicago, a

position which he held until 1925. A much-needed rest of several months having failed to stem the progress of pernicious anemia, he was taken to San Francisco in May, 1926, in the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial. But *Dis aliter visum* and, notwithstanding the devotion of Mrs. Bell and their daughter, Mrs. Wood, and in spite of every known treatment for that malady given him at the Letterman General Hospital, he grew steadily worse. In the middle of October he was taken back to Chicago where he died at the Belden-Stratford Hotel on Thursday, October 28, 1926. For three days his body lay in state, guarded by non-commissioned officers of the 33rd Division and surrounded by its regimental colors. His funeral on November 1st took place at Saint James Protestant Episcopal Church and his remains were accompanied to the Rosehill Cemetery by many distinguished pall-bearers, by a cortege composed of hundreds of troops, most of them of the 33rd Division, and by many officers who had served under him in France and elsewhere—a fitting tribute to the admiration and affection in which he was held.

THE MAN

It was said of the great Duke of Wellington that he “stood four-square to all the winds that blow.” That description was equally applicable to General Bell, whose integrity, rugged honesty of purpose and action, sterling character and utter fearlessness enabled him to face the world with that equanimity which the winds of envy, spite and malice were powerless to effect.

*“To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.”*

Standing four-square himself, General Bell was “square” in every walk and relation of life. With a profound comprehension of human shortcomings and the difficulty of fathoming human motives correctly, he studiously refrained from passing judgment upon others until he was in possession of all essential facts; and, even then, he invariably gave to the other the benefit of all possible doubt. To the simplicity of a child he combined the force of a strong man in whose veins the blood coursed vigorously, but in whose mind no petty thought found a harboring-place, for his mind was singularly pure and anything which smacked of the blatant, the *risqué*, the vulgar or the coarse was excessively distasteful to him. Disloyalty he despised, pettiness he could not abide, intrigue and insincerity were loathsome, and any action which fell short of being open and above-board was utterly repugnant.

Too often, unfortunately, men whose *forte* is the mastery of de-

tail permit their usefulness to be impaired and their vision aberrated by a mass of *minutiae*. On the other hand, precise and exacting as he was in respect to thoroughness in details, General Bell never lost sight of the main object and was always alive to the *desideration* of subordinating minor to major considerations. "Actions speak louder than words" was a frequent quotation with him. Whenever it was possible to sweep aside *minutiae* and go straight to the goal, he did so with enthusiasm, for with him to "get results" amounted almost to a passion. Originality and resourcefulness had, therefore, a tremendous appeal to him, and nothing so delighted him as to discover that a subordinate had the faculty of achieving results without following blindly the hackneyed, hide-bound methods which are the refuge of the mediocre. Initiative and daring, when not pushed to the point of rashfulness, invariably won his commendation and encouragement. The men who "did things," who were fertile in ideas and who had the courage to carry them out, were sure of his admiration and unqualified support.

Angelic disposition and efficiency are rarely twins; and virile men are seldom wanting in temper. Like all strong men, General Bell was far from devoid of spirit, but he had so mastered himself that no rash act ensued even when his emotions were aroused to the highest pitch. In that respect he exemplified admirably the injunction which Napoleon was wont to utter with his hand held horizontally across the front of his throat, "I never let my anger rise higher than this."

Although a "glutton for work," in all his habits he was extraordinarily moderate, indeed almost Spartan. His food was of the simplest; his principal beverage was water and rarely did he touch a glass of wine, for his physique required no alcoholic stimulant. Possessed of a keen sense of humor, he loved a good story and was an excellent *raconteur* himself. It is seldom that one encounters a more delightful companion or one whose charm grew, as did his, with long and intimate contact.

That tenderness is essentially a feminine trait is a prevalent belief to such an extent that many do not appreciate that the quintessence of tenderness is frequently to be found in the most virile type of man. Beneath that virility which was General Bell's most conspicuous characteristic outwardly were two other traits equally strong—kindness and tenderness. In the bosom of his family never a cross word escaped his lips, never an angry look darkened his brow. That never-failing kindness and thoughtfulness which are priceless; that chivalry and courtesy which are essentially the qualities of the knight and the gentleman were conspicuous in his private life. Rare, indeed, it is to find a strong character so modest

and unassuming, so straight-forward, so devoid of guile and so untarnished as his was. The depth and sincerity of his nature only a few were privileged to fathom, and, to those who had gained his confidence and friendship, he gave an affection as unreserved as it was deep and pure. To them he endeared himself in a manner vouchsafed to but few, so that neither time nor distance nor even death can efface the memory of him implanted in their minds or the image of him engraved in their hearts.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men." (Proverbs XXII, 27).

In every relation of life General Bell proved himself of exceptional usefulness and gained the esteem and admiration of everybody who knew him, even slightly. His splendid loyalty, his unswerving devotion to principle and duty, his manifest sincerity compelled that recognition and respect which he so richly merited. However severe may have appeared the standard by which he gauged others, he applied a stricter measure to himself. He never required from others so much as he exacted of himself, and of himself he gave the best that he possessed. Of unsullied integrity, vigorous and brilliant in intellect, patient and steadfast under the most difficult circumstances, his entire life was characterized by a faithful execution of every task allotted to him and of every trust committed to his charge. He did great things with the same simplicity which he devoted to little things and the smallest details with the same scrupulous care that he exercised in great matters. To his splendid attainments was added a distinction of appearance which evoked attention wherever he went. A gentleman by birth, he possessed every instinct that marks the gallant gentleman. There was a loveliness in his nature, a mirth in his blue eyes in their normal mood which drew people to him instinctively, while his striking personality, his frankness and cordiality of manner held them captivated. He made friends and kept them always. A man among men, a natural leader in all that he undertook, few have been more beloved than he was, for his perfect simplicity endeared him to everyone. His subordinates slaved for him with eagerness and affection, knowing that his gratitude would never be withheld. To those who were capable of appreciating, it was a privilege to be associated with such a man, while his friendship was beyond all price and a thing to be cherished always. His life was an inspiration, his memory a benediction, for like Chevalier Bayard, he was "without fear and without reproach."

Frederic L. Huidekoper.

MILLARD FILLMORE HARMON

No. 2840 CLASS OF 1880

Died March 27, 1922, at Washington, D. C., aged 65 years.

MILLARD FILLMORE HARMON was born in Bedford County, Pa., May 1, 1856. He was the first son of George Washington and Ann Blackburn Harmon and attended public schools in Altoona, Pa. He entered the Military Academy September 1, 1876 and graduated June 12, 1880.

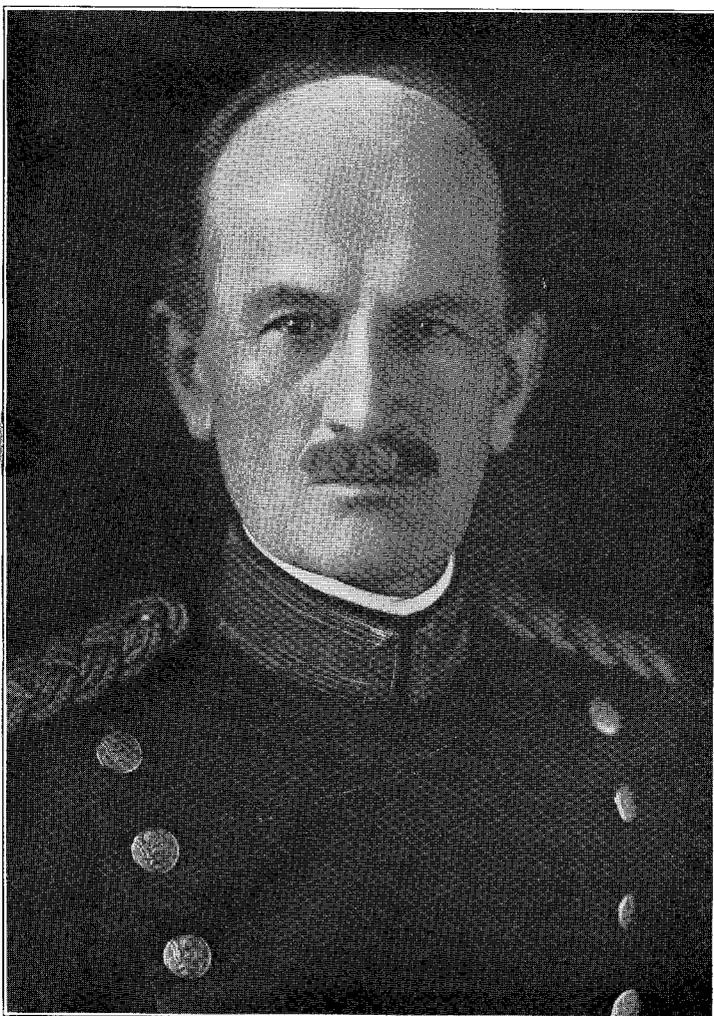
Upon graduating he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 5th Infantry. His first assignment was to Fort Warren, Mass., where he spent a year during which he married Madelin Kendig at her father's home in Altoona, Pa., on November 3, 1881.

The next seven years were spent on the Pacific coast mostly on duty at Fort Canby, Washington and Fort Stevens, Oregon, at other times, in garrison at the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, California. Life during this period was particularly agreeable to him. An ardent sportsman in the truest sense he revelled in the unsettled state of the country and found it possible to devote considerable time to hunting, fishing, and exploring. The joys of these times, heightened by the romance of the early years of marriage, remained always cherished memories. These were the play days of his life. Demands made on him in subsequent years left little opportunity for indulgence.

Coming from comparatively humble circumstances, he was actuated by a deep sense of gratitude for his education at West Point and of obligation to his country. This, coupled with a natural ardency of purpose and a developed conscientiousness was characteristic of all his period of service. These traits never suppressed a marked kindness but rather accentuated it, with the result that he both endeared himself to and held the respect of his associates.

He became a first lieutenant on December 4, 1888 and went as a student to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. He was an Honor Graduate in the class of 1890.

The next three years were spent as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., after which he served a tour of duty at the U. S. Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N. J. He was keenly interested in the gunnery work at the latter station and here also he made the acquaintance of Colonel Rogers Birnie whose exalted character and high attainments have been an inspiration to all who have known him. The acquaintance resulted in a life long attachment.



MILLARD FILLMORE HARMON

Then to duty with the 1st Artillery, he served two years at Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island. Notable associates here were Whistler, and I. N. Lewis whose fame as an inventor has run round the world. Redistribution of the artillery took him to Fort Barrancas, Fla. The post doctor, W. C. Gorgas, even at that time was idolized wherever he made contacts, and it was inevitable that he should be added to the list of particularly dear friends. One of the first steps of Gorgas' great career was taken here when the garrison was driven from the post by the occurrence of yellow fever.

Services as post quartermaster at Fort Barrancas led to assignment as regimental quartermaster at Sullivans Island, S. C. for about one year. His promotion to captain took him back to battery duty at Fort McHenry, Md., where he ultimately organized Company "N" of the 2nd Artillery and took it to Cuba as part of the army of occupation. He served in the vicinity of Havana, mostly in garrison at Santa Clara Battery which he commanded, for something over two years.

Returning to the United States he served two and a half years at Fort Monroe—part of the time as Adjutant of the Artillery School and the District of Chesapeake Bay. Then he was given what to him was the delightful command of the 11th Battery, Field Artillery at Fort Hamilton. A series of incendiary fires included the stables and forced the movement of the battery to Fort Adams, R. I. Here he became a major on November 7, 1905 and assumed command of the post for a few days before departing for the successive temporary commands of Fort Hamilton and Fort Caswell.

In July, 1906 he became a member of the Ordnance Board and the board for testing rifled canon. A year and a half later he served on the Coast Artillery examining board. When the separation of the artillery into two branches occurred in 1907 he elected to go with the Coast Artillery because of better educational facilities for his children. The decision to do so was made reluctantly as he was extremely fond of mounted service and personally preferred the Field Artillery.

In November, 1907 he was detailed Acting Inspector General and a year later was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He was then detailed Inspector General in July, 1910 and in September went to the Philippines where he continued on the same duty until June, 1911. Then as a Colonel he commanded Fort Mills until he returned to the United States in 1912.

His active service was now nearing the end. The relentless application was beginning to tell on his health. He served a short time commanding the Artillery Defenses of Narragansett Bay and then the

Defenses of the Delaware. From this latter duty he passed to the retired list, March 20, 1914.

The next eight years were spent at Washington, D. C. where he bought a house and settled. During the period of the World War he continually deplored the fact that, having spent all his life as a soldier and in preparation for the defense of his country, he should be deprived of participation in the great test.

He died at Washington, D. C., on March 27, 1922, survived by his widow and five children. He lived to see his two daughters married in the army, his three sons graduated from West Point, and nine grandchildren added to the family tree. His career was one of service and loyalty to his country, of wise counsel to his juniors, and of sincere friendships for his fellow men.

K. B. H.



ALBERT CHURCH BLUNT

ALBERT CHURCH BLUNT

No. 2893 CLASS OF 1881

Died at Summit, New Jersey, April 17, 1925, aged 66 years.

ALBERT CHURCH BLUNT was born at West Point, New York, May 4, 1859, the son of the late Matthew M. Blunt and grandson of Professor A. E. Church for many years Professor of Mathematics, U. S. M. A.

Blunt entered the Academy on a Presidential appointment in July, 1877, graduating in June, 1881. Upon graduation he was appointed a Second Lieutenant Artillery. He served at various stations including: San Juan, Porto Rico; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Terry, New York; Fort Schuyler, New York; Headquarters Eastern Department, Governor's Island, New York and the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1886.

Colonel Blunt was an accomplished artilleryist and performed efficiently not only the duties falling to his own branch of the service but also those pertaining to the Adjutant General's Department, having been Adjutant General of the District of Porto Rico for a considerable time after the close of the war with Spain. In December, 1909, when his health became impaired he chose to retire from active service under the law permitting retirement after a service of thirty years, but when the World War demanded the services of those trained in military science he returned to active duty and rendered valuable service for more than two years, in consideration of which he was advanced to the grade of colonel.

Colonel Blunt is survived by his wife, Edith Eccleston Blunt and also the following children: Albert Church Blunt, Jr., Stanhope Eccleston Blunt, Clarkson Eccleston Blunt, Matthew Marsh Blunt, and Gertrude Blunt Crouse. He was buried at West Point, New York.

A. C. B., Jr.



BRITTON DAVIS

BRITTON DAVIS

No. 2922 CLASS OF 1881

Died January 23, 1930, at San Diego, California, aged 69 years.

BRITTON DAVIS, born in Brownsville, Texas, June 4, 1860, and appointed from that state to the U. S. Military Academy, was a member of the Class of 1881. An additional second lieutenant for a short time after graduation, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, July 1, 1881. Before taking advantage of graduation leave, he served for a short time at West Point; then joined his troop that autumn at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

In May, 1882, the Third Cavalry was ordered to Arizona to help quell the serious Apache Indian troubles that had started with the Cibicu Mutiny and the siege of Fort Apache the previous autumn, and that seemed to be gathering momentum. Britton Davis' first Arizona station was Fort Thomas; and almost immediately he saw field service as a participant in the notably successful concentration of troops that brought to bay a large war party of Apaches at the Big Dry Wash (Chevalon's Fork), where the Indians were crushingly defeated. From then until the end of his active service, in September, 1885, Britton Davis was either campaigning against hostile Apaches or occupied in the hardly less exacting and hazardous duty of controlling the bands that were ostensibly at peace on the reservation.

In September, 1882, Davis was given his first command of Apache Indian Scouts, Companies "B" and "E" at San Carlos, Arizona. He showed himself so well fitted to command these savage auxiliaries that, in December, General Crook, commanding the department, detailed him to assist Captain Emmit Crawford, Third Cavalry, in the police control of the four thousand or more Apaches then accredited to the San Carlos Agency. The importance of this duty is indicated by the title of "Assistant Chief of Staff" which went with the assignment.

During 1884, several bands of Chiricahua Apaches came in to San Carlos from their remote strongholds in Mexico, in accordance with the promise of submission they had given General Crook as a result of his campaign against them into the Sierra Madres in 1883. Popular sentiment in Arizona was exceedingly bitter against these Indians: civil authorities lay in wait for them with warrants for arson, robbery and murder; parties of armed citizens took the field, imbued with intentions the most revengeful and bellicose. To get

the Apaches safely from the Mexican line to the reservation, avoiding on the way the imminent danger of bloody clashes, required the most prompt, energetic and skillful handling. Davis and his small escort performed this duty with entire success.

These particular bands of Chiricahuas, especially the followings of Geronimo and his intimates, were the very flower of intractable, savage valor of all the Apache tribes. Davis was given the task of controlling them on the reservation. He did not succeed in keeping them wholly law-abiding—there is small if any likelihood that any man could have done so. But that he gained and kept the loyalty of the great majority of his charges was well proven when Geronimo, upon his outbreak in May, 1885, was able to persuade to the warpath but a small fraction of his hitherto very warlike tribe. Had it not been for Davis' influence with them, many more of these Indians would infallibly have followed Geronimo; and the final subjection of the renegades would have cost even much more than it did in money and lives. Davis at once took the field with his scouts and bore a very active part during the next twelve months in the strenuous "Geronimo" campaign that followed the outbreak.

Davis resigned his commission June 1, 1886, to accept the position of superintendent of the Corralitos Mining and Cattle Company. This company, a large and wealthy corporation of American business men, had extensive holdings in northern Sonora, Mexico, including a number of ranches and mines scattered over a large territory. For many years, Davis directed all the operations of the company, with at times as many as fifteen hundred employees under him. To them, in accordance with the political and industrial systems of Mexico, he stood not only as employer, but also as patron and judge.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Britton Davis promptly offered his services; and was in turn offered commissions, ranging from captain to colonel, with several different organizations. But he was not fated to reach the front before peace was declared.

An important requirement in his continued success as superintendent at Corralitos was the maintenance of close and friendly relations with the government of President Diaz. So, with the coming of the Madero revolution, the vast properties of the Corralitos Company were fair game for the revolutionists. And what they failed to confiscate, the various hordes of bandits stole or destroyed. The ranches and mines were looted, herds run off, buildings burned, and expensive mining machinery blown up or dumped down the mine shafts.

After the destruction of the Corralitos properties, Davis made his home for a time at Congers, N. Y. His personal fortune, invested in Mexico, had gone with the rest. So far, the commission on Mexi-

can reparations has never granted reimbursement either to him or his widow for their losses caused by the revolution.

Britton Davis had for long devoted a part of his time to literary work. Some years ago, upon moving to San Diego, California, to live, he made that work his main vocation, and was rapidly becoming a successful writer. His short stories and articles, on a number of subjects, have appeared in various magazines; and in a recent book, "The Truth About Geronimo," he gives, against a background of his own experiences, many new and convincing details of several historical incidents of the Southwest, as well as a delightfully entertaining picture of the Arizona of forty-five years ago.

Britton Davis came of a family of note. His paternal grandfather, Godwin Davis, an officer of the Continental Army, gave his life in the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather, Forbes Britton, graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1834, soldier and journalist, served with distinction in the Army, and later started the first newspaper ever published west of the Alleghany Mountains. His father, Edmund J. Davis, on the outbreak of the Civil War, organized the First Texas Cavalry, a Union regiment, and became a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Upon the close of the War, he was appointed Provisional Governor of Texas by President Grant.

Britton Davis was married twice. A brother, Waters Davis, two sons, Britton and Newton, and a daughter, Natalie, children of the first marriage, and his widow, Elizabeth Holloway Davis, survive him.

His many friends in civil life and his former companions-in-arms will deeply regret his passing.

Charles B. Gatewood.



HARRY FOOTE HODGES

HARRY FOOTE HODGES

No. 2882 CLASS OF 1881

Died September 24, 1929, at Lake Forest, Illinois, aged 69 years.

HARRY FOOTE HODGES was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 25, 1860. He was the son of Edward Fuller and Anne Frances (Hammatt) Hodges. Both his parents belonged to families well known and respected. His father, Edward Fuller Hodges, was one of the most prominent and successful members of the Suffolk County Bar. Harry Hodges traced his descent directly from William Hodges, the founder of the Taunton Branch of the Hodges family who emigrated from England to Taunton, Massachusetts, and there died in 1654. Others of his paternal grandparents were George Hodges, who served with distinction in the French and Indian War and Silas Hodges, a surgeon in the Continental Army and many times in personal attendance on General Washington.

As a boy, Hodges prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and Adams Academy at Quincy, Massachusetts. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1877. A young cadet, he early began to show the qualities which were later to distinguish him. One of the youngest members of the graduating class of 1881, he stood fourth in the class. As a first classman, he was cadet lieutenant and quartermaster. Upon being graduated, he received a commission as additional second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

After serving for four years at the Engineer School and as adjutant of the battalion of engineers at Willets Point, New York, Lieutenant Hodges was assigned as Assistant to the District Engineer in charge of works on the Great Lakes with Headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. He remained on this duty until 1888, principally engaged on the design of parts for the Poe lock at the Sault Ste. Marie for which he also designed the steel lock gates. It was here that he met Alma L'Hommedieu Reynolds to whom he was married in December, 1887.

Lieutenant Hodges then returned to the United States Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. After this tour of duty he was appointed Colonel Stickney's assistant at Cincinnati, Ohio, on improvement of the Ohio and tributary rivers. In 1893 he was promoted to the grade of captain and placed in charge of improvements of the Upper Missouri and other rivers. This work included dike construction, snagging, and extensive surveys. Upon his relief from this detail, he served as a member of the

Engineer Board, where he originated the design of many features for mounting modern sea coast guns.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Porto Rican Expedition. During the war he remained in Porto Rico making roads and surveys, constructing defensive works, reservoirs, refrigerating plants and bridges. Returning to the United States in 1899, he was placed in charge of river improvements at Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1901 when he became General Woods chief engineer in the Department of Cuba in charge of the works of the port of Havana and other military and civil projects. Upon his return from Cuba he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington, D. C. He was promoted to the grade of major shortly after surrendering his commission as a colonel of volunteers.

In 1907, while Major Hodges was still on duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, the late General George W. Goethals who had been appointed Mr. John F. Stevens' successor as chief engineer of the Panama Canal, expressed his desire to the President to have an officer of the Canal Commission who was thoroughly familiar with lock structures and competent to design them. He suggested Major Hodges explaining to the President his connection with the Sault Canal and the design of the gates for the Poe lock. However, General Mackenzie, then Chief of Engineers, objected to the relief of Major Hodges on the grounds that his departure would cripple the work of the department. Shortly after, however, Major Hodges was assigned as general purchasing officer for the Isthmian Canal Commission with headquarters in Washington. Here he supervised the purchase of immense quantities of materials required for the construction of the Canal.

In August, 1907, President Roosevelt appointed Lieutenant Colonel Hodges a member of the Panama Canal Commission. On the commission he ranked next to Colonel Goethals and was acting chairman in the latter's absences. As Assistant Chief Engineer of Canal Construction, he was given general supervision of design and construction of the locks, dams, and control works. A number of the most valuable features of the Canal are the direct result of his engineering skill.

In Joseph Bucklin Bishop's book entitled "The Panama Gateway" there appears the following paragraph in which General Goethals estimates Colonel Hodges' services:

"He took over the designing work for the Panama Canal at a time when definite plans had to be adopted and the work carried to completion. Comprised in that work were

designs for the dams, locks, gates, spillways, vales, operating machinery, hydro-electric station and aids to navigation. He was placed in charge subsequently of the erection of the gates and the installation of valves and operating machinery. Charged with the solution of the most important engineering problems of the canal, it can be said of him truthfully *that the canal could not have been built without him.*" (Italics are the authors).

It must not be supposed that Colonel Hodges completed the design and construction of the locks and dams without much technical criticism by engineers in the United States. During construction days on the Canal, it was often heard that certain of the designs of the locks were faulty. It was even rumored that the methods of suspending the 730 ton lock gates were inadequate to the loads imposed. In view of the magnitude and uniqueness of the task assigned to Colonel Hodges, it is not surprising that such criticism existed. Nearly eighteen years have passed since the first gate was swung into position. Constant operation of the lock machinery without essential modification has proven its soundness beyond all doubt. The fact that able engineers at one time criticised the design now shows how technically difficult the project was and how great the feat accomplished.

Shortly after the first steamer passed through the Canal on August 15, 1914, he returned to the United States. In March, 1915, he was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General of the Line of the Army and received the distinguished honor of the Thanks of Congress for his services. He remained in Washington in charge of the Washington Engineer District until May, 1915, when he assumed command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District with headquarters at Fort Totten, N. Y.

In August, 1917, promoted to the grade of Major General, (National Army) he assumed command of the 76th Division, Camp Devans, Massachusetts. The supervision of building of the cantonment and the organization and training of the division were entrusted to him. On December 10, 1917, he was ordered overseas on an observation tour of the Allied Forces in France, returning in February, 1918. While in France he was with the New Zealand Division, 2nd British Army, in the Ypres sector and the 4th Division, French 2nd Army, in the Avecourt sector. Upon returning to the United States he again took command of the 76th Division. In July, 1918 he sailed with his Division for France and there remained until after the signing of the Armistice. Among his awards was the Distinguished Service Medal

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility. As Commanding General, Camp Devans, Massachusetts, he displayed unusual administrative and executive ability, sound judgment and high professional skill. He established a model system of schools and training, organized and trained the 76th Division and in addition thereto trained for overseas service more than 40,000 men of other units. His untiring energy, devotion to duty, coupled with other outstanding soldierly qualities, contributed markedly to the successful operations of the American Forces during the World War."

After the War, he commanded successively the 20th Division at Camp Sevier, S. C., Camp Travis, Texas, the North Pacific Coast Artillery District, retiring in the grade of Major General on December 22, 1921, after more than forty years continuous and conspicuous duty in the service of his country.

General Hodges possessed to an unusual degree all the qualities of the successful engineer, combining with high mental alertness a great power of concentration. He was able to deal successfully with a multitude of details without losing sight of the end to which he strived. He prepared himself painstakingly for each task assigned him. One of his foremost characteristics was his mental integrity; he could not bring himself to countenance either carelessness or inaccuracy. A man of much energy and driving power, he required his subordinates to live up to the standard he set for himself. He contrived to accomplish this without nagging or undue pressure. Quiet and self-possessed, he never resorted to the tactics of the slave driver. By his own example he was able to gain and keep the respect and loyal support of those under him. In later years when he held positions of high command, he never permitted himself to hide behind his rank; he faced all issues squarely as they were presented to him. He was exceedingly astute in grasping the details of plans submitted to him. In whatever capacity or wherever he served, men soon learned that he quickly got to the bottom of any problem and, having determined all the facts to his satisfaction, took action promptly and efficiently.

As a considerable part of General Hodges' career was spent among civilians on strictly civil engineering projects there is a tendency to regard him in this capacity only. The contrary is so. He was first the soldier and then the engineer. Like many officers of the Corps of Engineers he was able to excel in ordinary military duties and routine without sacrificing his technical work. He was a widely read student of military history, tactics, and strategy; thoroughly cog-

nizant of modern thought concerning battle employment of large units of all arms. The most bitter disappointment of his life took place when, after organizing and training the 76th Division and bringing it to France in July, 1918, the shortage of replacements for combat divisions then at the front required that the 76th Division be fed into the lines by companies and smaller units, a skeleton organization only remaining as a depot division.

After his retirement from active service, General Hodges made his home in Lake Forest. He devoted his time to reading, studying, and his favorite outdoor sports, shooting and golf. In September, 1926, he suffered the loss of his wife. The attachment between the two was such that it could not be supposed that he would long survive her. The General died at his home in Lake Forest on September 24, 1929; survived by his daughters, Mrs. A. H. Acher, widow of Colonel Acher, U. S. M. A., '09, and Mrs. G. L. Dickson, wife of G. L. Dickson, U. S. N. A., '10, and his son, Duncan Hodges, U. S. M. A., '18.

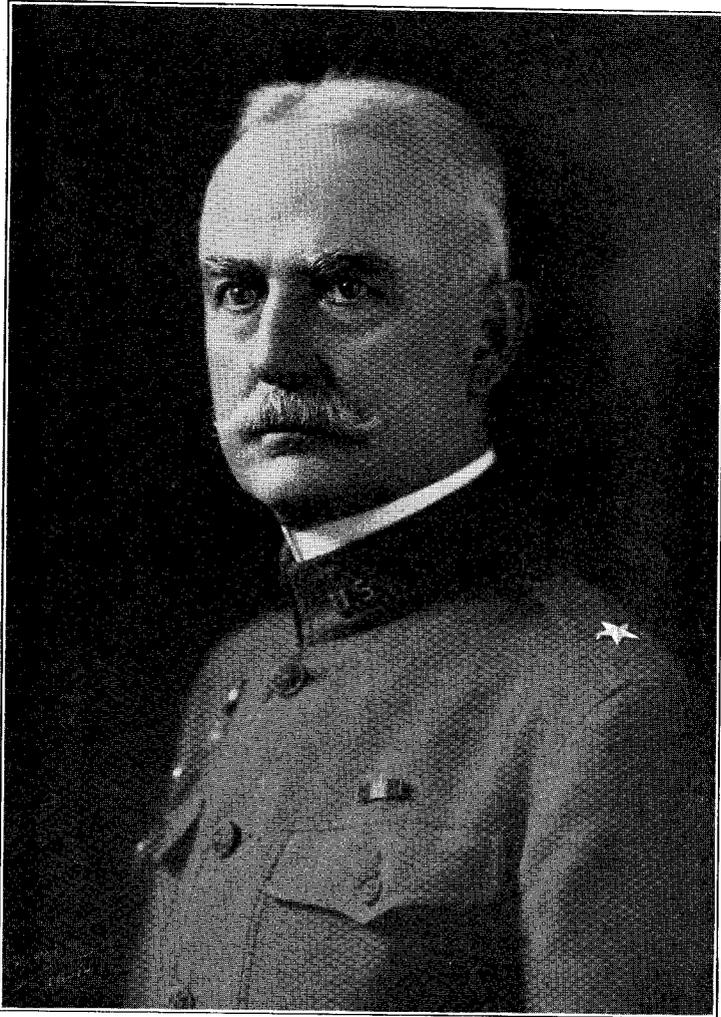
In his death West Point lost one of her finest sons; a soldier and an engineer of high ability and a man well worthy to uphold the traditions of our Alma Mater.

General Hodges' death brought many tributes from all parts of the Country showing the great respect and high regard in which he was held. General Charles P. Summerall wrote in part that:—

“From the date of his appointment as second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers until his retirement as a major general more than forty years later, General Hodges had undertaken the performance of every duty assigned him with characteristic zeal and energy. His successful accomplishments were only limited by the number and variety of the responsibilities entrusted to him. In his death, which is deeply regretted, the Army loses one of its most brilliant and successful officers.”

C. P. SUMMERALL,
General, Chief of Staff.

Duncan Hodges, '18.



CLARENCE PAGE TOWNSLEY

CLARENCE PAGE TOWNSLEY

No. 2892 CLASS OF 1881

Died December 28, 1926, at Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.

CLARENCE PAGE TOWNSLEY came of Colonial stock. His ancestor, Micah Townsley came from England and settled at Brimfield, Mass., in the seventeenth century. Adam Townsley, a descendant of Micah, fought at Lexington and throughout the Revolutionary War. His son, Elias Page Townsley, was a farmer, surveyor, justice of the peace and member of the New York legislature. He married Miss Louise Ellen Thompson.

To this couple Clarence Page Townsley was born September 24, 1855 at De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He was educated at the Pottstown Normal School and later graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with the degree of Civil Engineer. In 1877, when engaged in a railway survey in Iowa, he won an appointment to West Point from that State. He graduated from the Academy in 1881 and was assigned to the Fourth Artillery.

As a lieutenant, he attended the Artillery Practice School at Fort Monroe, the Submarine Mine School at Willet's Point and was instructor and assistant professor of drawing at the Military Academy. While on this last duty he made a model of the reservation with its buildings—a valuable contribution to its history. When the Spanish War broke out he became aide to Brigadier General J. I. Rodgers and was later commissioned major and chief ordnance officer, U. S. Volunteers. In this capacity he had charge of the ordnance office of the 1st Division, 4th Corps and later that of the Department of Havana.

When the Artillery Corps was divided into Field and Coast, he chose the Coast and as major was in command of Fort Strong, Mass., as lieutenant colonel, in command of the Artillery District of Pensacola and at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. As a colonel he organized the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery for service in Mexico and later commanded the Artillery District of Portland, Me.

In August, 1912, he became Superintendent of the Military Academy where he remained until June 30, 1916. It was during his administration that the corps of cadets was increased from 700 to over 1300 and in 1915 he submitted a scheme of construction, to meet the new requirements, which had been planned under his supervision. Some of the prominent features of this scheme were the new mess hall, the south wing of the South Barracks, a new barrack building on

the site of the old mess hall and an addition to the hospital. He considered the present system of making cadet appointments unsatisfactory because of the many failures and recommended that all appointments be made by competitive examination. He was greatly interested in the Academic Departments and in order to secure the best instructors he urged that the detached service law be modified so that officers requested for duty at West Point might be detailed regardless of any other detached service they might have had. During his administration, graduates were heartily urged to return for the June reunion and every possible arrangement was made for their comfort. As a result the number returning increased from 93 in 1913 to nearly 300 in 1915.

In 1913, Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science and on leaving West Point he was commissioned brigadier general.

As brigadier general he commanded the South Atlantic Artillery District and was enroute to command the Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, Philippines, when he was recalled, commissioned major general in the National Army, and assigned to the command of the 30th Division at Camp Sevier. After two months in camp he was sent to France as an observer and visited the various fronts. On his return to this country he was obliged to relinquish his command and go to Water Reed Hospital for a serious operation; he was able to return to duty only in November, 1918. He thus missed the opportunity of field service in the World War. For a short time thereafter he commanded the North Pacific Artillery District and was retired at his own request November 29, 1918. His active service had been one of ever increasing responsibilities and at each stage he fulfilled these responsibilities to the satisfaction of his superiors.

On January 7, 1891, he was married to Miss Marian Howland of Newport, R. I. They had three children, Marian Page Townsley, Helen Howland Townsley, now the wife of Major Leven C. Allen, and Clarence Page Townsley, Jr., of the June class of 1918.

After General Townsley's retirement he lived a short time in Montclair, N. J., but later made his home in Washington where he and Mrs. Townsley had hosts of friends. His summers he spent in the army colony at Vineyard Haven, Mass. Golf and bridge were his favorite recreations.

A devoted husband and father, a loyal and trustworthy subordinate, a considerate and soldierly commander, a true friend and a staunch supporter of the Academy, Clarence Page Townsley deserves to be enrolled among those who have done honor to their Alma Mater.

G. J. F.

HENRY COALTER CABELL

NO. 3012 CLASS OF 1883

Died March 10, 1930, at Portland, Oregon, aged 71 years.

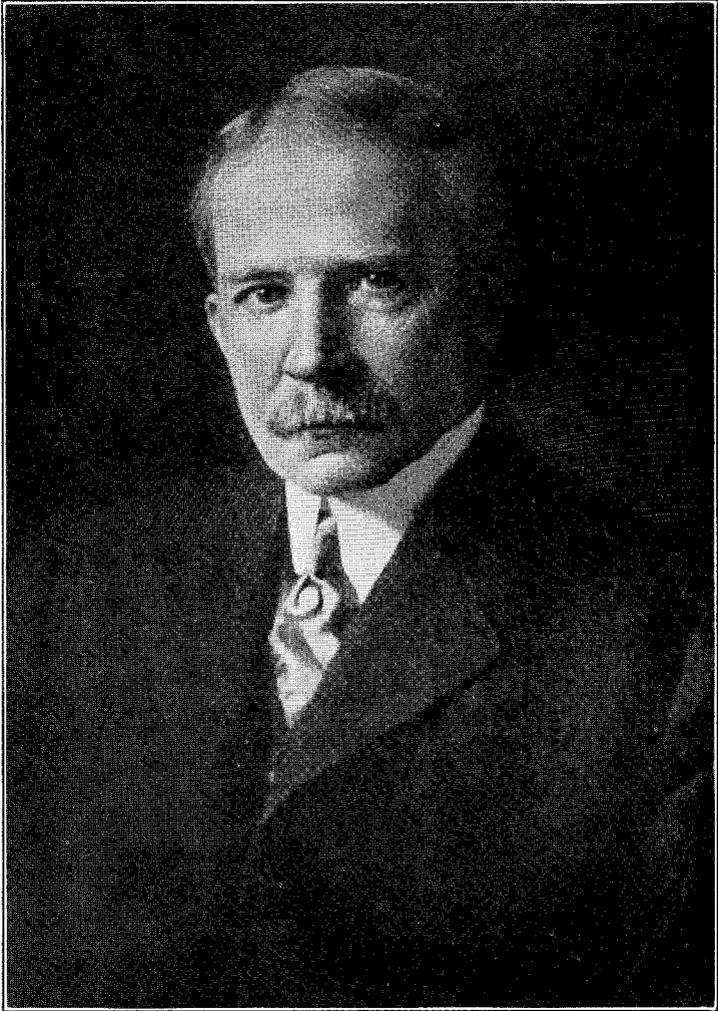
WHEN I ENTERED West Point in the summer of 1882, 48 years ago, I thought I had never seen a more polished, upstanding gentleman than a cadet then in the first class from Virginia. To a fine soldierly bearing and attractive personality, the gracious and lovable cadet, Henry Coalter Cabell, had the added prestige of descent from two of the oldest families of the South. He had been appointed to the Academy in 1879 by General Joseph E. Johnston, then representing the district of Richmond, where he was born on December 11, 1858. His grandfather had been Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and a close friend of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall. His father was one of Lee's trusted generals throughout the glorious career of the Army of North Virginia, and surrendered with Lee at Appomatox. On his mother's side, he claimed descent from the Alstons of South Carolina.

His reputation for leadership among officers and gentlemen, which was accorded him at West Point, followed him throughout his long career in the Army.

Graduating from the Academy in June, 1883, he was assigned to the 14th Infantry then serving in Colorado. The following year the regiment was transferred to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where it remained until the outbreak of the Spanish American War. Cabell's service with the regiment at this time was broken by a tour of duty as Aide-de-camp to General John Gibbon.

In the Spanish-American War, on account of his attractive personal qualities, the Governor-General, Major General E. S. Otis, made Cabell his military secretary, but when the insurrection broke out in February, 1899, and there was fighting going on, a desk was not to the choosing of Henry Cabell. He was selected as Adjutant General to General Thomas M. Anderson, and later to General Lloyd Wheaton in campaigns in northern and southern Luzon. In these strenuous campaigns before the backbone of the insurrection was broken, there was desperate fighting, and in three different engagements, he won citations not alone for gallantry but for conspicuous gallantry.

As with so many others, Cabell's health broke under the hardships and privations of these early campaigns and he was sent home on sick leave in the fall of 1899. He was relieved from recruiting duty to rejoin his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on its return from foreign service in August, 1901. He returned to the Philippines with the regiment in 1903. Shortly after the regiment's return in



HENRY COALTER CABELL

1905 from its second tour in the Islands, Cabell was selected for a tour on the General Staff, serving first as Chief of staff to the Commanding General of the Department of the Dakotas at St. Paul, Minnesota, and later of the Columbia at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Having reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, he was retired from active service at his own request on May 29th, 1912, and took up his residence in Portland, Oregon.

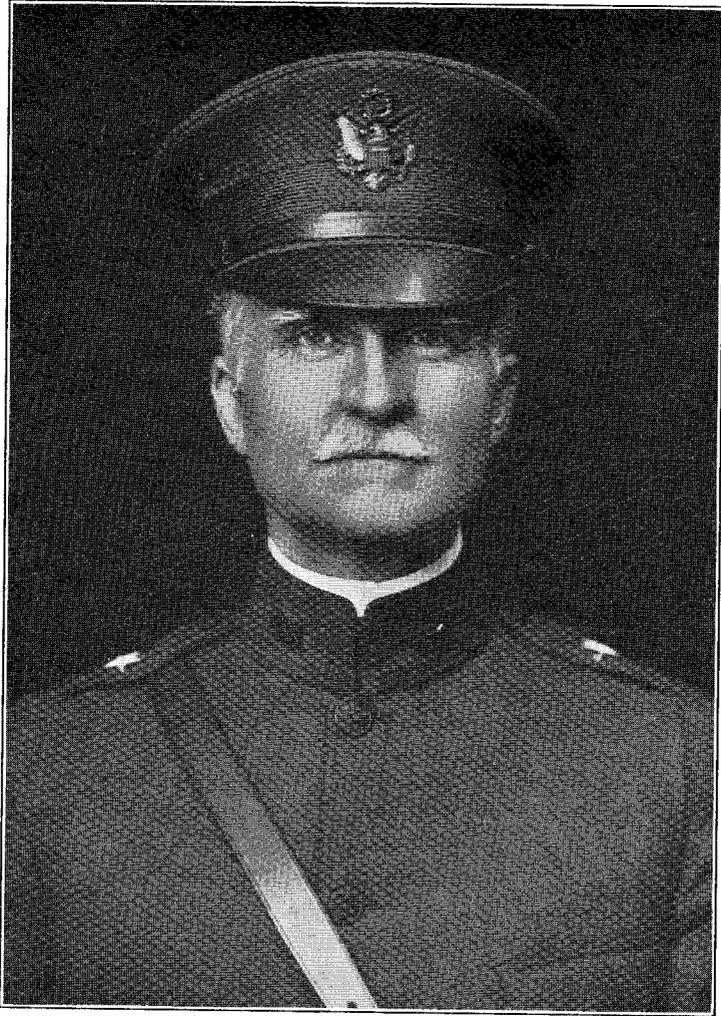
Unfortunately, when the World War came on, Colonel Cabell was on the retired list, and under the policy of the War Department, which precluded retired officers from going to France, he had to be content with accepting service at home. His old friend, Major General Henry P. McCain, then at the head of the Adjutant General's office in Washington, gave him charge of one of the most important branches of his office, a work having to do with procuring and commissioning of officers. No one who was not in Washington during the early days of the war can realize how perplexing and difficult were the problems connected with this position. Only strong and able officers of intelligence, courage and knowledge could have accomplished the work. Colonel Cabell proved he was admirably equipped for his trying duties, and in recognition of his splendid service, was awarded the coveted Distinguished Service Medal by the Secretary of War.

At the conclusion of the World War Colonel Cabell returned to his home and to a city with whose fortunes so much of his life had been bound. On February 14, 1894, he married Miss Emily Corbett Failing, a charming daughter of one of Oregon's well known pioneers, Henry Failing. Her loyalty and devotion led her to accept cheerfully the privations and hardships of Army life; she passed on February 12, 1922. They had one son, Henry Failing Cabell, of Portland, now a major of the Reserve Corps, who served with distinction in France during the war.

Colonel Cabell's strong social instincts led him into Portland's leading clubs, Arlington, University, Waverly and Multnomah. In military organizations, he belonged to the Order of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the World War, and the American Legion. He was one of Portland's most generous and public-spirited citizens. His fortune and standing made him one of the leaders in all movements for the intellectual, social and financial development of the city and state.

Henry Cabell lived up to the finest traditions of his ancestors. Cultured, broad-minded, modest, and generous, he would have been incapable of doing anything mean or small. His loss to the community and to his legion of friends is irreparable. He was the best and most lovable man I ever knew. *Charles H. Martin,*

Major General, U. S. Army, Retired.



LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON

LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON

No. 3019 CLASS OF 1883

Died August 24, 1929, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 68 years.

LAURENCE DAVIS TYSON, United States Army officer, lawyer, financier, publisher and United States Senator: born on his father's cotton plantation near Greenville, N. C., July 4, 1861, died at Manresa Sanatorium, Strafford, Pa., August 24, 1929. He was the son of Richard Lawrence Tyson, who served in the Confederate Army, and of Margaret Louise (Turnage) Tyson.

Lawrence Davis Tyson remained upon his father's plantation until he was 17 years of age, subject to all the privations incident to the impoverishment of his parents through the Civil War. At 17 he went to Salisbury, N. C., where he secured a position as a clerk in a country store. Upon learning that a competitive examination was to be held for an appointment to West Point he determined to try for it, and with this purpose in mind managed to change his employment to that of clerk in the local hotel, an occupation that afforded him more leisure for study. He spent every spare minute in preparing for the examination, and although he was the youngest applicant, being barely the required entrance age of 18 years, he received the highest mark and was duly appointed.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1883, and assigned to the Ninth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he began his 12 years of service in the Army. The last of the Indian warfare in that section was then in progress and he was actively engaged in this service, which consummated in the capture of the Apache chief, Geronimo, near Fort Apache. Lieutenant Tyson remained on frontier service until 1887, when he was transferred to David's Island, now Fort Slocum, N. Y., and was soon made adjutant of the post. Three years later he was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., where he served as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee. Many of the boys he drilled there enlisted under him later in life. During this period he grasped the opportunity of studying law at the university, and in 1895 he resigned from the Army and was admitted to the bar. He became a partner in the law firm of Lucky and Sanford, the second member of the firm being Edward Terry Sanford, now Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In addition to his professional activities Lieutenant Tyson formed a number of business connections, and he was made president of the

Nashville Street Railway. Within a year, however, he dropped everything to volunteer for service in the Spanish-American War of 1898. He was appointed by President McKinley colonel of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, which he recruited, trained and took to Porto Rico for service. After hostilities ended he was military governor of the Northern part of the island, and was mustered out of service March 15, 1899.

Upon his return to Knoxville, Tenn., he engaged in a number of business undertakings, organizing the Knoxville Cotton Mills and also the Knoxville Spinning Company, of which he became president. He was likewise president of the Poplar Creek Coal and Iron Company, the Lenoir City Company, the East Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and vice-president of the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was elected to the Tennessee Legislature in 1903 and became speaker of its House of Representatives. During his term he was credited with the inception of the bill which secured the first State appropriation for the University of Tennessee.

Coincident with his business and civic activities was Colonel Tyson's continued interest in politics. He served as delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention in 1908, and 1913 he was a candidate for the United States Senate before the General Assembly, where he was defeated by five votes. He served as brigadier general and inspector general of the State Militia under four governors.

From the outbreak of the World War General Tyson was a champion of preparedness, but he was nevertheless deeply regretful to find his own country drawn into the conflict. But once more, this time at the age of 58 years, he put aside his vast business interests to volunteer his services, although his only son was also enlisting, in the Naval Flying Service. In May, 1917, Tyson was commissioned a brigadier general by President Wilson, assigned to the 59th Brigade, 30th Division, composed of the 117th and 118th Infantry Regiments and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, made up chiefly of men from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina. He trained these troops at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., and of this achievement it has been said, "in that year of training (he) produced a brigade that proved most gallant where all were gallant and left in the hearts of those troops an undying admiration for his wisdom and his justice."

On May 10, 1918 he embarked for France as acting commander of the entire 30th Division, landing at Calais. It was one of the darkest hours of the war and without delaying for the usual training his brigade was dispatched to the British front in July, 1918, the first American troops in Belgium. He took part in the engagements comprised in the Canal Sector, Belgium, from July 1 to August 30, 1918; in the Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium from August 30 to September 2,

1918; and was then sent with his command to join the British and Australians in the Somme offensive, taking part in the sanguinary battle of September 29, when the hitherto impregnable Hindenburg line was broken at Saint Quentin. General Tyson's forces took part in almost continuous fighting from July 5 until October 20, and in his own brigade of 8,000 men he lost over 3,700 in killed and wounded. The following is quoted from official records:

"In the battle of September 29, on the success of which depended the Allies' chance for winning the war that year instead of continuing for several more years, the 30th Division formed part of the Fourth British Army. They attacked what the Germans called the Siegfried position, the strongest point in what was known as the Hindenburg Line. The 59th Brigade went through the line at Saint Quentin tunnel, advancing further to Bellicourt, (and neighboring towns). This was accomplished in three days of terrific fighting, an advance of 4,200 yards, defeating two enemy divisions, capturing 47 officers and 1,434 men, besides field pieces, machine guns and small arms in large numbers.

"The Brigade participated in the engagements at Montbrehain on October 6th. Ponchoux and Joncourt on October 7th. Vaux le Pretre, Premont, and Brancourt on October 8th. Busigny, Becquigny and North Bohain on the 9th. Vaux Andigny on the 10th and 11th and La Salle River, Molain, L'arbre de Guise, St. Martin Reviere, Ribeaupelle and Maginghen on the 17th.

"The battle of October 8th, entirely conducted by General Tyson and his 59th Brigade, was pronounced by the British, who furnished the artillery, a 'perfectly executed engagement.'

"The line had been advanced to the contingent objective, a distance of over 5,000 yards, 766 prisoners captured including 16 officers and a vast amount of materials.

"A marker commemorating the exploits of the troops of the 59th Brigade who 'gallantly captured this town and liberated its inhabitants from the German invaders on October 8th, 1918' was dedicated at Brancourt on April 15, 1923.

"It is recorded that of the medals of honor awarded to the entire American Army, 12 were won by the 30th Division and nine of those by the 59th Brigade. 129 medals of distinction went to the 117th Infantry, 59th Brigade."

Embarking with his brigade from Saint Nazaire, France, March 15, 1919, General Tyson was mustered out of service April 16, 1919.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service, a tribute warmly applauded by his comrades in arms. He returned to the battlefields twice afterwards, in 1920, when he helped to locate some of the historical markers, and again in 1928, when he was a delegate to the Inter-Allied Parliament in Paris, and during the American Legion reunion he marched once more in Paris with his old comrades.

Upon his discharge from the Army after the World War, General Tyson returned to his business pursuits. In addition to his other interests he became president and publisher of the *Knoxville Sentinel*, now the *Knoxville News-Sentinel*. He was endorsed by Tennessee for the Democratic nomination for vice-president of the United States in 1920, and at the Democratic National Convention of that year received a large vote for that office. In 1923 he entered a campaign for United States Senator, making a personal campaign of the State and through his speeches, characteristically vigorous, direct and sincere, won from the people of his State hearty endorsement and election by a large majority for the term of 1925-31.

His first speech in the Senate was on the World Court Resolution, which he favored as a means of making future wars more unlikely. He rarely took part in debate, but his speeches were remarked for their thoroughness of preparation and exhaustive knowledge of the subject under discussion. He was joint author of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill giving full retirement pay to the disabled emergency officers of the World War, which was finally passed over President Coolidge's veto. He likewise supported the Debenture Clause in an effort to aid the agricultural interests of the country, and defended the National Origins bill, designed to prevent an influx of undesirable immigrants. He was a member of several important Senatorial committees, including banking and currency, claims, commerce, District of Columbia, education and labor, manufactures, and military affairs, a list the length and high rank of which attests the rating given him by his colleagues. He was notably regular in his attendance both upon the Senate floor and at committee meetings, sedulously attentive to all the proceedings of the dignified body of which he was a member, and particularly alert in matters affecting the ex-Service men and their dependents. The deep impression he made upon his fellow Senators regardless of party affiliations may be estimated by the following excerpts from speeches made upon the Senate floor upon the re-convening of that body after General Tyson's death. His colleague from Tennessee, Senator McKellar, spoke in part as follows:

“ In this body he made a splendid record. He was on the side of the people. His sympathy and his votes

were substantially always for the common man. Of course, having fought through two wars, his first thought was for the soldiers, and he did valiant and successful service for them; but his heart, his mind, his hand were ever on the side of the people. . . . Thus we see him, Mr. President, as a man, always a gentleman; as a soldier, brave, true, and a leader in war; as a statesman, true to his country, true to his country's Constitution, true to his country's high ideals, true to the foundation principles upon which this Government is constructed; as a business man, straight and successful; as a Christian, devout and sincere. . . . There was a final characteristic possessed by Senator Tyson in a marked degree, and beautiful in the extreme. It was his family life. I do not know that I ever knew a man more devoted to his family—to his wife, to his son while he lived; to his daughter, to his grandchildren, and to his splendid mother, who died only a few months before he did. . . . Here in the Senate we shall miss his genial, kindly ways, his happy disposition, his attractive personality."

Senator Bratton, speaking at considerable length, made the following references to General Tyson's World War service:

"General Tyson's record in the World War was brilliant. He led the first American troops into Belgium on the 4th of July, 1918, and was with his troops at Kemmel Hill and Ypres-Ligne. Later he was sent to England to learn the uses of the tank, which proved of such great value in the breaking of the Hindenburg line on the 29th of September, 1918, between Cambrai and Saint Quentin, a point which had been stormed all through the war without avail. One hundred hours of bombardment by the British artillery preceded the attack, to destroy the wire entanglements. There were three sets of trenches of three each, with 30 feet of barbed wire in front of them as a defense, laid by the Germans. General Tyson and many of the troops of the 30th Division not only broke through the Hindenburg line and captured towns farther on in spite of the bitter resistance of the Germans, but with machine guns raking them they crossed the La Selle River and captured more prisoners and ammunition than were recorded by any other brigade. This was not all done in a day. In fact, these troops were so footsore and nearly barefooted they were relieved and retired to get fresh clothing and shoes, but the troops who replaced them were unable to hold the line captured, the German guns were so per-

sistent. So the 59th Brigade was again sent for, and again General Tyson made further advances and captured two more towns. It was during the midst of this terrific battle that news was received by General Tyson that his only son had fallen, but, soldier that he was, he carried on to this great victory."

It was a fact frequently commented upon that General Tyson was most often to be found in the front line trenches when a battle was in progress, a station voluntarily assumed, as officers of his rank were not called upon to go there unless they wished.

General Tyson's career was further commented upon by Senator Reed, Republican, whose remarks are quoted in part:

"No man ever stood in our country's history a finer example of that sacrifice for the Nation which all of us ought to be willing to make, and with it all went not only a physical courage but a moral courage that was superb. No pen and ink were ever needed to protect the truth when Senator Tyson was about. His word, whether it was to his interest or against it, was always as nearly literal and exact as human words could be. And so we trusted him to a degree beyond which men can not trust each other. . . . We shall remember him, Mr. President, as an American of the best and finest type; we shall remember him by the highest title that can be given one of us; we shall remember him as a gentleman unafraid."

General Tyson was an Episcopalian, a Mason, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Tennessee bar, the Cherokee Country Club, the Army and Navy Club at Washington, D. C., and the National Golf Club of America, at Southampton, L. I., where he formerly had a Summer residence. He was a vestryman of Saint John's Episcopal Church at Knoxville, and served for many years as a trustee of the Lawson McGhee Library. He was president of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers in 1923. He presented McGhee Park to Lenoir City, and he and Mrs. Tyson gave Tyson Park to Knoxville. His gifts to charitable and public works were extensive but made without ostentation.

He was married at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1886, to Bettie Humes McGhee, daughter of Colonel Charles McGlung McGhee, one of the foremost railroad organizers and rebuilders of the South after the Civil War. Miss McGhee was graduated from Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's School in New York, and was visiting at Cheyenne, Wyo., then a gay social centre, when the dashing Lieutenant Tyson first met her, while

their marriage followed in her home city. General and Mrs. Tyson had two children, a son and a daughter, whose names follow: Charles McGhee Tyson, who was graduated from Saint Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and then entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1912, was a member of the Ivy Club, and where a scholarship has been established in his memory; he volunteered in the World War, was attached to the Naval Air Service with the rank of lieutenant, and was killed in an airplane crash in England, while on duty. He was married to Betty Carson of New York in 1918. The daughter of General and Mrs. Tyson, Isabella McGhee Tyson, was graduated from Miss Spence's School, New York, and is now Mrs. Kenneth Newcomer Gilpin, of Clarke County, Va. Mrs. Tyson, whose social graces, tact and dignified charm were of inestimable value to General Tyson in his career, survives her husband.

General Tyson, unlike many men who have enjoyed the advantages offered by West Point, merely making it a stepping stone to coveted plums, hanging high, never forgot those who struggled along by his side in frontier Army days, and in the Great World War which tested character and tried men's souls. No, the deep sense of justice which always characterized General Tyson prompted him while he was in positions of authority and influence to work for the betterment of conditions. The Tyson-Fitzgerald Bill which he struggled over so faithfully and successfully was most gratifying and it was followed by another "Tyson Bill" for Army Officers which he had introduced in the Senate. This Bill has been taken by a fellow Senator and great friend who writes he has put it through the Senate and has great hope of its passing the House.

The brilliant career of General Tyson is without a parallel of West Pointers certainly in this generation and it reflects great credit on West Point and the Army.

When the news of his death was issued, the tremendous burst of sorrow which swept from coast to coast and even to the foreign capitols gave proof of the great affection felt for this generous man who had given of his strength too freely. His state and his country have suffered a great loss and cannot replace him.

The papers carried pages of details and pictures of the General everywhere. A funeral car was sent to Pennsylvania when he died to convey his flag draped casket and the family to their home in Tennessee. In Washington other cars were added for the delegation of Senators and other distinguished mourners who joined the funeral train. Great crowds met the train at all points of importance on its journey to Knoxville. Upon arrival the streets were filled with people and the Tyson home on Temple Avenue was thrown open that

all might pass through the rooms filled to overflowing with loving floral tributes from everywhere, in the midst of which the flag draped casket rested.

The Bishop of Tennessee, Right Reverend Thomas T. Gaylor, who was a dear friend of General Tyson's, assisted by the Rector, conducted the services at St. John's Episcopal Church where the family lines of Mrs. Tyson have worshipped for generations; thence the funeral cortege wended its way to Old Grays Cemetery. A military escort and regiment of soldiers with band, gave an appropriate dignity to the procession. Tennessee's Governor and staff and many distinguished visitors arrived for the funeral. General Cary Spence, a dear friend and colonel of one of General Tyson's regiments in the famous 59th Brigade, 30th Division, World War had charge of the arrangements. All public buildings were closed for the hour. The town was crowded; it was the most tremendous concourse of people this generation has ever witnessed. The crowds were standing with bared heads bowed in grief with tears undisguised.

The exercises at the grave were most beautiful and reverend. The Bishop and Rector, in full vestments, under the shadow of the great shaft which was erected when the only son of Tyson's, a brilliant follower of the General, gave his life as a Naval Aviator, having volunteered for perilous service, flying over the North Sea, while his father was in the battle line in France. The casket was lowered with the beloved flag wrapped about it, for which he fought so nobly as a citizen and as a soldier. At the close of the religious services, the bugler sounded taps. A noble example has been set for the youth of our land.

Inscribed on a slab of purest marble are the words:

Here sleeps

A gallant Soldier
A Distinguished Statesman
A true Christian
A Gentleman Unafraid

The family residence is at Knoxville, Tenn., while the Washington, D. C., home of the Tysons is at Sixteenth and R Streets.

B. M. T.



WILLOUGHBY WALKE

WILLOUGHBY WALKER

No. 2984 CLASS OF 1883

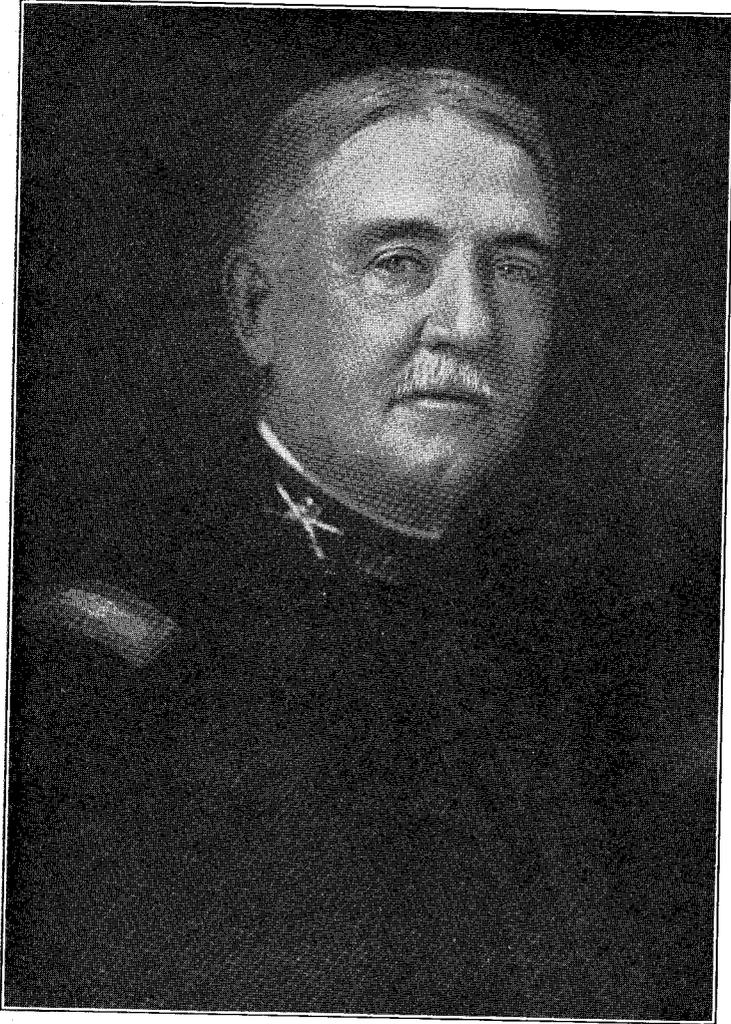
Died December 16, 1928, at San Francisco, Calif., aged 70 years.

WILLOUGHBY WALKER was born in Norfolk, Virginia, January 28, 1859, the son of Richard Walke and Mary Diana Talbot. He attended private schools in Norfolk and later was a student at Hanover Academy in Virginia from which school he entered the University of Virginia in 1876. During his third year at the University he had the opportunity to take the competitive examination to enter the Military Academy. This effort proved successful and he went to West Point in 1879, graduating with the class of 1883. His first assignment was to the 2nd Artillery at Fort McHenry and after eighteen months to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana. In 1886 Lieutenant Walke was ordered to Fort Monroe as a student and two years later was made instructor in chemistry and high explosives at the Artillery School. He held this position until the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898. During this period he wrote two books on chemistry and high explosives, which were used for many years as text books at The Artillery School. He was made a member of the Royal Chemical Society about this time. In 1898, having received a commission as major, he was assigned to the 3rd Volunteer Engineer Regiment, then commanded by Colonel Eugene Spencer and later by Colonel David Gailliard. This regiment served nearly a year in Cuba. After the Spanish-American War, Major Walke served with Coast Artillery troops in the States and in Hawaii until 1922 when he was made a Brigadier General, awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for his work during the World War, and in 1923 he retired for age.

He died in San Francisco on December 16, 1928, and was buried in Norfolk, Virginia.

Besides his widow, General Walke is survived by two daughters, Mrs. James Totten, wife of Lieutenant Colonel James Totten and Mrs. Robert C. Garrett, wife of Major Robert C. Garrett.

J. W. T.



WALTER KING WRIGHT

WALTER KING WRIGHT

No. 2998 CLASS OF 1883

Died October 8, 1927, at San Francisco, Calif., aged 69 years.

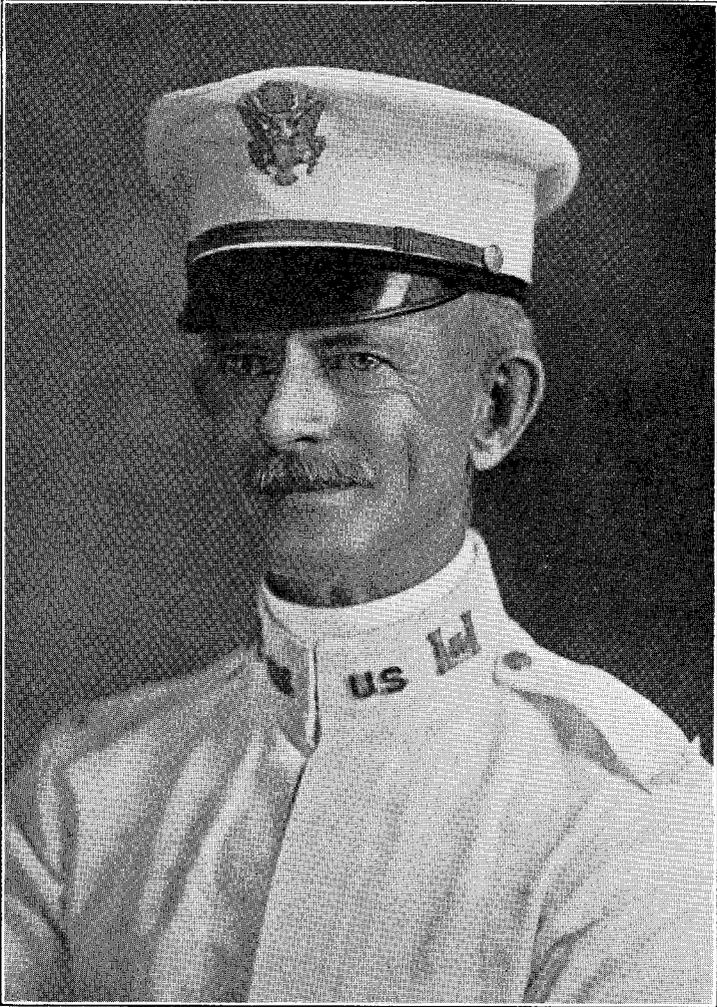
WALTER KING WRIGHT was born in New York, September 19, 1858. He entered the Military Academy, July 1, 1879, graduating June 13, 1883. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Concho, Texas and later at Forts Du Chesne and Douglas, Utah. He served as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Utah, was on riot duty with Company C, 16th Infantry, in July and August, 1894, and performed duty at Sherman, Idaho and Fort Spokane, Wash. During this period, he was also President of the University Club, Salt Lake City. Other duties included service in the field at Chickamauga Park in 1898, and he established a depot of subsistence stores at Chattanooga and acted as Q. M. to June 25, 1898. He was promoted Captain, 7th U. S. Infantry, in April, 1898, and was appointed major and commissary of subsistence of Volunteers in June, 1898. He was assigned to the 1st Division, 2nd Corps, and served in that capacity at Camps Alger, Meade and Mackenzie. He subsequently, among other things, served at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Egbert and Gibbon, Alaska; Vancouver Barracks, San Francisco, Manila, Louisville, Ky., Camp Jossman, P. I., Presidio of Monterey, War College, etc. His post of duty was at the Presidio of Monterey. He reached the grade of major, 7th Infantry, August 26, 1903; was transferred to the 8th Infantry, May 11, 1906, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 8th Infantry, March 10, 1911, and was assigned to the 12th Infantry in 1913. He was promoted Colonel, August 27, 1913 and was placed in command of the 23rd Infantry. He was a graduate of the Army War College, Class of 1909.

Colonel Wright went to France with the 23rd Infantry in September, 1917, remaining eighteen months. While overseas his health failed and he was retired May 25, 1920.

Colonel Wright was married in 1886 to Mrs. Paddie Rodman Bacon, widow of Captain George Bacon, 16th Infantry, and a sister of Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. Navy, retired. Mrs. Wright died on November 9, 1922 at Westfield, N. J.

Colonel Wright is survived by his two step-daughters, Mrs. Sue R. Merriman, 3009 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., and Mrs. W. R. Rule of Westfield, N. J.

S. R. M.



JAMES CLARK SANFORD

JAMES CLARK SANFORD

No. 3022 CLASS OF 1884

Died December 25, 1926, at sea, aged 67 years.

JAMES CLARK SANFORD was born September 26, 1859, at Palmyra, N. Y. He was appointed cadet, United States Military Academy, by the Honorable John H. Camp, and reported for duty in June, 1880. He was assigned to B Company and became a Corporal, Quartermaster Sergeant and a Lieutenant during his tour as a cadet. He graduated second in the class of 1884;—Irving Hale, who graduated first in that class made the best general average that any cadet has ever made at that institution. On graduation he was assigned to duty as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served in that corps through all the grades up to and including Colonel; at which grade he was retired after honorable service of forty-two years.

On March 17, 1886, Sanford, then a Lieutenant, was married to Miss Antoinette Hawley. Their only child was named Faith and she is now the wife of Lieutenant Commander John A. Fletcher.

Sanford was a student at the Academy and throughout his life. Had his lot been cast in civil life he would undoubtedly have belonged to the class of men known as scientists or research workers; men who discover the principles which afterward applied make possible the advancement of the world. The builders of the world have founded their structures upon the principles discovered by the scientists.

The Engineer Department soon recognized in Sanford the characteristics of the investigator and it was not many years after his graduation before he was placed in charge of the construction of seagoing self-propelling dredges, practically throughout the United States. Under his direction there were built dredges for Pensacola Harbor and the St. Johns River, Florida; Columbia River; New York Harbor; Southwest Pass, Mississippi River; Lake Erie; Lake Michigan; Key West Harbor; Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida; Savannah Harbor; Delaware River; Passes of the Mississippi; and Galveston Harbor.

The suction dredge, both of the pipe line and the seagoing type, is an American invention and the work done by Sanford in its development stands out prominently in his record as an engineer officer.

Sanford, with his scientific trend, saw in the work of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses a field in which could be attained much valuable information concerning work similar to that done by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Very

soon after the Congress of the United States gave official recognition to this body of international engineers, Sanford was named disbursing officer of the funds allotted by Congress and he held this office from October 4, 1904 until May 15, 1923. This work was done in addition to other work that he was called upon to perform by the Engineer Department. He represented the United States at many business meetings of the Commission and Council and served as a Delegate from this country to a number of Congresses. One of his outstanding successes was his service as General Secretary of the 12th Congress, the only session of this body ever held in the United States. That Congress was held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 23-28, 1912, and in recognition of his services at that time, the Association made Colonel Sanford a life member of the Commission from the United States. Previously, he had served on the Commission as a Delegate nominated by his American colleagues, and this action gave the United States greater representation than it otherwise would have been entitled to on a strictly per capita basis. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that Colonel Sanford, in co-operation with Brigadier General William H. Bixby, was in large measure responsible for preventing the disintegration of the affairs of the American membership of this Association when, due to the vicissitudes of war, no session of the Congresses could be held from 1912 until 1923.

Colonel Sanford's work in connection with relieving the people of Alabama from the effects of the flood in 1916, was especially commended by the Secretary of War.

Upon Colonel Sanford's retirement from active service, he received the following letter from John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, dated August 11, 1922:

"I observe from orders recently 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."

Sanford was a true and loyal friend, willing to serve his fellows or his country and left an impress on the corps with which he was connected during his long and honorable career.

W. L. S.

GEORGE LOGAN BYRAM

No. 3089 CLASS OF 1885

Died June 16, 1929, at Hollywood, California, aged 67 years

GEORGE LOGAN BYRAM was born on his grandfather's plantation in Noxubee County, Mississippi, January 19, 1862.

He was the second son of George and Sallie Byram, and at the usual age attended the University of Alabama. He entered the Military Academy in 1881, graduating in 1885. On January 23, 1889, he married Jane Lockhart Skiles, and to them, in 1895, was born their only child, Cornelia, now the wife of Major J. E. Lewis, Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Colonel Byram is buried in Arlington.

After graduation from West Point, on June 14, 1885, Lieutenant Byram was assigned to the 1st Cavalry, joining his regiment at Fort Custer, Mont., in the fall of the same year. It was while stationed here that he saw his first Indian fighting in engagements against the Crows in 1886 and '87. The winter of 1890-91 he took part in the Sioux Campaign. The 1st Cavalry changed stations to Arizona in 1892. On the 4th of February, 1892, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. In 1893 he participated in the operations against the Apache Kid; and in the same year went to duty with the National Guard of Colorado, remaining on this work until 1897, when he rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, a large garrison of Cavalry and Field Artillery; and where his popularity is shown by his having been elected secretary of the officer's club and mess.

In 1898 he took part in the Spanish-American war, and was seriously wounded in the head on June 24th, at Las Guasimas, Cuba. For gallantry in this action his immediate commanding officer, Major James M. Bell, 1st Cavalry, recommended Lieutenant Byram for the Congressional Medal of Honor, a fitting recognition for work well done, and which came belatedly in 1919, in the form of the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in an engagement with an armed enemy as Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898." On the 5th of July, 1899, Lieutenant Byram was appointed Major, 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Philippine Insurrection; and on February 4th, 1900, Lieutenant Colonel. On the 23rd of January, 1900, he was promoted Captain, 6th U. S. Cavalry. On March 3, 1911, Major, 10th Cavalry; October 5th, 1915, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Cavalry; and on July 1, 1916, he was retired from active service, for disability in line of duty, with the rank of Colonel. He was on active duty during the World War as commandant of the war prison at Fort Douglas (Salt Lake City) Utah.



GEORGE LOGAN BYRAM

Other campaigns in which Colonel Byram was engaged were: Expedition against renegade Utes in October and November 1906; commanded expedition which annihilated Jikiri's band of Moro pirates, July 4, 1909, and service on Mexican border in 1914 and 1915.

In writing the obituary of a dear friend, one known for thirty-six years, instances of intimate association—as well as emotions stirred—are recalled. Instances which, first and last, because of the wonderful character and personality of the man, will always remain as they originally impressed—praiseworthy. George Byram's sweet and kindly nature, yet strong, as is natural with such men, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was patient, tolerant, clean, kindly and big; never ruffled, always even tempered and the same traits which made him loved by his many friends, and respected by those who were acquaintances. That he had a real enemy is to be doubted, but, if he had, such a one certainly must, in truth, admit what has just been stated.

I have known many officers and enlisted men of the "old army," and—since the World War, because of association with the American Legion post of Hollywood, his home, in which he was prominent—many ex-soldiers, now civilians, but never has Colonel Byram's name been mentioned by any of them but in praise. What a wonderful tribute! This respect, admiration and love does not happen hazzard—there must have been something to the man. What was it, an outstanding personality and a splendid military record? In part yes, but above all, a beautiful consideration for the rights and feelings of others in all things, even when suffering severe physical pain, from which he was never free after being wounded at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. This alone makes George Byram a hero. He was shot in the head, the ball entering over the left eye and lodging in the right side of the head in such a manner that surgeons declined to make search for it, after one operation, for fear of fatal results. This cross was carried by Colonel Byram for thirty-one years. And, wonder of wonders, he never lost his sweet nature and kindness. This was a matter of comment by those who knew him and who frequently, unknown to him, surprised a facial expression indicating suffering.

Colonel Byram's part in the fight at Las Guasimas, Cuba, is touched upon, in "The Rough Riders", by Theodore Roosevelt, who says, on page 84:

"Captain Knox was shot in the abdomen. He continued for some time giving orders to his troops, and refused to allow a man in the firing-line to assist him to the rear. His

First Lieutenant, Byram, was himself shot, but continued to lead his men until the wound and the heat overcame him and he fell in a faint."

Aside from public and official recognition of sterling qualities, as expressed in many ways, there are none more touching to those left behind than expressions of sorrow which come from those, who, at one time, served under the deceased; or those who were under his command. Two letters to Mrs. Byram of this type are quoted—one from a Post Quartermaster Sergeant of the Army; another from a German war prisoner:

"I read in the paper yesterday of the death of Colonel Byram, and desire to express to you not only my sympathy, but the sympathy of all enlisted men who had the honor and pleasure of serving under his command. This honor I had in 1903 at Calamba, Laguna, P. I., when he was Quartermaster of the 6th Cavalry, and always found him efficient, courteous, and just—one of the old officers of the army, than whom no finer men ever served; and all who knew him, deeply regret his loss. We extend to you our sincere sympathy."

"May I offer you my most heartfelt sympathy in the hour of your greatest sorrow? You know that my offering is sincere for, during the trying times of 1918-19 at Fort Douglas, that all your noble husband did for me will never be forgotten."

It frequently happens that when a man dies, certain newspapers of his home place publish death notices which, though short, tell the truth in volumes, and beautifully. Such are the notices below from the Los Angeles Times, and the Hollywood American Legion Bulletin. The former is by a member of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Times, friend of Colonel Byram, who conducts a special column in that paper:

"PASO POR AQI

"There comes a time of life when it seems as though you sit sadly by the side of the road and watch your most cherished friends pass across the Dark River.

"Two of the finest men I have ever known went on this year—Martin Aguirre and Colonel George L. Byram—simple, modest, brave men, honorable even in the smallest incidents of life."

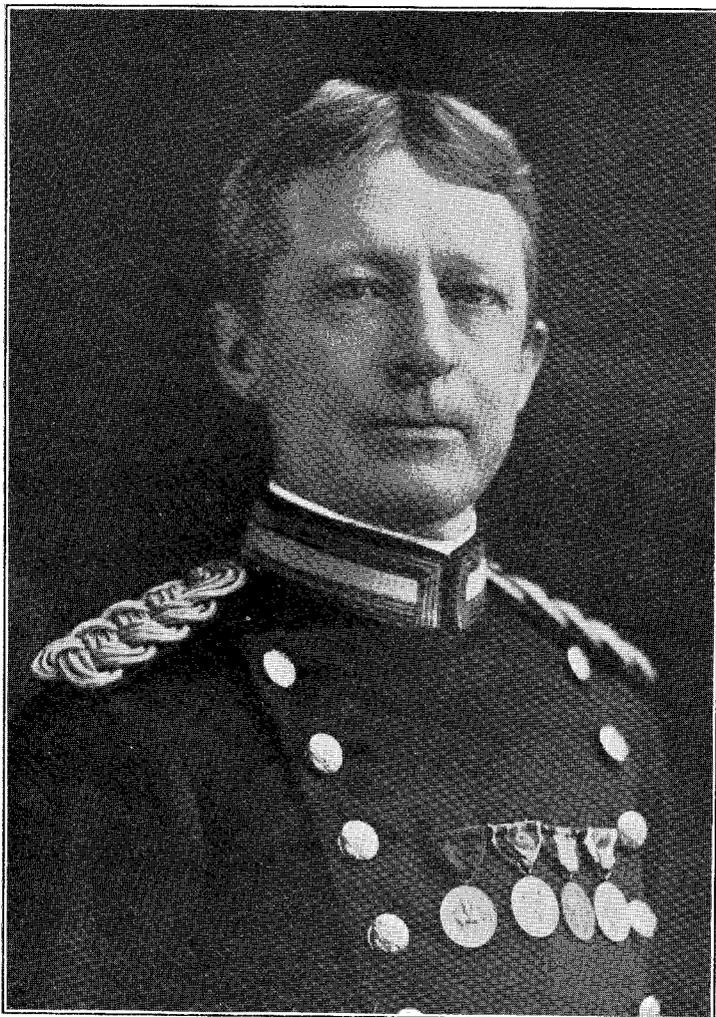
TAPS

June 16, 1929

“Col. Geo. L. Byram, retired, 1st and 6th U. S. Cavalry received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in 1898—

“And the spirit so moved him that he was gentle, kindly.”

*Cornelius C. Smith,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.*



DAVID JEWETT BAKER

DAVID JEWETT BAKER

No. 3125 CLASS OF 1886

Died August 30, 1926, at Berkeley, California, aged 61 years.

DAVID JEWETT BAKER was born at Cairo, Illinois, June 25, 1865. He came of a distinguished family of lawyers and statesmen. His father, Judge David Jewett Baker, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois for many years.

He attended private schools before receiving his appointment to West Point and became a Cadet on July 1, 1882. During his four years at the Military Academy he showed in all his work that he possessed a brilliant and gifted mind with a scholarly predilection in his leisure moments for the best literature and for studies in history and colonization—studies that were to stand him in good stead in his service amongst other races and in different climes.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 12th Infantry at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and accompanied the regiment to Fort Yates, Dakota Territory, where for three years he commanded "G" Company and took part in the Sioux Campaign of the winter of 1890-91.

At the request of James McLaughlin, the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency, young David Jewett had trained and drilled the Indian police who on that fateful morning of December 14, 1890, surrounded the shack of the recalcitrant chief, Sitting Bull, killed him while resisting arrest and in the fight that followed gave signal proof of Lieutenant Baker's effective training and discipline.

When the government decided to enlist Indians in regular troops and companies, Lieutenant Baker was detailed to assist in organizing and commanding "I" Company of the 12th Infantry at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama. This company was made up of Apache prisoners of war. The main purpose in view was to improve and better the condition of these renegades and this appealed and was intensely interesting to the fine mind and nature of Lieutenant Baker. The work was strenuous and exacting but it gave full play to his sterling character,—so fair and just, so faithful to duty, so loyal, so unselfish, so unsparing of his health and strength in all his arduous service. He had an unflinching sense of humor and when psychology was only a name he applied its principles correctly by making the wily Geronimo Chief of Police of the Indian village at a salary of ten dollars a month and, to the credit of both, it may be added that Geronimo performed his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors.

Now as a First Lieutenant there is a change of scene and David Jewett is detailed to the Illinois National Guard where he served for

four years (1893-97) on the staff of Governor John P. Altgeld, who allowed him to conduct ambitious and progressive encampments. As the only regular army officer on duty in the State, his duties in those troublesome times were most important and his tact had to be unbounding, but, in his usual exemplary manner, he won the confidence of the Governor and of the War Department, succeeded in holding a Brigade encampment and secured the detail of officers of the other branches and staff corps for instructional purposes.

In the summer of 1898 Lieutenant Baker sailed to Cuba with the 5th Army Corps and in the battles around Santiago gallantly commanded his company at El Caney under General Chaffee and later participated in the Siege and Surrender of Santiago de Cuba. Life in the trenches left its mark upon him as it did on all the others in the 5th Corps and we find him ill for the first time on his return from Cuba. On December 15, 1924, he was awarded a Silver Star Citation by the War Department for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba on July 1, 1898.

Another change of scene and in the summer of 1899 we find Captain Baker in the Philippine Islands taking part with his old Company "G", 12th Infantry in various campaigns and leading it in the attacks on Cainta and Taytay. Shortly after this the Military government commenced to organize the customs Service and Colonel John D. Miley asked for and secured the detail of Captain Baker as his assistant. For the next two years he was the Finance head and Executive officer of the Philippines Customs Service and was one of the two or three officers who really organized and ran this service in the whole Philippine Islands.

When the Philippines Commission under its head, Judge Taft, decided to have a Constabulary it did not take them long to decide on Captain Baker as the Assistant Chief to General Henry T. Allen, to help organize it. His success with the Customs service and his general knowledge of Colonial government had come to quick fruition.

Colonel Baker as Assistant Chief Philippines Constabulary commanded the constabulary in the Cavite campaign of 1901 and 1902. In 1903 he commanded it in the south eastern provinces of Luzon,—in Sorsogon and Albay, with uniform success. Later he was placed in charge of the supply system of the Constabulary and as Chief Supply Officer he reorganized the supply and finance services, handled all the telegraph and telephone lines in the Islands, supplied transportation for and distributed food to all American employees in the Archipelago, and ran pack trains to Baguio and other remote stations. In 1905 he was placed in charge of the suppression of "ladronism" in the special district comprising the provinces of Rizal, Cavite,

Batangas and Laguna. In two of these provinces the writ of Habeas Corpus had been suspended and Colonel Baker was, subject only to the Governor-General, virtually the "Dictator" of these four provinces where he exercised command over 4,000 Constabulary and 3,000 Scout Soldiers.

During all these years he performed duties of a character that reflected credit on the entire military service—duties that rarely in war or peace fall to the lot of the average military officer. His health was undermined by this onerous and arduous duty and he had to return to the United States on sick leave. When the Governor General, Luke E. Wright, granted him this leave he said officially:

"I know of no man, whether he be soldier or civilian who has rendered to his country more able or efficient service than Colonel David Jewett Baker."

A distinguished soldier and administrator like General Wright could appreciate the work of a gifted man like Colonel Baker.

After brief tours of duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas and Santiago de Cuba, during our Second Occupation of that Island, Major Baker was detailed to take the course of the War College in 1909. He had always been a close and constant student of his profession and his well-stored mind now found congenial work in the problems on which he was engaged. After graduating in 1910 he was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department where he practised that constant courtesy inherent in his nature and served with distinction under General Frederick Funston in Manilla and various Departments in the States.

Upon promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in 1914 he joined the 21st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and when his regiment proceeded to the Mexican border he commanded the Yuma District. Being promoted Colonel in 1916 he was assigned to the 9th Infantry and commanded the 1st Texas Brigade to June 1, 1917.

When we entered the World War he organized the 57th Infantry and commanded the Brownsville District. Later at Camp Logan, Texas, he started the organization of the 15th Division which the Armistice brought to a close.

We next find him at Camp Pike, Ark., commanding the 57th Infantry, then at Camp Dix, N. J., and once again in the Philippines. Ill health soon compelled his return to the United States in 1921. His last active service was as instructor of the National Guard of California at Berkeley (1921-22) where, after more than forty years active service he applied for and was granted retirement, on December 15, 1922. Here on August 30, 1926, he died of asthma and complications, contracted during his tours of duty in the Philippines.

He lies buried in the National Cemetery at The Presidio, San Francisco, California.

On January 15, 1899, at Springfield, Illinois, 1st Lieutenant David Jewett Baker was married to Louise Esther Casey of Mount Vernon, Illinois, who survives him and is now living at 3000 Dana Street, Berkeley, California.

They had three children of whom two are living:

Major Jewett Casey Baker, Infantry, U. S. Army, born March 10, 1890, at Fort Yates, North Dakota.

Carolyn Elizabeth Baker, born March 28, 1894, died April 1, 1894, at Springfield, Illinois.

Matilda Gertrude Baker, born September 17, 1900, at Manila, P. I., now Mrs. Brayton Wilbur, living in San Francisco, California.

Few officers have had a higher sense of duty than David Jewett Baker had and none a greater feeling of loyalty to his superiors and what is more, *to his inferiors*, in the military profession. As a husband and father he was an inspiration to all who came in contact with him and his devoted wife and children. He had a host of friends, was faithful and staunch to them all and was grateful for their friendship. While others shouted their wares in war or peace he always looked on with his amused, genial and kindly smile but said never a word of his own.

He was the embodiment of truth and integrity and always strove to do what was right. He had a keen understanding of the hearts of men and of their springs of action which gave him a broad tolerance in all vital matters affecting human kind,—their habits, customs, politics, religion.

He had high ideals and always looked up with desire to the good and perfect gifts that come only from above, so his soul was not a desert nor his heart a cinder but rather were they filled with green pastures and sunshine.

He was a credit to his class of 1886, his Alma Mater, his country and his God. No finer things can be said of any man, and he deserves and merits them all. We his classmates feel rich and elevated in the memory we have of him. His widow and children can justly take pride in his record as a soldier and a man. May he go on from strength to strength in HIS PERFECT KINGDOM!

On his tombstone we would chisel this fitting epitaph:

DAVID JEWETT BAKER

"Who Did His Work and Held His Peace and Had No Fear to Die."

A Friend.



WALTER NICHOLAS PAINE DARROW

WALTER NICHOLAS PAINE DARROW

No. 3108 CLASS OF 1886

Died, July 20, 1926, at Sugar Hill, Franconia, N. H., aged 63 years.

WALTER NICHOLAS PAINE DARROW was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 18, 1863. He obtained his early education at the Chappaqua Boarding School, later attending the College of the City of New York from which he graduated September 14, 1881.

On September 1st, 1882, Walter Darrow entered the Military Academy, graduating number twelve in his class. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of the 4th Artillery and served successively at Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Preble, Maine; the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; St. Augustine, Fla., and at Atlanta Ga. He resigned from the military service October 26, 1891.

After his resignation from the Army, Mr. Darrow entered the real estate business in Columbus, Ohio. He became a Captain in the Ohio National Guard on December 21, 1891; a Lieutenant Colonel, October 20, 1893; a Colonel, June 11, 1896 and a Brigadier General, April 6, 1900. He saw active service with his regiment in the Ohio mining strike at Wheeling Creek, Uhrichsville and Canal Dover in June, 1894 and was commissioned Chief of Engineers of the Ohio National Guard on January 8, 1900.

He was one of the organizers of the St. Augustine National Bank, St. Augustine, Florida and a director from the time of its organization, 1919, to his death. He was also a member of the City Planning Board of this city and actively connected with many organizations of a social and civil nature.

Mr. Darrow was married to Miss Mary Neil of Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1890. Mrs. Darrow died while enroute from the north to her home in St. Augustine, Florida, in October, 1929.

Mr. Darrow was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was also a member of the "Descendants of the War of 1812."

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



FRANCIS RAWN SHUNK

FRANCIS RAWN SHUNK

No. 3174 CLASS OF 1887

Died January 4, 1925, at Tucson, Arizona, aged 62 years.

FRANCIS RAWN SHUNK died January 4, 1925, after a short illness, in Tucson, Arizona, where he had been living for more than a year.

Colonel Shunk was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 25, 1862, the son of William F. and Gertrude Wyeth Shunk. His father was one of the most distinguished civil engineers of the day. He had charge of the building of the New York elevated railway and was chief engineer of surveys for the inter-continental railroad in South America planned under the administration of President Benjamin Henry Harrison. He built many of the largest railways in both this country and in South America.

Colonel Shunk was a grandson of Governor Francis Rawn Shunk, and a great-grandson of William Findlay, both Governors of Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the Harrisburg Academy and a student at the Columbia University, School of Mines. While at Columbia he received his appointment to West Point Military Academy, entering in 1883 and graduating in 1887, standing first in his class and it was said that he had attained the highest grades ever earned at West Point up to that time.

Upon graduation he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant of Engineers. He was promoted second lieutenant October 22, 1887; first lieutenant in 1891; captain in 1898; major in 1905; lieutenant colonel, 1911, and colonel in 1917. He was a graduate of the Engineers' School of Application, Class of 1890. Colonel Shunk, among other duties, was a member of various boards, on duty as assistant to Captain Symons, at Portland, Ore., instructor at West Point in civil and military engineering and on duty as assistant to Colonel Suter at San Francisco. He went to the Philippines in March, 1899, being in command of Co. A, Engineer Battalion and was also in charge of the Department of Mountains, Mines and Agriculture, and that portion of Department of Harbor Works not in possession of the captain of the Port of Manila from April to December, 1899. He was in command of Co's. D and I, Engineer Battalion, at Fort Totten; was on duty in Washington and was in charge of engineering work at Porto Rico, and was assistant engineer of the 3rd Lighthouse District. Colonel Shunk was on special duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers and was in charge of river and harbor works and fortifications in Florida; in charge of river and harbor work in

Minnesota; chief engineer of the Department of Dakota, and a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

His health was seriously affected after several attacks of influenza and he was retired April 1, 1920, after over thirty-six years of service. After retirement he lived in California and later in Tucson, Arizona.

Colonel Shunk is survived by his sister Miss Eleanor F. Shunk, 105 South Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Burial took place January 15, 1925 in the family plot in the Harrisburg Cemetery, Harrisburg, Pa.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

SAMUEL BURKHARDT, JR.

No. 3326 CLASS OF 1889

Died December 29, 1929, at Chicago, Ill., aged 64 years.

COLONEL SAMUEL BURKHARDT, JR. was born on a farm at Palos, Illinois, September 10, 1865. He was the fourth child of the family of Samuel and Margaret Burkhardt. He attended the school of Palos township until he was thirteen years of age, when his family moved to Chicago. He then enrolled at McClellan Public School and graduated with the highest honors of his class, being awarded the Foster Silver Medal.

Shortly thereafter he entered the South Division High School. During this time he was appointed to West Point by Congressman Finerty of Chicago. He took his examination, passing favorably, and entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, June 14, 1885.

He graduated and was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry, June 12, 1889. January 1, 1897 he was promoted to a First Lieutenant. Shortly afterward he served in the Spanish-American War. While serving with his regiment in Cuba, he took part in the siege and bombardment of Santiago in July, 1898. On July 1, 1898, he was awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba.

On September 16, 1899 he received his promotion to captaincy; March 11, 1911 to Major; Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1916 and Colonel, July 29, 1917, serving exclusively with troops of the Infantry arm.

He served in various stations in the United States, participating in the Sioux Indian Campaign in South Dakota in 1890-91; in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; three tours of duty in the Philippine Islands, where he took part in numerous engagements with the insurgents, and also in the Vera Cruz Mexican expedition in 1914.

During the World War he was commandant of Fort Sheridan, Ill., then at Camp Custer, Mich., and at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. At his own request he retired as commander of the 40th Infantry at Camp Sherman, Ohio, September 14, 1920, after more than thirty years of active service. Having never married he then made his home with his beloved sister, Mrs. Emma Young of Chicago.

After his retirement he lived a quiet life, devoting his time to golf and horse-back riding, being a lover of all sports.

On November 23, 1929, he was taken seriously ill and passed

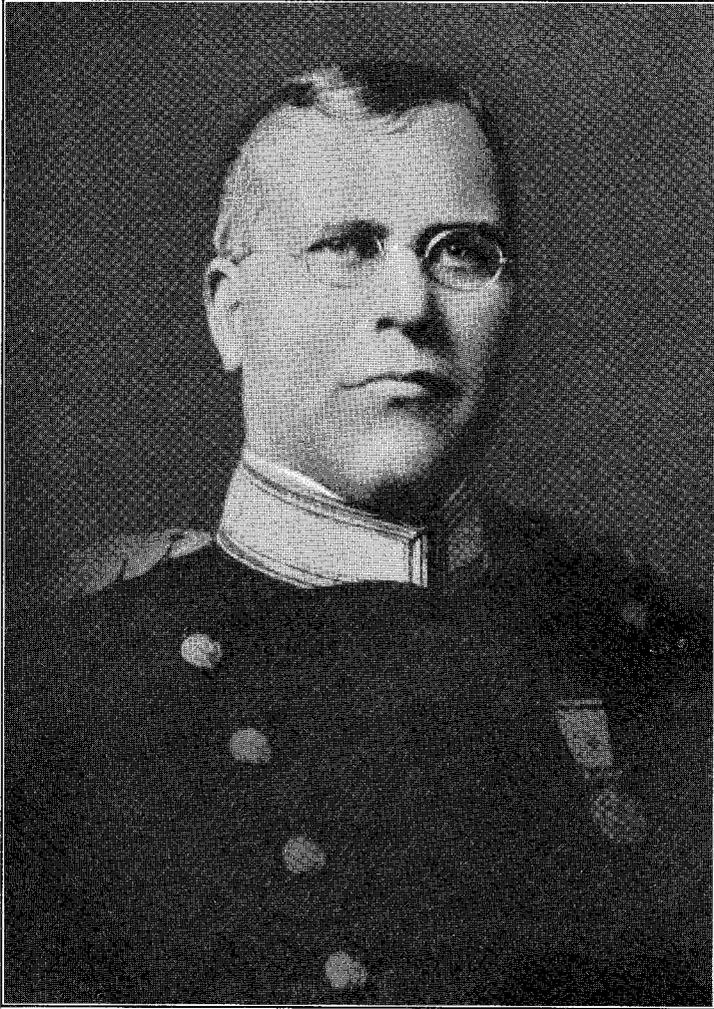


SAMUEL BURKHARDT, JR.

away December 29, 1929 at his home, 11000 Hermosa Avenue, Chicago.

Colonel Burkhardt was a capable, conscientious officer beloved by his fellows. Those who served under his command adored him for his quiet, unassuming manner, his kindness and courtesy to all, his fairness, and withal, for his firm and effective administration of the multitude of difficult tasks assigned to him. They bear testimony to the uprightness and nobility of his character, to the wisdom of his counsel, and to those other essential qualities of leadership which are felt by soldiers though never expressed. With his passing they have lost a true and beloved friend and mentor, but they know that as his life was one of service, so his rest is one of peace.

E. Y.



JOSEPH FRAZIER

JOSEPH FRAZIER

No. 3420 CLASS OF 1891

Died March 13, 1926, at Hawthorne, Nevada, aged 62 years

JOSEPH FRAZIER was born in Randolph County, Missouri on December 8, 1864, son of Dr. Joseph and Deniza Frazier. His school teacher, a Civil War veteran, encouraged him in his ambition to go to West Point, but his first attempt failed on the ground that he was too young and the appointment went to John J. Pershing.

Frazier waited four long years and then won a competitive examination over some fifty others, joining the class of 1890 in July, 1886.

On furlough Joey, as everyone called him, met with an accident and broke his leg but he hobbled back to West Point on crutches. Professor Michie, whom Frazier admired greatly advised a sick leave for one year, on the ground that his condition would put him at a disadvantage with his classmates. Joey took this advice and so dropped back to '91. He had a keen sense of humor and often told the story himself of what the Professor said,—it was—"you know, Mr. Frazier, a live ass is better than a dead lion."

Joey Frazier was a fearless horseman, always choosing the meanest mounts for Cavalry drill. Once when the big black horse, Grant, ran away with him and jumped the six-foot hedge at the old hotel, and fell, Joey mounted and put him at it again.

Upon graduation he joined the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Mackinac. His subsequent military history shows an enviable record. Graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School; Professor of Military Science at Wentworth Academy, and later at University of Missouri; campaign before Santiago with the 9th Infantry; aide to General Ewers and again to General Liscum; nearly four years in the Philippines with fighting at Das Marinas, Angeles, Poroc, Tarlac and other places. In China in 1900, he was recommended for a Medal of Honor for carrying the mortally wounded General Liscum off the field. He participated in the march to Peking for relief of the besieged Legations and the subsequent fall of the Forbidden City.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, November 17, 1926

"For extraordinary heroism in action against Boxer forces at Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900. He displayed conspicuous gallantry and absolute disregard of personal safety in res-

cuing under a terrific enemy fire the Colonel of his regiment, who had fallen mortally wounded."

Frazier's literary achievements included a book of poems on the beauties of old Mactinac, and a prize winning essay on Training the Youth of the Nation. He retired in 1916 but came back when we declared war against Germany, serving as Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Department. He reverted to the retired list in July, 1918 and died at Hawthorne, Nevada, March 12, 1926, leaving a memory of faithful and unselfish service to his country and of intense devotion to West Point.

Classmate.

LAWSON MAYO FULLER

No. 3397 CLASS OF 1891

Died September 17, 1929, at Hamilton, Bermuda, aged 63 years.

COLONEL LAWSON MAYO FULLER was born in Pepin, Wisconsin on the banks of the Mississippi River, March 5, 1866, the oldest son of Hiram and Electa Fuller. He graduated from the public high school there at the age of 17, and taught school for a number of years in that neighborhood.

His cadetship in the class of 1891 was won by a competitive examination and he entered the academy in June, 1887, after he was 21. Graduating number 13 in the class, he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry, there being no vacancies in the Artillery to which he was inclined, and joined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. A fine carbine and pistol shot he, at various times, represented his regiment at Department and Army meets and won silver and gold medals for carbine and pistol matches in the Department of the Platte and at Chicago two years in succession, thus becoming "Distinguished Marksman", in both carbine and pistol.

On October 10, 1894 he was transferred to the Ordnance Department as first lieutenant in which he served with distinction until his retirement for physical disability in October 31, 1908. During this service he represented the Ordnance Department on the board for adoption of regulations for uniform and equipment in 1902 and was recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

Serving in the Philippine Islands 1899 to 1902 he participated in numerous engagements and was awarded two Silver Star Citations for gallantry in action against Filipino Insurgents. Present in the action at San Mateo, Island of Luzon he stood beside General Lawton and caught that gallant officer as he fell, and who died in his arms.

Upon his retirement in October, 1908, as Major of Ordnance he organized and became Secretary and General Manager of the Velie Motor Vehicle Corporation in Moline, Ill., and remained with that company until 1912 when he resigned to become connected with Bausch and Lomb Optical Company. Remaining with this company until 1917 he applied for active service when our country entered the World War.

He was recalled into active duty on May 1, 1917 and promoted to Colonel of Ordnance, National Army. First assigned as Chief of In-



LAWSON MAYO FULLER

spection of carriage division and later in charge of Personnel for the Ordnance Department. He joined the American Expeditionary Forces in September, 1918 as Chief of Personnel, and upon the organization of the American First Army was assigned as Ordnance Officer thereto, serving in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. For this latter service the Commanding General awarded him a Meritorious Service Citation for "especially meritorious and conspicuous service."

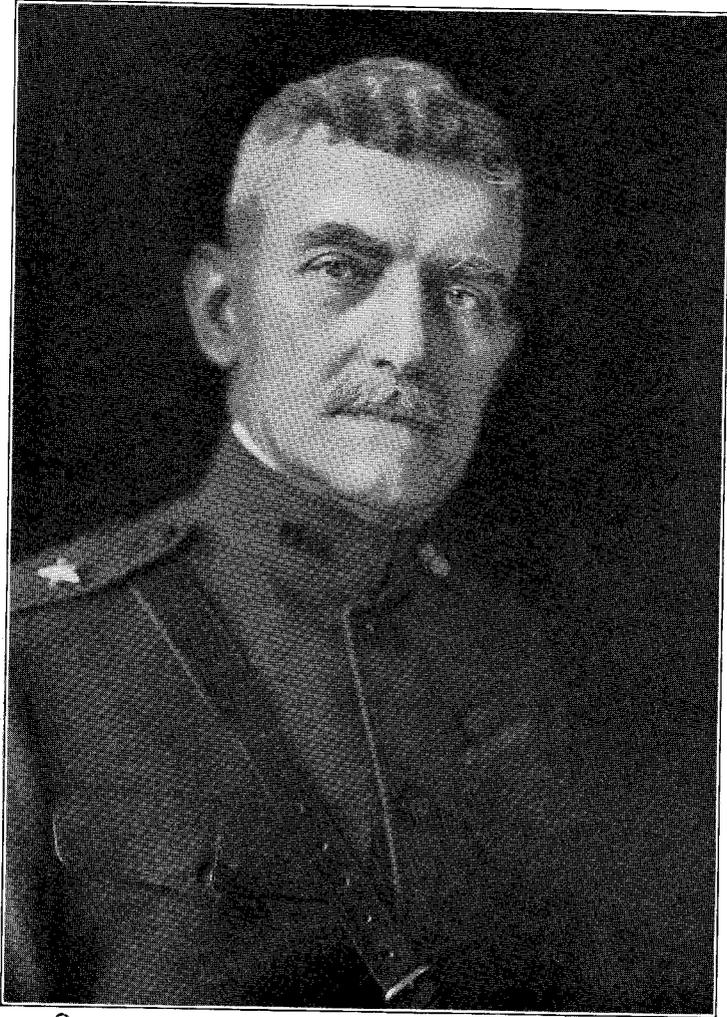
Upon returning from France he entered business in Washington, D. C., organizing the firm of Fuller and d'Albert, dealers in Engineer and Photographic supplies, of which he was president and principal owner. In 1928 he married Margaret Mann, of Atlanta, Georgia. While on a trip to Bermuda, he died of a heart attack brought on by excessive exertion in the surf. Brought back to the United States he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on September 24, 1929.

He is survived by his wife Margaret Mann Fuller, a daughter by a former marriage, Margaret Fuller Hubbard, and two brothers, one of whom, Colonel E. E. Fuller is in the service.

Loved by all who knew him Colonel Fuller was extremely popular both in business and Army circles. The Chief of Staff in a letter stated:

"The records show that Major Fuller was a gallant and efficient officer who was keenly interested in his profession. Loyal, conscientious, and reliable, he invariably performed all duties assigned him with credit to himself and the Army. His passing is deeply regretted by all his former associates in the Service."

E. E. F.



GEORGE COOLIDGE SAFFARRANS

GEORGE COOLIDGE SAFFARRANS

No. 3425 CLASS OF 1891

Died February 7th, 1926, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 57 years.

GEORGE COOLIDGE SAFFARRANS was born in Memphis, Tennessee, July 20, 1869 where his boyhood was spent and early education received. His parents removed to Paducah, Kentucky, in the eighties, and he was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy from that state and entered June 16, 1887. He graduated June 12, 1891 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry the same date.

The following is a brief record of his military history:

Second Lieutenant, 6th Infantry	June 12, 1891
First Lieutenant, 25th Infantry	March 10, 1898
Transferred to 10th Infantry	April 18, 1898
Captain, 2nd Infantry	October 5, 1900
Unassigned	March 11, 1911
Assigned to 20th Infantry	January 27, 1912
Major, 17th Infantry	March 12, 1912
Unassigned	September 1, 1913
Assigned to 17th Infantry	September 1, 1914
Lieutenant Colonel	May 15, 1917
Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
to	July 11, 1918
Retired with rank of Colonel	November 1, 1919
In Federal Service other than permanent establishment:	
Major, 3rd Kentucky Infantry	May 21, 1898
Honorably mustered out	May 16, 1899
Brigadier General, National Army	June 26, 1918
Accepted	July 12, 1918
Honorably discharged	March 1, 1919

SERVICE

He joined and was on duty with his regiment, the 6th Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Ky., from September 29, 1891 to November, 1892; on Regimental Recruiting duty at Paducah, Ky., to January, 1893; at Fort Thomas, Ky., with his regiment to April, 1898. During the Spanish War he served with the 3rd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry which he accompanied to Matanzas, Cuba. In 1899 and 1900 he served with the 10th Infantry and joined the 2nd Infantry

at Fort Thomas, Ky., in September of the latter year. He accompanied the 2nd Infantry as Adjutant, to the Philippine Islands in 1902, returning to the United States in 1903. He served again in the Philippines 1906-1908 and 1910-1912, when he was in Command of the 8th Battalion, Philippine Scouts. During 1912 he acted as Assistant to the Adjutant General, Department of Luzon and Survey Officer for the City of Manila. He was Instructor-Instructor, Ohio National Guard, 1913-1914; a member of Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico, 1916-1917.

On our entrance into the World War he was on duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, sailed for France, November 6, 1917, became Provost Marshal of Paris, January, 1918; Commanding Officer, U. S. Troops, District of Paris, May 1,—July, 1918; returned to the United States, July 31, 1918, assigned to 17th Brigade, 9th Division, July 26, 1918; in hospital, Fort McPherson, Georgia, October, 1918 to June, 1919, on sick leave to August 31, 1919. Adjutant, South Eastern Department, September 11 to November 1, 1919 when he was retired for disability incident to the service. He was placed on active military duty as Recruiting Officer at Birmingham, Alabama, from June 22, 1920 to April 5, 1921.

AWARD:

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Provost Marshal of the District of Paris from January 3, 1918 to May 3, 1918, and subsequently in command of this important district during the period of gravest import, and charged with most important duties he labored unceasingly and succeeded in attaining excellent results. Aided by his superior tact and keen perception he performed his difficult duties with sound judgment and handled numerous diplomatic affairs with great satisfaction, thereby rendering important service to the American Expeditionary Forces in position of great responsibility."

PERSONAL

The father of the subject of this obituary, George Langdon Saffarrans, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of fifteen and served throughout the War of the Rebellion. After the close of the War he married Annie Coolidge, also of Lexington, Ky. The children of this marriage were George Coolidge Saffarrans and Caroline Saffarrans.

General Saffarrans, in 1895, was married to Francis Crowell,

daughter of Major William Crowell, 6th Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. One child survives from this marriage, Lieutenant William C. Saffarrans of the 14th U. S. Infantry. Mrs. Wm. J. O'Loughlin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel O'Loughlin, is the only other surviving member of his immediate family.

General Saffarrans was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and Society of the War of 1812 (through the Coolidge line), also of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and Military Order of the Carabao.

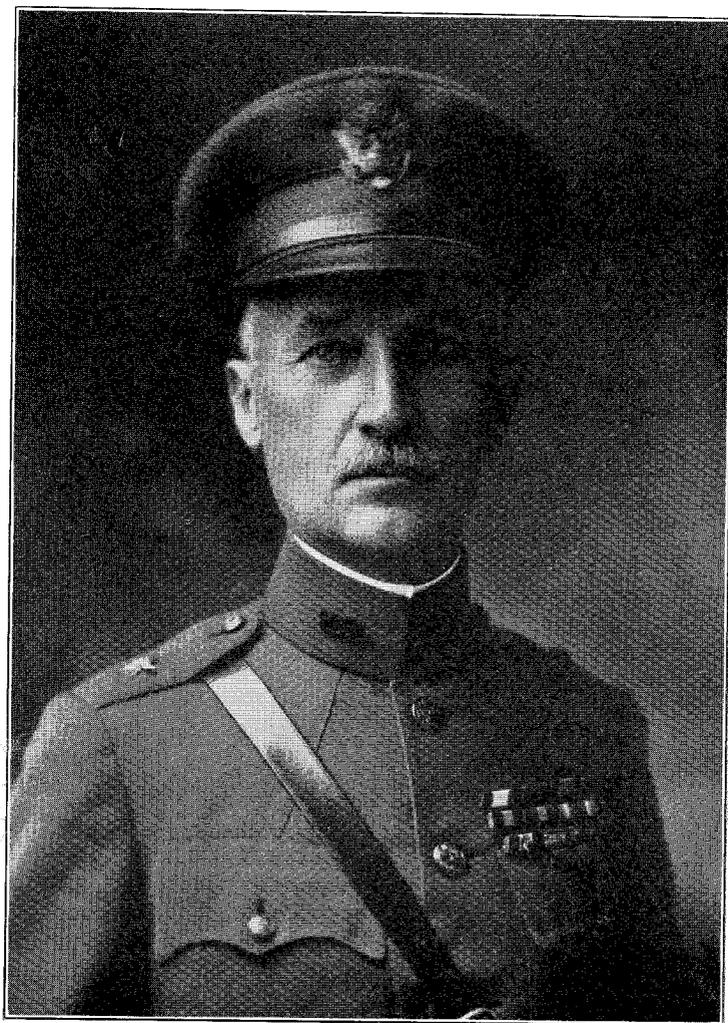
The subject of this brief sketch was affectionately called by his classmates "Daisy". As often occurs, this Cadet name was peculiarly descriptive and appropriate. He was noted among them for his neatness in dress, nice manners and genial disposition.

A classmate, Major General J. L. Hines, then Chief of Staff, U. S. A., wrote of him as follows:

"Colonel Saffarrans was an officer of brilliant attainments and his ability, sound judgment and pleasing personality made him a valuable addition to any command, and his service was uniformly commended by those with whom he served. His death is greatly deplored by his old Army friends and associates."

This eulogy expresses the sentiments not only of the Class of 1891, but also of all those who served with and knew General Saffarrans.

Palmer E. Pierce.



HARRY ALEXANDER SMITH

HARRY ALEXANDER SMITH

No. 3423 CLASS OF 1891

Died May 26, 1929 at Omaha, Nebraska, aged 62 years.

HARRY ALEXANDER SMITH was born in Atchison, Kansas, June 18, 1866, the son of Henry T. and Anna S. Smith, Atchison pioneers.

He entered the Military Academy on September 1, 1886, was graduated June 12, 1891, and was assigned to the 1st Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant March 5, 1898, and when the Spanish-American War broke out soon after, he was appointed a Major in the 21st Kansas Infantry and served as such until mustered out December 10, 1898. His subsequent promotions came in regular course to the grade of colonel, with service in the 5th, 7th, 15th, 28th and 29th regiments of Infantry. He held the grade of Brigadier General in the National Army in the World War from July 11, 1918, to August 31, 1919.

On May 10, 1922, he became a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and attained the grade of Major General on September 20, 1926.

He was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1908 graduating from the Army Staff College in 1909, and from the Army War College in 1921.

He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

In recognition of highly meritorious services during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

The citation reads as follows:

"Brigadier General Harry A. Smith, United States Army, offered exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered most conspicuous service as Commandant of the Army Schools at Langres, France, the success of which was, in a large measure, due to his vision, zeal, and administrative ability. He later showed marked executive ability as officer in charge of the administration of civil affairs in German territory occupied by the American Army."

As a cadet, Smith was studious and somewhat reserved, though at times he relaxed and enjoyed fun as much as any member of the class. His sense of duty and responsibility was well developed; any work in hand demanded and received his full attention, and this characteristic remained with him throughout his career. He

was not a man to contract close intimacies among his associates, but he was friendly and courteous to all.

As an officer, Smith distinguished himself repeatedly in the various responsible positions to which his abilities caused him to be assigned. Among his important duties were: Instructor at the Army Service Schools (Departments of Law and of Military Art); in Charge of the Department of Justice and Public Safety at Vera Cruz during the American occupation, from May to November, 1914; Adjutant of the 5th Brigade at Galveston; service in China, where his battalion of the 15th Infantry was outstanding in excellence in an excellent regiment; duty on the General Staff from June, 1917 to July, 1919; duty in France from November, 1917, including service as Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Army Service School in the A. E. F., and in charge of Civil Affairs at Treves, until July, 1919; Assistant Commandant, The Army War College from August, 1919 to October, 1922; Commanding 16th Infantry Brigade, Fort Howard, Maryland, to June, 1923; Commandant of the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth; Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division; Command of Third Corps Area; and Commanding the Seventh Corps Area up to the time of his last illness.

Perhaps one of the most reliable indications of a man's usefulness is the estimate of him formed by those who serve under his control. The writer of this sketch has repeatedly heard, from officers who have served under Harry Smith, expressions of admiration for his knowledge of his profession, his ability as an instructor, his clear, logical mind, and his kindly helpful attitude toward those about him.

Efficient himself, he had little patience with inefficiency; his deepest scorn was reserved for intellectual evasiveness, but for the earnest and sincere worker he had always a helpful word and deed.

In referring to his death, the Atchison Daily Globe, his home town paper, has this to say:

"General Smith was versatile. He was more than a soldier. He was a student of many branches of thought. He became a philosopher. He was intimate with classics. History was one of his hobbies. . . . All in all, he was a well balanced man, with love in his heart for his country, family, fellow-citizens, and the town of his birth. Small wonder that Atchison's head is bowed to-day."

D. S. S.

SAMUEL VINTON HAM

No. 3508 CLASS OF 1892

Died August 21, 1924, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 56 years.

SAMUEL VINTON HAM, son of George W. and Adelaide (Titus) Ham was born December 25, 1867, near Markleville, Indiana; passed away at Chicago, Illinois, August 21, 1924, age 56 years, 7 months. His boyhood was spent on the farm with his parents. His education was obtained in the district schools. When 13 years of age he acted as page in the Indiana State Legislature of which his father was a member. Here he attracted the attention of W. D. Bynum, a member of the State Senate. Afterward Mr. Bynum became a member of the National Congress and offered his young friend an appointment as a cadet in U. S. M. A., at West Point, N. Y. He accepted and entered the academy on June 16, 1888, with only such training as he had received in the district schools with the exception of four months at the Friend's Academy at Spiceland, Indiana. He was always an earnest student, being satisfied only with a mastery of the lesson at hand. His studious habits and clear thinking mind helped him through the difficult lessons at U. S. M. A. tho' before every stated examination he would write his mother to "expect him home soon." He was graduated from the Academy June 11, 1892, and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry.

Colonel Ham, as a boy loved tales of daring and adventure and favorite books were "Camp Fires of Napoleon" and "Daring Deeds of Pioneers of America." His father served four years and four months as a Union soldier in the Civil War, and when he and comrades would get together and relate experiences, Vinton was a rapt listener.

Colonel Ham had a long and varied military career having served in the Army continuously for thirty-two years. He was in active service in the Philippines for several years. In the Island of Leyte, in 1906, while on scouting duty with a small detail, his forces were ambushed by natives, and outnumbered more than three to one. With characteristic coolness he formed his men for the attack, himself in the front line. When the short, sharp engagement was over, he had lost five men to forty-five of the enemy.

He served with the Miles relief expedition in Cuba, and also saw service in Porto Rico. He had varied assignments in the United States, including the Mexican border. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1916, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1917. Early in the



SAMUEL VINTON HAM

World War, he was made a Colonel of Infantry in the National Army and was in command of the 338th Infantry in the 83rd Division when he went to France. Eager to go directly to the firing line, and as he wrote his mother, "anxious to see just how I will perform under fire" he asked to be transferred, and was assigned to the 28th Division and given command of the 109 Infantry. He was in the battles of St. Mihiel, Toul, Oise, Aisne and Magneux and wounded in action September 6, 1918 at Magneux, while leading his regiment in a sharp and brilliant assault on German entrenchments. Quoting from a letter to his mother, "I led my regiment 'over the top' and advanced with it about two miles in the face of a fierce hail of rifle and machine gun bullets, fragments of shrapnel, and high explosive shell. You will be glad to know that I never ducked and what is more important my mind was as clear as a bell. The terrible roar never confused me."

Never willing to send his men where he would not go, he placed himself at their head, encouraging and inspiring them by his heroism. He literally led his men into the enemy's position and clear to his objective; taking their trenches and capturing a great number of prisoners, and much war material. At a time during the advance he halted his men to straighten out his left line which had become ragged. It was this moment when he was raising his field glass, that the enemy singled him out. Shot through, he was given first aid by his men, and for ten hours he directed the attack, being carried forward as they advanced and refused to leave until his men had been cared for. Then rushed to the base-hospital in Paris, surgeons operated and told him the chances were against him. But he set his mind on recovery saying, "I must get well. My boy and girl are in the States; they need me."

Wounded on September 6, it was the day after the armistice was signed that he took the first little walk outside the ward. He was dismissed from the hospital tho far from well, because of the great need of officers for disciplinary purposes, immediately following the cessation of hostilities.

Colonel Ham was cited for heroic conduct as follows:

HAM, SAMUEL VINTON

Colonel, 109th Infantry, 28th Division. (French) Legiond' Honneur, Officier, by Presidential Decree of March 16, 1919. Croix de Guerre with Palm. Order No. 19.555 "D", June 19, 1919, General Headquarters, French Armies of the East: "He displayed heroic conduct at the attack of Magneux on September 6, 1918. He went ahead of his unit in

crossing the Vesle, leading his men and inspiring their confidence by his heroism and leadership. Although severely wounded and unable to move he refused to be evacuated and remained thus ten hours on the battlefield continuing to direct the attack."

Croce al Merito di Guerra (Italian). "His majesty the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, has deigned to confer on you the Italian War Cross for Merit, which I include. The King of Italy has wished that this decoration which in Italy is given to reward those who most distinguished themselves in action, should be awarded to you in recognition of the gallantry you have shown and of the merit you have thereby acquired for the common cause, even though you have not fought on Italian soil. I. Perelli, Chief."

Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf. General Orders No. 128, 1918: "By courageously leading his firing line in the advance across the Vesle River from Magneux toward Muscourt, Colonel Ham exemplified the greatest heroism and truest leadership, instilling in his men confidence in their undertaking. Having been severely wounded and unable to move, he remained for ten hours on the field of battle directing the attack and refused to be evacuated or receive medical attention until his men had been cared for."

Distinguished Service Medal. General Orders No. 13, 1923: "As colonel, 109th Infantry, 28th Division, he displayed in combat rare qualities of leadership, unusual tactical judgment, and devotion to duty. Severely wounded in action, he returned to duty as commanding officer of troops at Is-sur-Tille, a position of great responsibility, in which he acquitted himself with great credit, contributing materially to the proper functioning of the services of supply, American Expeditionary Forces."

He left France for the Home land in July, 1919. After a short furlough, he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a student officer in the Army School of the Line. He graduated from this School, in 1920, from the General Staff School in 1921 and the Army (War) College in 1922. He was promoted to rank of Colonel in 1920, Colonel Ham at the time of his death was Chief of Staff of the Sixth Army Corps with headquarters in Chicago. He was married to Miss Florence Hinchman of Knightstown, Indiana, in 1895 and is survived by her and two children, Lewis Hinchman Ham and

Mary Margaret Ham. The son was a cadet at U. S. M. A., at West Point when Colonel Ham died.

He was the author of a book on military tactics, which was adopted as a text book by the Military Authorities to be used in the School at West Point.—Colonel Ham paid a warm tribute to the American Soldier, at the time he appeared before a Senate Committee at Washington. When asked if it were true that American Soldiers were shot if they started to retreat in battle, he said, "I have been in battle and I never saw an American Soldier run toward the rear, in disobedience of orders."

He was a good soldier, yet he abhorred war and blood-shed and longed for the day when the bonds of brotherhood would unite the whole world. His friends knew him as a modest unassuming gentleman, enjoying above all things the companionship of his family and home, but giving prompt and unquestioning obedience to the orders of those in authority. And we who mourn his loss and cherish his memory, can picture that meeting with the Great Commander who knows the devotion to duty, and the love of humanity that filled the heart of Samuel Vinton Ham.

Zoe Ham Reeves.



HOWARD RUSSELL HICKOK

HOWARD RUSSELL HICKOK

No. 3484 CLASS OF 1892

Died July 7, 1926, at Washington, D. C., aged 55 years.

COLONEL HOWARD R. HICKOK, Cavalry, U. S. A., died on July 7 in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, July 9.

Colonel Hickok was born in Florida, Monroe County, Missouri, November 26, 1870 and was appointed to West Point from that state. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1892 and was assigned to the Cavalry. He served through various grades, reaching that of colonel July 1, 1920. Colonel Hickok was an honor graduate, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry school, 1906; graduated from the Army Staff College in 1908 and completed courses at the Army War College in 1911 and in 1920. In the early 90s Colonel Hickok served with the 9th Cavalry in the northwest and in Arizona and New Mexico. He later served in Alaska and in the Philippine Islands. During 1904 he was on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. In 1906 and 1907 he was on duty with the provisional government of Cuba. Later on at various times he was on duty with the National Guard of Indiana, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi. In 1911 he was Inspector Instructor of the National Guard of West Virginia at Camp Kanawha, Charleston, W. Va. He was promoted to the temporary rank of colonel of infantry, National Army, on August 5, 1917, and to brigadier general, National Army, June 26, 1918, serving in the latter capacity until May 31, 1919. During the World War, Colonel Hickok was for a time chief of staff of the 5th Division in France. Upon promotion to brigadier general he was returned to the United States to command the 19th brigade of the 10th Division in training at Camp Funston, Kans. Following the war he commanded the Arizona district, with headquarters at Douglas, Arizona. He then served with the 7th cavalry at Fort Bliss, Tex. After graduation from the Army War College, Washington, in 1920, he commanded the 4th cavalry, first at Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas, and later at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

His last station was at Chicago, Illinois, where he was the Corps Area Inspector, 6th Corps Area. For six months prior to his death Colonel Hickok had been in the Army-Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas and at Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Colonel Hickok is survived by his wife Mrs. Anna Elizabeth

Hickok, who was Miss Anna Elizabeth Whitbread of Syracuse and now living at 458 N. Poinsetta Place, Los Angeles, California.

The pallbearers at Colonel Hickok's funeral were Major General Frank W. Coe, Major General Herbert B. Crosby, Brigadier General John McA. Palmer, Major General Kenzie Walker, Colonel Llewellyn W. Oliver, Colonel Charles Lynch, Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Overton, and Major Mark E. Guerin.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER KEPHART

No. 3461 CLASS OF 1892

Died June 27, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 58 years.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER KEPHART, class of 1892, died June 27, 1927, at Walter Reed Hospital, aged 58 years.

Samuel Alexander Kephart was born in Wilmore, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1868; the third son of Lieutenant Samuel Alexander and Henrietta B. (Wolfe) Kephart. He attended the Soldiers Academy at McAllisterville, Juniata County.

John Kephart, the great-great-grandfather of Samuel was one of six brothers, Nicholas, Adam, Jacob, Daniel, Caleb and John, of German-Swiss origin who settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, during the years 1750-60. John Kephart was born during the years of the Revolutionary War. His son, great-grandfather of Samuel, was born January 7, 1780. He went into Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, settling in Frankstown Township. An extended reference to his early life may be found in History of Cambria County, which was a part of Huntingdon County.

His grandfather, George, was born March 30, 1810, and Samuel's father was born in 1842. The latter, at the breaking out of the Civil War, enlisted as a member of the 125th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers and was chosen one of its lieutenants. During his service in that war he participated in the battles of South Mountain Pass and Antietam and Chancellorsville. On his return from service he was engaged in the mercantile business and was identified with the Republican Party, holding several appointive positions, and as a candidate for other offices. He died at an early age of 33.

When Samuel Alexander was eight years of age he attended the Soldiers Academy at McAllisterville, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. On leaving that institution he studied telegraphing and became an operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

As a result of competitive examination at Somerset, he was appointed by Congressman Scull to the United States Military Academy, which institution he entered after some preliminary work at Highland Falls Academy. He became a cadet at West Point on June 16, 1888, from which institution he was graduated June 11, 1892, and promoted in the army to additional second lieutenant of the Third Artillery the same day. He became a full Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery on November 28, 1892.

Before attending the Military Academy, young Kephart studied



SAMUEL ALEXANDER KEPHART

music intensively and became an accomplished pianist. While at the Academy one of his chief occupations as a plebe was in furnishing music for the older classmen. Because of this accomplishment he escaped some of the more difficult problems of the plebe. During his service he pursued his studies in music with a marked degree of earnestness. His first musical composition was "Petite Gavotte", dedicated to Miss Francis Newcomb. During his army life he composed many other pieces, but it was not until after he left the army that he turned his attention to music exclusively. He studied at some of the noted schools in Europe. Among his compositions are the following:

- "The Smith's Hymn"—A Minuet.
 "Revisement of 'Danse Rustique' Gunod" (Miniature)
 "Notes on Harmony"
 "Te Deum Laudamus" (Miniature)
 "Printemps d'Amour" Mazurka — Caprice de Concert
 Gottschalk—Etude by Kephart
 "Ne Plus Ultra" A collection designed for technique of
 artist and amateurs.
 Music for the song "Philippines" dedicated to the Military
 Order of the Caribous.
 "Mazurka Caprice"
 "Gradue ad Pernaiaum" Clementi Tausig—Kephart

While at various army posts, Colonel Kephart was better known for his musical accomplishments.

During the Santiago Campaign his battery was assigned to General Lawton's division. When he arrived and disembarked his troops, he being in command of the vessel, the soldiers spent the night sleeping on the ground or anywhere they could; when Colonel Kephart awoke he found himself sleeping on a pile of hams. His battery moved into action and was located close to Colonel Roosevelt's famous regiment.

In the Philippine Campaign the situation of the soldiers was very difficult, the outposts were very often located in marshy places and officers and men would go to bed at night on apparently dry ground and get up in the morning with water up around their cots. Colonel Kephart saw some real active service there and at one time was with General Lawton who seemed to take unusual risks with the ability of the Philippine marksmen. One of the officers remonstrated with him but General Lawton said the Filipinos could not hit a barn door at fifty feet. Within a short time thereafter General Lawton was wounded by one of these same marksmen.

Because of the unusual climatic conditions there, Colonel Kep-

hart fell a victim to the fever prevalent in the Philippines and was sent home. For four months he was under the care of S. Weir Mitchell, eminent Philadelphia physician. His services in the Philippine Islands undoubtedly undermined his vital organs to such an extent that he easily fell a victim to other ailments which hastened his death.

His command during the World War on the Panama Canal was a most important one.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Consistory and Shrine, Episcopal Church, American Legion and Loyal Legion of America. He was of intensely religious disposition.

His library of music is one of the finest private collections that one would readily find; it is now housed in the University of Missouri. He maintained an extensive list of composers.

Colonel Kephart never married. The immediate relatives to survive him are Honorable Harmon M. Kephart, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Gertrude T. Easby, wife of Dudley T. Easby, an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Honorable John W. Kephart, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and now Justice of the Supreme Court of that state.

Colonel Kephart's military record follows:

Served: At Washington Barracks, D. C., October 1, 1892 to September 1, 1894; Fort Monroe, Va., as student officer, Artillery School, 1894 to 1896 (Graduate, 1896). As instructor of Telegraphy, 1895 to 1896.—Fort McHenry, Md., September 1, 1896 to September 30, 1897; Fort Riley, Kansas, September 30, 1897 to March 17, 1898.—Participated in Spanish-American War, Santiago campaign. At Fort Monroe, Virginia, March 17 to April 19, 1898; at Chickamauga, Georgia, Port Tampa, Florida, to July 2.—En route to and at Santiago de Cuba to August 14.—En route to and at Montauk, New York, to September 25, 1898; Fort Adams, Rhode Island, September 25, 1898 to Manila, P. I.

First Lieutenant of Artillery, 4th Artillery, March 2, 1899. Served: Fort Adams, Rhode Island to Philippine Islands, April, 1899, arriving June, 1899; commanded Steamship Leelanaw, San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, P. I.; station Deposito, P. I. with light Battery F, 4th Artillery; invalided home about October 14, 1899; station Fort Du Pont, Delaware, with and commanding Battery L, 4th Artillery, rejoining regiment from sick leave about March, 1900; School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., 1902-1903. Artillery District of Boston; Commanding 77th Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Warren, Mass., November, 1903, and post of Fort Warren, February to July, 1904; commanding 120th Torpedo

Company, Fort Strong, Mass., 1904-1907; District Artillery Engineers, 1904-1905 and 1907-1908. Artillery District of Charleston, District Artillery Engineer, November 1908 to

Captain, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.

District Artillery Engineer, Artillery District of Charleston, S. C., November, 1908 to September, 1909.

Major, Coast Artillery Corps, September 10, 1909, at Fort Adams, R. I. to December 23, 1910; commanding Coast Defenses of New Orleans, La., December, 1910 to April, 1915; at Brownsville, Texas, commanding Battalion of Coast Artillery May, 1914 to February, 1915; at Fort Williams, Maine, Fort Commander, April, 1915 to

Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, July 1, 1916 to November, 1916; at Panama commanding Coast Defense of Cristobal, November, 1916 to June, 1917, and commanding Coast Defenses of Balboa July, 1917 to

Colonel, Temporary, Coast Artillery Corps, August 5, 1917. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, August 22, 1917, October 23, 1918; with Coast Defenses of San Diego, Cal., December 1, 1918 to March, 1919; on recruiting duty to June 20; overseas with American Expeditionary Forces, to September 9; at Charleston, S. C. on staff duty at Headquarters, South Carolina Coast Artillery District, October 9, 1919 to

Colonel, U. S. A., Retired, June 19, 1920, at his own request, after 32 years' service.

J. W. K.



DWIGHT EDWARD AULTMAN

DWIGHT EDWARD AULTMAN

No. 3576 CLASS OF 1894

Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 12, 1929, aged 57 years.

DWIGHT E. AULTMAN was a product of the Keystone State, being born in Alleghany, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1872, and receiving his early education in the public schools and high school of that city. In the year 1890, he found himself the proud possessor of an appointment to the Military Academy from his state and district, and four years later he graduated, Number 14 in a class of fifty-four members. Throughout his academic career, he maintained very creditable grades in his studies, particularly in drawing in which he excelled; a generous share of demerits for petty irregularities; and reached the rank of cadet-lieutenant in his graduating year. He took a wholesome interest in cadet athletics, particularly football, played on the varsity team against the Navy, and won his coveted letter "A". He continued this interest in football throughout his life, and when subsequently stationed at Fort Warren, Mass., as a lieutenant, played on the team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Commissioned temporarily, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, he was transferred to the 2nd Artillery, September 13, 1894, and did garrison duty at several posts, including Fort Riley, where he saw his first service with field artillery, his future specialty. Then came the Spanish War of 1898, and he was lucky enough to accompany our first overseas expedition to Santiago-de-Cuba, serving with the Second Artillery throughout the battle of San Juan Hill, and in the subsequent siege of the city of Santiago. Many years later, Aultman was awarded a silver star citation for gallantry in these battle operations.

Followed, a return to the United States, and later brief periods of service as aide-de-camp to Generals Wheaton and Keiffer in Cuba, with regimental duty in Havana until August 1, 1901. Meanwhile, he had been promoted 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Field Artillery, March 2, 1899, and Captain, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901. Then, came a great opportunity: He was designated to organize, command, and train the first Cuban artillery, and during the next five or six years, was indefatigable in this important work, which involved personal translation of our training regulations into Spanish, and their application to new officers and troops. Here began also, Aultman's proficiency in Spanish, and the inception of making that language the language of his household—a practice continued until the day of his death,

parents and three children using no other tongue among themselves. This facility brought about Aultman's detail as instructor, Department of Languages, Fort Leavenworth, 1907 to 1911. He attained his majority, May 3, 1911, served in the Philippines with the 1st Field Artillery, 1911-13 in Hawaii until September, 1913, and at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, until November of the same year.

His reputation as an artillerist was such that with the outbreak of the World War, Major Aultman was sent to Germany as an observer, 1914-15, and, returning to the United States, became a student-officer and an instructor at the Army War College, 1915-17. He had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and of Colonel in the years 1916 and 1917, and during June-July of the latter year, was honored by appointment as aide to the Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, during the latter's return to England from his mission to the United States.

Colonel Aultman was not long kept idle after our entry into the World War, and in October, 1917, joined the 5th Field Artillery at Camp du Valdehon, France, commanding and fighting his regiment until April, 1918 on the Lunéville front, in the Toul Sector, and in Picardy (opposite Montdidier). His appointment as Brigadier General, N. A., followed April 12, 1918, and he brilliantly commanded the 51st Field Artillery Brigade in the Toul Sector, in the operations west of Chateau-Thierry, and in the Marne-Vesle offensive. For his splendid artillery support of the infantry of the 26th and 42nd Divisions during these important operations, the French awarded General Aultman the *Croix-de-Guerre*, with Palms.

Thereafter, he took part with his command in the St. Mihiel offensive, commanded the Aisne Grouping, 1st Army Artillery, in the first stages of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and became Chief of Artillery, 5th Army Corps, in the final operations until the Armistice,—being appointed Chief of Artillery, 2nd Army, December 1, 1918. The importance attached to his work by the American High Command, is shown in the citation wording of the Distinguished Service Medal awarded him:

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Artillery, of the 5th Corps, in the operations against the enemy in November, 1918, by his exceptional skill as an artillerist he was largely responsible for the rupture of the enemy's position, and the breaking of his resistance.”

Returning to the United States and reverting to his peace-rank of Colonel, Aultman was a student at the Army War College, 1919-

20, a member of the War Department General Staff Corps until 1921, and received appointment as a permanent Brigadier General, U. S. Army, in the latter year, commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade, the post of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Camp Knox, Ky. In the summer of 1927, he was ordered to command the 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and in February, 1928, became Commandant of the Field Artillery School, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This was his last duty. The Senior Brigadier General in the Army he died, after a prolonged illness at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, December 12, 1929, surrounded by a sorrowing family,—Mrs. Alma Hickok Aultman, sister of the late Colonel Howard R. Hickok, U. S. A.; Edith, wife of Captain Mark H. Doty, F. A.; and Anita, wife of Lieutenant Robert A. Howard, Infantry. A son, Dwight E. Aultman, Jr., of Oklahoma City, Okla., was prevented by time and distance from being present at his father's bedside.

In his long and distinguished career, marked by unflagging industry, keen ability, and brilliant accomplishment, it was one of General Aultman's traits of character, never to shirk responsibility. It is related of him that at the time of the great fire and earthquake in San Francisco, Aultman, a subaltern, seeing that a large section south of Market Street was being rapidly isolated and destroyed by the flames, took half a dozen soldiers and forcibly drove the residents from their doomed homes, assembled them in the yards of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and assumed the responsibility of feeding some 7,000 refugees, for a number of days, from food-stuffs secured by breaking open the railroad warehouses. Later, fortunately, the owners of the supplies were reimbursed from public relief funds.

Upon announcement of General Aultman's death, the press of the country gave much space to his passing. The *Army and Navy Journal*, *Army and Navy Register*, the *New York Times*, and the *New York Herald-Tribune*, contained biographical sketches, outlining his distinguished service for the country,—The Tribune stating that "he had one of the most distinguished records of any officer in the Army"; and that "as an artillerist, General Aultman was among the most distinguished in the military service." The *Indianapolis News* stated editorially that, "in the death of Brigadier General Dwight E. Aultman, the army lost an artillery officer who stood second to none in the world." And again, that Aultman "won his way in the Army by his professional distinction, and in civilian affairs by his cordial manner, genuine enthusiasm for community betterment, and capacity for friendship." He was a member of Hancock Lodge, Fort Leavenworth, A. F. & A. M., Army Consistory

Number 1, of which he was a charter member, and was a Shriner of Lulu Temple, Philadelphia.

Interment, with the highest military honors took place at Arlington National Cemetery, attended by a large number of officials and friends, the honorary pall-bearers being fellow-officers of distinguished service, headed by the Chief of Staff of the Army.

Thus lived and died an able and accomplished officer and gentleman, a devoted husband and father, and a loyal friend to many, in every walk of life. In that anxious period in the army hospital when the days lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months, it required more than ordinary fortitude to face the uncertainties of the disease with which Aultman was afflicted. And when uncertainty became certainty, and he felt the presence of the Grim Reaper, he accepted it with the physical and moral courage which marked all his battle experience, and passed to the Great Beyond, a smile on his lips, upholding the loftiest traditions of his beloved *alma mater*.

Charles D. Rhodes.

JOHN WILLIAM BARKER

No. 3611 CLASS OF 1894

Died May 14, 1924, at New York City, aged 51 years.

COLONEL JOHN W. BARKER, a graduate of West Point, class of 1894, died in New York City following a lingering illness, on May 14, 1924. Colonel Barker was born in Syracuse, N. Y., on December 25, 1872. He was the eldest son of Frederick William and the late Adelaide King Barker, both long residents in that city. Colonel Barker came from pioneer stock both on the paternal and the maternal sides. Several forbears fought in early American wars. These included John and Ephraim Barker, great and great-great-grandparents, respectively. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather, Dr. Alfred Clarke, was a surgeon in the War of 1812.

Colonel Barker was prepared for West Point in the Syracuse High School. Toward the end of his course in the latter place, he won a competitive examination and received his appointment to the Military Academy where he entered in the summer of 1890. He was one of the youngest members of his class and his scholastic standing was well above the average. At graduation, he was assigned to the Ninth Infantry, then stationed at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., distance about eighty miles from Syracuse.

While just starting to enjoy his two months furlough previous to undertaking his first assignment, the great Pullman strike occurred. Learning that the Ninth Infantry was ordered to Chicago and would be passing through Syracuse on its way westward, the newly designated Second Lieutenant visited the railroad station to greet his prospective regiment. Meeting his brother officers, he begged to be taken along and his wish was granted while provision was made enroute to equip him with necessary uniform. Thus he had his first taste of regular army duties almost within three weeks of his graduation from West Point. Returning from Chicago, he spent the remainder of his leave at home and then proceeded to Sacket Harbor. Shortly, thereafter, he was transferred to the Third Infantry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. It was with this regiment he was to be associated for upwards of sixteen years and with the officers of which he made so many substantial and enduring friendships. In the Spanish-American War, he saw active service at El Caney and Santiago. Here he was to contract yellow fever and to be invalided home for a period of recuperation. Later, he did some recruiting service at Norfolk, Va., and in 1899 proceeded with his regiment to the Philippines. For his duties there, he was brevetted a Major by President McKin-



JOHN WILLIAM BARKER

ley. Returning from the Philippines, he was stationed for several years at Fort Thomas, Ky. From there he went to Fort Seward, Alaska and later to Fort Lawton, Wash.

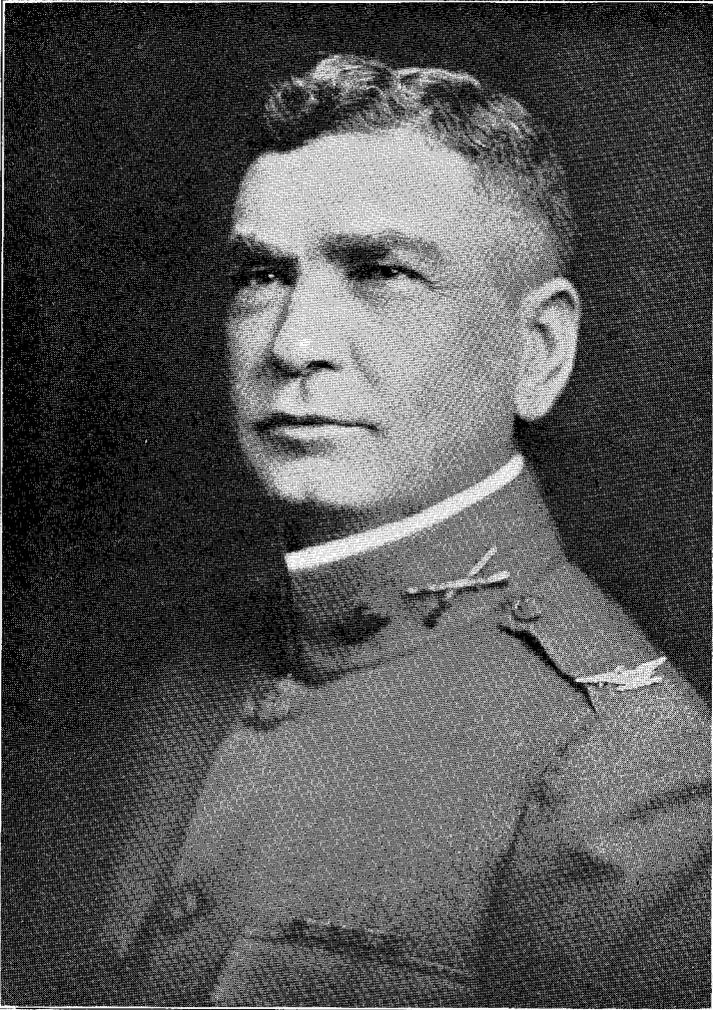
In 1907, Captain Barker was married to Miss Mathilde Fritche, a native of Dun-sur-Meuse, France. From Fort Lawton, he went again to the Philippines. At this time, there were considerable uprisings among the Moros. On Christmas eve, while leading a detachment of troops in the jungles in the province of Zamboanga, he was severely wounded and spent six weeks in the nearest hospital. Following his stay in the Philippines, he proceeded to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he joined the School of the Line. Here he was graduated with honor. His next detail was with his old regiment at Sacket Harbor. Early in 1914, he was signally honored with an appointment to go to France and accept the invitation of the French government for an American military officer to study French infantry tactics for one year with the privilege of remaining a second year if he so desired. In June of the same year, Captain and Mrs. Barker sailed for France. Presenting his credentials at the Ministry of War, he was assigned to a leading regiment then stationed in Normandy with orders to report early in September when the autumn manoeuvres would begin. With nearly two months to spare, he proceeded with his wife to make a short visit at the old home of the latter's mother at Dun-sur-Meuse, an ancient village which was to be practically effaced from the map a few short years afterward. A few weeks later, while sightseeing in the city of Rheims, the World War burst on the scene. Captain Barker proceeded immediately to Paris reporting at once to the American Embassy in that city. The late Ambassador, Myron S. Herrick, immediately made him an attache. Throughout the summer and autumn, Captain Barker worked feverishly with the others, a huge number of duties presenting themselves in the swirl of confusion that had overcome Europe of a sudden and of which none was more eagerly calling for solution by our representatives than the getting of American tourists safely started homeward bound. The same year came an appointment from President Wilson designating Captain Barker a neutral observer. With the permission of the Ministry of War, he was to follow the movements of the French Army at the front. This highly interesting and valuable detail gave Captain Barker an unusual opportunity to study actual warfare and the movement of troops on a scale hitherto unsurpassed and served as a useful background to his later active career on the battle front in the World War. Upon the arrival of General Pershing, Captain Barker served on the official reception committee to greet the commander of the oncoming American forces and the members of the First Division.

Shortly afterward, Captain Barker was designated to a position on General Pershing's staff at Chaumont. Late in 1917, Captain Barker who had since become a Lieutenant Colonel was placed in command of the 165th Regiment of Infantry which included the famous "Fighting 69th" of New York and raised it to maximum strength. With this regiment, Colonel Barker served with great distinction. He received citations for bravery and gallantry and was also honored with the Croix de Guerre.

In the spring of 1918, while engaged in the Lunéville sector, Colonel Barker together with a number of other officers who had served from the beginning of America's entry into the war were called to Washington and assigned to staff duty. Here he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Following the close of the war, he became attached to the Adjutant General's office until the spring of 1922 when ill health forced him to resign. Including his four years at West Point, Colonel Barker had served his country a total of thirty-two years. During his last year in service, he was called to the French Embassy in Washington to be decorated as an officer of the Legion of Honor. Another recognition to arrive shortly before his death was the long delayed citation from his own government for bravery and gallantry both in Cuba and the Philippines. Colonel Barker died in New York where he had resided for over a year. His funeral was in charge of the officers of the old 69th Regiment. At his express wish made many years before his death, Colonel Barker was buried in Arlington. His widow lives in France.

Love of out of door life, of travel and of adventure combined with a singularly fine character and affection for his fellow men characterized the life of Colonel Barker from boyhood days until his death. Few of his fellow army officers had more varied experiences and few enjoyed a greater number of devoted friends. A firm disciplinarian that he always was, he had the rare understanding of human nature that was singularly attested by the unswerving loyalty of the men who served under him throughout his long career in the Army and in whatever part of the world his duties took him. Fine tribute to his character, his courage and his discipline is paid to his memory by Father Duffy who accompanied the 165th Infantry in the World War as chaplain and who since has written a splendid book of his reminiscences.

Robert M. Barker.



WALTER SCOTT MCBROOM

WALTER SCOTT McBROOM

No. 3656 CLASS OF 1895

*Died November 29, 1929, at Walter Reed Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.*

WALTER SCOTT McBROOM was born in Fountain County, near Hillsboro, Indiana, August 4, 1870. He was the fourth and youngest son of Ithamer Warner and Ellen McBroom.

As a young boy he exhibited that fondness for mental development and thoroughness which characterized him throughout his entire life. It led him to the high school, at Columbus, Indiana, from which he graduated and entered Wabash University. Financial considerations soon compelled him to leave that University. He became a school teacher near his birthplace.

His persistent thoroughness in everything he did, made his school teaching a fine preparation for a competitive examination for appointment as a candidate for entrance as a cadet at West Point.

Winning his appointment in such an examination, he entered the United States Military Academy June 17, 1891 and graduated June 12, 1895.

He was retired from active service October 8, 1920 for disability incurred in line of duty.

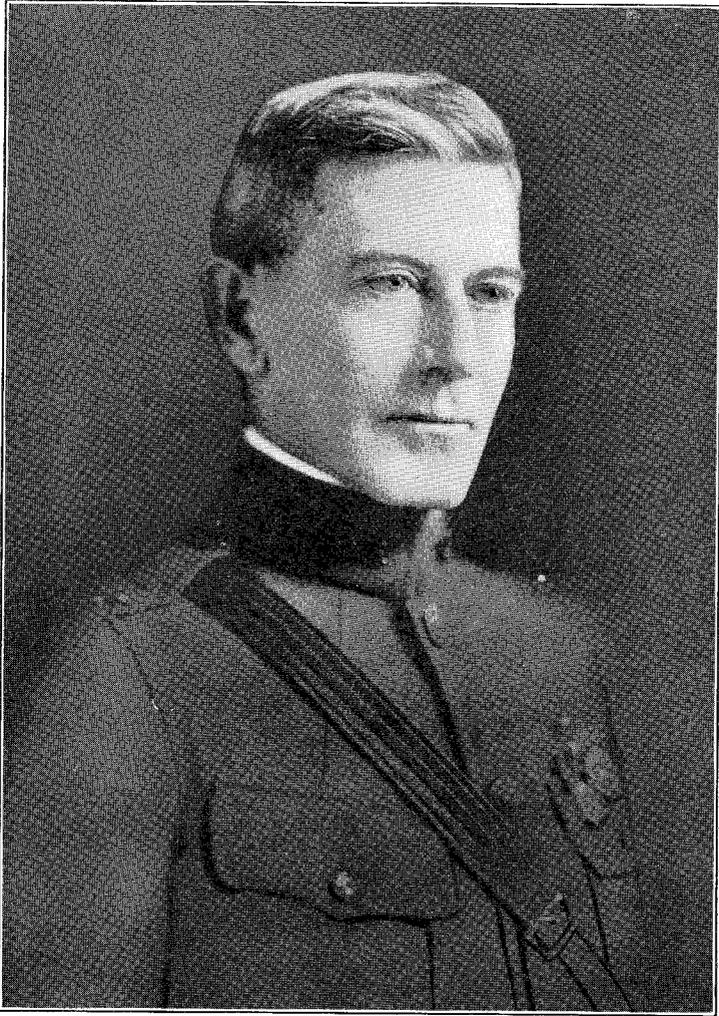
Colonel McBroom's active service was with the 18th, 7th, 13th and 28th regiments of infantry. In those regiments he is affectionately remembered by officers, families and enlisted men for his quiet kindness and for loyalty and devotion to friends and duty.

September 16th, 1902 he married Miss Little Louise McKenzie of Washington, D. C. Two children were born, the first dying in infancy. The second, Walter Scott McBroom, Jr., born April 6, 1908, graduated from the Washington, D. C. high school, the George Washington University and the Harvard Law School and is now practicing law in Washington, D. C., the residence of his parents after leaving active army service, and still the home of his mother.

Colonel McBroom's unselfishness and high character soon won the esteem and affection of his neighbors in Washington. His remarkable helpfulness in the education and guidance of his son and his devotion to his family were outstanding characteristics.

He served in the United States, the Philippine Islands, Alaska and Mexico. Wherever he served his official record and private reputation were that of a "faithful, hardworking, conscientious officer who had acquired a thorough knowledge of his branch of the profession" and who was unfailingly reliable and efficient in the performance of all duties assigned him. He was interred at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

C. S. F.



JAMES NOBLE MUNRO

JAMES NOBLE MUNRO

No. 3765 CLASS OF 1897

Died October 22, 1929, at Frontenac, Minnesota, aged 58 years.

JAMES NOBLE MUNRO was born on a farm in Wabasha county, Minnesota, in what was then known as the "Scotch Settlement," a short distance out of Lake City. He was the son of James and Margaret Munro. He attended the country school near his home and the Lake City High School, from which he was graduated in 1890. He was in his third year at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, when appointed to West Point by Congressman Loren Fletcher, being the first appointee to West Point from the Fifth Congressional District.

A famous figure in the Filipino insurrection of the nineties, and a regular army officer for 32 years, Colonel Munro was in the tradition of the old army. The records of his time are filled with such names as General Henry W. Lawton, General Leonard Wood, General Hugh L. Scott, General Frederick Funston and others who took part in the Spanish American war, the pacification of the Philippines and the Mexican border troubles during the Madero insurrection.

Upon his graduation from the military academy in 1897, he was assigned to the cavalry as second lieutenant. He was sent first to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and then to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. In June, 1899, he went to the Philippines with the Fourth cavalry as first lieutenant.

TAPPED ENEMY WIRE LINE

It was on November 28, 1899, at Bayombong, province of Nueva Viscaya, that he directed one of the nerviest exploits of the Filipino insurrection. With a command of only 50 men, and without any hope of reinforcements, he tapped an insurgent telegraph line and sent a message to General Conon, insurgent commander of the native garrison, that a large force of Americans was about to attack his fortress. In this message he advised the general that the most prudent course would be to surrender as quickly as possible. He added that in view of the overwhelming number of men at his command he would send only a few to accept the surrender of the garrison.

The "bluff" worked.

General Conon, completely deceived as to the American force available, surrendered to Lieutenant Munro his entire force num-

bering 80 men, a number of officers, 70 Spanish and two American prisoners. Considerable insurgent property was also surrendered. After the rebels had turned over their arms, the small force of Americans held the town and its 800 insurgent prisoners.

WON HIGH PRAISE

This bold stroke won Lieutenant Munro considerable fame during the insurrection, Bayombong being considered a strategic point, and the press dispatches of the day were full of praise for the young officer. He was later with General Lawton in the northern campaign and in the southern campaign with General Schwan. As captain of a volunteer squadron of native Filipino cavalry he served under General Funston in the pacification of the fourth military district.

He returned to the United States in 1901, but in 1905 was again in the Philippines, with the third cavalry. As major with the Philippine scouts, a native organization, he was assigned to the second battalion (Ilocanos), Samar, in the Pulijane campaign. He was in command at Corregidor, Camp Wallace, northern Luzon, and at Camp Wilhelm and Regan barracks, southern Luzon. In 1911 he again returned to the United States, joining the third cavalry on the Mexican border during the Madero insurrection. He was later assigned to the Mexican border patrol with the 14th cavalry.

BOUGHT 100,000 HORSES

In the early period of the American participation in the World War, as officer in command at Remount depot, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and in charge of the southern remount zone, he was directed to buy 100,000 horses for the national army between September 5, 1917, and January 1, 1918. The purchase was completed on time. He was assigned to duty with the 13th cavalry on border patrol, Brownsville district, in June, 1918, and later was transferred to command of the Fourth cavalry at Fort Ringgold, Texas. He was promoted to the permanent rank of colonel in July, 1920.

Colonel Munro was known throughout the army for his skill as a marksman and for his record as an officer in the field. A characteristic contribution to the literature of the horse was his "Interview With an American Horse," celebrated in army circles and published in *The Rasp*, when Colonel Munro was a student at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1914.

Colonel Munro was a graduate of the three schools for senior officers of the army, the school of the line and the staff class, at Fort Leavenworth, and the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He was graduated from the War College in 1922 and detailed to the

organized reserves, Seventh Corps Area. He was ordered to Minneapolis as chief of staff of the 88th division in July, 1922, and after remaining there a year was assigned as chief of staff of the 85 Division with headquarters at Detroit. He retired in August, 1915.

After his retirement, Colonel and Mrs. Munro, who was Miss Lulu B. Mabey, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Mabey, pioneer residents of Lake City, returned to their early home and purchased 250 acres of the historic General Israel Garrard estate, between Frontenac and Lake City. Upon this estate property, which borders Lake Pepin, and which they named "Bramble Haw," they built their permanent home, and here Colonel Munro began the carrying out of an extensive reforestation and preservation plan which, had he been allowed to complete, would have been a unique achievement. He desired to restore the hardwood timber once common in that region, and hundreds of trees were set out. He was active in the establishment of a game refuge along Lake Pepin, and an earnest supporter of efforts to preserve wild life in the Mississippi valley. The birds of the region were encouraged to make the woods their retreat and the wild flowers found upon the estate were the objects of the most solicitous attention.

Visitors at Bramble Haw, motorists along the highway, grew accustomed to observe among the trees the colonel's chestnut cavalry mount, Algernon, whom he had brought with him in his retirement. With his long flowing tail and mane, his white feet, Algernon was a conspicuous object as he ranged the fields and woods unrestrained.

At the funeral services for Colonel Munro, his favorite hymn, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was sung and Scott's "Soldier Rest," a favorite poem, was repeated.

Besides Mrs. Munro and his aged father, Colonel Munro was survived by three sister, Mrs. Fred Gibbs, Mrs. Jean Andrews and Mrs. Grace Galbraith, all of Vancouver, Wash.

L. B. M.



RALPH STUART GRANGER

RALPH STUART GRANGER

No. 3899. CLASS OF 1899.

Died January 14, 1925, at Santa Monica, California, aged 50 years.

RALPH STUART GRANGER was born at Winsted, Conn., on March 14, 1875, and was appointed to the Military Academy in June, 1894. He graduated 32 in a class of 72 and was assigned to the Artillery.

His first service on graduation was at Washington Barracks, D. C., followed by tours of duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he graduated from the Artillery School in 1901, Fort Greble, Rhode Island, Cienfuegos and Santiago, Cuba, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Mansfield, Rhode Island. These stations included Granger's service in the Artillery Corps.

Following the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery, Ralph Granger was assigned to the 1st Field Artillery on June 6, 1907, and was Regimental Quartermaster till ordered to the Army School of the Line in August 1909 from which school he graduated in 1910. Upon leaving Fort Leavenworth he was detailed a Captain Quartermaster and served till his relief in December 1912 in charge of transportation in the office of the Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

He then went to the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, and served with that regiment at Riley, on the Mexican Border and in the Philippine Islands at Camp Stotsenburg till again detailed in the Quartermaster Corps in August 1915.

As a Quartermaster he served at Rowell Barracks, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, till his return to the United States in December 1916 and then became Quartermaster at the Presidio of Monterey where he remained till after the U. S. entered the World War. On April 16, 1917, he opened and organized the Quartermaster General Depot at Los Angeles, California, and remained there till August 16, 1917, when he was relieved from the Quartermaster Corps and became Colonel of Field Artillery.

He commanded the 347th Field Artillery in the 166th Field Artillery Brigade of the 91st Division from August 16, 1917, till August 22, 1918, and accompanied that regiment to France arriving overseas July 29, 1918. During his later service in France he was assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at Blois, was Commandant at Nevers, was on temporary duty at Le Mans and returned to the United States July 29, 1919.

On arrival in the United States he was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as Transportation Officer, and he remained on this duty till he retired

from active service December 9, 1922, after 23 years service, under the Acts of June 30 and September 14, 1922.

Upon retiring from active service he settled with his wife and daughter, Helene, in Santa Monica, California, where he died January 14, 1925. He was stricken with pneumonia while his wife and daughter were visiting Mrs. Granger's mother in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Granger was notified of his illness and hurriedly returned to Santa Monica, but Ralph died the day before Mrs. Granger arrived.

Interment was held with Military honors at the Soldiers Home Cemetery at Sawtelle, California, on January 28, 1925, and the honorary pall bearers at the funeral were Colonel Arthur Williams, Colonel Frank D. Webster, Colonel Charles H. Paine, Colonel Ben H. Dorsey, Lt. Colonel Charles S. Frank, Lt. Colonel Louis E. Bennett, Lt. Colonel Olney Place, Major Herman A. Sievert, and Captain Michael S. Murray, all U. S. Army, retired.

Class Historian.



FRANK OUTHOUSE WHITLOCK

FRANK O. WHITLOCK

No. 3950 CLASS OF 1900

Died January 18, 1930, at Puerto Castillia, Honduras, aged 51 years.

FRANK O. WHITLOCK was born in Iowa on May 17, 1878. He was appointed to West Point from the Winona District in Minnesota on June 15, 1896.

He was a marked cadet from the beginning. His great physical vitality and his splendid mind made an impress on his classmates from the very first. His mathematical, analytical mind soon carried him toward the top in mathematics and he finally graduated eleventh in his class. A good rider, a splendid swimmer, a fine shot, he took his place in sports.

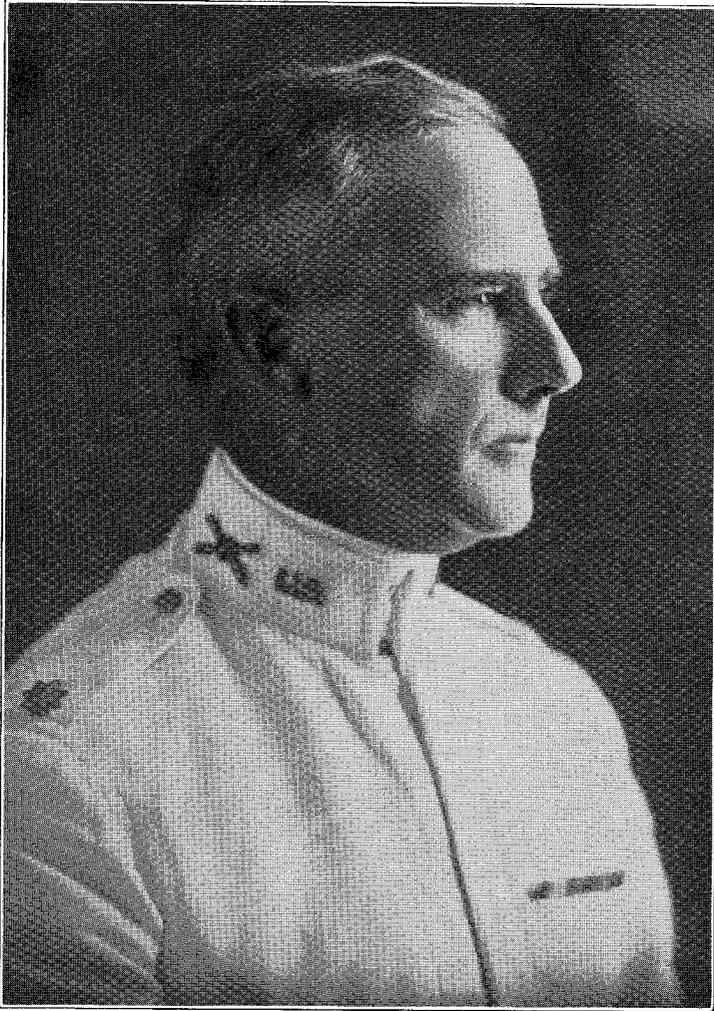
After his graduation, he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry and went to the Philippines, where he distinguished himself as an energetic and capable subaltern. Then, after serving for a while in Arizona, he was ordered back to West Point and assigned to duty there as an instructor in mathematics, where he served from 1903 until 1908 with the exception of a short term of duty in Panama.

In October, 1908, he was again detailed to duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission and went to Panama as Assistant Subsistence Officer, where he served for six years. During that time, he helped organize and direct the department, which employed 4,000 people, operated a chain of hotels and commissaries and provided for the subsistence of an army of 50,000 people.

After being relieved from Canal duty in 1914, he served a tour with his regiment, but under the provisions of the Panama Canal Act, he retired as a Major in October, 1915. He then went with the Dupont Company as Assistant to the Director of Smokeless powder, with which company he remained for six years in a number of important positions. After leaving the Dupont Company, he went to Massachusetts and engaged in income tax specialty work until 1927, when he joined the United Fruit Company as Employment Manager, which position he held until the time of his death, which occurred at Puerto Castillia, Honduras, while on an inspection trip for the company.

Frank O. Whitlock married Miss Willa Fosdick of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1903, and they had two daughters. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Miss Margaret Young Whitlock, and a grandson, Frank Fosdick Truslow.

Frank O. Whitlock was a man of sterling character, a fine officer, successful in his varied military and civil career, a kind and devoted husband and father and a true friend. *R. E. W.*



QUINN GRAY

QUINN GRAY

No. 4160 CLASS OF 1903

Died October 22, 1929, at La Jolla, California, aged 51 years.

BORN IN Plantersville, Texas, September 28, 1878. Attended Baylor University, Waco, Texas, for one year, Appointed to U. S. M. A. from Texas.

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy	June 10, 1899
2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	June 11, 1903
First Lieutenant	January 25, 1907
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	October 13, 1911
Major, Field Artillery, N. A. accepted	August 25, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, N. A. accepted	June 10, 1918
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.	November 10, 1918
To	March 28, 1920
Major, Coast Artillery Corps	July 1, 1920
Retired	December 1, 1924
Honor Graduate: Coast Artillery School,	1912

SERVICE

Upon his graduation from the Military Academy, Lieutenant Gray was assigned to the 58th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va., joining his company on September 11, 1903, he served with it and the 13th Company, Coast Artillery Corps to May 20, 1907, when he was transferred to the 23rd Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Fort McKinley, Maine. He was stationed at Fort McKinley, Maine until August 29, 1908.

Reported for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., August 22, 1908, and was on duty in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy until (in addition he was assigned duty in the Department of Tactics on January 21, 1909) December 31, 1909.

On duty at Fort Terry, N. Y. to March 8, 1911; at Galveston, Texas, Bn. Adj., C. A. Provisional Brigade to June 25, 1911; Student Officer, C. A. School, Fort Monroe, Va. to 1912; Coast Defense, Artillery Engineer, Fort Monroe to March 15, 1913; with company and member C. A. Board to June 15, 1915; en route to and on duty in the Panama Canal Zone, as Coast Defense Ordnance Officer, Coast Defense of Cristobal to July 31, 1917; with company at Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, and en route to the United States to September 5, 1917.

Major Gray was on duty at Camp Lee, Va., as Ordnance Officer, 80th Division to December 15, 1917; en route to France to January 5, 1918; with the 9th British Division near Peronne, France to February 15, 1918; Student Officer, General Staff College, A. E. F., Langres, France to May 31, 1918, and Instructor to January 17, 1919, (detailed to G. S., A. E. F., October 12, 1918); being at various times on special missions to various divisions and Army Corps.

He was in southern France and Italy, Inspector-Instructor, P. M. General's Department to June 1, 1919; enroute to the United States to June 20, 1919; at Fort Monroe, Va. with Training Section, C. A. Training Center, and President, C. A. Board, to August 4, 1920; Member, C. A. Board, to April 20, 1922; in charge of experimental fire control system which he installed in the Coast Defenses of Cristobal, Fort de Lessops, Canal Zone to May 26, 1923; enroute to the United States to June 30, 1923; sick in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and on sick leave of absence to the date of his retirement.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"As an instructor at the Army General Staff College, he displayed high military attainments and unflinching energy, performing services of the greatest value in connection with the instruction and training of officers for general staff duty."

Colonel Gray died October 22, 1929, at La Jolla, California.

Also awarded the Order of University Palms, grade of Officier de l'Instruction Publique—Gold Palms.

The above was abstracted for me by an old employee of the Adjutant General's Office. As he gave it to me he said "I did not know this officer, but from the evidences in his file he was a great man". This epitomizes my own feelings. Of keen analytic capacity, of sound judgment and possessed of commanding executive ability, his premature retirement due to a cerebral clot and consequent paralysis was a severe loss to the Army. His death followed a second stroke.

On December 28, 1904, he married Frances Withers, who, with three daughters survive him.

Many World War staff officers, both temporary and regular, remember him as an outstanding instructor at Langres; all artillery officers who served with him remember him as a brilliant artilleryman and a thorough officer; his friends remember him as a genial comrade with whom it was a constant joy to be associated.

F. H. Smith

FREDERICK BLUNDON DOWNING

No. 4456 CLASS OF 1906

Died April 27, 1930, at Cambridge, Mass., aged 47 years.

FREDERICK B. DOWNING was born at Sharps, Virginia, on April 23, 1883, the son of Frederick Downing and Henrietta Blundon Downing. He began his education in the grammar schools of Sharps and then attended the Fredericksburg Academy. In 1902, he graduated from the Virginia Military Institute and immediately entered West Point with the Class of 1906.

During his cadet days, he gained the admiration and affection of his classmates by his earnest and upright character and his genial and likeable disposition. He took no part in athletics, other than tennis, to which he was devoted, but excelled in academic work and graduated with distinction, Number 4 in the class.

Upon graduation, June 12, 1906, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and was assigned to the Third Battalion of Engineers, then at Fort Riley, Kansas. His first engineering task was to assist in constructing the bridge being built by the battalion across the Kaw River at Fort Riley. Accompanying the battalion to Cuba, in 1907, during the period of Pacification, he was assigned to duty with the Municipal Government of Havana and was engaged in supervising and inspecting the construction and maintenance of public buildings.

After returning to the United States in 1908, he attended the Engineer School of Application, then at Washington Barracks, D. C., and, in addition to graduating, accomplished a number of land defense surveys along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Beginning in 1912, he served for four years at West Point, three years as instructor and one as Assistant Professor in the Department of Engineering.

In 1916 and 1917 he was on duty at Boston, Mass., as Assistant to the District Engineer in River and Harbor and Fortification work and was Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was promoted to Major on May 15, 1917.

Soon after the United States entered the World War, he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, National Army and assigned to the 301st Engineers at Camp Devens, Mass. He assisted in the organization and training of the regiment for service in France, until promoted to Colonel when he was ordered to Camp Cody, New Mexico, as Division Engineer of the 34th Division and



FREDERICK BLUNDON DOWNING

to command the 109th Engineers. He conducted his regiment to France and served with the American Expeditionary Forces until May 11, 1919, when he returned to the United States. While in France, in addition to commanding the 109th Engineers, he was Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Second Army and later commanded successively the 5th and 104th Engineers.

For two years following the war, Major Downing was District Engineer at Los Angeles and had charge of the River and Harbor and Fortification works of Los Angeles and San Diego which included plans and preparations for important extensions to the harbor facilities there.

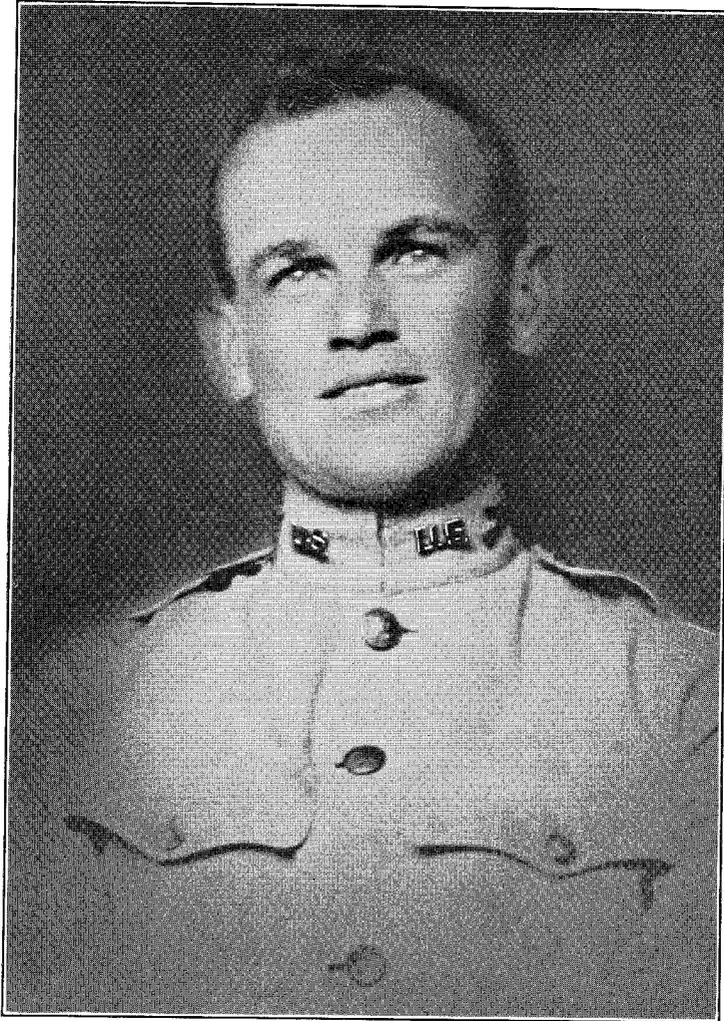
His next duty was in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., where he had charge of the Miscellaneous Civil Section for three years, fulfilling the exacting and diplomatic requirements of that office in a most praiseworthy manner. After graduating from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, he was, for two years, Director of the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys, Va.

On July 5, 1927, he took over his last duty, Instructor of National Guard Engineers, with station at Cambridge, Mass. Just before his death he realized his expressed ambition when this regiment received the highest efficiency rating in its history. He was taken suddenly ill after a strenuous period of inspection of New England National Guard troops and one feels that his unwavering devotion to duty doubtless contributed to his untimely end. On November 12, 1929, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Regular Army.

While stationed at West Point, Colonel Downing, then Captain, married Miss Russ Callan, of Valatie, New York, on September 12, 1914. He is survived by his wife and two children, a son, Frederick Callan Downing, born November 16, 1915, and a daughter, Frances Jones Downing, born May 22, 1922, by his mother, Mrs. Frederick Downing of Cincinnati, Ohio, and by a brother, Lieutenant Leslie B. Downing, Field Artillery, Class of 1920.

The members of the class of 1906 have always been unusually close to one another. "Chick", as he was familiarly called, was one of the strongest characters in the class and one of the best beloved and esteemed. His death leaves a vacancy that cannot be filled.

W. A. J.



EDWARD ALOYSIUS EVERTS

EDWARD ALOYSIUS EVERTS

No. 4783 CLASS OF 1909

Died November 12, 1929, at Palms Springs, Calif., aged 44 years.

EDWARD A. EVERTS was born at Benicia Barracks, California, October 3, 1885. Upon retirement of his father, Major Edward Everts, M. C., the family settled in Alameda, California. He entered the Military Academy June 16, 1904 but did not graduate until 1909, being on leave one year on account of sickness. A keen interest in literature and music that was to follow him through life soon became apparent by his enthusiastic participation in Hundredth Night and Glee Club affairs, being leader of the latter in his last year.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 8th Infantry at Presidio of Monterey. From this time on his military service was interrupted by periods of illness. He was unable to go to the Philippines with his regiment and was transferred to the 12th Infantry. For about one year he was assigned to Progressive Military map work in California. In 1914 he went to the Philippines and again rejoined the 8th Infantry, returning to the United States in 1916. In May, 1917 he was retired for disability contracted in line of duty. War having been declared, he immediately went back into service. His first duties were concerned with recruiting and examining candidates for training camps. In August, 1917 he returned to the Academy where he served until the termination of the war as an Assistant Professor of French and English.

Resuming his retired status in 1918, he returned to California where he was engaged in the lumber business in San Francisco as Assistant Secretary and later Secretary of the Coos Bay Lumber Company. During this time his chief personal interest was concerned with books and literary pursuits. He was an insatiable reader and student, having collected and built up a very valuable library of his own.

This interest in libraries and books led to his appointment as librarian of the Academy in 1927. For this position he was not only well qualified by training and natural interest in this type of work, but a sunny disposition, interest in young men and a faculty of gaining their confidence and interest made his success as librarian a certainty. He immediately became very popular with the cadets. Through his influence there was a marked increase in the use of the library. Had he continued as librarian, unquestionably he would have served with distinction both to himself and the Military Academy. Feeling that the rigors of the eastern climate would not be compatible to either himself or family, he resigned as librarian in 1928 and returned to California.

During one of his trips to Southern California he became interested in the possibilities of a combination ranch hotel, to be built and run along lines more suitable than the usual run of places, where a family and especially children could be adequately and properly cared for, especially those in a convalescent state. He selected the Deep Well Ranch at Palm Springs and at the time of his death, November 13, 1929, had just completed the buildings and improvements which have since made it one of the attractive places of this famous health resort.

Those who knew him as a cadet and officer will remember him mostly for his sunny and winning personality which characteristics resulted in the nickname of "Kid" and gave him those strong friendships that come to few men. These at times brought many disappointments in thwarting those ambitions engendered by a natural enthusiasm and an active mind. His career in civil life as in the army was marked by his many friendships which only a kind and generous nature could bring about.

Captain Everts is survived by his wife, Adaline Smith Everts, a son Edward and a daughter Johanna Jane, and by his mother, Mrs. Jane A. Everts and brother Captain W. S. Everts, retired.

W. S. E.

MANTON CAMPBELL MITCHELL

No. 4849 CLASS OF 1909

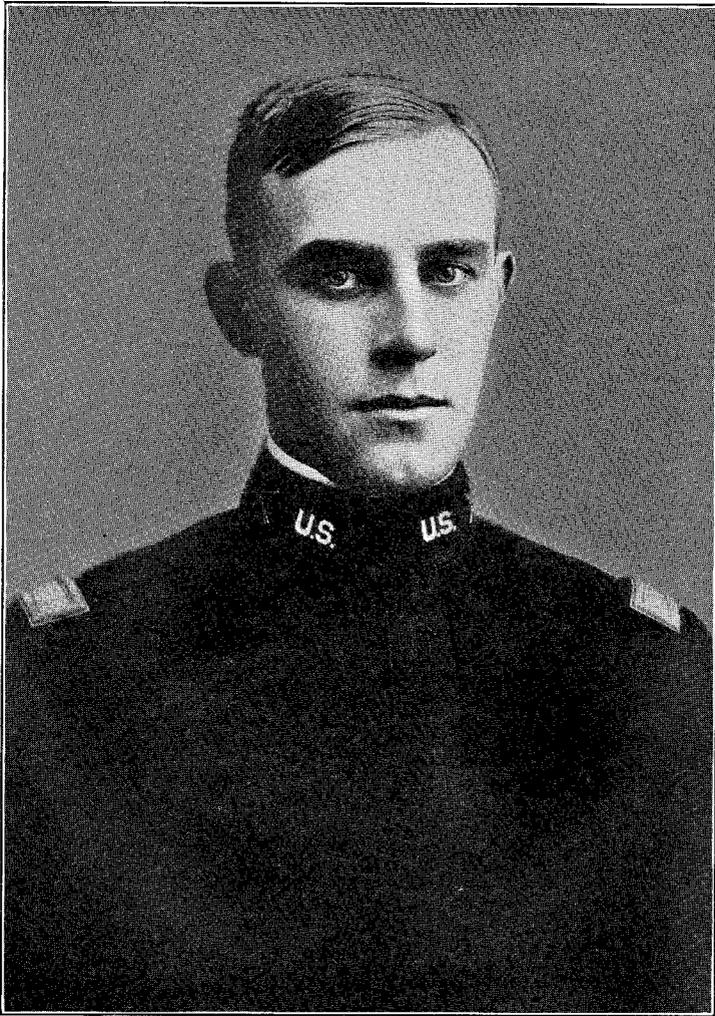
Died October 26, 1929, at Washington, D. C., aged 41 years.

MANTON CAMPBELL MITCHELL, the son of Jessie Richmond (Manton) and John Baker Mitchell, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on November 30th, 1887.

On his father's side he is a descendant of Scotch and Welsh parentage. His paternal great grandfather was an owner and ship builder in Scotland and came to America in one of his own vessels. On the maternal side his line of ancestry in America dates back to the 1627 trip of the Mayflower, when Captain William and Mary Dyer came to Boston. Roger Williams' granddaughter, Abigail Williams, married Charles Dyer, one of William Dyer's descendants. When Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams in 1636, Major Mitchell's fore father, Edward Manton, who came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams, was allotted one of the original grants of land in Providence. Major Mitchell's Revolutionary ancestor was Colonel Daniel Manton, who was Colonel of Captain General's Cavaliers, and first delegate to Congress. His maternal grandfather, Joseph P. Manton, served in the Civil War as Colonel on the staff of War Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run and other engagements. Colonel Manton also contributed to the cause of the Union, as his foundry designed and built part of the mechanism for the U. S. S. Monitor, a model of which his family possesses.

Major Mitchell attained his early education in the public schools of Providence, and when in the second year of High School, after passing a competitive examination for West Point, was appointed to the United States Military Academy by the late Senator George Peabody Wetmore. He entered West Point on June 11, 1905, was graduated and commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, on June 15, 1909.

As a cadet, Mitchell was rather an indifferent student, being more interested in current topics and literary subjects outside of the regular academic course. After graduation, however, he developed the most studious habits and became intensely interested in the profession of a soldier. As a young officer he was inclined to severity in dealing with his subordinates, being unwilling to recognize in them any less intense devotion to duty and honor than he himself possessed. However, with experience, native good judgment, a kind heart and naturally genial nature he soon mellowed sufficiently to make himself the ideal leader.



MANTON CAMPBELL MITCHELL

Major Mitchell's military service before the world War was not characterized by any outstanding eventualities with the exception of service with the 24th Infantry in Mexico with the Punitive Expedition in 1916 when he received valuable experience with large commands.

During the World War his service was brilliant. The following quotation from a letter written by General Frank C. Bolles, who was his regimental commander, bears eloquent testimony to his character and military achievements:

"When I joined the 39th Infantry in April, 1918 I first met Manton Mitchell who was Quartermaster of the Regiment. He immediately impressed me as an officer of unusual energy, fine intelligence, and of the highest of patriotism and devotion to duty. He functioned as Quartermaster of the Regiment until shortly after our arrival in Europe when he was promoted to a majority in the 39th Infantry. Immediately upon taking command of his Battalion his outstanding qualities as a leader and a combat soldier became apparent. As a Battalion commander in campaign he displayed the highest qualities of leadership and tactical ability, and a personal gallantry of the highest order. Never have I known loyalty to exist in an officer to a higher degree than that exhibited by Major Mitchell. His sense of justice and devotion to those committed to his command was almost a fetish. Naturally the devotion and loyalty of the officers and men of his Battalion was of such a character that the conduct of his unit in battle was outstanding. He was severely wounded in battle and for his conspicuous gallantry was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. In my opinion never was a decoration more richly deserved. After the Armistice he performed various staff and troop duties until the time of his death. At all times his work was conspicuous and his achievements of a high order. His personal characteristic savored more of the religious zealot than of the man of practical affairs. He is the only individual whom I have ever known whose code of morals and rules of personal conduct absolutely squared with the acts of his daily life. In his passing the Army of the United States lost a superior officer and one whom I believe if he had been spared would have made his mark. He was not of the scintillating type and was only thoroughly appreciated by those who were privileged to know him and serve with him.

"I wish I possessed the ability to portray in an adequate way the admirable qualities of this fine man and gallant soldier."

The respect of his subordinates for his military ability and outstanding courage is reflected in a letter from Kenneth B. Law, former Sergeant in the 39th Infantry, to a buddy which reads as follows:

"Yours of the 29th telling of the passing of Major Manton C. Mitchell arrived this morning. There is no expression possible of just how I feel about his being gone. You know, Jack, only men who served in action under officers like Mitchell know the true worth of them. I can recall going through the mill of preparatory training down there at Camp Green and grinding my teeth in silent rage at some of the hardboiled officers who were trying to hammer us into shape for the test they realized we were up against. Then came the fighting days and a great light was borne in on me when I found that men like Mitchell and Slate could cry over the loss of men whom they had trained, could stake their own lives alongside those of their men. Then, think of it, the great bottomless well of courage and fortitude they must have possessed to do what they did on the Vesle on August 6. After you dropped in the rush to the river, they were both wounded, Captain Slate in the hip and Major Mitchell in the knee. Were they whipped? No, they lay there and directed the crossing of the stream to form a bridge head and did so with intelligence and skill despite their conditions.

"And when we were ordered withdrawn to provide room for concentration of an artillery barrage, Mitchell couldn't get on his feet he was so weak, yet he retained composure and attempted to control the withdrawal so that it would be orderly and in no danger of assuming the nature of a rout. I tell you, Jack, my sectarianless soul worships men of this type and caliber and their memory will always inspire me. It has always been my feeling that it was a privilege, rather than a responsibility or duty, to have served under officers such as Mitchell."

The following awards are quoted from the records of the Adjutant General:

Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, "For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Thibaut, France, August

5, 1918. *The attack battalion having been held up by heavy machine gun fire while attempting to cross the Vesle River, Major Mitchell who was in command of the support battalion went forward through heavy machine gun fire and encouraged and assisted the advanced troops to cross the river. He was severely wounded in the leg, while directing these movements, but he refused to be evacuated and continued in the attack, remaining with the attack battalion until the evening of August 5th.*"

Also awarded the Silver Star, with Citation in G. O., 32, 4th Division, June 20, 1919, for act, August 5, 1918, near Vesle River.

Awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with Palm.

Major Mitchell was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A., on May 6, 1919.

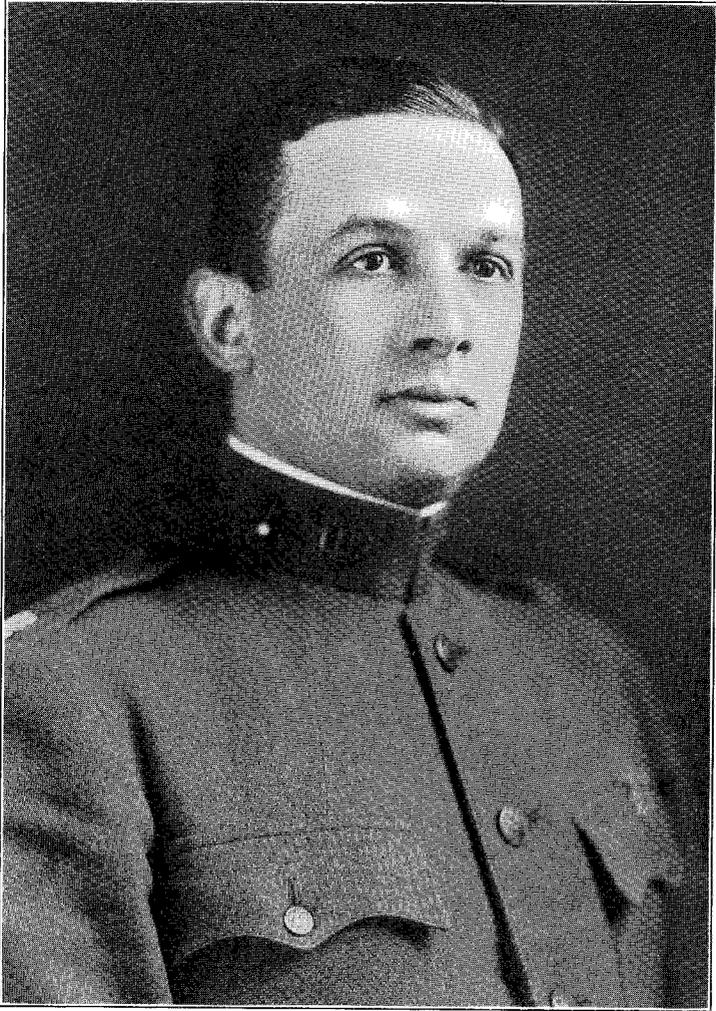
He commanded the 39th Infantry with the Army of Occupation in Germany from January 6, 1919 to July, 1919.

He commanded the 39th Infantry and 7th Infantry Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa; from July, 1919 to March, 1920. He was a distinguished graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1924.

He graduated from the Army War College, D. C., in 1927 and at the time of his death was serving in the General Staff (G 3) in Washington, D. C.

Major Mitchell was married to Miss Kathleen Carroll in Portland, Oregon, in 1912. He is survived by his widow and by a son, Carroll Mitchell, both now residing in San Francisco, California.

R. S.



CHARLES JANVRIN BROWNE

CHARLES JANVRIN BROWNE

No. 5030 CLASS OF 1912

Died at Fort Monroe, Va., July 31, 1927, aged 39 years.

CHARLES JANVRIN BROWNE was born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 5, 1888, his parents being Herbert Janvrin Browne and Gertrude White. Stationed at Fort Sam Houston when commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second Field Artillery, he married in 1914, Amy Mayer, daughter of Max B. Mayer and Helen Wulff. Their children were Charles Janvrin, Barry Duran, Barbara and Jean, now living with their mother at 101 King William Street, San Antonio.

Charles Janvrin Browne was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., finishing in the McKinley Manual Training High School, in which he developed a natural and inherited aptitude in the use of tools and machines. It was said of him then and in subsequent years that he could understand anything he could get his hands on. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Charles Abiathar White, was a geologist of international reputation. On his paternal side, his great-grandfather, William Browne, was a noted scholar and astronomical mathematician. His Janvrin descent was from Huguenot stock coming to America in 1695 from the Island of Jersey, a seafaring family as far back as their history runs.

This brief biography will deal largely with incidents trivial at the time which ended in shaping his career. He was not only a good scholar but from early boyhood athletic and devoted to athletics. For three years on the McKinley football team, which held the District high school championship during that period, he was also a fine hurdler and pole vaulter. Leaving McKinley shortly before graduation to enter the Revenue Cutter School of Instruction at Curtis Bay, he received the foundations of seafaring education with splendid drill, and instruction under one of the best mathematical teachers in the country. A year and a half later opportunity came to try for West Point. Having a claim on New Hampshire residence, he received from Senator Gallinger and from Representative Sullo-way of the First District two alternate appointments, both Senator and Representative having already nominated principals. Here a problem arose. Adjutant General Ainsworth said he never had heard of a candidate having two alternate appointments. It was explained that both Senator and Representative had nominated their principals, but were desirous that Browne should have the double

opportunity in case either principal failed. The General, although dubious, decided that Browne should take the examination.

One of the principals failed by half a point and young Browne passed with high marks. One of the problems in geometry was a difficult "locus of points", usually requiring senior collegiate training. It was rumored that only two candidates solved it, and one was Browne.

A story has come down from Academy days of his acquiring the sobriquet "B. J.", which has a West Point significance more marked than its chance reversal of Browne's last two initials. A visitor was responsible for the plebe taking a walk through Lover's Lane during summer camp, *verboden* for fourth-class men. Soon thereafter a problem arose one night during guard mount when three kaydets with a rope attempted to requisition his gun and tie him up preliminary to dumping down the bank. The problem was solved with a combination of football tackle, revenue cutter gun exercise, and rough-house. The three assailants were piled in a heap with half-hitches of their own rope, and in turn given a problem for solution:

"Which shall it be," quoth C. J. B., "all O. K. from this dark day, or Corporal of the Guard for three?"

"All O. K.," said the stricken three, "but from this day you're to be known as the bold B. J."

Came the field games in the following spring, and B. J. spread-eagled the field in both low and high hurdles, defeating the redoubtable record holder, and was a close runner-up in the pole vault. Then it began to be bruited about that as a high school hurdler he had been trained by the remarkable runner, Bernie Wefers. Three years on the football team, victory two years in succession over Yale, close games with Harvard, and a tie with Princeton, and yet, says Brownie, "Twenty years from now all the Army will remember will be that the Navy beat us three years running." During the second year vacation, Colonel Siebert sent passes to Panama for his son and Brownie. In the Fourth of July games at the Canal, Brownie romped away with five firsts, which so pleased General Goethals that he loaned the cadets his private car to run over the railroad, and organized for them a hunting party in which they killed everything from crocodiles and deer down to wild pigs and boa constrictors.

Back at the Academy, Brownie was in turn Sergeant-Major and Adjutant. His explanation of his selection for these two high and honorable appointments was that he was considered the best "fusser" in the battalion. He was graduated No. 13, a number which had been predicted for him when he entered the Academy. Designated

for the Engineer Corps, General Wood refused to appoint any but the six star men, and Brownie selected Field Artillery, assigned to the Second Field at the request of Major Summerall, then retiring as Commandant of Cadets, and ordered to Fort Myer.

Arriving in Washington on leave, he went to the War Department to pay his respects to Adjutant General Wood. The General greeted him cordially and asked his assignment.

"Second Field Artillery, sir. I am to be stationed at Fort Myer under Major Summerall."

"Second Field?" the General remarked. "Your Colonel is in the building and will be in in a few minutes. Sit down, and I'll present you." Shortly in came Colonel Treat. The Colonel looked over this good-looking young six-footer whom he was to head, and asked but one question.

"Do you play polo?"

"What passes for polo, sir, at West Point."

The Colonel smiled that dulcet smile attributed to a Cheshire cat.

"General Wood, I would like to have this assignment changed to Fort Sam Houston. I want him at regimental headquarters."

Which, as the record shows, furnished a vital turning point in the young officer's career, as at Fort Sam Houston he met and won the girl who became his wife.

One of Brownie's strong traits was his philosophical outlook. Writing to warn him that a close relative was about to suffer a savage newspaper attack for an important service rendered to President Roosevelt, his reply was:

"Don't mind being hammered. It is a sign you've done something."

Brownie's military career is a matter of record and is to be found in the Cullum Register. It was one of full activity and usefulness.

For special services in relieving Major Pinedo, the Italian world flier, driven down in a storm on the east coast of Luzon, Major Browne was awarded the Decoration and Diploma of a Knight of the Crown of Italy.

H. J. B.



CHARLES HOSMER CHAPIN

CHARLES HOSMER CHAPIN

No. 5442 CLASS OF 1915

Died September 23, 1929, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 36 years.

CHARLES HOSMER CHAPIN was born at Whitehall, N. Y., May 21, 1893, the eldest son of Richard Allen and Genevieve M. Chapin. Due to the death of his father, he and his mother moved to North Adams, Mass., in 1899.

Through the efforts of Senator Crane of Massachusetts, a personal friend of his mother's, he obtained a senatorial appointment to West Point, May 21, 1911, graduating in June 1915.

Upon graduation he was appointed an additional second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, passing through the various grades to that of Major. He was retired for disability in line of duty, June 26, 1925.

During his service, Major Chapin served at various posts including Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga.; Camp Eustis, Va.; Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii; Fort Miley, Fort McArthur and Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Rock Island, Illinois and at the time of his death was on duty as instructor at the R. E. Lee High School at Thomaston, Georgia.

He was married June 29, 1916, to Annie Harleston Read of Georgetown County, South Carolina, on Sullivans Island, seat of Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Chapin is now making her home at 2005½ Green Street, Columbia, S. C.

Besides his wife there survive two sons: Charles Hosmer, Jr., born November 30, 1917, at Fort Monroe, Va., and William Read, born at Santa Monica, Calif., September 10, 1926.

Burial took place in West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



JOHN WESLEY CONFER, JR.

JOHN WESLEY CONFER, JR.

No. 5688 CLASS OF APRIL, 1917

Died November 11, 1928, at Watertown, Mass., aged 35 years.

JOHNS WESLEY CONFER, JR., was born at Duncansville, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1893, the son of John Wesley Confer and Margaret Gibson Confer. He attended the Public Schools at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from High School in 1911. He was appointed to the Military Academy from the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District graduating in April, 1917. While at the Academy, Confer was a member of the football and wrestling squads. An injured knee prevented him from becoming better known on the gridiron.

After a short graduation leave, Confer reported for duty with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. This was followed by a short tour of duty at Fort Sill and duty at Fort Apache and Naco, Arizona; San Antonio, Texas, Fort Huachuca, Douglas, Arizona and Camp Travis, Texas. On March 10, 1921, he transferred to the Ordnance Department and was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Watertown Arsenal to January 1, 1923 when he left the service and was employed by Stone and Webster, Inc., of Boston as a mechanical engineer till the time of his death.

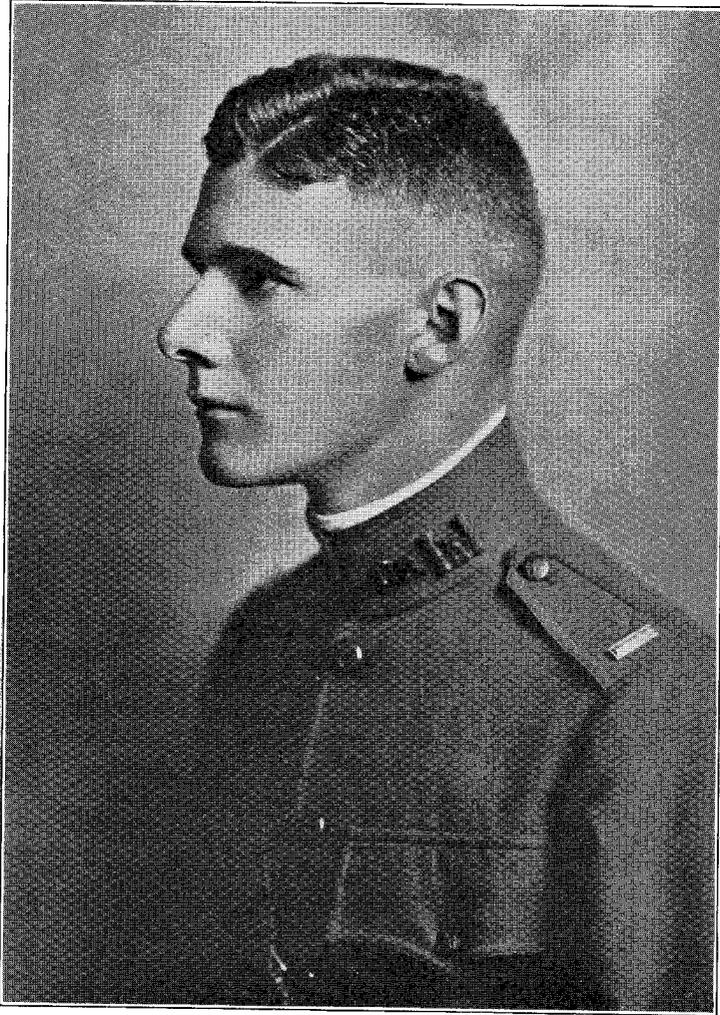
During his military service Confer served in all grades from Second Lieutenant to Major, inclusive.

He was first married to Miss Ellen Kuby of St. Paul, Minn., on April 26, 1917. To this union was born a son, John W. Confer, 3rd, on August 11, 1918 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and who since his father's death has lived with his grandmother, Mrs. May Kuby, 1136 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn. His first wife died September 12, 1924.

His second wife, Miss Dorothy May Rankin of Waltham, Massachusetts, survives.

Death occurred November 11, 1928 and was due to angina pectoris. Burial was at Forest Hills Cemetery, West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



JAMES LOGAN RHOADS

JAMES LOGAN RHOADS

No. 6035 CLASS OF NOVEMBER, 1918

Died April 14, 1925, at Denver, Colo., aged 26 years.

JAMES LOGAN RHOADS was born in Philadelphia on April 24, 1898. He was the only son of J. Howard and Elsie Logan Rhoads and grandson of the late James A. Logan.

He was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia and later attended St. George's School near Newport, Rhode Island, from 1911 to 1915. After receiving his appointment to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, he attended a preparatory school in Washington, D. C., from one year before entering West Point.

At the Point we knew Logan as a quiet, dignified chap whose every action and thought bespoke character. Not a public person but a very charming and lovable one. Those of us who were privileged to know him best loved him most. He was probably the best read man in the class which we recognized by electing him at the beginning of our second class year as Editor-in-Chief of our *Howitzer*. He was intensely interested in this work and one of his keenest disappointments as a cadet was that he had to abandon this service to his class on account of early graduation. A thinker and a reader, he inevitably stood near the top of his class—wearing stars as a yearling and second classman and graduating among the first ten.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Engineer Corps and ordered to the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys, Virginia, where he remained for two years and was then graduated.

After serving in the Philippines and Hawaii, he returned home very much shattered in health. He resigned from the army and took a position in engineering work with the Raymond Concrete Pile Company with which he remained until it became evident that he was too ill to work. In November, 1923, his doctors ordered him to Colorado where, after working on a ranch for a short time, he was sent to a private hospital in Denver and later was transferred to the Fitzsimons General Hospital, once more among old army friends and under the careful and kindly ministrations of the government. He died here April 14, 1925.

The following statement was made by one of Rhoads' classmates:

"James Logan Rhoads possessed to the highest degree the attributes of a well-bred gentleman. I believe that the motto 'Duty, Honor, Country' completely governed his

thoughts and his acts from the day he entered West Point until the day that he died. He had a brilliant mind and he was especially interested in all of the fine arts. He seized every spare moment, when he was in Europe in 1919, to satisfy this interest by visiting galleries and museums. Rhoads was clean-minded; vulgarity in any form was inconsistent with his code. He had a sunny disposition and he was a true friend. He was elected editor-in-chief of our class Howitzer, but early graduation prevented the consummation of the work which he was so well qualified to direct."

He was buried in the little church yard of St. Ascole Church in Balla, Pennsylvania, just opposite his old home.

He is survived by his father and mother and one sister, Mrs. Walter Edward Houghton, Jr.

W. G. S.

CYRUS JOHN ENDLER*

No. 6415. CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918 (S. O.)

Died March 1, 1926, at Aurora, Colorado, aged 28 years.

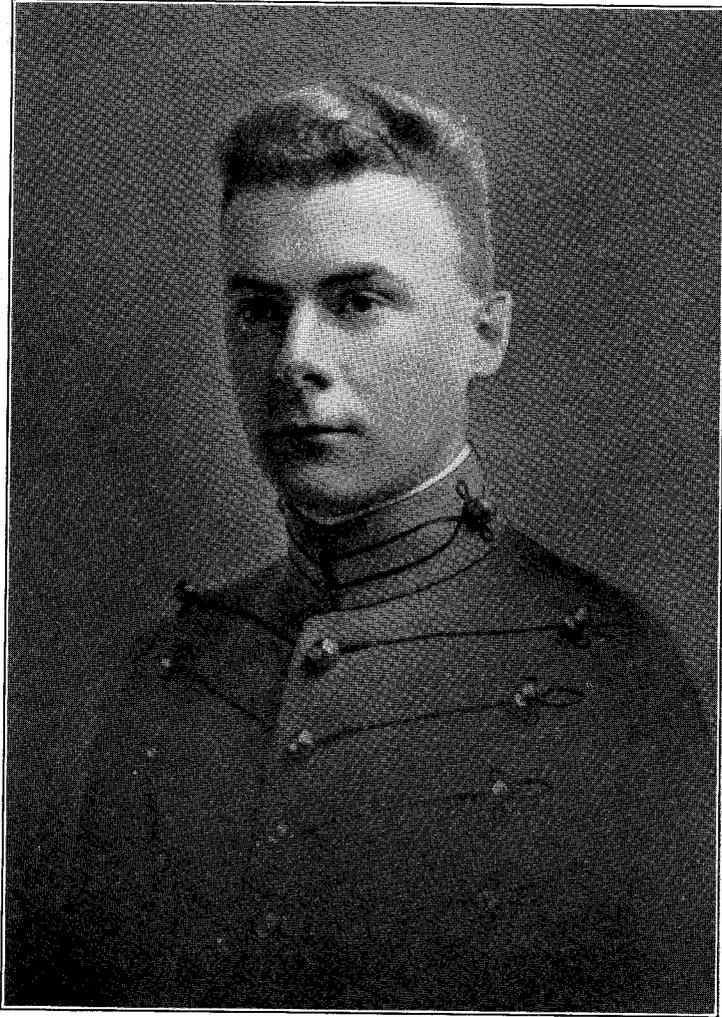
CYRUS JOHN ENDLER, son of Cyrus W. and Mary M. Endler, was born November 5, 1897 in Union City, New Jersey. He was educated in the local schools and at an early age formed a desire to become an officer in the Army or Navy.

Solely by his own efforts and after several years work and preparation, he won an appointment and passed the examination to enter West Point in June, 1917. As a boy he had visited and admired West Point many times. As a result he had formed high ideals as to the kind of a man a cadet should be, and he tried in every way to live up to that ideal. Known familiarly among his classmates as Duke, he was liked and respected for his manly qualities. There was a little shyness about Duke which made him appear aloof at times, but behind this exterior was a generous heart easily moved to help all whom he could.

Duke took great pride in his profession of arms both while a cadet and later as an army officer. He took serious interest in whatever work he was assigned to do, regardless of the nature, to such an extent that the work was always well done, and his services were in constant demand everywhere he was stationed. He believed that if anything was worth doing at all, it was worth doing right.

On graduation in 1919, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant to the Infantry, and sent to the Infantry school at Camp Benning, Georgia, where he graduated on June 30, 1920. On January 13, 1920 he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Infantry. On graduating from the Infantry School, he was sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for service with the 26th Infantry of the First Division, where he remained until September 8, 1920. On the latter date he moved with his regiment to Camp Dix, New Jersey, and served there until September 3, 1922. During this period he was ordered with a portion of the Regiment to the West Virginia coal fields, where riots and other lawlessness had occurred as a result of the coal mine strikes. The arrival of Federal troops on this occasion and the declaration of martial law for a time within the area involved had such a stabilizing effect that no further trouble of any kind was had while the troops were present.

From September 3, 1922 to September 5, 1923, Duke was stationed at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, as special instructor in Infantry work of the Second Corps Area Reserve Officers Correspon-



CYRUS JOHN ENDLER

dence School. It was in this position that his work attracted the attention and favorable comment of Major General William Weigel. During the summer of 1923, Duke was married in New York City. After the marriage ceremony, a reception and wedding supper for more than one hundred guests was held at the old Hotel Brevoort, famous in New York for its cuisine and color. On this happy occasion, General Weigel, who was one of the guests of honor, in a speech made sincere and high predictions for Duke's future military career.

Duke was then ordered to Gatun, Canal Zone, where he acted as Signal Communications Officer, from September 13, 1923 to August, 1924, when he returned to the United States on sick leave. On December 16, 1925 Duke's health had become so much a matter of concern that he was retired for disability incident to the service. Duke died at Aurora, Colorado, on March 1, 1926, and was buried in Jersey City, New Jersey.

His life was short when compared to man's average span, but during this period he did those things he believed to be his duty, and in so doing won the love and admiration of associates and friends. He is survived by his mother and father, two brothers and two sisters.

**Carried in Academy and War Department records as John Endler.*

A Friend.



PAUL ALPHEUS NOEL.

PAUL ALPHEUS NOEL

No. 6367 CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918 (S. O.)

Died November 21, 1928, at El Paso, Texas, aged 33 years.

PAUL ALPHEUS NOEL was born June 15, 1895, at Illiopolis, Illinois. Upon graduation from high school he attended the Milliken University of Decatur, Illinois, where he became a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy, 1916; graduated and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry, November 1, 1918; promoted First Lieutenant, December 3, 1919; demoted 2nd Lieutenant, December 15, 1922, under provisions of the Acts of Congress providing for a reduction in the commission personnel of the Army; and was again promoted First Lieutenant, September 24, 1923.

As a cadet P. A. won the admiration of his classmates by his serious attention to duty and endeavor to fit himself for his future work. This attitude continued to be characteristic of him throughout his entire service.

Due to the policy of the War Department during the war his class was graduated early but was retained at the Academy as student officers for approximately eight months, after which they were ordered to join the A. E. F. as observers. Upon his return from France in the fall of 1919 he was sent to the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas. This course having been completed he was assigned to the 17th Cavalry, then stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

While on foreign service he devoted his spare time developing his hobbies, small arms firing and the training of polo mounts. In 1923 and 1924 he was a member of the Cavalry Rifle team and, won the Distinguished Marksman Medal for rifle and honors in pistol shooting at the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

He was married in Honolulu, April 6th, 1921 to Emily Louise Lightfoot, daughter of Judge and Mrs. G. Lightfoot of that city. To this union two daughters were born; Janet Virginia and Edith Louise.

His death was the result of an accident which occurred in a Polo game at Fort Bliss, Texas, November 21, 1928. He was buried at West Point, New York.

The chief of Staff, General Charles P. Summerall wrote:

“Lieutenant Noel had established an honorable record as a reliable, conscientious, capable officer, whose devotion to duty and earnest desire to perfect himself in the duties of his profession earned the unstinted commendation of his superiors. The untimely passing of this promising young officer is a source of deep regret throughout the service.”

A Classmate.

CHARLES LINTON WILLIAMS

No. 6452 CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918 (S. O.)

Died July 6, 1927, near Fort De Russy, Hawaii, aged 29 years.

TRAGEDY STALKED the departure of Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger from Hawaii on the morning of July 6, 1927. The tragedy happened with lightning-like swiftness. Six planes were in the air, flying in formations of three. Approaching the Maui, they circled the vessel, and when they headed east with the ship, they dived low and zoomed upward. The first two planes roared on their way gracefully but Williams in the third plane crashed into the water without an instant's warning. A huge fountain of spray splashed in its wake. There was a swirl of the water and aviator and machine disappeared in the maelstrom. A few moments later fragments of shattered wings and rudder floated to the surface. The accident occurred at 10:40 a. m., almost opposite the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and Fort De Russy.

Charles Linton Williams was born at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, January 3, 1898, the son of Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Williams, United States Army. He attended school at the Harrisburg Academy and Mercersburg Academy of Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the Military Academy by the President, At Large, graduating November 1, 1918. He was assigned to the Infantry July 21, 1919, resigned April 1, 1920 and was re-appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry July 1, 1920 being promoted to first lieutenant on the same date. After serving with the 30th Infantry at Camp Pike, Arkansas, till November 21, 1921, he accepted a detail to the Air Service, reporting to Carlstrom Field, Florida, at the Air Service Primary Flying School on December 28, 1921, graduating June 30, 1922. He was then stationed at Kelly Field, Texas, to December 22, 1922, when he graduated from the Advanced Flying School. After a few months service with the 13th Attack Group, he was sent on March 5, 1923 to Chanute Field, Illinois, as a student officer at the Air Service Technical School, graduating September 30th. After serving at Langley Field, Virginia from October 20, 1923 to April 22, 1926, he was ordered to Luke Field, Hawaii, where he was stationed at the time of his death.

The following letters indicate the high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he served:

From Major General Summerall, Chief of Staff:

"Lieutenant Williams had displayed a keen interest in the



CHARLES LINTON WILLIAMS

activities of the Air Corps, and had efficiently performed all duties assigned him without thought of the hazard involved. Capable, conscientious and loyal, he won the admiration and respect of those under whom he served. The regrettable accident which caused his untimely death is deeply deplored throughout the service."

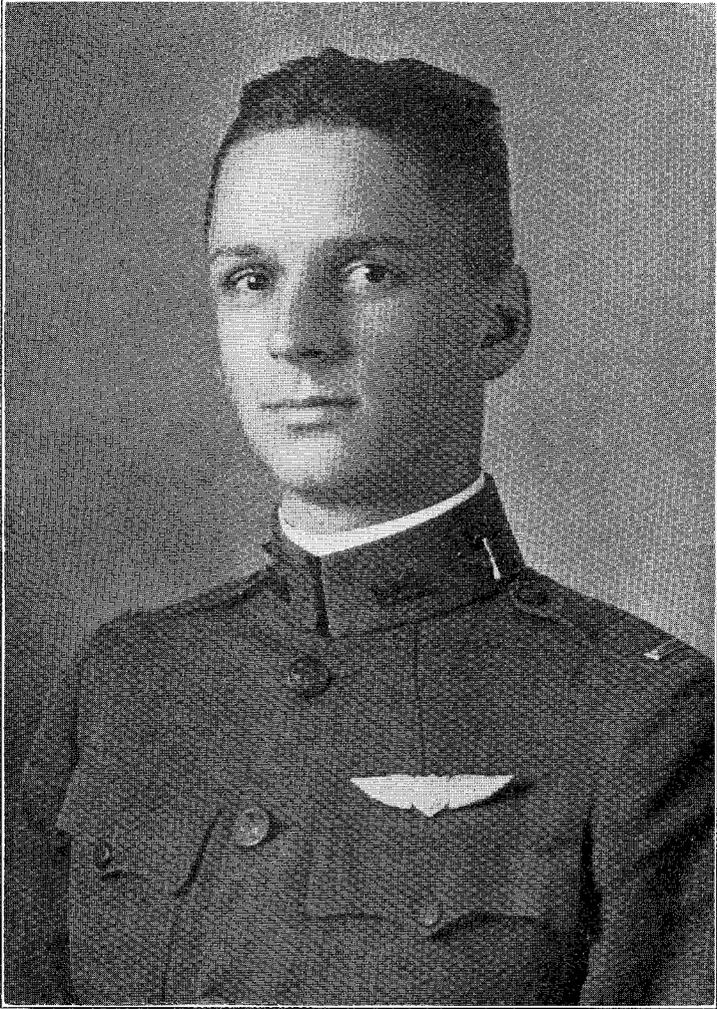
From Major General E. M. Lewis, Commanding Hawaiian Department:

*"From what I have been able to learn your son was one of a flight of three pursuit ships taking part in an Aloha exhibition when the Trans-Pacific Fliers left. He was Number 2 of the formation and following his leader zoomed down near the ship, a maneuver that I have frequently seen him successfully perform. Just what happened then, nobody knows, except that the ship instead of rising promptly kept on descending, struck the water without diminution of speed and disappeared. His untimely and tragic death has cast a gloom over the entire community. He was much beloved by his comrades and it was a great pleasure to me always to meet him as I frequently did.*****"*

"Your son's death is a distinct loss to the service and particularly to the Corps that he so adorned. You have every right to feel proud of the record that he made."

Besides his father, Colonel R. C. Williams, U. S. A., 791 St. Charles Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, Lieutenant Williams is survived by a sister, Mrs. Henry F. Folwell and a brother, Major Robert P. Williams, M. C.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



LANDON CARTER CATLETT

LANDON CARTER CATLETT

No. 6931 CLASS OF 1922

Died July 17, 1925, at Kamehameha, T. H., aged 27 years.

LANDON CARTER CATLETT, JR., was born on February 11, 1898, at Newington, Virginia. The son of Mrs. Letitia Nelson Catlett and Mr. Landon Carter Catlett, he sprang from a long line of distinguished ancestors who played a prominent part in the making of his state and nation. By both heredity and environment he was a product of the best traditions of the Old Dominion.

Carter's early training and education were received in the simple surroundings of his birthplace. From his parents he received the high sense of honor, loftiness of purpose and dignity of bearing which were so conspicuous throughout the brief span of his life. He was fond of books before he could read and learned pieces that pleased him by having them read to him by everyone in the house including the cook. He was a soldier when a tiny tot. One of his treasures was a large old-fashioned cavalry saber which he thought must have been General Jackson's as it was just like the picture of Jackson's sword. Bottles were his soldiers. Lee, Jackson, Napoleon and Hannibal fought in the same battle. Occasionally a bottle was shattered by the great sword, but Carter was never hurt.

Carter entered school young and at sixteen completed the course at the Botetourt High School. He was president of the graduating class and a leader in athletics. He entered the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia, in 1914. While there he won many medals and prizes for excellence in scholarship and school activities. In writing to his father after his death, the principal of the school said:

"In addition to making an especially fine stand as a student in the school, Landon Carter Catlett, Jr., stood high as a man and a gentleman. He was loved and respected by masters and schoolmates alike. I will add that your boy is not forgotten here by those of us who knew him and loved him. No finer boy ever attended the School."

Carter entered the University of Virginia in 1916, having one of the Thomas F. Ryan scholarships. He took the old-fashioned course, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. He came home for Christmas in 1917, having already applied for aviation. He took his examination in January, 1918, and was sent to Cornell for ground work. From Cornell he was sent to Souther Field, Georgia, and from there to Carlstrom and then to Dorr Field, Florida. In October, 1918, he was com-

missioned as a second lieutenant, having specialized in pursuit flying. Upon the close of the World War he resigned in order to accept an appointment to West Point, which he entered on June 13, 1919.

At West Point, as at high school and university, Carter Catlett was conspicuous for his high qualities of intellect, character and leadership. He occupied a high place in the esteem of instructors and cadets alike. In an institution noted for its ideals, he was conspicuous for his devotion to duty and purity of speech and thought. His influence was always for the right, but never in an ostentatious or self-righteous way. His fellow cadets paid unconscious homage to his character by curbing any coarseness of speech or manner in his presence. And yet he was popular with all. His bearing was modest and unassuming, his personality attractive and lovable. The human quality of his make-up was best evidenced by his hearty laugh and twinkling eye. He was a member of the baseball squad and president of his class during the session of 1920-21. In both academic and military duties he excelled.

On June 13, 1922, Carter Catlett graduated from the Military Academy. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Service and was sent to Kelly Field, Texas. On September 7, 1922, he was married to Miss Catharine Sanders Mott of Gloucester County, Virginia. From Texas he went to Luke Field, Hawaii. On July 17, 1925, he was killed in an airplane accident near Fort Kamehameha. His body was brought to the United States and interred with military honors at old Ware Church in Gloucester County.

Lieutenant Catlett is survived by his parents, his wife, and his daughter, Catharine Carter Catlett; also by two sisters, Miss Mary Mann Page Catlett and Miss Fanny Burwell Catlett.

No account of Carter's life would be complete without mention of his letters. During all his school years he wrote regularly to his parents letters that were highly prized. No one could read these charming letters and say that the art of letter-writing was lost.

To say that he was a dutiful and exemplary son is merely to use a trite expression. For him no task was too menial if it benefitted his parents.

An untimely death prevented Lieutenant Catlett from serving in high position. And yet, the influence which he exerted during the brief period of his life will forever endure in the hearts of those who knew him. His friends who shared his cadet days will always cherish his memory as one who was himself the embodiment of those ideals of West Point, Duty, Honor and Country.

W. J. M.

ORLANDO AUGUSTUS GREENING

No. 6923 CLASS OF 1922

Died December 23, 1928, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 29 years.

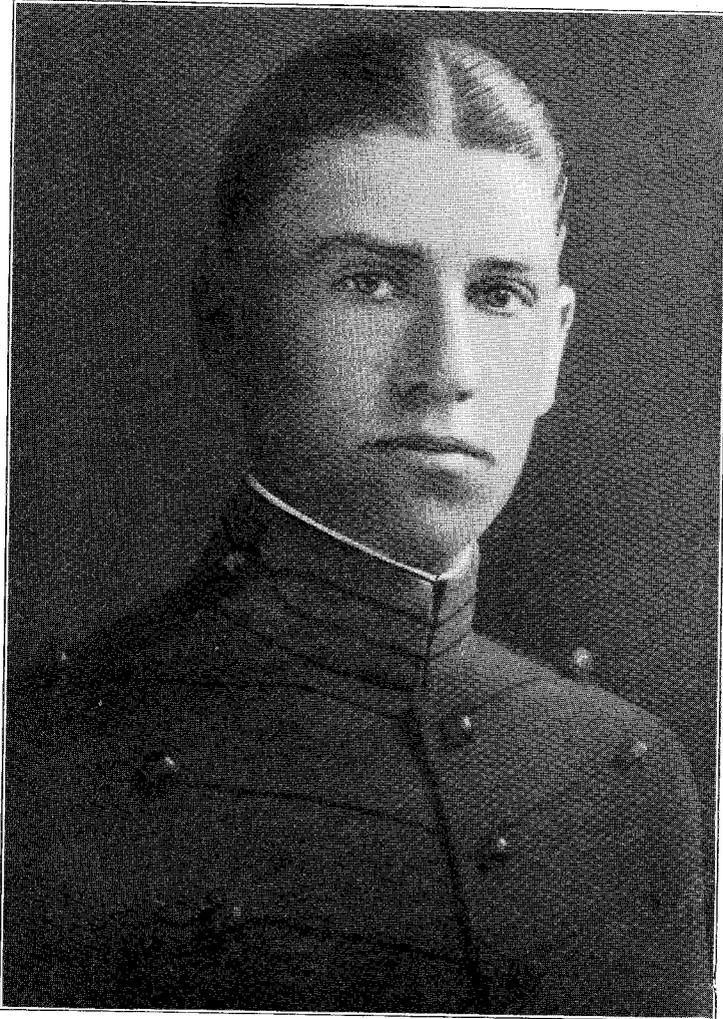
ORLANDO AUGUSTUS GREENING, son of Eldridge S. and Alice McRea Greening, was born in Hope, Arkansas on September 28th, 1899. At the age of twelve, he became a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church of that place, which membership he retained until his death.

In the fall of 1916, after having finished his public school course in Hope, Arkansas, he entered Chamberlin Hunt Academy, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and graduated from that institution the following spring. At this time, he received from Congressman W. S. Goodwin, of Arkansas, an appointment to West Point. Whereupon, he enrolled as a student in the Army and Navy College of Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama, to prepare for his entrance at West Point. He graduated from Marion Institute in the spring of 1918, and, fearing that the war would be over before he could get into the service, he returned home and immediately volunteered for the Marine Corps and was accepted although only seventeen. In the Marines he was stationed at Paris Island, South Carolina, until November 3rd, 1918, when, acting upon the advice of his family and the recommendation of his superior officers, he received an honorable discharge from the Marine Corps to enter West Point.

At West Point, he was affectionately known as Gus among his many friends. Gus was a jolly companion and a man's man. He was a lover of sports and as number four on the Cadet polo team for three years was one of the best players the academy ever produced. In fact, later in 1922 and 1923, after leaving the Army, his playing at Westbury, Long Island, among our best international players created widespread attention and favorable comment.

Gus had an active mind and an active body, and he succeeded in every enterprise which he laid his hand to. He was loyal to his friends and generous hearted to an extreme in sharing what he had with them. Later while living in New York City, his apartment was a rendezvous and haven of cheer to his comrades and friends in and about New York. The West Point football games in New York invariably brought together a host of old friends in Gus' apartment. Gus liked to entertain and spread good feeling, and he could do so to a superior degree.

After graduating from West Point in 1922, he resigned in September of the same year to become a bond salesman with Dillon, Read & Co., in New York City, with which firm he remained two years. As a bond man, Gus was exceptionally successful as he made several



ORLANDO AUGUSTUS GREENING

sales of a hundred thousand dollars each or more. Later he left Dillon, Read & Co., and accepted a position in the same capacity with Peabody, Houghteling & Co., also of New York, where he remained a year. In the spring of 1925, he felt the urge to lead a more active outdoor life, so he contracted with the Standard Oil Company for one year of foreign service and was sent to Eastern Venezuela as a construction engineer. Upon completing this contract, he accepted a like position with the Venezuela Gulf Oil Company and was sent to Maracaibo, Venezuela. He was promoted several times by this company and, at the time of his death, held the position of Assistant Production Superintendent.

He returned to the United States in November, 1928 to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents, when he contracted influenza, which, combined with a sinus trouble, caused an abscess of the brain, which brought about his death at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis on December 23, 1928. He was buried on Christmas Eve in Rose Hill Cemetery, Hope, Arkansas.

He is gone, but we are all better and stronger for having known him. In memory, he is with us—a good man, a comrade, and a friend whose qualities of mind and heart made us love and admire him.

A Friend.

NOBLE PENFIELD BEASLEY

No. 7126 CLASS OF 1923

Died May 29, 1924, at Kelly Field, Texas, aged 25 years

NOBLE PENFIELD BEASLEY was born October 29, 1898 in Bentonville, Arkansas. Being of a reticent nature, Noble seldom spoke of himself or of his boyhood so that little is known of his life prior to entrance in the Military Academy. He attended grammar and high school in his home town and from there went to the University of Arkansas to pursue a course in civil engineering. His stay at the University was brief, presumably due to receiving the appointment to West Point. He served in the Army from October 19 to December 13, 1918.

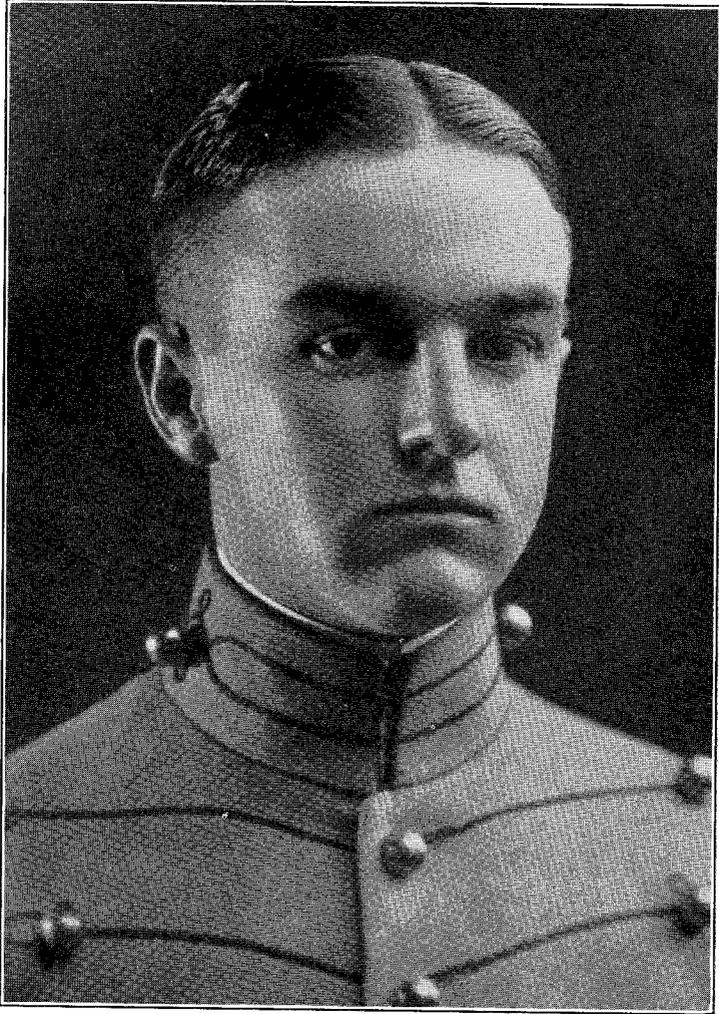
Noble entered the Academy with the first contingent of the class of 1923 on June 13, 1919, appointed from the 3rd Congressional District of Arkansas by the Hon. John N. Tillman. Despite his retiring nature he did not lack friends for those who were associated with him soon realized that his name signified the fine character and warm heart within the somewhat gruff exterior. His generosity was unflinching, his loyalty adamant. He never wavered from his beliefs and stubbornly adhered to his principles which were synonymous with his name. The shock of auburn hair capping the freckled face bespoke his good nature which made him a welcome member on a Sunday afternoon hike to Crow's Nest or in any B. S. fest in barracks. Shy, he did not care for feminine society but preferred the company of a group of classmates. Such a man was bound to enjoy, as he did, the admiration and respect of a host of friends.

Noble was a good soldier and a true West Pointer. He distinguished himself as an expert shot with the rifle and pistol during yearling summer, wore sergeants' chevrons his second class year, and was one of those little eulogized members of the football squad who produce and bolster the team but do not acquire the honor of wearing the "A".

On June 12, 1923, Noble graduated at about the middle of the list of 261 men who received their diplomas. He had elected to enter the Air Service and therefore, at the end of graduation leave, reported at Brooks Field, Texas, to begin the Primary Flying Course. This he successfully completed and proceeded to Kelly Field for the Advanced Course. It was here that on May 29, 1924, Noble was killed in an airplane accident.

Thus from the Class of '23 was taken one of the best. To his closest friends the news of his death came as a severe shock and his loss to the class is mourned by everyone. As Providence often decrees, those whom we most love and respect are the ones from whom we are first separated.

A Classmate.



THOMAS MAGNOR CONROY

THOMAS MAGNOR CONROY

No. 6990 CLASS OF 1923

Died September 2, 1924, at Kelly Field, Texas, aged 23 years.

THOMAS MAGNOR CONROY was born August 28, 1901, in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the local schools he was a brilliant student as he won the Medal of Excellency in studies in each of the four years he attended St. John's High School, and two medals on elocution. At High School he also won the scholarship for St. John's College of Brooklyn where he attended one year. While at St. John's and aged seventeen, he received the appointment to West Point.

From childhood he was known as Tommy among his associates. He was always alert, cheerful, and friendly. He could sing well, and as a Cadet had charge of the Catholic Choir. Later while stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, he regularly sang on the radio, and also gave Saturday night entertainments with associates at Kelly Field for friends at the post. Tommy was quick to see a joke and enjoyed one thoroughly. To remember Tommy is to remember a jolly, active, and generous friend of quick perception, who made friends easily and never took himself or life too seriously. At an early age he lost his father and as a result was forced to be to a large extent his own guide.

On graduating from West Point, Tommy was assigned to the Air Service, and won his wings at Kelly Field. The day before his fatal flight, he was appointed as a special instructor in the pursuit group of planes and ordered to Brooks Field, Texas. On September 2, 1924, he was sent up with Private Ortiz to test a plane at a height of 1500 feet, the left wing gave way, the plane fell and took fire. Both were killed. He was buried in St. John's Cemetery at Middle Village, Long Island, N. Y.

The following letter was received by his mother at the time from General Pershing:

September 5, 1924.

*Mrs. Mary A. Conroy,
5619-4th Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.*

My dear Mrs. Conroy:

I wish to express to you for the officers of the War Department and for myself personally our deep sympathy in the death of your son, Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Conroy, Air Service, United States Army.

His life was sacrificed to his country, he having bravely chosen a service of great risk in war time, involving the hazardous training that resulted in his death.

Very sincerely yours,

*Signed, JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies,
Washington, D. C.*

Mrs. Conroy also received the following letter from General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service.

*Office of the Chief of Air Service
Washington, D. C.*

September 15, 1924.

My dear Mrs. Conroy:

It is with the greatest regret that I learn that your son, Lieutenant Thomas M. Conroy, met his death in an airplane accident at Kelly Field, Texas, on September 2, 1924.

It was in the process of the further development and improvement of the Air Service of the Army that your son gave his life. This work is being done in order that the country's defenses may be strengthened, the national security better assured. Although he made this supreme sacrifice in a time of peace, he deserves no less honor, no smaller meed of praise for his heroism than if he had fallen on the field of battle.

The Air Service loses an efficient officer, who will be remembered most kindly by those who knew and worked with him. I join with his brother officers in extending to you our deepest sympathy.

Very sincerely,

*Signed, MASON M. PATRICK,
Major General, A. S.*

Tommy is survived by his mother and sister who live at 5619 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tommy's life was indeed brief, when compared to the average span allotted to man, but he made many friends who could not have been stauncher had he lived a century. Wherever he passed he left gladness, cheer, and fond remembrance in his wake.

Tommy loved the Army and took great pride in the profession of Arms. Time after time he had attractive business offers in the civilian field, but he chose to remain with the Service, and truly gave his life to Our Country.

A Friend.

SAVERIO HARDY SAVINI

No. 7033 CLASS OF 1923

Died April 17, 1929, at New York City, aged 27 years.

SAVERIO HARDY SAVINI, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Carlo Savini, was born, with a twin sister Francesca, in New York City on September 15, 1901. Most of his childhood was spent in Brooklyn near Fort Hamilton. He graduated from Peekskill Military Academy in 1918 and also spent a year at Cornwall Military Academy. In his childhood, he early evinced a desire to enter West Point. With the years this desire became stronger, until he at length solely by his own efforts won, through competitive examination, an appointment to West Point from Congressman La Guardia.

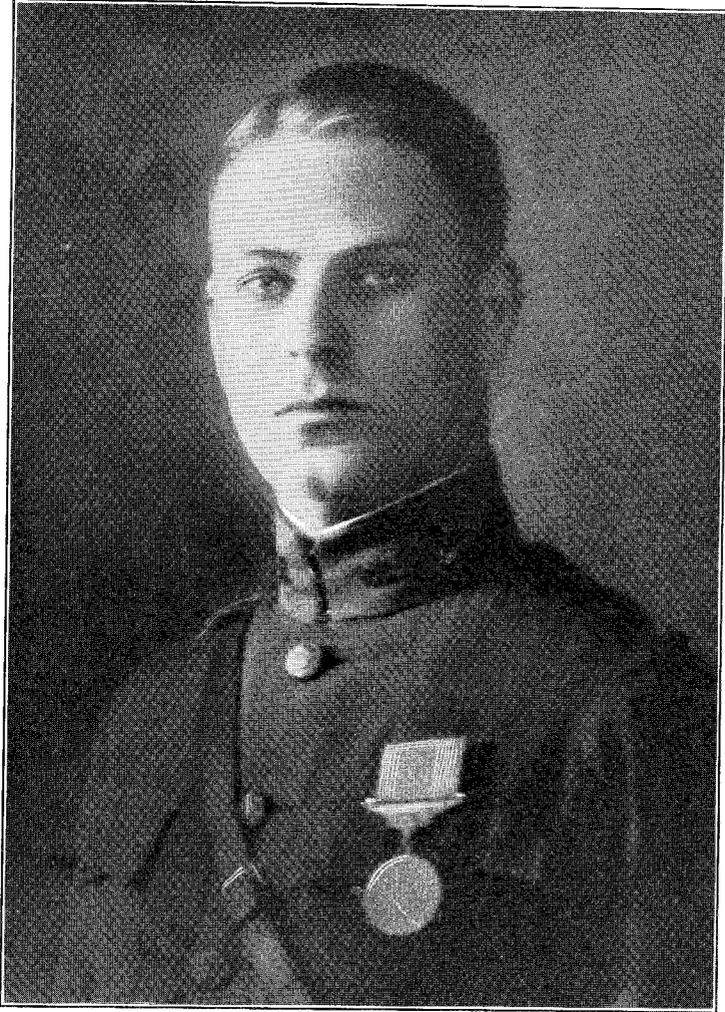
As a cadet, his unflinching good humor won for him many lasting friends. In these years and later as an officer, he held in extraordinarily high regard the motto of his Alma Mater—Duty, Honor, Country. He was absolutely reliable in every way, and was always an enthusiastic participant and supporter of those things that merited his attention.

He was extremely modest and unassuming. We, who knew him for his sterling worth in cadet days, were not surprised, however, when we learned later of an act of valor he performed which has never been surpassed, if ever equalled. For this courageous act, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. The following General Order best describes this act of heroism.

*Headquarters Second Corp Area**Governor's Island, New York,**General Orders No. 15.**April 25, 1925.*

The Commanding General desires to commend publicly Second Lieutenant Saverio H. Savini, 7th Coast Artillery, for his unhesitating and courageous action in saving a child from drowning in the waters of Sandy Hook at about 11:30 a. m., March 6, 1925.

Upon discovering that the three year old son of First Lieutenant E. W. Timberlake, 7th Coast Artillery, was drowning, Lieutenant Savini, without hesitation, ran about 200 yards to the water's edge, removed only his overcoat, and in full uniform plunged into the icy water. In the intense cold, he swam out 90 yards to the child and through drifting ice



SAVERIO HARDY SAVINI

brought him safely to the shore, thereby exemplifying that courageous spirit, which produces instant mental and physical response to a call of duty that has always distinguished the Army. Had it not been for Lieutenant Savini's prompt and unselfish act without regard to personal consequences, the small child would undoubtedly have drowned.

The Commanding General considers this superb performance worthy of the high traditions of the Army, exhibiting a presence of mind, degree of self sacrifice and high courage that reflects great credit upon Lieutenant Savini as well as the Army, which is proud to number him as one of it and worthy of emulation.

This order will be read to the assembled troops at each post, camp and station at the first formation after receipt. (201AGO-Off. Div.)

By command of Major General Summerall.

W. P. JACKSON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

L. S. CHAPPELEAR,
Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Department.
Adjutant General.

This act of superhuman courage and endurance took its toll on his health, as he was never robust again. In fact, shortly after, as a result, he was confined for five months in the military hospital at Fort Totten, but the weakened condition remained to his death. We are all proud to have associated with this man and to call him our friend. He is gone but his memory and example live, and are before us as something to be emulated although we know it cannot be surpassed.

We learn with interest that his grandfather was Captain William Routh Hardy, U. S. V., who served as Captain, 634 Indiana Volunteers in the Civil War from 1860 to 1864. His father, Dr. Carlo Savini, was a Captain in the Royal Italian Army. We know that his going is an overwhelming loss to his parents, but we hope this will be assuaged by the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and by the solemn pride which must be theirs in having had such a son.

He became a Mason in 1924.

In his military history, we find he entered West Point in 1919, graduated in 1923, and was sent to the Coast Artillery School at

Fortress Monroe until June, 1924, when he was ordered to Fort Hancock, New Jersey, with the 7th Coast Artillery. He served at Fort Tilden, New York from May to August, 1925, thence sick in the hospital at Fort Totten, N. Y., to January, 1926. He was then sent to Fort Amador, Canal Zone, with the 4th Coast Artillery where he served until his resignation on July 3, 1927. He resigned from the Army because he felt he was needed at home. On leaving the Regular Army, he immediately joined the Officers Reserve Corp as First Lieutenant and was enthusiastic in the work till his death.

He was employed by the New York Telephone Co., in the Traffic Engineering Department. He died after but two days' illness of grippe when he suffered a collapse of the heart due to the weakened condition mentioned above.

His life was so brief, yet it gave him the opportunity and privilege of doing what he saw and felt to be his duty. According to his expressed wish, he was buried with full military honors at West Point. He is survived by his parents, who live at 43 West 11th Street, New York City, and by two sisters. His parents would be pleased to meet any of his classmates when they are in New York City. We find this clipping in some of his effects:—

*“Alike are life and death
When life in death survives,
And the uninterrupted breath,
Inspires a thousand lives.”*

A Friend.

JOHN GUY WILSON

No. 7163 CLASS OF 1923

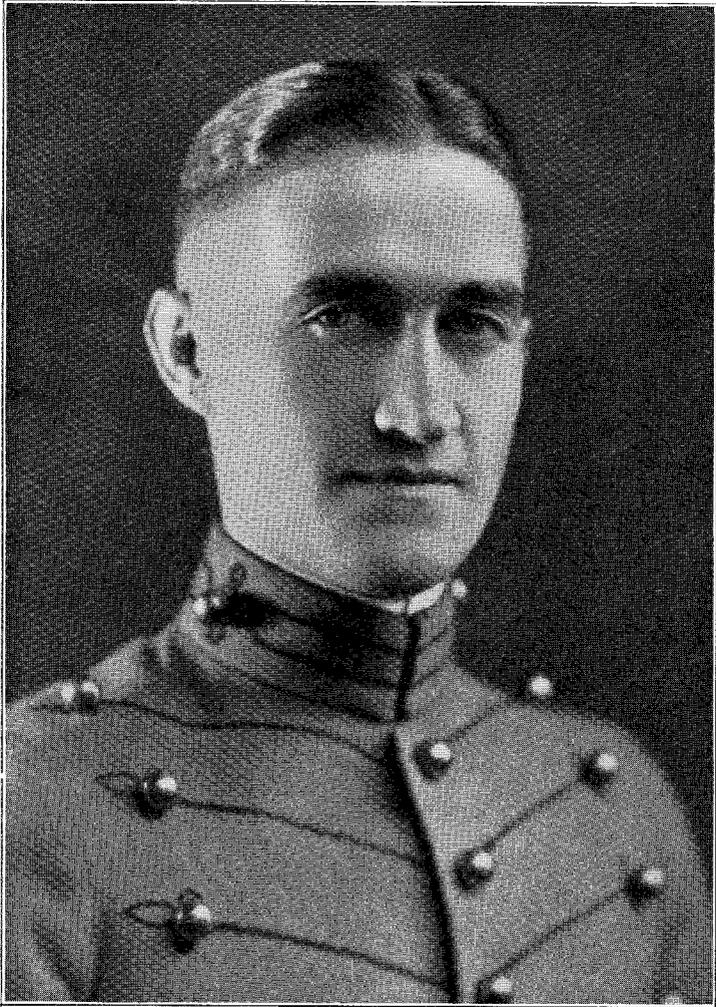
Died December 6, 1929, at Randolph, Vermont, aged 28 years.

JOHAN GUY WILSON was born at Bethel, Vermont, August 24th, 1901. He was the second son of John J. and Evelyn Haley Wilson, and attended the public schools at Bethel, graduating from Whitcomb High School, Bethel, Vermont, in June, 1918. In September of the same year he entered Norwich University, Vermont's Military College, and about November 1st of the same year received notice of his appointment, by Senator Porter Dale of Vermont, to the United States Military Academy at West Point. His services as a cadet dates from November 4th, 1918, just one week prior to Armistice Day.

Inaptness or inattention to the subject of English, and more directly a disagreement with his examiners on the subject of the League of Nations as presented by his composition in English led to his departure from the Academy shortly after the December examinations and in the summer of 1919 after a more satisfactory composition on the same subject met with approval, he re-entered with the class of 1923 and followed through with that class, four years, to his graduation, with nothing further to be noted as to his academical adventures.

After graduation he was stationed at Madison Barracks, on Lake Erie, until stricken with tuberculosis. The last five years or more of his life being spent at Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colorado, with three summer visits to his parents in Vermont. It was on the last of these visits, July to December, 1929, at Bethel, Vermont, that his illness took a fatal turn, and he died at the Randolph Sanatorium, on December 6th, funeral services being conducted by his Episcopal Rector at his home, and his interment being in the cemetery of Old Christ Church, Bethel, Vermont, where four generations of his family rest. As appears from the foregoing he was very young, merely a boy, seventeen years of age, when he originally entered the Academy. He had always been extremely fond of sports, learning to swim about the same time he entered the primary school, playing basketball in six years of his local schooling, captain of his baseball team and football team. And at the Academy he learned to love polo and lacrosse, and in the fall of 1921 played as a regular on the West Point Soccer team, being in the fall of 1922 captain of the same soccer team.

Whether it was from the associations in these sports, or from the general life of the Military Academy, he became a full fledged "Rooter" and ardent friend of everything connected with West Point. Every success experienced by the Point was to him a cause of great joy,



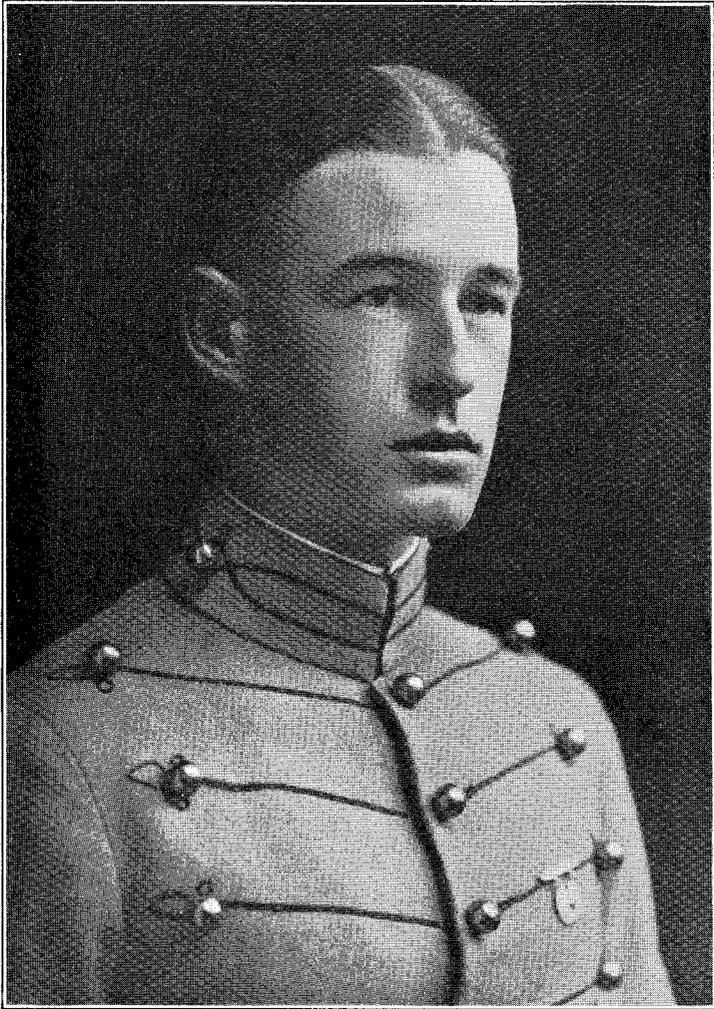
JOHN GUY WILSON

and every reverse became a set back. During his five years sickness, on his trips home, he always took in as many football games as possible, witnessing the West Point-Harvard games both in 1928 and in 1929, the last game but a few weeks before his death, but he said it was worth it, that he would not have missed it for anything. In another year he witnessed one of the notable West Point-Notre Dame games in New York with exactly the same kind of a thrill. While these things he saw for himself, many others he took over the air by the radio at his bed in Fitzsimons hospital.—The adventures during the past four years of Light Horse Harry Wilson and of Chris Cagle and other heroes of the teams of his old school were a constant source of life giving energy to this brother cadet, in his sickness. Prior to his sickness, while at Madison Barracks he was active in organizing and coaching sports at that post, among his possessions being a cup he won in a riding show during such service.

In reviewing the short life of John Guy Wilson, it is apparent to those who knew him best that his greatest regret over his illness and death was his realization of the pain and sorrow he knew it gave to others. He ever wished that he could be well and sound for their sake. But even in his illness he did untold favors for many. At Fitzsimons Hospital where he was always known to many friends as "Willy", he used such means as he enjoyed as a retired officer and from his insurance, for the pleasure and assistance of others, and insisted on being generous to his parents, brothers and sisters. That was probably as great a pleasure to him, as it was extremely touching to them. It was natural that his friends should say that John was too good to go so soon.

An older brother James Jay Wilson graduated at Norwich in 1922 and was for five years an officer in the reserve corps, a younger brother Daniel M. Wilson graduated at West Point in 1928, was stationed one year at Fort Banks, Mass., and is at present stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Philippines. He is also survived by two sisters Elizabeth (Betty) H. Wilson, and Evelyn H. Wilson, and his parents Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wilson, of Bethel, Vermont, whose hearts and home are always open to visits from friends of their "Soldier Boys", some of whom occasionally come or pass that way.

J. J. W.



IRVING BALLARD GREENE

IRVING BALLARD GREENE

No. 7598 CLASS OF 1924

Died July 2, 1926, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 25 years.

IRVING B. GREENE was born at the homestead at Secord's Corners near Carmel, Putnam County, New York, March 4, 1901, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greene. He attended the local district school and Carmel High School from which he was graduated in the class of 1917. He prepared for West Point at Marion Institute in Alabama, and received his appointment from Congressman Platt of the 26th Congressional District (N. Y.), so that he entered July 1, 1920.

After graduating from the Academy in 1924, I. B. was assigned to the Air Service and was sent to Brooks Field for training. He completed the regular courses at both Brooks and Kelly Fields satisfactorily, and was graduated from the Advanced Flying School on September 14, 1925. From that date until he was killed, I. B. served with the 3rd Attack Group. On the morning of July 2, 1926, I. B. along with three other lieutenants was moving his plane from the hangar to the starting line at Kelly Field preparatory to taking up student officers from Texas A. & M. He had taken off, and was making a climbing turn, when his plane suddenly dropped nose down and crashed on the field from an altitude of only about 200 feet.

Those on the field, officers, mechanics, and students rushed to the wrecked plane, and extracted Greene, who was unconscious from the crash. Although he was given immediate treatment at the emergency hospital, and rushed by plane to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston, he died there less than two hours after the fatal spin.

I. B. always enjoyed the military life. In the fall of 1918, he had his first taste of it. The World War was at its height and he entered the Columbia Officers' Training School, but the Armistice soon brought an end to that. At Marion Institute, however, I. B. learned more of the ways of the sons of Mars.

During his service with the 3rd Attack Group, I. B. was required to participate in air maneuvers, demonstrations, etc., taking him to flying fields in all parts of the country. He was one of the three pilots selected to take part in the exercises on the 50th anniversary of the disastrous Battle of Little Big Horn at Crow Agency, Montana, where General Custer made his last stand. In the first part of May, 1926, while en route to Mitchell Field from Bolling Field, he flew over his home at Carmel and the vicinity, giving his boyhood neighbors the pleasure of watching him in the air.

I. B. had a very pleasing personality, and was always cheerful

and ready with a smile. He applied himself diligently to the task before him, whether work or play, and did very well at both. At the Academy he was a member of the varsity lacrosse and polo squads, and an expert pistol shot. He enjoyed athletics in any form.

Lieut. Greene was buried at the Raymond Hill Cemetery, Carmel, N. Y., with appropriate military honors. Three army planes from Mitchell Field escorted the body to the grave, and officers from West Point were pall bearers.

Lieut. Greene is survived by his parents, two brothers, Eugene, of Staten Island, N. Y., and Ernest, of Carmel, N. Y., and a half sister, Mrs. Russell Patterson, of Torrington, Conn.

A Classmate.

HERBERT THEODORE SCHAEFER

No. 7267. CLASS OF 1924.

Died December 8, 1924, at Brooks Field, Texas, aged 24 years.

THERE was something ironic in the death of Herbert Theodore Schaefer. That brilliant young soldier had faced the Grim Reaper so often and so gallantly on the battle-fields of France, as he came flaming down to glory from 10,000 feet above them—and he died as a result of a mechanical defect in another man's training plane—on the ground, at a Texas flying field, seven years later.

A skilled pilot, and a modest hero, Herbert Schaefer was a credit to his Alma Mater before he ever passed through the portals of the grim, gray walls on the Hudson. As a boy soldier he had risked his life and won honor, glory and promotion long before he matriculated at West Point. Yet so firm was his characteristic modesty that few of his own class mates knew the truth about him. The Croix-de-Guerre, which he won in action along with his shoulder bars, never gleamed on the breast of the gray, Cadet uniform.

Herbert Schaefer lived a brief life but a very full and heroic one and the loving memory of a host of friends and classmates is concentrated on his last resting place, out in Beatrice, Nebraska—and perpetuated in the little son, who bears his father's name and wants to "go to West Point and fly, like Daddy."

"Schaefer" was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on August 6th, 1900. His parents moved to Beatrice, Nebraska, when he was a child and he went through school there. The outbreak of the World War found him a freshman football star at the University of Nebraska. And he quickly exchanged the moleskins for the khaki.

He enlisted in the Regular Army Signal Corps on August 16th, 1917, at Fort Logan, Colo., and was one of the members of the Fighting First, when that division led the way to France. He sailed on November 12th, 1917 for the battle-fields, "over there." He was in the 54th Service Co., S. C.

His rise as an enlisted man was rapid, and, as a youthful Master Signal Electrician he served as a flyer before the Air Service was separated from that branch. Before his 18th birthday he had won his commission and was using his machine guns with deadly effect on the Hindenberg line.

Battle followed battle for the young flyer. His Victory medal bore clasps indicating participation in the Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15-18; the Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18-Aug. 6, the St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 12-16 and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept.



HERBERT THEODORE SCHAEFER

26-Nov. 4, all in 1918. He served in France, Belgium and Germany and after the Armistice was on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, District of Paris, from May 7 to Sept. 22, 1919.

His feat in cleaning out German pill box machine gun nests, while hurtling his plane a few feet above the trenches won him the Croix-de-Guerre and a citation from Gen. John J. Pershing, as well as his commission. The citation read for "exceptional, conspicuous and meritorious service rendered."

Back to the United States came the young officer in September of 1919, but the military virus was in his blood. He had learned to love the service and he wanted to prepare himself the better to hold a commission in the Regular Army. West Pointers, with whom he had served in France, had won his respect and admiration. Herbert Schaefer wanted to be a West Pointer.

He applied for an appointment to the Military Academy and when he received it from the Army, resigned his commission in order to accept a cadetship. He was honorably discharged as a second Lieutenant at Camp Alfred Vail on Oct. 17, 1919, and the following June found the young, ex-officer hero, from the A. E. F. matriculating as a bare-sleeved, close-mouthed plebe at West Point.

With quiet tolerance he submitted to "crawling" from smooth-cheeked upperclassmen, who had been high school boys while he was machine gunning his way through the Hindenberg line. It was all a part of the game and Herb Schaefer never flinched in his life. But his natural qualities of leadership soon brought him to the front of his class.

He served as a member of the Honor Committee at the Point and took the beating administered to a football scrub. His classmates loved and respected him.

During his Yearling year, he met Miss Rosalind Morlock, of Buffalo, N. Y., and fell in love with her. "Schaefer" was not one to wait unduly when he had made up his mind, and, during furlough, they eloped and were secretly married. Then he came back to the Point and for the succeeding two years he kept his marriage as secret as his decorations, although his friends noticed that Miss Morlock was a frequent visitor at Cadet Hops.

Came graduation—and "Schaefer" went back to his first love—the Air Service. He was commissioned for the second time on June 12, 1924, and ordered at once to Brooks Field, Texas, to "learn to fly."

His instructors at once recognized his skill and his training period ended before it began. Once more "Schaefer" knew the glorious thrill of soaring through the clouds, and life seemed very fair to him. He was the father of a young son and he planned to bring his wife and the

boy on from the East and present them to his parents that Christmas tide.

But it was not to be.

There was something ironic in the way Herb Schaefer died.

Coming back from a flight, just before Christmas, a friend in a training plane called to him as he landed. "Schaefer" strolled over to help the friend who couldn't start his motor. Careful, as always, he saw that the switches were turned off and then laid his hand on the propeller. But there was a short circuit in the wiring and the weight of his hand started the dead engine to roaring.

The plane walked over him, chewing his leg to shreds just above the knee.

In the hospital, that night, surgeons bent above the young officer and gave him his choice. Amputation and certainty of recovery—or an effort to save the mangled limb and only a 50-50 chance to live.

And "Schaefer" laughed.

"I'll gamble with you," he said. "My leg against my life. I don't mind taking a chance."

Next day . . . he lost.

A Classmate.

WILLIAM BELLEMERE WREN

No. 7373. CLASS OF 1924.

Died at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, January 17, 1927, aged 23 years.

WILLIAM BELLEMERE BEDDALL WREN, the elder son of Thomas Beddall and Maude Bellemere Wren, was born in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, on February 3rd, 1903. He began his education in the Mahanoy City Public Schools, and graduated, with honors, from the high school in 1920 at the age of seventeen. During his high school career he took active part in athletics, earning his letter in football. Being a natural and accomplished musician, he was a member of the school orchestra, playing both violin and piano. He received an appointment to the Military Academy through Congressman John Reber of the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and entered the Academy July 1, 1920 immediately after his graduation from high school.

During his four years as a cadet, he gained esteem by earnest and sincere execution of all his regular duties, and took an active interest in horsemanship, which led to his choice of the cavalry. He graduated from the Military Academy June 12th, 1924.

Joining the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, September 16, 1924, he served with Troop G, ably commanded by the late Captain Fabius Shipp, who was killed at polo there in the fall of 1925. The influence of this superb leader was felt by Lieutenant Wren, and he carried on the high traditions established by this commander who had an organization of excellent morale, remarkable tactical efficiency, and one hundred per-cent qualifications in all arms. Indeed this inspiring initial service led to Lieutenant Wren's early appointment on May 12th, 1926, while still the junior regimental officer, as Adjutant of the 2nd Squadron, on which duty he remained until his untimely death.

Heroic even unto death, while he was teaching an untrained horse to jump, and was giving it free rein, his uncontrolled mount was about to collide with an officer's daughter astride a burro. With great presence of mind, he committed his charger at a difficult angle to a deep, broad drainage ditch into which it fell, crushing him beneath.

Ever a keen horseman, Lieutenant Wren was forging ahead at a rapid pace at polo, and his interest and skill had just led to his selection as one of the members of the regimental team for the Los Angeles Horse Show.



WILLIAM BELLEMERE WREN

On June 8th, 1926, in Denver, Colorado, he married Jeanne De Weese of that city, culminating a romance begun in the fall of 1923, when he was a cadet at West Point—a marriage of happiness and perfection.

In spite of an uncommon modesty, he possessed such a combination of staunch uprightness of character and of good fellowship and wit as to make him stand out above others to acquaintances, and beloved and respected by all of his many friends. His men were with him as one, regardless of circumstances, owing in part to his complete fearlessness. More, his seniors were always sure of his co-operation and best efforts in every undertaking. As was predicted by his classmates in *THE HOWITZER*, those who "sought the great open spaces found him to be a man riding among men". In addition, regimental officers found him to be a lovable gentleman.

The following excerpt from an article printed in a Mahanoy City newspaper at the time of his death portrays the esteem in which the friends of his boyhood held him.

"The report of "Bill" Wren's sudden passing spread swiftly through the town last evening, and on every side there were deep and sincere regrets and sympathy, for in his school days here, and during his brief furloughs from duty later he had won many friends, who, impressed by his upright character and his sterling manhood, held him in warm esteem. Many there were who called at the family home to extend heartfelt consolation to the stricken parents, to whom William had always been a kind and dutiful son."

For his mother, who, with kindness and understanding, had inculcated those fine principles so noticeable in his maturing character, his devotion amounted to adoration, and the close companionship with his father, who is an enthusiastic sportsman, was rare and beautiful. This poem of Robert Louis Stevenson was selected by his mother, and fits his personality admirably:

*"Yet, O stricken heart, remember, O remember
How of human days he lived the better part:
April came to bloom, and never did December
Breathe its killing chill upon the head or heart."*

*"Doomed to know not Winter, only Spring, a being
Trode the flowery April blithly for a while,
Took his fill of music, joy of thought and seeing,
Came and stayed and went, nor ever ceased to smile."*

*"Came and stayed and went, and now when all is finished,
You alone have crossed the melancholy stream:
Yours the pang, but his, O his the undiminished,
Undecaying rapture, undeparted dream.*

*"All that life contains of torture, toil, and treason,
Shame, dishonor, death, to him were but a name:
Here, a boy, he dwelt through all the singing season,
And ere the day of sorrow, departed as he came."*

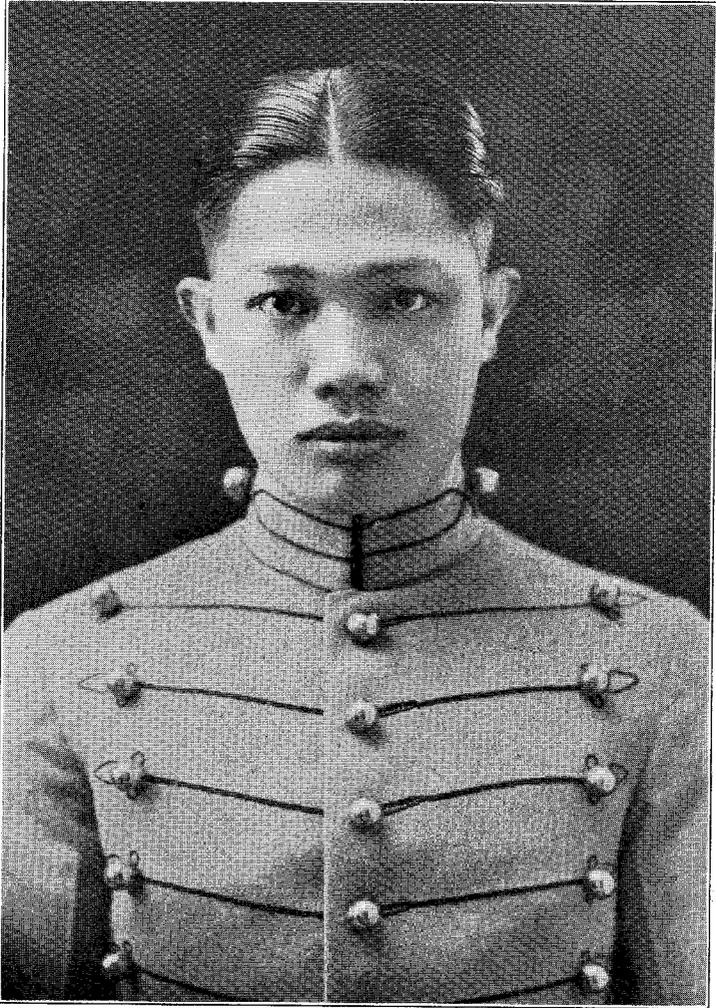
His young brother, Edward, a talented violinist, desiring to "carry on", entered West Point July 1, 1929 after waiting three years for an appointment, but soon resigned because of physical disability.

Lieutenant Wren is survived by his parents and brother of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, and by his widow, Mrs. William B. Wren, who resides at 303 East 17th Street, New York City.

Now resting at West Point—that idyllic setting for his happy romance and joyous youth—his brief career was truly in consonance with the lofty traditions of "Alma Mater":

*"And when our work is done,
Our course on earth is run,
May it be said, 'Well done,
Be thou at peace'".*

J. W.



JESUS AIRAN

JESUS AIRAN

No. 7870. CLASS OF 1925.

Died December 16, 1928 at Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I., aged 28 years.

JESUS AIRAN was born in Bulacan, in the Province of Bulacan, Philippine Islands in February 1900. In 1920 he earned the distinction of being one of the few Filipinos to be appointed to the United States Military Academy, and in 1921 he set out on the long voyage to join the class of 1925 and to become its only Filipino member.

Early in his cadet life Airan endeared himself to his classmates by his congenial spirit and eagerness to adjust himself to the new surroundings which were indeed a far cry from his tropical home. His life in the Corps was not confined to the necessary work of the curriculum but extended to athletics and entertainment. A splendid violinist, he was always ready to do his share at color line and in summer camp. He was a game and aggressive boxer, and his classmates were genuinely sorry when an injured hand made his retirement from the team necessary.

Immediately after graduation he returned to the Philippines for the first time in four and a half years. He served with the 26th Cavalry, (P. S.) at Fort Stotsenburg from the time of his graduation in 1925 until his untimely death in 1928.

While watching a race in the Fort Stotsenburg Horse Show on December 16, 1928, Lieutenant Airan was run down by a horse, and fatally injured. Death followed very soon after the accident. Six classmates from Fort William McKinley acted as pall bearers at the services conducted for him at the Army Mortuary Chapel, Manila. The remains were then taken to his home in Bulacan where classmates from Fort Stotsenburg attended the interment.

Lieutenant Airan's premature death was a shock to all who knew him. His personality, military bearing and smartness coupled with his loyalty and thoroughness would have carried him far in his chosen profession.

A Classmate.



JOHN IGNATIUS BROSANAN

JOHN IGNATIUS BROSNAN

No. 7697. CLASS OF 1925.

Died March 20, 1926, at Camp Marfa, Texas, aged 25 years.

JOHAN I. BROSNAN was born in Washington, D. C., on July 12th, 1900, the son of John S. and Rose E. Brosnan. His father died a month after John's graduation from High School. After finishing preparatory school in Washington, he entered Cornell University, becoming a sergeant in the R. O. T. C. unit. Leaving Cornell, he entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1921.

Commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry upon his graduation from the Military Academy, on June 12th, 1925, Brosnan was ordered to Camp Marfa, Texas, where he was assigned to duty with "F" Troop, 1st Cavalry. He served with this Troop from September, 1925, until March 19th, 1926, when, in an accident in which his horse fell and rolled on him, he sustained injuries from which he died on the following day. Funeral services were held at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., and interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

While at the Military Academy, "Shorty" as he was more familiarly known, was an exceptional student, and unstinting in his efforts to help those less fortunately endowed. His lack of stature was more than compensated for by his courage and fighting qualities which were demonstrated in the boxing ring, where, during three years of collegiate competition he was never defeated. He captained an unusually successful boxing team during his first class year.

Lieutenant Brosnan's death was a great shock to his classmates and to many other friends he had made during his short military career. The service has lost one of its finest officers. Our heart-felt sympathy goes out to the surviving members of his family, his mother, Mrs. Rose E. Brosnan and brother, Edward J. Brosnan, both residing in Washington, D. C.

W. F. M.



JOHN WILLIAM BOWMAN

JOHN WILLIAM BOWMAN

No. 7628. CLASS OF 1925.

*Killed in airplane crash in Allegany Mountains, October 25, 1929,
aged 26 years.*

JOHN WILLIAM BOWMAN, the only child of Colonel and Mrs. George T. Bowman, was born on October 7, 1903, at Jolo, in the Philippine Islands where his father, at that time a lieutenant in the 15th Cavalry, was on duty. Jack was literally "born to the sound of guns", the hostile Moros and United States Troops being engaged in their first serious conflict.

As a youngster Jack "followed the guidon" to various army posts in the United States, was in Cuba for over two years, and several years were spent in Texas along the Mexican border. Living the typical life of an army boy in the cavalry, he began to ride early in life and always was a lover of horses.

After attendance at grammar schools in the north and the south, his first year of high school work was divided between San Antonio, Texas and Boston, Massachusetts, and he was graduated on June 23, 1920 from the Central High School of Washington, D. C. During his senior year he was a lieutenant of the High School Cadets of the District of Columbia. A year at George Washington University preceded his entrance into the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1st, 1921, to which he was appointed from his home district in Buffalo, N. Y., by Congressman S. Wallace Dempsey.

During his four years at West Point, Jack engaged actively in athletics and polo, was a member of the cadet rifle team, winning his "A" with that team. He graduated on June 12, 1925, with the highest of honors, having been a "gold star" man each of the four years and was a Captain in the Corps of Cadets. Graduating number three in his class of 248, he chose to enter the Cavalry in which arm he was commissioned a second lieutenant.

In one of the issues of *THE POINTER*, which was inaugurated while Jack was a cadet, appeared the following, written by him when he was looking forward to a life in the Cavalry:

"DREAMS"

*Each day I strew upon the floor
My soldiers, guns, and toys.
Oh, how I wish that I could share
A soldier's woes and joys.*

*Each day as I go down to meals
With chin and shoulders back,
I "pipe" the day when I shall stand
Beside the railroad track.*

*Each day the thought returns to me
Of "Furlough" just gone by.
It seems that we shall never reach
A year from next July.*

*Each day as I go down the line
Inspecting black and roan,
I wonder if I'll ever have
A troop to call my own.*

*Each day the regiment trots by,
The sabres flashing bright.
The day will never come, I think,
When we shall join the fight.*

*But when, at last, I'm "General"
You'd think I might forget.
The days I see are those I spent
In ranks as a Cadet.*

—J.W.B.

The Howitzer of 1925 contains the following biography:

"Jack early proved himself an engineer, both in dis. and in academic work. Thus, in yearling summer camp, from our post as number four in the rear rank, we were blinded by the gold and glory of his Corp.'s chevrons. Nor has he ever had reason to call Dame Fortune a fickle jade. He wore gold stars, still wears them, and probably will some day change them to silver. Behold him now, driving the "H" Co. runts, and sporting his hard-earned honors with the grace of an Adonis.

"Being hivey and a captain are not his only claims to fame. He rose to great heights on the rifle team, and proved himself one of the best shots in the Academy. Not only this, he is about the best horseman in the class, and being such, naturally bones the Cavalry.

"He always had time to help a goaty classmate and never failed to pull him through. An engineer with the soul of a cavalryman. A good pal and a true friend. He'll go a long way, will Jack."

Jack's comrades loved him well. One of his classmates says:

"I have many very happy memories of Jack at West Point, mostly grouped in our first class year when I was so fortunate to be in continual contact with him: a real privilege. One of the most pleasant and impressive of these recollections is that of his splendid loyalty to duty on the one hand and friendship on the other. He proved himself so exceptionally sterling as friend, comrade, soldier, and gentleman. Perhaps there is no better praise that can be given a man, especially at West Point where classmates can be appraised so accurately, than a statement of this fact which is so conspicuously true of Jack: that in spite of his ever increasing honors and responsibilities we became more and more devoted to him the longer we knew him."

After a year with the 8th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, and along the Mexican Border, Lieutenant Bowman was detailed in the Air Corps on September 13, 1926 and for a year was a student officer at The Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, and The Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, graduating on July 1, 1927, and receiving the official rating of Air Pilot and Air Observer. Then followed a year of duty at Mitchel Field, N. Y. On April 11, 1928 he was transferred to the Air Corps.

In the spring of 1928 he was chosen as the representative of Mitchel Field in the National Gunnery Matches held at Langley Field where he won second place in the Observation types.

On June 16, 1928, Lieutenant Bowman was married to Eleanor Marie Bender, the daughter of George C. and Julia Veit Bender, of Stamford, Connecticut. The wedding took place in New York City at the Church of the Transfiguration, known as "The Little Church around the Corner", the Reverend Harrison Rockwell officiating. After a honeymoon spent in the Bermuda Islands, the young couple made their home at Dayton, Ohio, Lieutenant Bowman having been detailed to take the Course at The Air Corps Engineering School at Wright Field. After graduating at the end of June, 1929, he was assigned in the Material Division as Chief of the Propeller Design Section, the work being one of the most important and necessary development projects of the Air Corps, and for which his special training and ability particularly fitted him.

On the morning of October 25, 1929, Lieutenant Bowman left Wright Field alone in a pursuit plane under orders to proceed to Washington, D. C., on an official mission. In the midst of the Allegany Mountains near Grantsville, Maryland, an unreported and unexpected storm was encountered. Fighting in the fog, clouds and rain, his airplane crashed

just at the summit of Chestnut Ridge and he was killed instantly, in the full performance of the duty he loved so well.

Lieutenant Bowman was brought to Washington by a brother officer of the Air Corps and on October 28, 1929 was laid to rest in the Arlington National Cemetery. A flight of army airplanes, with Jack's place vacant, overhead paid the Air Corps tribute to the departed pilot, the troops from Fort Myer rendered the military honors, and the 3rd Cavalry Band played "Alma Mater" as Jack was borne from the caisson to his last resting place on a hillside near the Unknown Soldier, overlooking the city of Jack's boyhood home.

The following Memorial Order was issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT
AIR CORPS
MATERIAL DIVISION
WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO

General Orders No. 1.

October 28, 1929.

1. *The death of Second Lieutenant JOHN W. BOWMAN, Air Corps, which occurred near Grantsville, Maryland, as a result of an airplane crash on the 25th of October, 1929, is announced with deep regret.*

2. *Lieutenant Bowman was graduated from the United States Military Academy on the 12th day of June, 1925 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. Lieutenant Bowman was one of three in his class who won the distinction and title of "Honor Graduate", having attained a grade of 92% or better in all subjects during each of his four Cadet years. On the 13th day of September, 1926, he was detailed to the Air Corps and received flying training, graduating from the Air Corps Advanced Flying School in 1927. He was detailed to the Air Corps Engineering School, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and was graduated with honors on June 30, 1929. He was assigned to the Experimental Engineering Section on July 1, 1929, where he specialized in the Airplane Branch on the development of propellers.*

3. *A short time prior to the 25th of October, considerable trouble was experienced with propellers on two airplanes at Bolling Field. It was essential that an officer, with more than average engineering ability, be assigned the task of securing the necessary data to eliminate the difficulties. Ac-*

cordingly, Lieutenant Bowman was selected for this duty. His strong desire to reach the objective of his flight was in a measure responsible for his death, for when he encountered the bad weather in the mountains, he continued on when others might have turned back.

4. Lieutenant Bowman has given valuable and enthusiastic service to the Army and the Air Corps since he was commissioned. He has demonstrated a loyalty to his superiors, rigid attention to duty, a desire to improve himself as an Aeronautical Engineer and in so doing, work toward the development of the Air Corps. In his death the Army and the Air Corps have lost a highly valuable, exceptionally able officer, and it is desired to express the sympathy of all the members of this command to his widow and family.

B. D. FOULOIS,
Brig.-General, Air Corps,
Chief of Division.

The day after Jack was killed the Corps of Cadets was returning to West Point from New Haven. A Cadet wrote:

"Last night as we were coming down the Hudson on our return from the Yale game a very peculiar phenomenon took place. Just above Trophy Point we would see, at frequent intervals, a light which seemed to flit around over the monument but which did not seem to be coming from anywhere in particular. There were no rays, just the spot of light. Some one said that it must be one of the Corps who had paid his final tribute. Your son has added just a little more pressure to that grip, making it more sincere, more cordial, and has imparted a deeper thrill. We, too, are proud of him."

Lieutenant Bowman did his work loyally and well. With a brave and eager soul, always and instinctively a soldier, he was liked and honored by his fellows and his chief.

A brother Cavalryman says:

"Jack said Good Bye to me three years ago. His face remains before me as if it were but yesterday. Glowing with health, happy in the fullness of life, ambitious to a fault, he left us.

"I have had many friends in life, tried and true, all of them. I have had one friend who would gladly give me his last possession and stand by me when he knew I was wrong: Jack.

"Truly it can be said for him: 'I am the master of my fate, I am the Captain of my soul'."

An officer of the Air Corps pays this tribute:

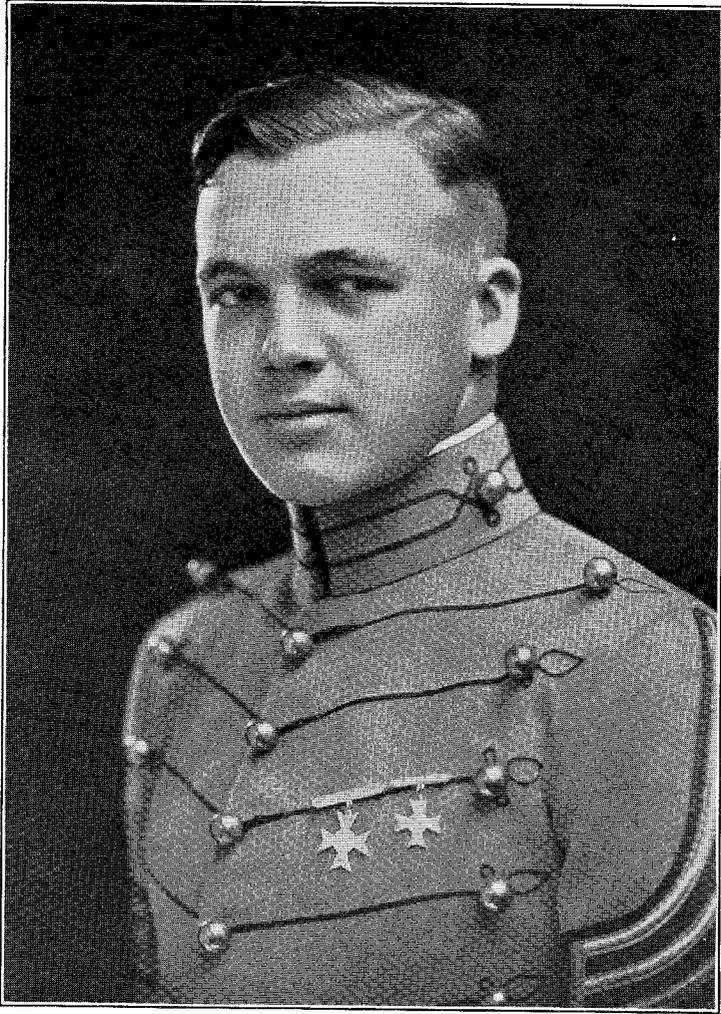
"We first met as classmates in 1921. His achievements during those four years are well known and admired by all. In the classroom his recitations were perfect because nothing short of that satisfied John. On the rifle range he regularly clicked off more bull's-eyes than any other member of the Academy team. Every shot was intended to be his best."

"In all athletics his fighting, competitive spirit forced him to the utmost, and aided by a natural sense of co-ordination he excelled in all that he undertook. Yet, with this dominant spirit he was a good loser, altho he didn't lose long or often."

"He was 'Out in Front' all his life and undoubtedly would have remained there."

Lieutenant John William Bowman was a man with the highest ideals and a lovable character, a real soldier, a skilled air pilot, a devoted husband and son. He was born in the service, lived in the service and died in the service. In his tragic end as in his life he fully met the standards of West Point—"Duty, Honor, Country."

G. T. B.



PHILIP WING NYE

PHILIP WING NYE

No. 7653. CLASS OF 1925.

Died January 5, 1929 at New York, N. Y., aged 28 years.

BORN in Chicago, Illinois, December 13, 1900, Phil moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there received his early education graduating from high school in 1917.

After spending about two years in the employ of Swift and Company, Phil decided that travel should be a part of everyone's education and enlisted in the Army where, as he often said, he did most of his travelling on foot—the dough boys being his choice. After two years in the Army, being promoted to Private First Class, Corporal and Sergeant successively, he took the entrance examination for the Point. Out of about eighty-five who took this examination, Phil was one of the five who passed successfully.

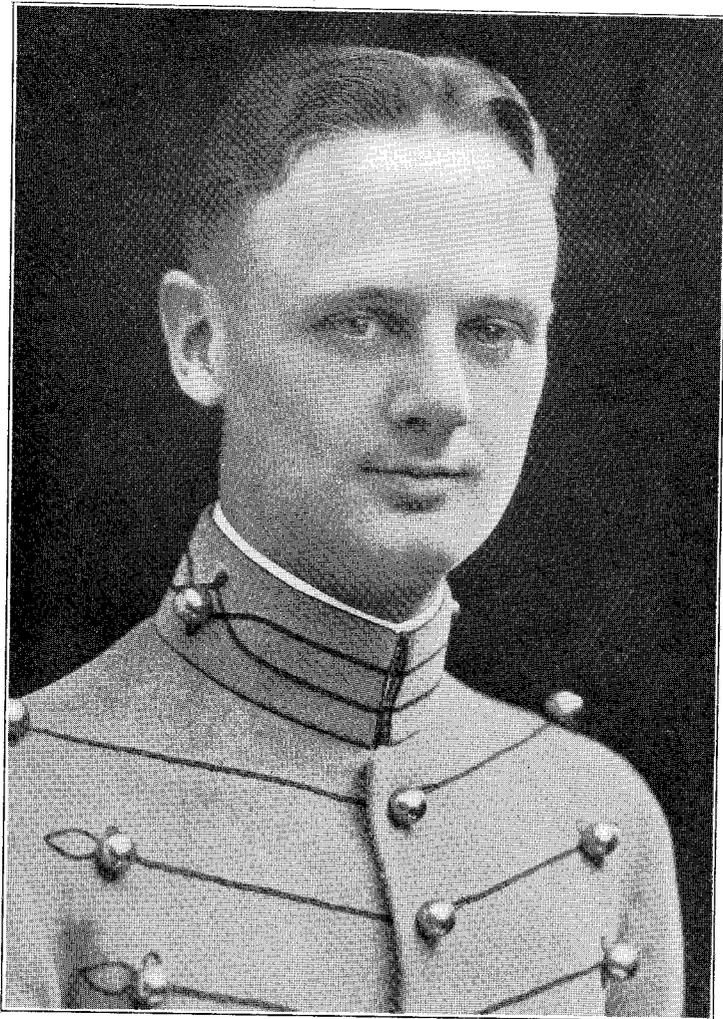
With this background, he joined the Corps of Cadets July 1, 1921, already a man in character and experience. His entrance marked his choice of a soldier's life as a profession, being already familiar with its obligations.

Throughout his four years at the Point, Phil's application earned him a position well up in the class and there he remained graduating twenty-eight in his class.

Through a physical defect, Phil was not granted a commission in the Army. This fact he accepted with his usual calm, although it meant giving up the profession of his choice and entering civil life. After spending some months at Walter Reed Hospital, Phil went to New York and accepted a position with a radio company where his progress in life was again soon interrupted, as that firm went through bankruptcy proceedings after about six months.

Phil then accepted a position with the New York Telephone company and was making exceptional progress with that company when he was again overtaken by misfortune in the form of pneumonia. After an illness of only a few days, Phil died cutting short a career rich in friendship and full of promise.

W. H. M.



WILLIAM GARDENER PLUMMER

WILLIAM GARDENER PLUMMER

No. 7704. CLASS OF 1925.

Instantly killed, June 28, 1929, at March Field, Calif., aged 26 years.

WILLIAM GARDENER PLUMMER was born at Roanoke, Virginia, August 27, 1902. He was the fourth son of the Rev. James Fitts and Fanny Minor Plummer; attended public schools in Baltimore County, Maryland, Mobile, Alabama, and the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1921, where he was graduated June 12, 1925, and commissioned in the Air Corps.

After Graduation Leave, he reported for duty at Brooks Field, Texas, completing his air training at Kelly Field, Texas, September, 1926. His next assignment was with the 1st Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Michigan, leaving it a short time to assist in making the moving picture "Wings" at Kelly Field, Texas.

In August, 1927, Lieutenant Plummer commanded the troop train transferring materiel and personnel from Selfridge Field to the newly re-established March Field in California. He was stationed continuously at the latter post until his death, and was for some time in command of a school squadron. Here he received official commendation from Major General J. L. Hines for "—flying of the most hazardous nature—some 250 miles through the canyons and gorges of the Colorado River at extremely low altitudes—in an endeavor to locate a man and woman reported to have been lost in the vicinity of Needles, California—a hazardous mission requiring courage, determination, and skill, and is worthy of the best traditions of the Service."

"Bill" was killed only a few months later. He might, perhaps, have saved himself had he not, again risking his life for the sake of another, waited for the cadet with him to jump. A friend in Riverside, Cal., wrote of the accident: "Bill had taken five planes up with him to practice flying in formation. He had a cadet with him in his own plane. A plane on his left moved up closer, got into Bill's slipstream, and struck Bill's plane, crashing the tail and forcing it down. The cadet with Bill jumped. Bill made every effort to control and guide his crippled plane to a safe landing but it was impossible. He died in actual service in his beloved army."

Bill was best known at West Point for his sweetness of temper, his ability to sing and dance well, and for his fundamental Christian beliefs. He was well liked by both sexes. An idealist, he remained true to his traditions until his very tragic death.

S. W.



ERNEST GODFREY SCHMIDT

ERNEST GODFREY SCHMIDT

No. 8155. CLASS OF 1927.

Died December 4, 1929, near Goodwater, Alabama, aged 26 years.

ERNEST G. SCHMIDT was born March 18, 1903 in Newark, New Jersey. His parents died when he was an infant. At the age of four years he was given a home with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stotler of Tipton, Iowa. He attended and was graduated from the Tipton High School.

In 1920, he entered Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa. While at Grinnell, he was very prominent in athletics, a member of the football and wrestling teams.

During his Junior year at Grinnell he received an appointment, through Congressman Cole, to the United States Military Academy. He entered West Point in June, 1923.

At the Academy Lieutenant Schmidt made a name for himself in athletics. He was a member of the Academy football team and named on an All American Football Team in 1927. He was also elected captain of the Wrestling Team his first class year. He was graduated from West Point in June, 1927, choosing the air service.

September 8, 1927, he was married to Lorraine Alice Curtis of Dunlap, Iowa.

Lieutenant Schmidt entered the Primary Training School at Brooks Field, Texas, in November 1927.

He was graduated in October 1928 from the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, and ordered to Langley Field, Va., for duty.

December 2, 1929, Lieutenant Schmidt was ordered to fly a Curtis Condor Bomber to Mexico City, Mexico, for exhibition in the air races held at that city.

On December 4th, at Goodwater, Alabama, Lieutenant Schmidt met his death, when one of the motors exploded and the plane caught fire. The pilots and mechanics were forced to jump. Lieutenant Schmidt's parachute opened too late.

He was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, December 9, 1929.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lorraine Curtis Schmidt of Dunlap, Iowa, and an infant daughter, Lorraine.

L. C. S.



HENRY FRANCIS BEAUMONT, IV

HENRY FRANCIS BEAUMONT, IV

NO. 8290. CLASS OF 1928.

Died March 23, 1930, at Birmingham, Ala., aged 26 years.

HENRY FRANCIS BEAUMONT, IV, was born in Thomastown, Miss., January 8, 1904, the son of Henry Francis Beaumont, III and Adah Terry Beaumont.

In the early years of his life he lived in Nashville, Tennessee, where many generations of his paternal ancestors lived. When he was six years of age, he moved with his parents to Birmingham, Alabama, where he received his early education in the public schools. When he was eighteen years of age he joined the Birmingham Sabres, National Guard Cavalry Troop, through which by competitive examination, he gained admission to West Point.

The opinion formed of Beaumont by his classmates is indicated by the following extract from his class Howitzer:

"The qualities of dependability, loyalty and trustworthiness, which gained him promotions in civil life are evident to us. When there is a job to be done, Beau is the man for it. He keeps himself mentally and physically fit for any tasks that come his way. His aim is to accomplish things and he takes his reward in the task well done. However, do not think that Beau never plays, for he does. Few men get more pleasure from week-end leaves, hops, from sports, either as spectator or participant, than he. Birmingham could not have sent us a more rounded man; one of broader interests and abilities."

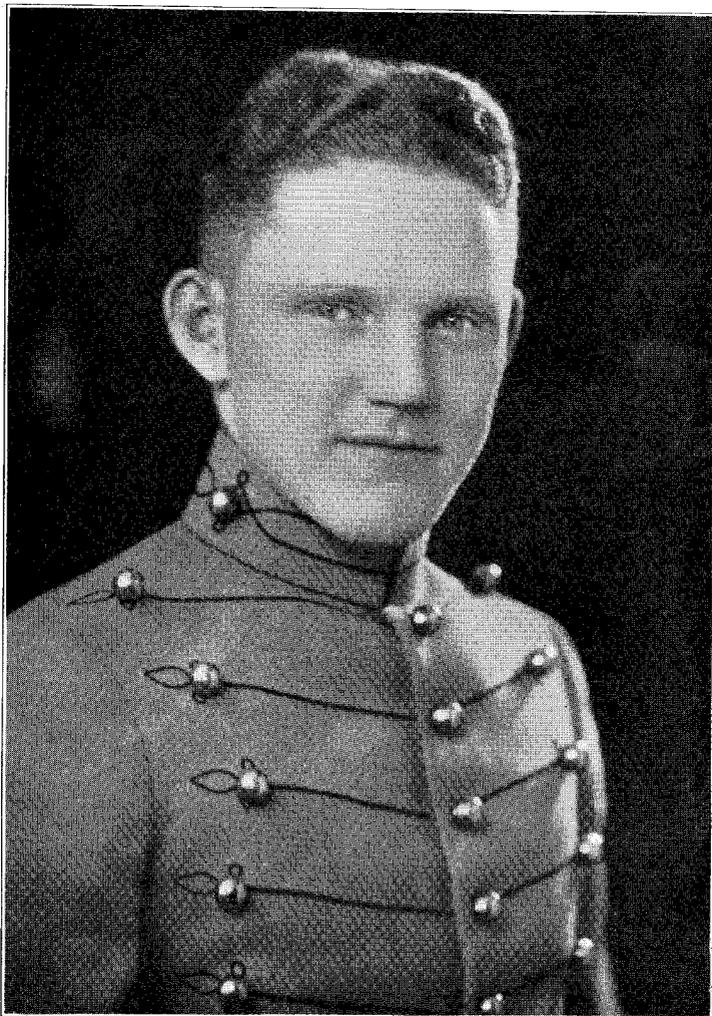
As a cadet, Beaumont was engaged in many activities, being a member of the wrestling squad, Pointer Staff, Hundredth Night, indoor meet, various color line entertainments and other activities. He was appointed a cadet lieutenant in his first class year.

Upon graduation from West Point, June 9, 1928, Beaumont was commissioned in the cavalry but was detailed in the Air Corps from September 8, 1928 to February 25, 1929, (being stationed at Brooks Field, Texas, undergoing training). Seven months prior to his death, he was given eight months' temporary assignment to duty at the U. S. Army Recruiting Station in Birmingham, Alabama, in order that he might be near his mother, who at that time needed his personal aid.

Lieutenant Beaumont's father, Henry Francis Beaumont, III, served with the 1st Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish American War.

Lieutenant Beaumont is survived by his mother, Mrs. Adah Pearl Beaumont, Kenilworth Arms Apts., Birmingham, Alabama.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



HAROLD BROWN

HAROLD BROWN

No. 8387. CLASS OF 1928.

Died May 2, 1930, at Mexico, Mo., aged 25 years.

HAROLD BROWN was the oldest son of Clarence and Pinkie Brown and was born in Mexico, Mo., June 12, 1904. He attended the Mexico public schools and entered West Point, July 3, 1924, after preparatory work at Columbia, Mo. At the Academy he was Cadet Sergeant of "B" Company and Captain of the polo team in 1928.

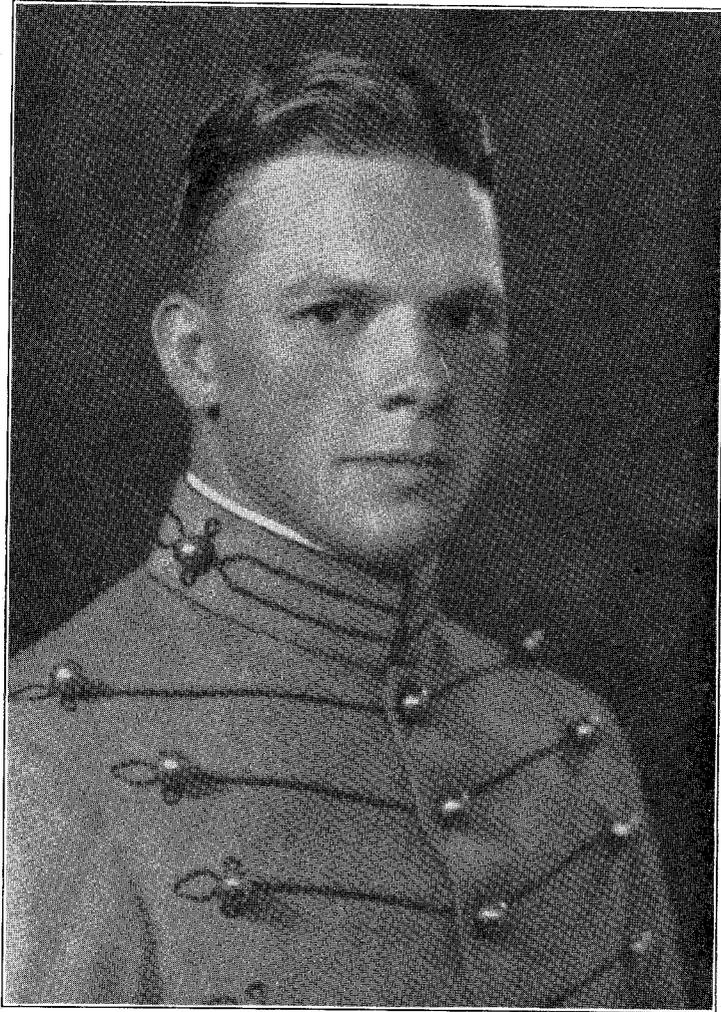
Upon graduating he was sent to Brooks Field, Texas, as a student officer at the Air Corps Primary Flying School and graduated from the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, in the Pursuit Section, on October 12, 1929.

From there he went to Selfridge Field, Michigan and was assigned to the headquarters of the 1st Pursuit Group as Assistant Post and Personnel Adjutant.

Going from Selfridge with the group to the air maneuvers in California, he was returning and gained permission from his commanding officer to fly over his old home. A second after waving a final farewell to his family, his plane was caught in an air-pocket and crashed, killing him instantly.

"Bear" Brown, as he was known to his class-mates, is survived by his wife and three months old son, as well as his father and a brother and sister.

M. C. G.



OREN RANALD MEACHAM

OREN RANALD MEACHAM

No. 8352. CLASS OF 1928.

Died September 24, 1929, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 25 years.

OREN RANALD MEACHAM, born at Salida, Colorado, August 16, 1904. Graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in June, 1928 as Second Lieutenant. He died at the government base hospital in San Antonio, Texas, as the result of an airplane accident.

After graduation, Lieutenant Meacham chose the aviation branch of the Coast Defense, and was sent to Brook's Field, Texas, in October, 1928. He graduated with honors from that field and was sent to the Advanced School of Aviation at Kelly Field, San Antonio, and would have graduated in October.

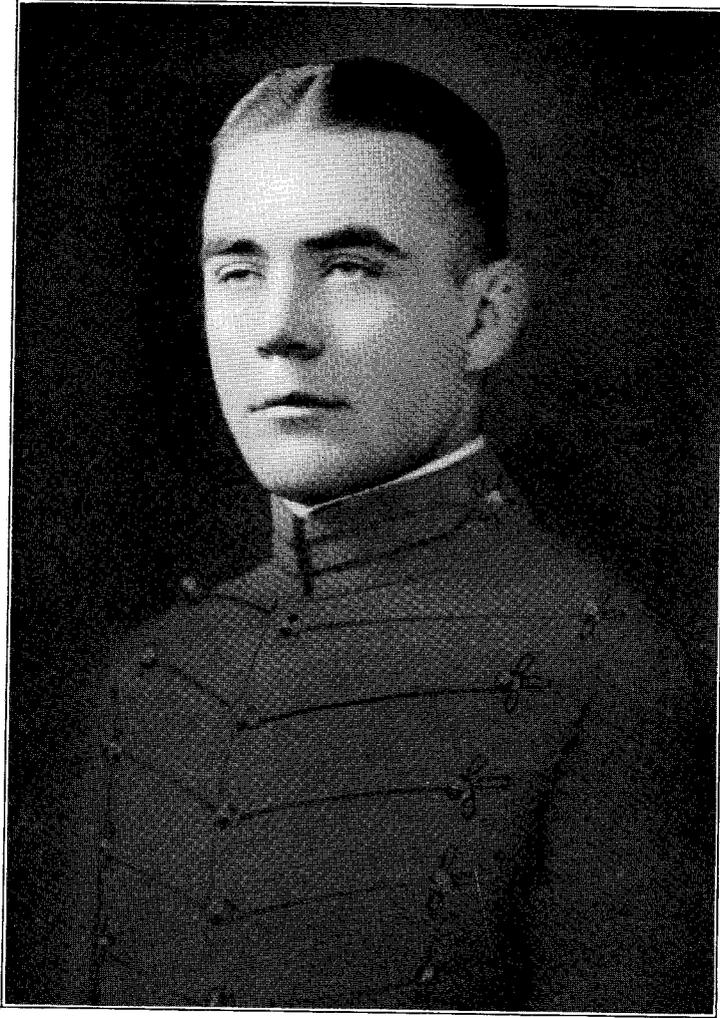
Lieutenant Meacham and Lieutenant Sammy Lane were flying an observation plane with the former as pilot. They were flying very low searching for a part of a camera which had been dropped. Something went wrong. The plane was seen to take a sudden dip to one side and go into a tail spin and before it could be righted struck the ground. The accident occurred on August 14. Lieutenant Meacham suffered a broken leg which became infected and he passed away a month later. He was buried at Arlington Cemetery at Washington with military honors. During the services held at Kelly Field, three formations of five planes each hovered over the chapel and accompanied the hearse to the depot. In each formation was a vacant place indicating the position held by the missing pilot in such formation.

Lieutenant Meacham was born and reared at Salida, Colorado. After graduating from the high school of that place, he attended the Colorado State University at Boulder for two years when the opportunity came to try for West Point. He headed the list of those taking the examination and entered the Military Academy in June, 1924.

Lieutenant Meacham was a man of high ideals and noble principles. He was very popular among his associates because of his amiable and unselfish disposition. He had many original ideas for the advancement of aviation, and hoped, on graduation, to enter a government school where some of these ideas could be worked out.

He is mourned not only by his father, mother, a brother and four sisters, but by a host of friends who had learned to love him because of his pure life and loyalty to those he loved.

O. R. M.



BERT CRAWFORD MUSE

BERT CRAWFORD MUSE

No. 8579. CLASS OF 1929.

Died April 9, 1930 at San Antonio, Texas, aged 25 years.

BERT CRAWFORD MUSE was born at Cedar Glades, Arkansas, August 24, 1904. He was the oldest in a family of two girls and two boys.

When about seventeen he got the wanderlust of the teens and started West, working here and there. At one small town he worked in a lumber yard for some time. The old men who were there, resented the presence of a newcomer and many fights were staged before they were willing to accept him. As romance would have it, Muse fell in love with the daughter of the rich lumberman but the family cruelly and coldly refused to consider so "worthless" a young man. Hopelessly, Muse left the town and wandered on to the West Coast under a cloud of disappointment.

He had always had a longing to be an engineer and a builder and so, happily for us, on December 22, 1922, he enlisted as a Private in the Engineer Corps at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He was sent to Honolulu January 3, 1922. It was then, either in the still night on the Transport, or on arriving at Schofield Barracks, that Muse took stock of himself. And then it was that a dormant fire of ambition and courage was aroused in him that never once again was still. The effect of the hot Hawaiian climate was nil for at last Muse had gotten a grip on himself.

A Corporalcy and Sergeancy were soon accomplished facts and on July 12, 1924, Muse became First Sergeant of Co. "F", 3rd Engineers and was the youngest First Sergeant in all the Army. He turned his physical strength to excellent account and became one of the best boxers in the Islands. Then came the chance to prep for West Point. Of all the candidates, ten were to be sent to West Point. Muse worked night and day to make the basis of a half year at High School and withstand the droning, driving, breathless cramming, of a West Point Prep Course. One by one examinations cut down the candidates until there were only ten left. Heaven knows how, but Muse was still there and he came to West Point, July 1, 1925.

The sky was the limit. Muse had a most remarkable brain and his heart was set on a Rhodes Scholarship but he found out that he would be too old to make it after graduation. He stood high in his studies at all times at the Academy. He scorned the rigid course as uninteresting and he did a great deal of outside reading and study of his own. He was ever patient in helping his two slow-witted roommates who

probably never would have graced the graduation roll without him.

In his second class year Muse was Color Corporal and when First Class Summer Camp rolled around he was Regimental Adjutant. Luckily, in the Fall, he came back to us in Division I and was Captain of "A" Company. As a soldier he was exceptional because of his neatness, initiative, force and leadership.

On the football squad Muse never took a bow from the stands but he spent four long years in the cheerless battering that is given a second team. As a substitute he played in some of our biggest games including one with the Navy. When football season was over Muse went to the boxing ring and there he made a record for himself with three straight years as the Academy's heavyweight boxer. His chin was strong, but his endurance, and the punishment he could take, was ever a marvel to us.

Muse had excellent courage and self-control. Many bitter things came his way at the Academy but I never saw him lose his temper. Lamenting was not in his line and his sorrows were kept in private. A strange thing, too, he never took the Lord's name in vain.

Although Muse was a football player and a heavyweight boxer he had an astonishing appreciation of the esthetic. He loved the delicate and beautiful things of life. Though he knew nothing of the science of music he would sit for hours by a victrola, playing classical music. All the sets of classical records that the Boodler had must be bought, and he swore that he would study piano after graduation, though I never knew how hands as large as his would ever play. For a time he studied the different religions in the hope of finding the right one, but he never did find the answer to it all, though he had a religion of his own that was clean and strong. At chapel he seldom listened to the sermon but used the quiet time to work out some mental problem. Photography was a hobby with Muse. He kept such a complete record of events that a great many of the Howitzer photographs came from his collection. He also kept as complete an "A" Book as I have ever seen. He made West Point mean the biggest thing in his life while he was there. His conception of the spirit of West Point was inspiring and his idea of its honor solved many questions for his company.

One very lovable and admirable thing about Muse was that he would take a chance. Name something new and untried and Muse was with you. He revelled in the unusual, and would dare all caution and convention, and nearly all reason. He had the cherished dash of the Musketeers. On Furlough he would drive a Cadillac to its limit through curves; if swimming he would dive off the tower or turn over the canoe; if dancing he would cut the Colonel and date the prettiest girl. At the Point it was his custom at night to run the gauntlet of dark spots in the moat to mail a letter in improper uniform. He was

continually developing new ways to hide things from the Tac and better ways to have pans of water fall on the heads of his roommates. Sad as death is, I feel no doubt, that he was trying some new trick that had never been seen before, when he met his death at Brooks Field.

Recalling the good times I had knowing the close companionship and intimate friendship of Muse is not easy. The deep hurt of it proves to me what a true friend he was. He had many friends each one of whom feel close to him. He had a way of affecting you that lasted. I know of no classmate that the Class of '29 could so little afford to lose.

In June 1929, Muse married Miss Natalie Aspell of New York City. They were deeply devoted to each other. The summer was spent in New York City where Muse worked as an engineer on the new suspension bridge across the Hudson near 42nd St. In September they drove to Brooks Field, Texas, where Muse began his life as an aviator. It was hopelessly short. It is too late now to do anything but mourn the loss to the world, and to constructive engineering, of a man of such foresight, initiative, power, courage and daring; and to wonder why,—why, did it have to be Muse.

George F. Conner.

The Cullum Biographical Register

THE EDITING of Volume VII, (1930) Cullum's Biographical Register is progressing satisfactorily, although a great deal of difficulty is being encountered in securing some of the records. Of the 5,640 living graduates on July 1, 1930, approximately 4,600 have furnished the necessary data. Although four or five requests have been sent to those graduates whose records have not been returned, the data is coming in very slowly. The editing of the book cannot of course be completed until these 1,000 records have been received.

It is hoped that all records will be in by Fall and that all will be typed, corrected and ready for the printer about January 1, 1931. It is believed that the coming edition will be completed and distributed by about June, 1931.

Over 1,000 copies of the 1930 edition of Cullum's Register have already been ordered, over half of which have been paid for. It is believed that the sale of the book should be sufficient to cover the total cost without requesting contributions from individuals or delving into other funds for financial assistance, as has in the past been necessary. This financial independence would be assured if everyone financially able to do so would order a copy, for of course the cost of printing one thousand copies is almost as great as printing two thousand. Those familiar with the book fully appreciate its value and realize that it contains a more complete and accurate record of the graduates of the Military Academy and of their achievements than does any similar publication of any other institution. Contributions for this purpose are not solicited; but orders whether by individuals or offices are desired and are appreciated. It is believed that every post library and headquarters office should contain a copy. Copies will be billed to libraries, offices, etc.

CULLUM REGISTER ORDER BLANK

.....1930.

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)

(Address)

Office Record:

Date Order Rec'd

Paid or C. O. D.

Please make checks payable to Treasurer, Cullum Register Trust Fund.

.....1930.

TREASURER, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U. S. M. A.

I enclose herewith my check for \$..... for the Koehler Memorial Tablet.

Signed

Title, if any

Address

Class of

Please make checks payable to Treasurer, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

.....1930.

TO THE TREASURER, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
U. S. M. A., WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

I hereby give to the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, for its Endowment Fund, the sum of \$....., payment of which will be made as follows:

In cash enclosed

On July 1, 1930 On July 1, 1932

On July 1, 1931

I desire my gift to be credited to the Class Fund of the Class of

Signed..... Class of.....

Address.....

Please make checks payable to Treasurer, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., and return pledge card and check to the Treasurer.

.....1930.

TREASURER, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U. S. M. A.

I enclose herewith my check for \$....., as my subscription as a Sustaining Member of the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., for the year July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931.

Signed

Title, if any.....

Address

Class of

Please make checks payable to the Treasurer, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Do You Know These Graduates?

THE FOLLOWING named graduates have died recently. No relative or friend has yet indicated his willingness to prepare an obituary. The best reward that can be given the deceased is the approbation of those among whom he has lived and served.

It is requested that anyone willing to prepare an obituary, or able to suggest the name of someone else who might be willing, communicate with the Secretary.

1862

Samuel Mather Mansfield

1875

George Rodney Smith

1865

Benjamin Dwight Critchlow and
Edgar Campbell Bowen

1876

Henry Hunt Ludlow

1867

Gilbert Palmer Cotton

1877

Matthias Walter Day, Daniel
Alfred Frederick and Medad
Chapman Martin

1870

Winfield Scott Egerly

1878

Douglas Alexander Howard

1871

Henry Peoble Kingsbury, Richard
Henry Poillon, James Burke
Hickey, Francis Worthington
Mansfield and Andrew Humes
Nave

1879

Charles H. Grierson

1873

Louis Philip Brant

1881

Frank Burton Andrus

1874

Alfred Reynolds, Charles Fred-
erick Lloyd

1883

William Porter Stone

<i>1887</i>	<i>1901</i>
Alexander Lucien Dade	William Poisson Platt
<i>1888</i>	<i>1904</i>
Eugene Trimble Wilson	Wilbur Alexander Blain
<i>1889</i>	<i>1907</i>
Edward Thomas Winston	William Lewis Moose, Jr., and Frederick Story Snyder
<i>1890</i>	<i>1915</i>
Lawrence J. Fleming	Karl Hartman Gorman
<i>1898</i>	<i>April, 1917</i>
Joseph Frank Janda	Oliver Byron Cardwell and Ed- win Howard Clark
<i>1900</i>	
Edward McGuire Adams and Richard Morgan Thomas	

.....1930

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir:—

1. I am willing to prepare the obituary of.....
.....
2. It is possible that.....
address....., might
be willing to prepare the obituary of.....

Signed.....

Can You Supply Their Present Addresses?

Graduates Whose Addresses Are Doubtful or Unknown

1872	1917 (August)
W. F. Norris	John M. Johnson, Dean I. Piper,
1874	John T. Bell
C. C. Norton	1918 (June)
1881	Carroll Tye, John P. Zachman
Simon M. Dinkins	1918 (November)
1887	Thomas R. Denny, Albert B.
Henry R. Adams	Goodin, E. W. Hendrick, Brooks
1888	Scott, Carroll F. Sullivan
Charles D. Palmer	1919
1896	Paul R. Frank, Roy A. Moore
Duncan N. Hood	1920
1901	Harold J. Chapman, R. B. Don-
Edwin Canfield, Jr., Clarence H.	nnelly, Cornelius Garrison, Wm.
Knight	A. Watson
1905	1923
William A. Dallam, Julius C.	Wade L. Kerr
Peterson	1924
1907	Edward F. Booth, Leighton M.
Patrick J. Morrissey	Clark, Czar J. Dyer, Walter D.
1908	Gillespie, Thomas J. Holmes, Jr.
George C. Bowen, Thomas C.	1925
Lonergan	Daniel F. Crosland, Graham
1913	Kirkpatrick
Demetrio Castillo	1927
1914	James D. Curtis
Harry M. Brown, Otto A. B.	1928
Hooper, Richard B. Paddock, Jr.	Foster R. Dickey
1915	1929
Thomas J. Brady, Paul R. Frank	Robert F. Sadler

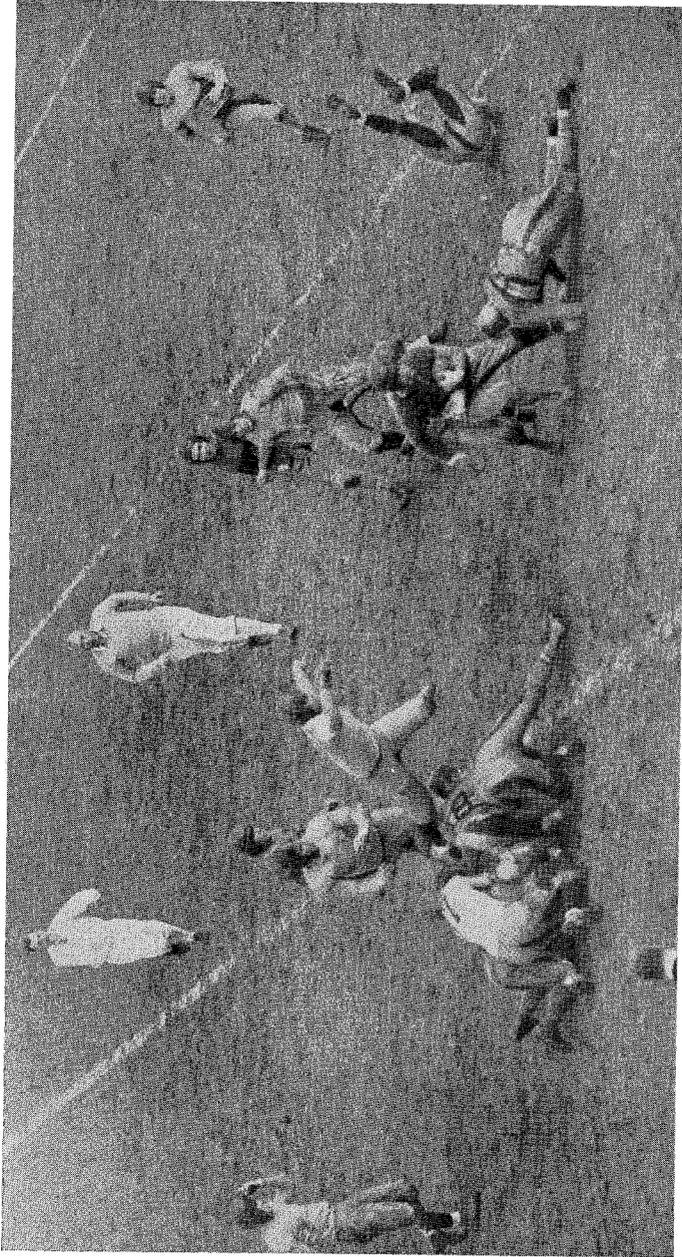
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.1930

Dear Sir:

The following addresses listed as "doubtful or unknown" are furnished:

1. Name.....Address.....
2. Name.....Address.....

Signed.....



ARMY—OHIO-WESLEYAN GAME, 1929

Invitation

Association of Graduates

Please hand this form to any graduate or former cadet who is not a member of the Association of Graduates.

The attention of the Secretary, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., is continually called to the fact that there are a large number of graduates and former cadets 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, as well as former cadets who have served not less than one academic term, 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, NEW YORK.

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, } as per paragraph 1 of the By-Laws. (Extract of Constitution and By-Laws given on reverse side of this form.) \$25.00, }

Yours truly,

*Full Name.....

Class of.....

Permanent Address.....

.....
If you are a former cadet but not a graduate, please have two members of the Association sign the following. You need not forward check until notified by the Secretary.

I nominate the above named former cadet who served not less than one complete academic term at the U. S. M. A., and was honorably discharged therefrom.

Signature.....Class.....

Signature.....Class.....

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 of those members in civil life.

EXTRACT FROM
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U. S. M. A.

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 1, Par. 2, of the Constitution, (see below), 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.

See invitation on reverse side of sheet.

INDEX

	PAGE
ANNUAL MEETING, 1930 (Portrait)	6
CONTENTS	7
HONORABLE PATRICK J. HURLEY, SECRETARY OF WAR, REVIEWING THE CORPS, ALUMNI DAY, 1930 (Portrait).....	8
FOREWORD	9-10
REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES	11-12
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER	13-14
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY	15-17
REVIEW OF THE CORPS BY ALUMNI, JUNE, 1930 (Portrait)....	18
REPORT OF HARMONIC DIVISION, ORGAN COMMITTEE	19
RECOGNITION (Portrait)	20
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1930-1931	21-22
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES GRADUATION EXERCISES, 1930 (Portrait)	23
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND AND THE NEW MEMORIAL HALL FUND	24
THE LONG GRAY LINE, ALUMNI DAY, 1930 (Portrait)	25
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS	26
ALUMNI REVIEWING THE CORPS, JUNE, 1930 (Portrait).....	27-31
PROGRAM FOR GRADUATION WEEK, 1930	32
ALUMNI EXERCISES, 1930 (Portrait)	33
PROGRAM OF ALUMNI EXERCISES	34
AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF MICHIE STADIUM AND THE NEW POLO FIELD (Portrait)	35
OUR FINANCES	36
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, HON. PATRICK J. HURLEY, JUNE, 1930 (Portrait).....	37-39
ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE PATRICK J. HURLEY, "THE WEST POINT SOLDIER AND CITIZEN"	40
ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW CADET BARRACKS (Portrait)	41-45
PICTORIAL PLATES OF WEST POINT	46
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	47-48
THE CORPS (Portrait)	49-51
CLASS REPRESENTATIVES	52
ONE WING OF WASHINGTON HALL, THE NEW CADET MESS (Portrait)	53-55
VISITING ALUMNI OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT WEST POINT, JUNE, 1930	56
"OUR SNOWBOUND HIGHLAND HOME" (Portrait)	57-59
GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING	60
ANNOUNCEMENT	61-62
	63

OBITUARIES

	PAGE
AIRAN, JESUS (Portrait)	320
ANDREWS, HENRY MERRITT (Portrait)	106
AULTMAN, DWIGHT EDWARD (Portrait).....	234
BAIRD, WILLIAM (Portrait)	122
BAKER, DAVID JEWETT (Portrait)	194
BARKER, JOHN WILLIAM (Portrait)	240
BAXTER, GEORGE WHITE (Portrait)	124
BEASLEY, NOBLE PENFIELD	279
BELL, GEORGE, JR. (Portrait).....	140
BEAUMONT, HENRY FRANCIS, IV. (Portrait).....	338
BLUNT, ALBERT CHURCH (Portrait).....	154
BOWMAN, JOHN WILLIAM (Portrait).....	324
BROSNAN, JOHN IGNATIUS (Portrait).....	322
BROWN, HAROLD (Portrait).....	340
BROWNE, CHARLES JANVRIN (Portrait).....	270
BURKHARDT, SAMUEL, JR. (Portrait).....	206
BYRAM, GEORGE LOGAN (Portrait).....	190
CABELL, HENRY COALTER, JR. (Portrait).....	170
CATLETT, LANDON CARTER (Portrait).....	290
CHAPIN, CHARLES HOSMER (Portrait).....	274
CLARK, DILLARD HAZELRIGG (Portrait).....	104
CONFER, JOHN WESLEY, JR. (Portrait).....	276
CONROY, THOMAS MAGNOR (Portrait).....	298
DARROW, WALTER NICHOLAS PAINE (Portrait).....	200
DAVIS, BRITTON (Portrait).....	156
DODDS, FRANK LORING (Portrait).....	132
DOWNING, FREDERICK BLUNDON (Portrait).....	260
ENDLER, CYRUS JOHN (Portrait).....	282
EVERTS, EDWARD ALOYSIUS (Portrait).....	262
FRAZIER, JOSEPH (Portrait).....	208
FULLER, LAWSON MAYO (Portrait).....	212
GRAY, QUINN (Portrait).....	256
GRANGER, RALPH STUART (Portrait).....	250
GREENING, ORLANDO AUGUSTUS (Portrait).....	294
GREENE, IRVING BALLARD (Portrait).....	308
HAM, SAMUEL VINTON (Portrait).....	222
HARDY, ARTHUR SHERBURNE (Portrait).....	90

	PAGE
HARMON, MILLARD FILLMORE (Portrait).....	150
HICKOK, HOWARD RUSSELL (Portrait).....	226
HODGES, HARRY FOOTE (Portrait).....	160
HOXIE, RICHARD LEVERIDGE (Portrait).....	76
HUNTER, EDWARD (Portrait).....	72
JOHNSON, DAVID DICK (Portrait).....	80
JONES, FRANK BEALL (Portrait).....	136
KEPHART, SAMUEL ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	230
MAUS, MARION PERRY (Portrait).....	108
McBROOM, WALTER SCOTT (Portrait).....	244
MEACHAM, OREN RANALD (Portrait).....	342
METCALFE, HENRY (Portrait).....	84
MITCHELL, MANTON CAMPBELL (Portrait).....	266
MOSS, HENRY NIXON.....	75
MUNRO, JAMES NOBLE (Portrait).....	246
MURRAY, ARTHUR (Portrait).....	114
MUSE, BERT CRAWFORD (Portrait).....	344
NOEL, PAUL ALPHEUS (Portrait).....	284
NYE, PHILIP WING (Portrait).....	332
OTIS, HARRISON GRAY (Portrait).....	118
PARKER, THEOPHILUS (Portrait).....	128
PAYSON, ALBERT HENRY (Portrait).....	86
PLUMMER, WILLIAM GARDENER (Portrait).....	334
PORTER, HORACE (Portrait).....	66
RHOADS, JAMES LOGAN (Portrait).....	278
SAFFARRANS, GEORGE COLLIDGE (Portrait).....	214
SANFORD, JAMES CLARK (Portrait).....	186
SAVINI, SAVERIO HARDY (Portrait).....	302
SCHAEFER, HERBERT THEODORE (Portrait).....	312
SCHMIDT, ERNEST GODFREY (Portrait).....	336
SHUNK, FRANCIS RAWN (Portrait).....	202
SMITH, HARRY ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	218
TOWNSLEY, CLARENCE PAGE (Portrait).....	166
TYSON, LAWRENCE DAVIS (Portrait).....	172

	PAGE
WALKE, WILLOUGHBY (Portrait).....	182
WHITLOCK, FRANK OUTHOUSE (Portrait).....	254
WILLIAMS, CHARLES LINTON (Portrait).....	288
WILSON, JOHN GUY (Portrait).....	306
WOLF, SILAS AUGUSTUS (Portrait).....	130
WREN, WILLIAM BELLEMERE (Portrait).....	316
WRIGHT, WALTER KING (Portrait).....	184

THE CULLUM BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER.....	348
ORDER BLANKS.....	349-350
DO YOU KNOW THESE GRADUATES?	351-352
CAN YOU SUPPLY THEIR PRESENT ADDRESS?	353
ARMY—OHIO-WESLEYAN GAME, 1929 (Portrait).....	354
INVITATION TO NON-MEMBERS ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES	355
EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	356