



KOSCIUSKO'S GARDEN



BATTLE MONUMENT

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Association of Graduates

of the

United States Military Academy

at

West Point, New York

June 10, 1931



The Lakeside Press

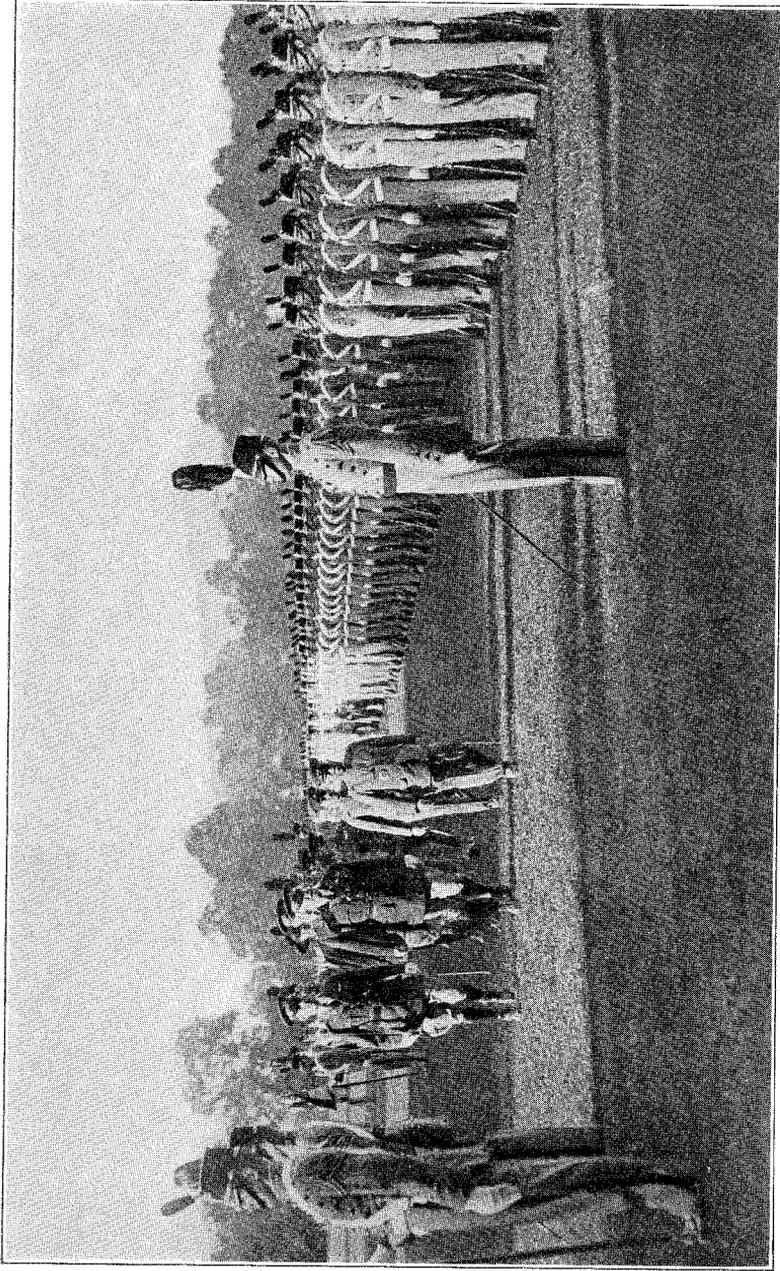
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
CHICAGO



ARMY-NAVY GAME, 1930
(Fields going through for a gain)

CONTENTS

- Photograph—Kosciusko's Garden.
Photograph—Review of Corps of Cadets by Lieutenant-General Kishimoto.
Foreword by Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, '91.
Report of Annual Meeting.
Annual Report of the Treasurer.
Annual Report of the Secretary.
The Origin of the Association of Graduates by Brigadier General Samuel E. Tillman.
Photograph—Athletic Review, June, 1931.
Officers of the Association.
Board of Trustees of the Association.
Photograph—Army-Navy Game, 1930.
Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund.
Constitution and By-Laws.
Photograph—Awarding of Stars to Distinguished Cadets.
Program for June Week.
Photograph—Washington Hall (New Cadet Mess).
Photograph—Graduation Exercises, 1931.
Address By the Honorable Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War.
Facts Concerning the Military Academy and Its Graduates.
Miscellaneous Information.
Announcement.
Contributions by Classes to the Endowment Fund.
List of Class Representatives.
Photograph—Washington Hall in the Winter.
Visiting Alumni Officially Registered at West Point, June, 1931.
Photograph—View from Cullum Hall.
Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting.
Announcement.
Necrology.
List of Unprepared Obituaries.
List of Unknown Addresses.
Index.



REVIEW OF CORPS OF CADETS

By

LIEUTENANT GENERAL KISHIMOTO

FOREWORD

THIS Annual Report is worthy of the careful consideration of all members of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy. As General Andrews has told you, the Trustees decided to endeavor to make these annuals, insofar as possible, a current history of the Academy, supplementing them occasionally by bulletins and pamphlets. To carry out this purpose, it is planned to publicize you about as follows:

September—Circular letter
November—Circular letter
January—Bulletin
April—Circular letter
July—Annual Report

Through them it is hoped to give you information of our Alma Mater that will be interesting and make it possible for you to keep abreast of changing conditions. It is desired that you assist in making this service efficient by constructive criticisms of it.

During the past three years, under the able administration of General Avery D. Andrews, the Association has made distinct progress. The Association is indebted to him for the reorganization of its finances, so that the receipts are sufficient now to pay current expenses. In largest measure this was accomplished through the establishment of an Endowment Fund. The Financial Committee, which had the matter in charge, estimated that this should amount to \$100,000 in order that the income from it, added to other revenues, might place the Association in a solvent position. About two-thirds of this amount has been contributed. It is very desirable that the remaining third be raised in the near future because, until this is accomplished, it will be difficult to secure contributions to the "New Memorial Hall Fund." It is believed that the total amount of the Endowment Fund would be secured in the near future, if the classes that have made only nominal contributions would give serious consideration to the importance of completing the Fund. It is urged that the President of delinquent classes take the steps necessary to secure subscriptions to an

amount sufficient to bring their contributions up to the average. In this connection, attention is invited to the published statement given on page 59 of contributions by classes.

Serious consideration will be given during the current year to the solution of the important problem of securing closer cooperation between the Association and the many existing local organizations of former cadets. It is believed desirable to increase thus the influence of the Association in order that it may become a more effective agency for the betterment of the Military Academy and the welfare of its members. To this end suggestions are desired, especially from the Presidents or Chairmen of local West Point Societies and Committees. Any suggested changes in the Constitution considered necessary to accomplish this or in methods of procedure, will be gratefully received.

Attention is especially called to the resolutions adopted at the last Annual Meeting as to the services of Major General Wm. R. Smith, Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, President of the Association of Graduates, and Captain Wm. H. Donaldson, Secretary and Treasurer.

PALMER E. PIERCE, '91,
President.

Report of the 62nd Annual Meeting

of the

Association of Graduates

Held at West Point, New York, June 10, 1931

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. In his address to the Association, the President, Avery D. Andrews, '86, stated that he wished to make due recognition of the services of the Superintendent, Wm. R. Smith, '92, who had secured the detail of an active officer of the Army to serve in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates and as the Officer in Charge of Cullum's Register, resulting in the combining of three offices into one and assigning the partial duties of the three officers to the full duty of one.

The President pointed out that among the outstanding work completed during the past two years was the publication of Volume VII, Cullum's Register. He also pointed out that there was contained in the seven volumes of Cullum's Register an unequalled record of outstanding gallantry.

The President informed the meeting that 251 of a total of 296 of the graduating class had joined the Association. It developed during the year that about 1200 graduates were not members of the Association of Graduates. Letters were sent to all inviting them to join the Association and from the number 78 accepted.

The President spoke of the status of the Endowment Fund and reminded the members that 16 classes had raised 64% of the total contributed, while the remaining 51 classes had given but 36%. Letters had been sent to the various class representatives and many

promises were on hand that efforts would be made to raise the funds. General Andrews then read a list of bequests, insurance and pledges, all totaling over \$100,000 but pointed out that it was still encumbent upon all classes to raise the \$100,000 immediately.

In referring to the Sustaining Membership, the President called attention to the fact that in 1927, when the Association was spending more than it was receiving, the members of the Association were asked to make a contribution as Sustaining Members. This emergency now being past, the trustees had authorized that the call for Sustaining Membership contributions be suspended.

Attention was also called to the fact that work on the Harmonic Division of the Cadet Chapel organ had been completed and the committee dissolved and that the work on the Organ Screens, as well as the Koehler Tablet, had been completed, accomplishing all present objectives.

Emphasis was laid on the need for a New Memorial Hall.

The President thanked the Secretary and Treasurer for his work with the Association and expressed the hope that future administrations would not depart from the policy established by the present administration—that of having an active officer whose sole duty was to attend to the affairs of the Association and of Cullum's Register.

5. The Report of the Treasurer was then read and approved. (Appendix 1).

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

7. Palmer E. Pierce, '91, reporting for the Memorial Hall Committee, stated that his committee had pursued a policy of inactivity, awaiting the completion of the Endowment Fund. He pointed out that such inclement weather as that of the present June Week, emphasized the need of a New Memorial Hall.

8. Wm. N. Dykman, '75, then spoke of the general high caliber of the Academy's Superintendents and remarked that none had accomplished more for West Point than its present Superintendent, Wm. R. Smith, '92, whose accomplishments along academic lines were only surpassed by the physical improvements that he had achieved for West Point. He pointed out that the Superintendent,

almost singlehanded, had gone to Washington and secured a large sum for improvements and that of one thing all could now be assured—that West Point would not be transplanted—certainly its spirit could never be.

The following resolution pertaining to the services of the Superintendent, Major General Wm. R. Smith, was moved by Colonel Dykman, seconded and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, The term of service as Superintendent of the Military Academy of Major General William R. Smith, which commenced February 26, 1928 and will end before another Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates, —and whereas, his administration has been marked by many notable achievements, to wit:

- (a) Maintaining scholarship standards, discipline and customs of the Academy in accordance with the ideals and standards of West Point and
- (b) Securing authority to purchase some 15,000 acres of additional land, much needed, and in fact indispensable for the efficient operation of the Military Academy and
- (c) Building of polo field, hockey rink, commissioned and enlisted men's quarters, new cadet barracks, general reception hall and the general improvement of the roads, water system, Cullum Hall and other buildings, including the modernization of the post power plant and
- (d) Supporting the activities of the Association of Graduates so heartily that its organization has been perfected and its efficiency greatly increased, Therefore, be it

Resolved that there be adopted by the Association of Graduates and spread on its records a vote of thanks and expression of sincere appreciation of the signal services he has rendered West Point and that a properly engrossed and authenticated copy of this resolution be

presented to Major General William R. Smith, Superintendent, United States Military Academy.

9. The following resolution pertaining to the services of the Officer in Charge, Cullum's Register, Wm. H. Donaldson, was then moved by W. A. Mitchell, '02, seconded and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Captain Wm. H. Donaldson has devoted himself unceasingly and successfully to the preparation and publication of Volume VII, Cullum's Biographical Register, therefore be it

Resolved that the Association of Graduates extends its thanks to Captain Donaldson for the excellent work that he has rendered in the preparation of Volume VII, Cullum's Biographical Register and that a properly engrossed and authenticated copy of this resolution be presented to Captain Donaldson.

10. Wm. N. Dykman, '75, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, appointed by the President of the Association, then presented the nominations of his committee which were as follows:

President—Palmer E. Pierce, '91

Vice-Presidents—Hunter Liggett, '79

John L. Hines, '91

Edwin B. Winans, Jr., '91

Briant H. Wells, '94

Andrew Moses, '97

11. It was moved that Palmer E. Pierce be selected as President. There being no other nominations, the nominations were closed. It was moved, seconded and unanimously adopted that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for Palmer E. Pierce as President.

12. Pitman, '67 and Godfrey, '67, the two oldest graduates present, then escorted the new President to the chair.

13. The new President after expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him spoke of the signal services of Avery D. Andrews. In spite of his accomplishments, he said, much remained which could be done to strengthen the Association and its ties with

local organizations of former cadets, and promised to do everything in his power to accomplish this.

At the close of his remarks, General Pierce offered the following resolution pertaining to the services of the retiring President of the Association, Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, which was seconded and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, General Avery D. Andrews, a trained and efficient business man of wide experience, especially fitted to leadership of the Association of Graduates and

WHEREAS, during the three years of his service there was accomplished the following notable improvements, to wit:

- (a) A revision of finances during a critical period and
- (b) An extensive increase of membership and
- (c) The establishment of a separate and well organized and equipped office for the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association and
- (d) A noticeable improvement in the publications of the Association through his suggestions and careful supervision, Therefore, be it

Resolved that the Association of Graduates extends its hearty thanks to General Avery D. Andrews for the devoted, successful and efficient services that he has rendered to the Association of Graduates, and that a properly engrossed and authenticated copy of this resolution be presented to General Andrews.

14. It was then moved, seconded and unanimously adopted that the Secretary be directed to cast one vote for the election of the Vice-Presidents enumerated in paragraph 10, above.

15. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to send telegrams of felicitation to Ames and Rodgers, '61, the two oldest living graduates as well as to Charles King, '66.

16. The new President requested that all classes do everything possible to bring the Endowment Fund to an early and successful conclusion.

17. Samuel E. Tillman, '69, then spoke a few words on the origin of the Association of Graduates. He stated that the individual who had proposed the formation of an Association was Robert Anderson, 1825, that Colonel Thayer heartily approved and that the first meeting was held in May, 1869. Five graduates attended the first meeting, the youngest being a member of the class of 1839.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary include an expanded account of the above remarks in the Annual Report. (Appendix 3).

18. James Prentice, '01, reminded the members that Thomas W. Selfridge, '03, was the first man to give up his life for aviation and suggested that a tablet or monument should be erected in his memory. The matter was referred to the Board of Trustees.

19. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

WM. H. DONALDSON,
Secretary.

APPENDIX 1

Annual Report of the Treasurer

For The Year Ending June, 1931

1. General Fund:			
Bal. June 1, 1930			\$19,564.54
Received current year:			
Initiation Fees and Dues	\$4,358.50		
Sustaining Membership	1,932.00		
Sundries	11.25		
Int. on B. Dep. & Bonds	802.18	\$7,103.93	
Expenditures for current year			
Salaries and Wages	1,707.50		
General Expenses	123.06		
Printing	4,382.72		
Postage	857.03		
Office Supplies	66.27	7,136.58	
Net deficit for current year			<u>32.65</u>
General Fund Balance			
June 1, 1931			\$19,531.89
2. Endowment			
Fund:	Interest	Capital	Total
Bal. June 1, 1930	\$1,424.42	\$45,263.91	\$46,688.33
Receipts for			
current year	2,503.48	3,761.95	6,265.43
Total End. Fund			
June 1, 1931	\$3,927.90	\$49,025.86	52,953.76
3. Koehler Mem. Tablet Fund:			
Balance June 1, 1930			\$1,117.05
Receipts for current yr.			
Contributions	\$153.00		
Int. on B. Dep.	28.95	181.95	
Total			<u>\$1,299.00</u>
Expenditures:			
Payments on Tablet		1,125.00	
Bal. Koehler Mem.			
Tablet, June 1, 1931			174.00
4. World War Memorial Window:			
Receipts:			
Balance, June 1, 1930	\$2,617.27		
Int. on Deposits	4.32		
			<u>\$2,621.59</u>

Expenditures:

To Treas., U.S.M.A.
(Acct. Closed)2,621.59.00

Balance

Total of all funds

\$72,659.65

WM. H. DONALDSON,

Treasurer, Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

M. T. LEGG,

*Major, Finance Department,**Finance Officer.*

APPENDIX 2

Annual Report of the Secretary, Association of Graduates

June 10, 1931.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Association of Graduates has held two meetings during the past year, one at the University Club, New York City, April 20, 1931, and the second at West Point, June 9, 1931.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Secretary has devoted his main efforts toward the publication of the new volume of Cullum's Register. Few can appreciate the labor that has been involved in the compilation and correction of this volume. No effort has been spared to make the records correct and complete and it is the earnest wish of the Secretary that the new volume will meet with the general approval of the graduates. It is to be remembered that since the death of General George W. Cullum the number of graduates has so increased that the original sum provided in his will is quite inadequate unless a considerable number of books are sold. Contributions from individuals are neither requested nor expected but it is hoped that every graduate will order a copy of the new volume and encourage the sale of others. Although the Association of Graduates has stood ready to financially assist the Cullum Register Fund in the production of this volume, such assistance has not as yet been required—nor is it expected that it will be required.

During the past year there has also been compiled and distributed the 1930 Annual Report consisting of 360 pages and containing 78 obituaries and photographs of recently deceased graduates as well as numerous other articles and photographs thought to be of interest to the members of the Association. There has also been compiled and distributed during this period Bulletin No. 6 of the Association of Graduates, a small publication containing numerous articles considered to be of interest to all.

Two hundred and fifty-one members of the present graduating class have joined the Association. In addition to this number 78 other graduates and ex-cadets have joined the Association during the past year, making a total increase of 329 in our membership. All graduates and ex-cadets in good standing are heartily invited to join the Association of Graduates and special efforts have been made to convey this information to those concerned.

The harmonic division of the cadet Chapel organ, consisting of 62 separate ranks of pipes, totaling 3,607 pipes, the gift of the Association of Graduates, was dedicated last June, the work completed and the committee dissolved. This division is probably the most complete division of its kind to be found anywhere.

The Association has also materially assisted the women who so generously contributed toward the building of the new organ screens for the east chancel section of the cadet chapel organ. These screens have now been completed and were dedicated on Palm Sunday.

In 1928 the Association of Graduates undertook the erection of a bronze memorial tablet as an enduring token of appreciation from those upon whose development Colonel Koehler's influence was impressive. This tablet has now been completed and its dedication held shortly after noon today.

Approximately thirty new tablets have recently been installed in Cullum Hall under the direction of the Memorial Hall Committee. The Association of Graduates assisted in compiling the information contained in these tablets. It should be of interest to all members to know that the portraits and tablets in the main hall of this building are now quite complete.

The office of the Association of Graduates was recently moved from the Administration Building to Cullum Hall where the Superintendent has provided two comfortable commodious rooms. In this office is handled the work of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates as well as that of the officer in charge of Cullum's Biographical Register.

The undersigned desires to express his deep appreciation to the retiring president, Avery D. Andrews, for his assistance and advice during the past two years. General Andrews has been most active

in his efforts to better the condition of the Association, he has been keen to seek and correct its weaknesses and in spite of the fact that he has held office during a period of depression and general discouragement he has been most successful. I am sure that every graduate and former cadet wish to express to General Andrews a similar feeling of appreciation for his services to the Academy in general and the Association in particular.

WM. H. DONALDSON,
Secretary.

APPENDIX 3

The Origin of the Association of Graduates

Just before the close of the meeting of the Association of Graduates, held at West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1931, General Samuel E. Tillman made a brief statement of facts leading to the origin of the Association. He was, by vote of the members present, requested to expand upon his remarks and place same in writing for publication in the Annual Report. In accordance with this request he has submitted the following facts and statements bearing thereon.

The suggestion for the establishment of an Association of Graduates was due to General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter renown, a member of the class of 1825.

On January 28, 1869, General Anderson wrote to General Thayer proposing the organization of an Association of Graduates, also designating a proposed date for a meeting for that purpose and stating his idea of the purpose of such organization, which was to "perfect and perpetuate the Military Academy." The date proposed for the first meeting was the 22nd of the following February. On February 12th General Thayer replied to General Anderson's letter heartily approving both the suggestion for an Association of Graduates and the purpose thereof as stated by General Anderson but said that, "owing to four score and four years, less four months" that he would not be able to be present.

The above facts are established by the letter of General Thayer in response to General Anderson's suggestion to form an Association, which letter is now in the Library of the U. S. M. A. The first meeting for forming the Association however, as proposed by General Anderson did not take place on February 22nd, but took place on May 22nd that year, 1869.

The record of that meeting is given in a small book which Mrs. Eba Anderson Lawton, daughter of General Anderson, sent to the

Academy sometime prior to 1900. This book bore the following inscription on the inside of the second page

“Book of signatures of Graduates of the Military Academy who met May 22nd, 1869 to form the Alumni Association.
The property of Gen. Robert Anderson,
Presented by his daughter,
Eba Anderson Lawton.”

On the next page is—

“New York, May 22nd, 1869

The following named Graduates of the Military Academy met this day at the College of the City of New York, to form an Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Chairman, Dr. Horace Webster
Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Secretary”

Then the following signatures are attached.

Thomas Leslie, Bvt. Brig. General
Horace Webster, President, College City of N. Y.
A. Van Buren, Graduate, 1827.
Francis Vinton, L. L. D. D. & Ludlow Prof.

The signature of General Webb does not appear though he was present as secretary.

From this it appears that there were only five graduates present at the meeting held to organize an Association. General Anderson's absence was due to illness, as was definitely stated by General Webb later.

Several pages further on in the little book from which the data above is taken, there are the signatures of eleven other officers, one of which is that of General Webb; date of these signatures is not given.

This book of signatures presented to the Academy prior to 1900 was lost to sight until 1908 or 1909. At the meeting of the Association in June 1909, the Secretary of the Association submitted a letter from Mrs. Lawton stating that she did not think that her father's memory had been properly treated—“in that his name had never appeared on the list of members.”

The Association at this meeting informed Mrs. Lawton, that the omission of her father's name was evidently due to inadvertance and directed that—"if a copy of the proceedings of the first meeting could be obtained that it be printed in this year's proceedings;" this was done and the facts just given are from the Association Report of 1909.

Before the meeting of the Association in 1912, the then Librarian of the Academy had received from Mrs. Lawton the letter that General Thayer wrote in response to General Anderson's letter suggesting the formation of an Association; a copy of that letter is inserted in the report of the proceedings of the Association for 1912 and leaves no doubt as to the credit due General Anderson as originator of the idea of forming an Association, but still no official recognition of this credit had ever been given by the Association, nor had General Anderson's name ever appeared on the list of members.

These facts greatly distressed Mrs. Lawton and she was persistent from 1909 on, in trying to secure what she very properly thought was her father's due. When I returned to the Academy as Superintendent in 1917 I was greatly surprised to learn from Mrs. Lawton that she was still seeking the recognition for her father that she had asked in 1912.

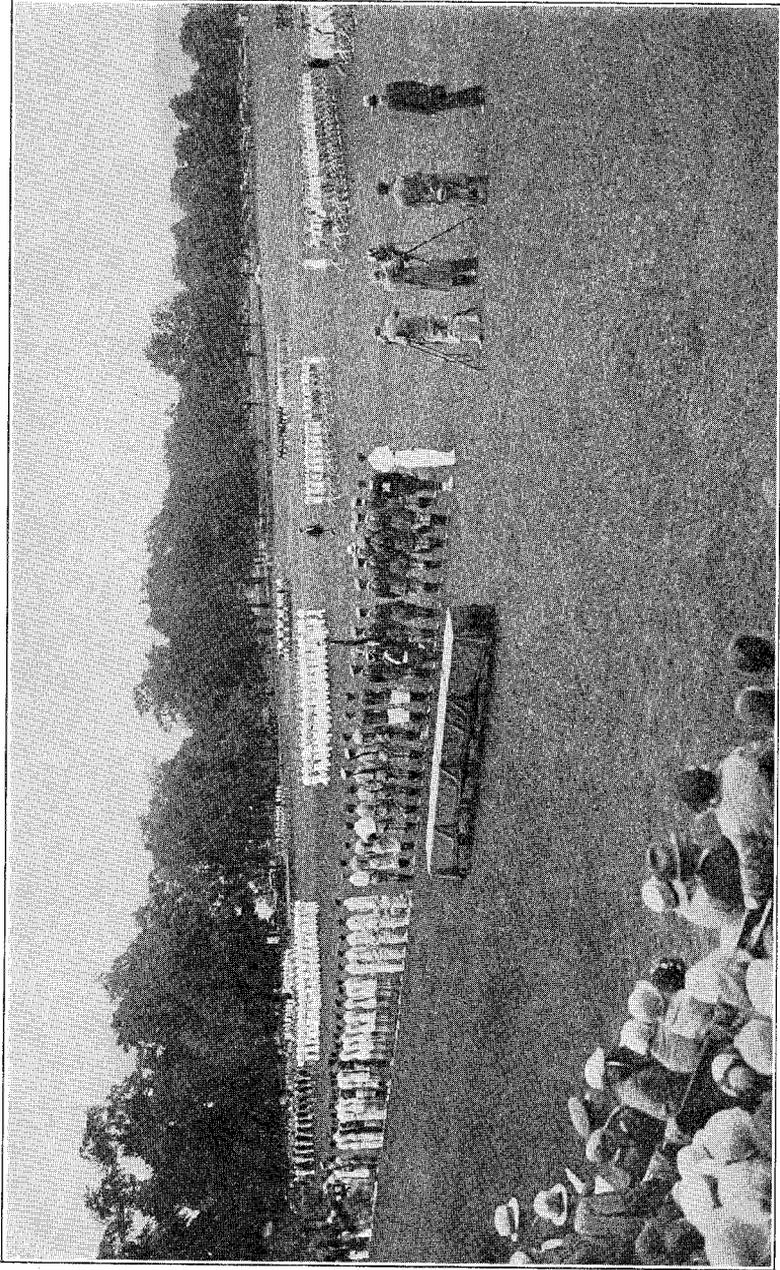
Her request and desires were again placed before the Association at its meeting in 1919, and on June 10th that year it placed on official record its appreciation of General Anderson's action as "originator" of the Association of Graduates. This record is in the 1919 Annual Report.

On that same day the Chime of Bells given by Mrs. Lawton to the Academy was accepted by the Superintendent.

The actions taken on that day were most opportune, for Mrs. Lawton died very shortly afterwards. In a letter to the writer hereof, just before her death, she expressed most pathetically her appreciation of the Association's action taken that June. I may add that I was also much delighted by that action, because it was due to Mrs. Lawton, and also because she and I were friends in our Cadet days.

I presume that graduates generally know that Mrs. Lawton, before her gift of the Bells, had given the Fountain that is located at the entrance to the Cemetery.

SAMUEL E. TILLMAN



ATHLETIC REVIEW, JUNE, 1931

Officers of the Association 1931 - 1932

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President.
 Hunter Liggett, 1879, Vice President.
 John L. Hines, 1891, Vice President.
 Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 1891, Vice President.
 Briant H. Wells, 1894, Vice President.
 Andrew Moses, 1897, Vice President.
 William H. Donaldson, Aug. 30, 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 1931
Palmer E. Pierce.....	Class of 1891.....	1931 to

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

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Cornelis 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
G. Le Roy Irwin.....	Class of 1889.....	1929 to 1931
Paul B. Malone.....	Class of 1894.....	1929 to 1931
Robert E. Wood.....	Class of 1900.....	1929 to 1931
Hunter Liggett.....	Class of 1879.....	1928 to
Edwin B. Winans, Jr.....	Class of 1891.....	1929 to
John L. Hines.....	Class of 1891.....	1931 to
Briant H. Wells.....	Class of 1894.....	1931 to
Andrew Moses.....	Class of 1897.....	1931 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 Aug. 30, 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 Aug. 30, 1917.1930 to

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER
OF THE ASSOCIATION

William H. Donaldson.....Class of Aug. 30, 1917.1929 to 1930

Board of Trustees of *The Association of Graduates*

Appointed by the President

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President of the Association.
 Hunter Liggett, 1879, Vice-President of the Association.
 John L. Hines, 1891, Vice-President of the Association.
 Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 1891, Vice-President of the Association.
 Briant H. Wells, 1894, Vice-President of the Association.
 Andrew Moses, 1897, 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, 1932.

William N. Dykman, 1875	John J. Pershing, 1886
Avery D. Andrews, 1886	Charles P. Echols, 1891
Alexander R. Piper, 1889	Roger G. Alexander, 1907
Charles P. Summerall, 1892	Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918
R. Parker Kuhn, 1916	
Robert L. Bullard, 1885	

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, Aug. 30, 1917
Robert L. Gray, 1911	
Johnson Hagood, 1896	

To Serve Until July 1, 1934.

Samuel E. Tillman, 1869

Jay J. Morrow, 1891

Paul B. Malone, 1894

Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904

William C. Harrison, 1912

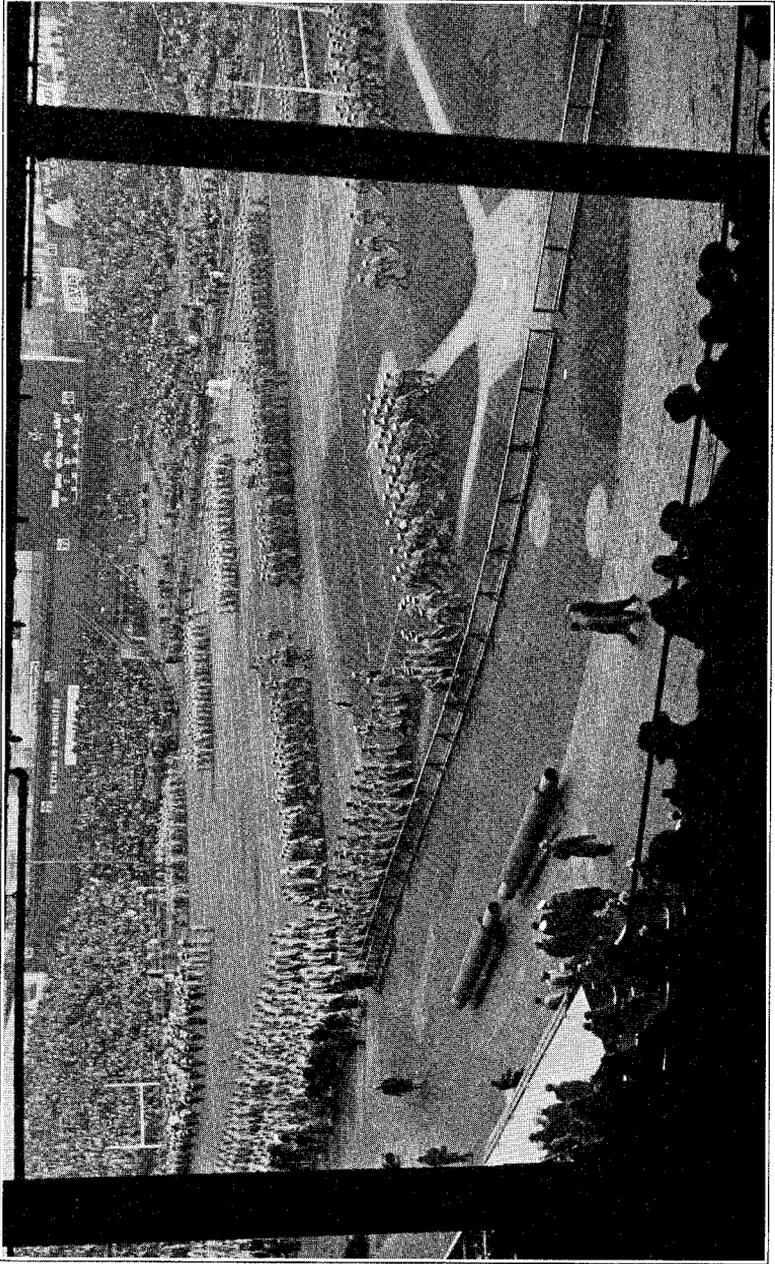
Milton F. Davis, 1890

Alexander M. Davis, 1892

Edward P. O'Hern, 1894

Douglas I. McKay, 1905

Edgar W. Garbisch, 1925



ARMY-NAVY GAME, 1930

Board of Trustees of *The Endowment Fund*

Appointed by the President

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President of the Association.

William H. Donaldson, Aug. 30, 1917, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

To Serve Until June 30, 1932.

Alexander R. Piper, 1889.

To Serve Until June 30, 1933.

*Allan M. Pope, 1903.

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.

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President of the Association.

William H. Donaldson, Aug. 30, 1917, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

To Serve Until June 30, 1932.

James W. Riley, 1906.

To Serve Until June 30, 1934.

Robert E. Wood, 1900.

To Serve Until June 30, 1935.

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

*Appointed to fill unexpired term of Neil G. Finch, deceased.

Constitution and By-Laws
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
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 Trustèes 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.

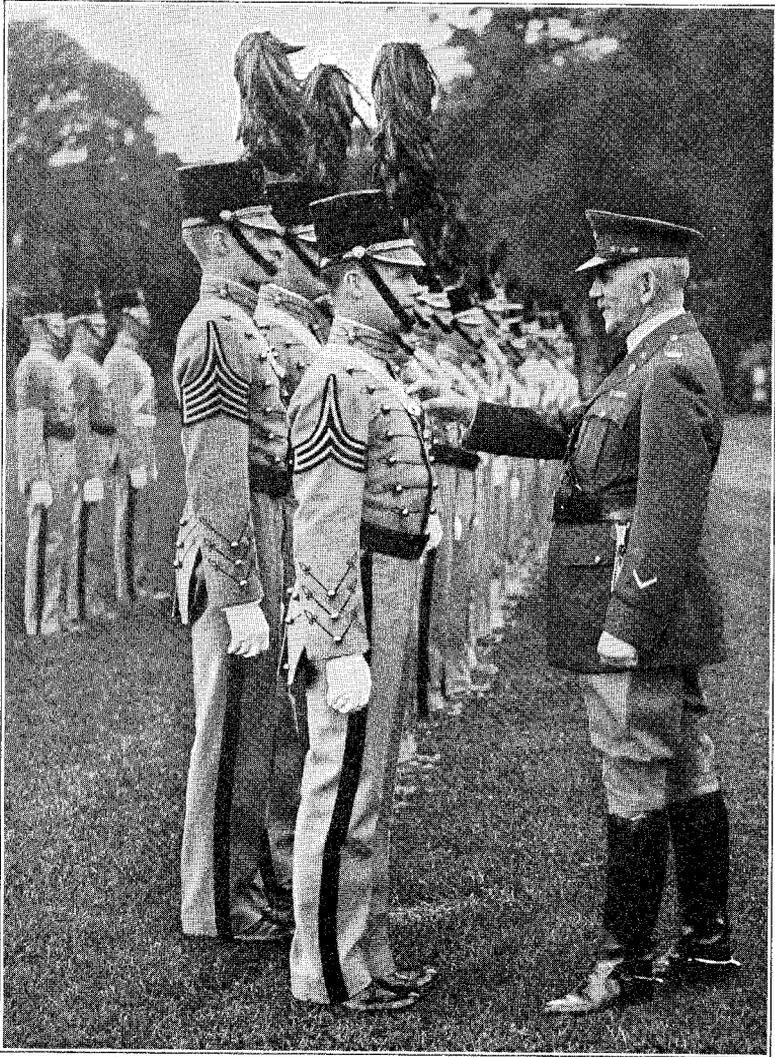
11. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

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.



AWARDING OF STARS TO DISTINGUISHED CADETS

Program for Graduation Week, 1931

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

SUNDAY, JUNE 7.

Services at Catholic Chapel.....	} 8:30 a. m. 9:30 a. m.
Service at Cadet Chapel.....	
West Point Players.....	2:30 p. 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 8.

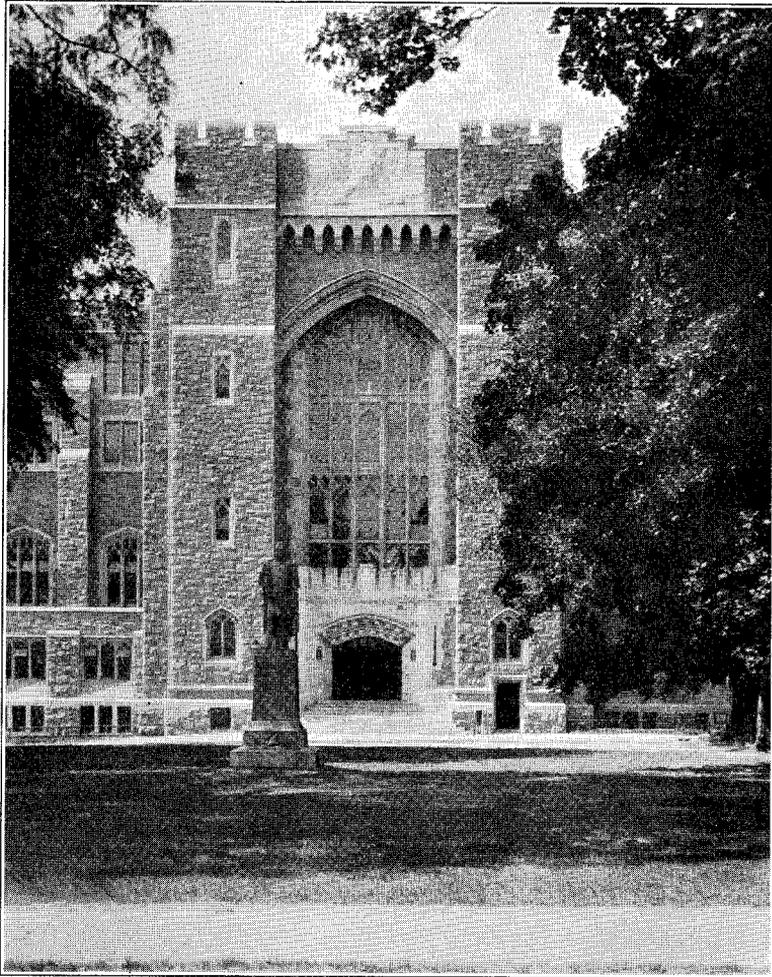
Fourth Class Gymnasium Exercises.....	10:00 a. m.
Formal Guard Mount.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade.....	5:30 p. m.
West Point Players.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, Hotel Thayer.....	8:45 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 2d and 3d Classes, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:45 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

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.
Moving Pictures.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 2d Classes, Cullum Hall.....	8:45 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 3d Class, Hotel Thayer.....	8:45 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

Dedication of Windows of Cadet Chapel followed by Informal Organ Recital.....	10:15 a. m.
Alumni Exercises.....	11:00 a. m.

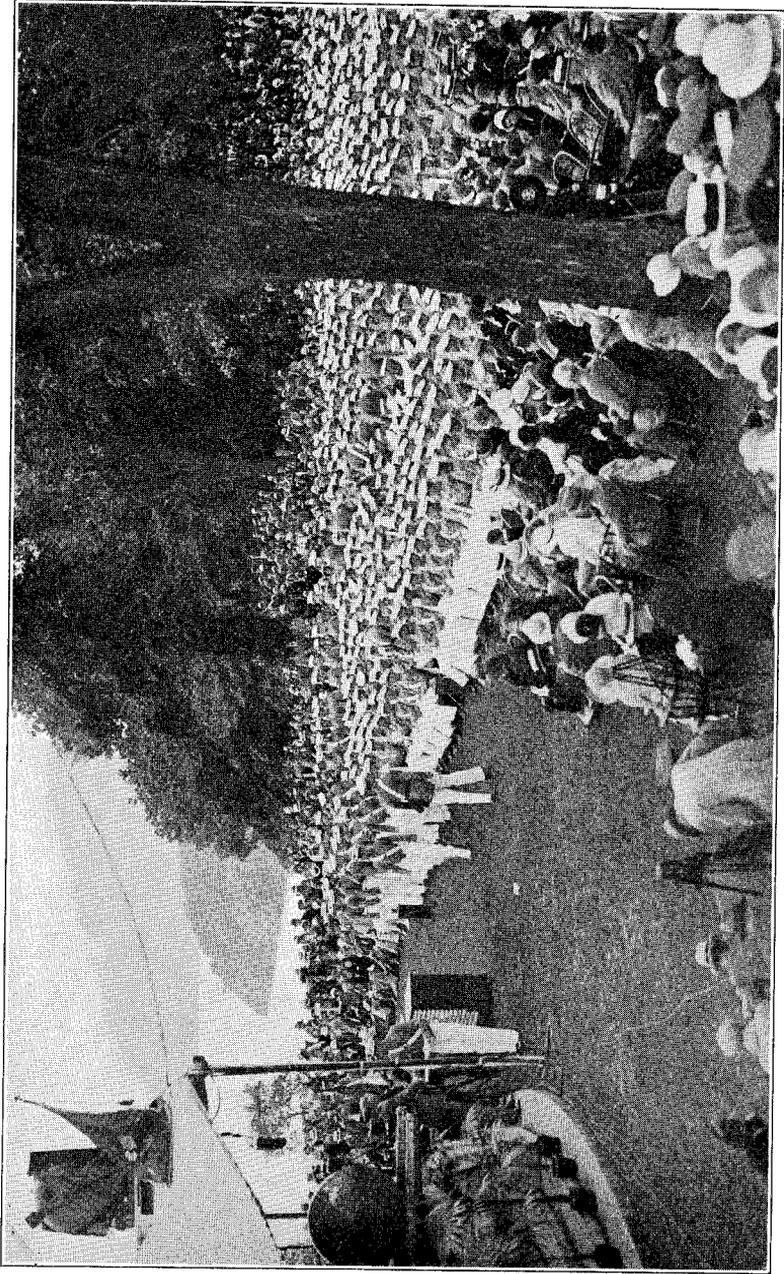


WASHINGTON HALL (New Cadet Mess)

Review of the Corps by Alumni	11:45 a. m.
Unveiling of Koehler Memorial Tablet at Cadet Gymnasium	12:30 p. m.
Luncheon, Association of Graduates	1:00 p. m.
Followed by annual meeting of the Association.	
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 11.

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



GRADUATION EXERCISES, 1931

*Address by the Honorable Frederick H. Payne,
Assistant Secretary of War, to the Graduating
Class, United States Military Academy, West
Point, New York, June 11, 1931.*

I AM sure that for many months you members of the graduating class have been looking forward eagerly to June 11, 1931, and I am happy to be a participant in this momentous event in your lives. Judging from my contacts with older graduates, I feel safe in saying that in your retrospections during the years to come this date will lose none of its present importance. Today you change the color of your uniform and leave this spot to follow your respective destinies to the far corners of the earth. Yet in a very real sense you will forever be an inseparable part of this institution. Wherever you go you will be known as West Pointers—whatever you do will effect, for good or for ill, the reputation of West Point. The privilege that has been yours of attending the Military Academy as a cadet has imposed upon you a corresponding obligation to her that must remain with you to the end.

You could not expect me, as a layman, to attempt an interpretation of West Point's ideals, of her traditions, and of her standards, to you who have just undergone a four years' enriching experience within her walls. But I welcome this opportunity to pay my sincere tribute to your Alma Mater and to what she stands for in the minds of loyal Americans. From West Point graduates the Country has learned to expect a high standard of accomplishment—accomplishment in its broadest sense. Fundamentally, it is for this reason that this great school holds such an enviable and almost unique position in our national pride and traditions.

The majority of you will continue in the military service, but others, due to a variety of circumstances, will, as is always the case, find yourselves sooner or later engaged in civilian activities. Whether your paths lead to the varied duties and far-flung stations of the Army—to the marts of trade—to the factories of industry—to the laboratories of science—or to the farms and fields of our great agricultural regions, there will be expected of you the kind

of accomplishment that is based on self-application, on integrity of purpose, and on firmness of character—a character too bold supinely to suffer wrong, too upright purposely to inflict wrong.

Those of you who remain in the service will become at once important members of the Regular Army, in control of men whose loyalty and devotion will be won and held by their recognition of like qualities in you. Later years will bring wider responsibilities and corresponding promotion—but only as a lieutenant will you be privileged to exercise immediate command over those composing the rank and file of the Army. No matter if you should be the youngest soldier in your platoon—you must aspire to, and reach the position of “the old man.” The troubles of your men must be yours—you must take their burdens upon your shoulders, and their welfare must become your very reason for existence. You must continue to develop yourself to meet every requirement made upon the platoon commander in garrison and in the field. The sergeant with his rows of service stripes and the rawest recruit must alike look to you as leader. When you have bound them to you with ties of mutual confidence and esteem—you will have done your part in making your unit worthy of its place in an Army justly proud of its traditions and of the real leaders it has produced.

The Regular Establishment is, of course, but one of the components of the Army of the United States. The members of the others—the National Guard and the Organized Reserves—are not professional soldiers as you will be. But their zeal, their patriotism, and their abilities are, equally with yours, devoted to the best interests of our Country. America's wars have always been fought and won by a citizen soldiery. If we are ever forced to fight again, the same conditions will hold true, and the nucleus of the land forces we would need exists today in the three components.

Because of the special training you receive you will serve as technical instructors for the citizen elements of the Army. By your efficiency, by your spirit of helpfulness, and by your respect for the opinions and feelings of others, you will assist in developing a national defense system that, if need be, will stand all tests, even to the ultimate test of war. In this task the prestige of West Point and

the Regular Army training will be yours. The citizen soldiers with whom you work will be contributing voluntarily from their time and talents to an unselfish and patriotic purpose. They will be more than ready to meet you halfway in your efforts to provide for the continued safety of the Nation. In these positions it will be particularly important that you do not become dogmatic. Progress toward the basic objective of instruction is more to be sought than perfection in mechanical detail. Not only will duty with the citizen components furnish some of your greatest opportunities for service, but it will bring to you a particularly broadening and valuable personal experience.

It has been charged that Army training tends to limit the mental horizon and to restrict the viewpoint, and perhaps this may have once been partially true. It is not so now. To be worthy of his commission the officer must delve into questions unlimited in their diversity and scope. For modern war is a struggle of peoples—it is no longer a semi-sporting contest between professional armies. To meet the demands of armed conflict every material resource, and every individual in the state must be called upon to bear a proportionate share of the burden. As a consequence, the study of warfare today includes the consideration of methods for unifying and utilizing the efforts of a whole nation to protect itself against aggression. An officer passing through a complete military educational system is concerned with financial, industrial, social, and governmental questions, for all of which he must have due regard as he solves his own problems in actual tactics and strategy. He must appreciate the aspirations of our people, and understand the governmental institutions created to promote the realization of those aspirations.

Ours is a peace-loving nation. The professional officer above all others should visualize clearly the sufferings and hardships of war, and should be active in studying methods by which such catastrophes may be avoided. And I would ask you to remember that the Army points with pardonable pride to the services it has performed in the interests of peace and of pacification. Having once fought to victory in the cause of Country, the American soldier has ever been ready to lay aside his arms and devote his efforts to the allevi-

ation of suffering and to the betterment and uplifting of humanity.

In this Country there is no room for the jingoist, least of all among the paid public servants of the Government. Our Army is maintained to preserve the peace—not to provoke war. It keeps itself ready, and as far as possible the Nation ready, to defend our liberties and our rights, but under our national policies it can never be an instrument forged to violate the rights and liberties of others. Your words and deeds must reflect a clear appreciation of this truth.

I would impress upon you then that you are at the threshold of a continuing task that will demand the best from each of you. Today your names are entered on the rolls of the officers of the Regular Army in the order in which you have stood in your class. Time will bring changes in that order. There will be those who display such outstanding ability as leaders that there will come to them positions of the greatest responsibility, and the world will confer on them the honors they have earned. West Point lessons in good sportsmanship will cause you to rejoice in the success of your fellows as much as you will in your own.

And now on behalf of the Secretary of War and every one of his subordinates, I bid you welcome to the commissioned ranks of the Army. Because of those qualities that have enabled you to attain the standards West Point establishes for graduation, we expect much from you. My heartiest congratulations and best wishes go with you.

Facts Concerning the Military Academy and Its Graduates

*Address of General Samuel E. Tillman to the
Graduating Class of the United States Military
Academy at West Point, New York, June 11,
1931.*

In introducing General Tillman, Major General William R. Smith, Superintendent, said:

I shall here depart from the printed order of events shown on the program for our graduation exercises because I wish to present to you an officer who was appointed to the United States Military Academy by President Lincoln, who, shortly after his graduation, returned to it as an instructor, and later became one of its most outstanding and distinguished professors. During the tempestuous period of the World's War he was called back to active service as the Superintendent of this great institution and guided its destinies throughout that time. He has served at the Military Academy longer than any other officer. He is known to every one of its graduates and throughout the Army no name is held in higher regard or affection than his. He has consented to speak to you for a few moments. It is indeed a great pleasure to present to you General Samuel E. Tillman.

General Tillman spoke as follows:

I did not hear distinctly all that the Superintendent said about me, but I assume that it was complimentary; I did hear one statement that he made which reminds me of a very amusing incident which happened to me a few years ago—but I am not going to tell you of that just now for the Superintendent, once my pupil, then my associate, and now my highly respected superior officer, has very properly limited me as to time. When I have concluded the more important remarks that I wish to make, I will tell you of that incident, if there is still time.

The Superintendent is entirely correct as to my service at the

Academy—I have served here longer than any other living graduate; there were three who served longer than I, all former professors—the last of this group died in 1893 at the age of 89; he retired at the age of 74, for the professors were not then subject to the restrictions of the present retirement law, and served a civil organization in a highly technical capacity until his death at 89; it has always appeared to me a sad commentary that his services in old age were appraised by this civil organization as three times as valuable as the Government esteemed them in his earlier years.

At the graduating exercises of the Class of 1911, now just 20 years ago, the then Superintendent invited me to address the Class: I then spoke of the “essential aims and influences” of the Academy as I thought them to be; today, I wish to state to you certain facts of the history of the Academy and of the history of its graduates, for I know that you gentlemen have not had time to look into these very much.

I am led to this subject through the solicitations of a much respected friend of mine who has seen some of these facts that I have collected and who assures me that they are interesting as well as instructive—to my statement that they are “statistical,” he says—“yes, but interesting statistics,” and this I think too.

You know that we date the birth of the Academy at 1802, but really it did not amount to much until 15 years later; the Secretary of War Eustis in Madison’s first administration (1809-13) was hostile to the Academy throughout his service and in no way favored it; it actually went out of existence for a short time in 1810, when there were neither cadets nor instructors here; in 1811 the acting Superintendent went on leave because he said there was nothing for him to do here, and in September, 1812, there was present here the Superintendent and one solitary plebe.

In 1817 with the advent of Gen. Thayer, our great Superintendent, the Academy really became an institution. Almost immediately thereafter it became the subject of attack, both in Congress and elsewhere. In 1820 a resolution was introduced by a member of Congress from my State, and ironically, his name was *Cannon*, to abolish the Academy; this member was persistent in his attacks

until he left Congress in 1823. In 1833 a Congressional Committee of one from each State reported in favor of abolishing the institution. Gen. Jackson during his first administration so frequently interfered with it that he caused Gen. Thayer to resign the Superintendency, though he afterwards said that he had no antipathy to Thayer.

In 1833 the Tennessee Legislature passed a resolution recommending the abolition of the Academy; in 1834 Ohio took the same action, as did Maine in 1843; in 1844 the Legislatures of Connecticut and New Hampshire and a great military convention in the State of New York sent copies of resolutions to the House Military Committee and the Chairman of that Committee said that all of them have the object "to abolish the Military Academy."

In 1846 the Mexican War came on and the reputation of the graduates in that war was such that the Academy ran on with little criticism until 1861, when the greatest war in the world's history up to that time began—our Civil War, or as some prefer "the War between the States."

Notwithstanding the reputation which had come to West Point by this time only one graduate had been appointed to the grade of General of the line and he declined the appointment.

In January, 1861, there was not a single West Point graduate of the grade of General officer in the line of the Army; in January, 1865, nearly all on that list were graduates; in every important battle of the war the armies on one or both sides were commanded by graduates, generally both; in a list of sixty of the more important battles and campaigns all but five were commanded on one or both sides by graduates, generally both. At the end of the war all the Armies on both sides were commanded by graduates, nearly all the Corps, a majority of the Divisions and many of the Brigades.

From the beginning of the last century to near its end there were Indian wars which involved much hard and dangerous service, which can not be here described, but in which graduates had very large part. From 1820 until the completion of the first transcontinental railway in 1868, explorations were carried on throughout the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific and one Secretary of the Interior has said that nine-tenths of the recorded geo-

graphical knowledge of that section up to 1870 was due to the work of the Army, most of it performed or directed by graduates.

A graduate of the Academy (Bache) in 1843 was placed in charge of the Coast Survey and he made it one of the most renowned survey organizations of the world; in the important Lake and boundary surveys graduates were generally the responsible parties and also largely participants in the work.

In strictly civil pursuits the services of graduates were as important as in the military and semi-military. If we may count the gentleman whose statue has just been placed in the Capitol in Washington, West Point has supplied two Presidents, four Cabinet Officers, five Senators, more than twenty members of the Lower House of Congress, two ambassadors, seventeen Governors, forty-six presidents of colleges and universities, and eighty-seven presidents of railroads and other corporations.

With these facts of West Point history I close my remarks with what President Roosevelt in 1902 said of the institution—he said that he spoke—“as an Historian, a simple narrator of facts” in stating “that this institution has completed its first one hundred years and no other institution in the land has supplied to the honor roll of the nation as many names as West Point” and more than this, he said, “during these hundred years the average graduate of West Point has given a greater sum of service to his country than the average graduate of any other institution in the land.” Now, gentlemen, I have chosen this subject and called your attention to the facts given because I think that a knowledge and remembrance of them will give you greater appreciation of and admiration for your Alma Mater and to remind you that each one of you can and may be able to add something to the reputation of the Academy, for her history is but the record of the deeds of her graduates.

Now with the Superintendent's permission, I will tell you of the incident to which I alluded in the beginning—the Superintendent, referring to my long service here, said that graduates all remembered me: now some four or five years ago at a luncheon party which I attended the hostess said to me that “the young man on your right is a graduate of West Point.” After a time I said to him

that "I did not catch your name but I understand you like myself are a graduate of West Point," and asked him when he graduated. He replied "three years ago" and asked my name. I gave him my name and asked him "if he had ever heard it at West Point." He said that "he never had." Now for a full appreciation of the incident, I will ask you to pardon a personal allusion— about the beginning of this century I prepared a text-book on Descriptive General Chemistry which was used at the Academy at the time this young man was a cadet—so I asked him if he remembered the name of the author of the text-book of chemistry which he studied. He replied that he did not remember the author's name but that he did remember "the definition of leather in that book." I had heard prior to the incident of which I am speaking that for some reason many members of the entering classes for several years had been required by certain of the upper class men to learn that definition of leather.

Miscellaneous Information

IT IS believed that the following historical summary, compiled as of June 5, 1931, will be of interest to all members. This list does not include the class of 1931 which contains 296 members, 251 of whom have joined the Association.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

1.	Number of cadets who have entered the Academy.....	17,233
2.	Total number of graduates.....	9,026
3.	Number of graduates on active list.....	3,866
4.	Number of graduates on retired list.....	764
5.	Number of graduates in civil life.....	957
6.	Total number of living graduates.....	5,587
7.	Number of graduates, Members of Association of Graduates	4,376
8.	Number of Associate Members, Association of Graduates	229
9.	Number of eligible graduates, not members of the Association of Graduates.....	1,216

THE NEW FOURTH CLASS

The new cadets are always of considerable interest to all graduates. The new fourth class is no exception.

The class which entered July 1st and which at present consists of 352 members has been placed under the direction of Major Hubert R. Harmon, A.C., and for purposes of instruction has been divided into six companies. During the period which lasts from July 6th to August 3rd, their work includes close order infantry drill to include the school of the squad, platoon and company, manual of arms and bayonet drill, rifle marksmanship and guard duty. In addition they are given physical drill each morning and engage in intramural athletics for a portion of each afternoon, devoting a week to each of the six sports, football, track, baseball, basketball, lacrosse and soccer.

During the period August 3rd to 17th, the new cadets attend drills and parades with the upper-classmen who are in camp and in addition receive instruction in dancing, swimming, customs of the service and methods of study.

August 17th to 20th the fourth class has a practice hike in which first classmen act as officers. This hike is separate and distinct from the one engaged in by the upper-classmen.

On the 24th they join their companies in barracks and devote their time to settling in their new quarters and preparing to enter upon their academic work. Theirs has indeed been a busy summer for during this time they may be seen on the parade ground at almost any hour, engaged in some form of drill or athletics.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

One visiting West Point during the present summer or fall would be astonished to find the post in a physical state of upheaval. This condition has been brought about by the new 30' concrete highway that is being constructed through the post. While the new road follows the general path of the old, yet it has been widened and straightened considerably and a great deal of excavation has been necessary. The bad curve just south of the hospital will be eliminated, the old stone building which has served as nurses' quarters being razed. Another dangerous curve in the main road, just north of the Catholic Chapel will be eliminated, the old frame house opposite the north apartments being demolished.

The eight sets of officers' quarters being added to the central apartments will be completed and occupied by the time this Report is published and distributed.

The sixteen sets of field officers' quarters located along the ridge south of the Cadet Chapel and on the heights east of Lusk Reservoir are rapidly nearing completion and should be ready for occupancy on January 1, 1931. These buildings will be of tapestry brick with stone trim and slate roofs and are arranged in pairs, each of the semi-detached type, with garages and servants' quarters forming the connecting link between each pair. They are in the Georgian Colonial style, each having a living room, dining room, enclosed

porch, kitchen and pantry on the first floor and three bed rooms, den and sleeping porch on the second floor. There will be two bath rooms besides the maid's bath.

The twenty-four sets of non-commissioned officers quarters will be completed and occupied before the distribution of this Report and work will be started on the new barracks for the band.

The new South Barracks Building is nearing completion and will be occupied by the cadets upon their return from furlough and summer camp. As previously mentioned, each cadet room has a porcelain lavatory with hot and cold water and two built-in clothes closets. Each hallway has a toilet room.

NEW VOLUME CULLUM'S REGISTER

The new volume (VII) of Cullum's Register has now been completed and copies are available for delivery.

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.

OLDEST GRADUATE

Our oldest living graduate, General Adelbert Ames, class of 1861, will celebrate his 96th birthday on October 31st.

OBITUARIES

Attention is called to the desirability of obtaining a fitting biographical sketch for every deceased graduate. 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. Your assistance in completing these obituaries would be appreciated.

Announcement

To the Graduates of the Military Academy:

The 1930 edition (Volume VII) of General Cullum's Biographical Register of Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, upon which the Association of Graduates has been at work for the past year and a half, has now been completed and copies are available for delivery.

The new volume contains either the complete or supplemental military record of all living graduates of the Academy and consists of 2330 closely printed pages of accurate data, arranged conveniently and systematically and is well bound in extra vellum cloth over binders board. Every source of information has been exhausted to make the work accurate.

No other institution in the country and probably none in the world, possesses as accurate and complete a record of its graduates as does the United States Military Academy through Cullum's Biographical Register. There is no single contribution to the military history of the nation so rich in data and so essential to the student of history; no worth while history of the United States can be written without closely consulting its pages.

Many contend that the expense incurred in the publication of such a record should properly be borne by the government. This is believed to be true, however, so far the government has not seen fit to assume this financial burden; until that time arrives, the expense must be borne primarily by the Academy's graduates.

The graduates can best aid in the publication of this work by ordering a copy of the new volume. A large number of graduates have already ordered their copy; you are urged to join this number. By so doing you will help to place the book on a self sustaining basis.

You are urged to forward your order to the *Secretary, Association of Graduates, West Point, N. Y.*, if you have not already done so—the cost is \$10.00.

It is requested that you also check this communication over to your local public, post, district, department or corps area librarian

as librarians have apparently been anxious to secure this volume; some ordering several copies for their files.

Cordially yours,

The Trustees of Cullum's Register.

Major General Wm. R. Smith

Colonel Chas. P. Echols

Colonel C. C. Carter

Lt. Col. W. A. Mitchell

Lt. Col. C. L. Fenton

.....1931

.....
Secretary, Association of Graduates,
West Point, New York.

You may send me one copy of Volume VII, (1930) Cullum's Register. Unless I enclose my check or money order for \$10.00, send me the book, C. O. D. (bill me) at the same rate.

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

.....

.....

Contributions by Classes to the Endowment Fund

<i>Class</i>	<i>July 28, 1931.</i>		
	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Bal. Due</i>
1861	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 0.00
64	50.00	50.00	0.00
65	10.00	10.00	0.00
67	60.00	60.00	0.00
68	1173.00	1173.00	0.00
69	220.00	220.00	0.00
70	120.00	70.00	50.00
71	20.00	20.00	0.00
72	158.50	158.50	0.00
73	1155.00	1155.00	0.00
74	1150.00	1140.00	10.00
75	2590.00	2580.00	10.00
76	500.00	500.00	0.00
77	1220.22	1147.22	73.00
78	1500.00	825.00	675.00
79	730.00	730.00	0.00
80	420.00	325.00	95.00
81	220.00	120.00	100.00
82	1030.00	655.00	375.00
83	1230.00	1205.00	25.00
84	461.00	451.00	10.00
85	545.00	520.00	25.00
86	4935.00	4250.00	685.00
87	310.00	265.00	45.00
88	180.00	140.00	40.00
89	2286.89	2216.89	70.00
90	1232.00	1182.00	50.00
91	2411.25	2356.25	55.00
92	1107.50	932.50	175.00
93	370.00	230.00	140.00
94	245.00	205.00	40.00

	95	1292.35	982.35	310.00
	96	1090.00	915.00	175.00
	97	912.50	782.50	130.00
	98	145.00	70.00	75.00
	99	550.00	395.00	155.00
	1900	3000.00	2745.00	255.00
	01	656.00	482.00	174.00
	02	1168.50	1133.50	35.00
	03	1570.00	1550.00	20.00
	04	555.00	505.00	50.00
	05	1500.00	490.00	1010.00
	06	2000.00	1027.50	972.50
	07	2455.00	2267.00	188.00
	08	1143.00	974.00	169.00
	09	1543.00	1048.00	495.00
	10	710.00	495.00	215.00
	11	1000.00	475.10	524.90
	12	335.00	235.00	100.00
	13	340.00	230.00	110.00
	14	465.00	212.50	252.50
	15	482.50	322.50	160.00
	16	378.00	148.00	230.00
Apr. 20,	17	295.00	178.00	117.00
Aug. 30,	17	155.00	135.00	20.00
June 12,	18	345.00	234.00	111.00
Nov. 1,	18	510.00	274.00	236.00
June 11,	19	355.00	166.00	189.00
	20	2049.00	1320.00	729.00
June 13,	22	390.00	155.00	235.00
	23	198.00	70.00	128.00
	24	253.00	136.00	117.00
	25	525.00	240.85	284.15
	26	14.00	14.00	0.00
	27	5.00	5.00	0.00
	28	117.00	60.00	57.00
	29	20.00	5.00	15.00

Class Representatives

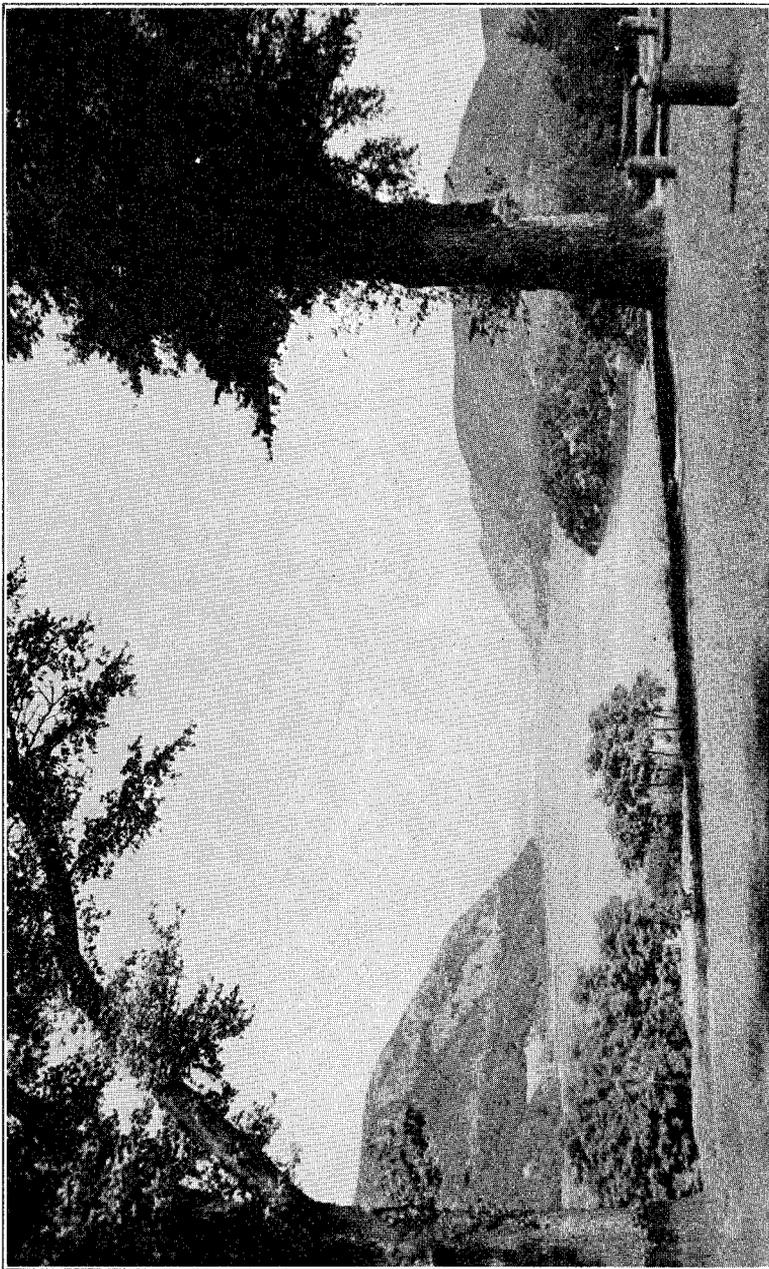
FOLLOWING IS a tentative list of Class Representatives. This list does not indicate the officers of the various classes; it simply indicates the graduate in each class who is, at this time, actively cooperating with the Association in its various activities. The Association feels that it is particularly 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 Kay St., Newport, R. I.
1866	Gen. Chas. King,	Hotel Carlton, Milwaukee, Wis.
1867	Gen. Edward S. Godfrey,	Cookstown, N. J.
1868	Mr. Frank W. Russell,	Plymouth, N. H.
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
1870	Mr. Lovell H. Jerome,	829 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie,	116 E. 63rd St., New York, N. Y.
1873	Col. John A. Lunden,	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.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
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,	2017 N. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
1883	Col. Mathew F. Steele,	P. O. Box No. 13, Fargo, N. D.
1884	Gen. John B. Bellin- ger,	Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.
1885	Gen. Robert L. Bull- ard,	45 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
1886	Gen. Avery D. An- drews,	440 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
1887	Gen. John M. Jenkins,	The Oakland, 3006 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey,	131 Church St., Charleston, S. C.
1889	Col. Alexander R. Piper,	385 Flatbush Ave., Ext., Brook- lyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. Milton F. Davis,	N. Y. Military Academy, Corn- wall, 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 H. 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, Washing- ton, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	1630 Underwood St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1897	Col. Edgar T. Conley,	311 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1898	Col. Harvey W. Miller,	Office, Adj. Gen., 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	Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave., and Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Lt. Col. W. A. Mitchell,	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	Lt. Col. A. G. Gillespie,	West Point, 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.
1912	Maj. John H. Hinson,	Office, Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.
1913	Maj. C. H. Danielson,	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
1914	Mr. Geo. Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Maj. John F. Conklin,	West Point, N. Y.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Apr. 20, '17	Capt. A. C. Smith,	West Point, N. Y.
Aug. 30, '17	Capt. Wm. H. Donaldson,	West Point, N. Y.
June 12, '18	Mr. Meyer L. Casman,	1204 Land Title Bldg., Philadel- phia, Pa.
Nov. 1, '18	Lt. J. M. Moore,	West Point, N. Y.
June 11, '19	Lt. Alfred M. Greunther,	West Point, N. Y.
1920	Lt. Donald J. Leehey,	West Point, N. Y.
June 13, '22	Lt. L. C. Leonard,	West Point, N. Y.
1923	Lt. Allen L. Keyes,	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. C. Baker, Jr.,	Fort Humphreys, Va.
1927	Lt. George T. Derby,	Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
1928	Mr. Luke W. Finlay,	388 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
1929		
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	Lutherville, Md.



LOOKING UP THE RIVER



WASHINGTON HALL IN THE WINTER

Visiting Alumni Officially Registered At West Point, June, 1931

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
E. S. Godfrey.....	1867	Gustave W. S. Stevens.....	1886
John Pitman.....	1867	R. C. Williams.....	1886
S. E. Tillman.....	1869	Frank L. Winn.....	1886
Lovell H. Jerome.....	1870	W. M. Wright.....	1886
T. S. Mumford.....	1871	William Weigel.....	1887
J. A. Lundeen.....	1873	Harry E. Wilkins.....	1887
Hugh T. Reed.....	1873	F. J. Kernan.....	1888
E. E. Hardin.....	1874	Wm. W. Harts.....	1889
Wm. N. Dykman.....	1875	Geo. M. Brown.....	1890
W. A. Mann.....	1875	M. F. Davis.....	1890
Alex. Rodgers.....	1875	J. A. Ryan.....	1890
Heman Dowd.....	1876	John J. Bradley.....	1891
Edward E. Dravo.....	1876	R. L. Rush.....	1891
H. S. Foster.....	1876	Matthias Crowley.....	1891
James Parker.....	1876	A. B. Donworth.....	1891
H. L. Scott.....	1876	H. E. Ely.....	1891
Eben Swift.....	1876	O. H. Harriman.....	1891
W. C. Brown.....	1877	Odus C. Horney.....	1891
Robert T. Emmet.....	1877	W. P. Jackson.....	1891
George K. Hunter.....	1877	M. S. Jarvis.....	1891
Edward F. Dickinson.....	1879	Jay J. Morrow.....	1891
George H. Morgan.....	1880	T. O. Murphy.....	1891
John Biddle.....	1881	H. H. Negley.....	1891
E. V. Brown.....	1881	E. D. Peek.....	1891
Guy Carleton.....	1881	Palmer E. Pierce.....	1891
Williston Fish.....	1881	F. H. Schoeffel.....	1891
Joseph A. Gaston.....	1881	Lewis S. Sorley.....	1891
H. C. Hodges.....	1881	Wm. Tutherly.....	1891
J. T. Kerr.....	1881	Gordon Voorhies.....	1891
John Millis.....	1881	W. M. Whitman.....	1891
J. P. Morrison.....	1881	Edwin B. Winans.....	1891
J. C. Waterman.....	1881	S. B. Arnold.....	1892
John B. Abbott.....	1882	J. T. Conrad.....	1892
George W. McIver.....	1882	Alex M. Davis.....	1892
Charles J. Riter.....	1882	Jay J. Hoffer.....	1892
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	Buell B. Bassette.....	1893
B. W. Dunn.....	1883	H. B. Crosby.....	1893
J. B. Hughes.....	1884	Arthur M. Edwards.....	1893
Lewis A. Springer.....	1884	R. R. Raymond.....	1893
John D. Barrette.....	1885	Kenzie W. Walker.....	1893
Robert O. Fuller.....	1885	Edward P. O'Hern.....	1894
W. A. Holbrook.....	1885	H. D. Wise.....	1894
S. Percy Townsend.....	1885	R. E. Callan.....	1896
U. S. Ward.....	1885	G. M. Hoffman.....	1896
Avery D. Andrews.....	1886	Lucius R. Holbrook.....	1896
Malvern-Hill Barnum.....	1886	H. F. Jackson.....	1896
George B. Davis.....	1886	E. L. King.....	1896
G. B. Duncan.....	1886	F. W. Lewis.....	1896
Charles G. Dwyer.....	1886	Joseph M. McDonough.....	1896
W. H. Hay.....	1886	Isaac Newell.....	1896
E. M. Lewis.....	1886	R. B. Powers.....	1896
E. W. McCaskey.....	1886	Paul Reisinger.....	1896
Frank McIntyre.....	1886	C. McK. Saltzman.....	1896
J. H. McRae.....	1886	M. B. Stewart.....	1896
Mason M. Patrick.....	1886	C. E. Stodter.....	1896
J. A. Penn.....	1886	A. J. Bowley.....	1897
B. A. Poore.....	1886	James F. Brady.....	1897
Melzar C. Richards.....	1886	T. R. Cowell.....	1897

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
G. W. Helms.....	1897	A. G. Pendleton.....	1906
John H. Hughes.....	1897	C. K. Rockwell.....	1906
C. S. Beaudry.....	1898	Harry Schwabe.....	1906
Edwin D. Bricker.....	1898	H. W. Torney.....	1906
Harvey W. Miller.....	1898	E. W. Wildrick.....	1906
R. L. Armstrong.....	1899	Clark P. Chandler.....	1907
Fred R. Brown.....	1899	Geo. R. Harrison.....	1907
Patrick W. Guiney.....	1899	James P. Marley.....	1907
Edward M. Markham.....	1899	Richard Park.....	1907
C. A. Trotti.....	1899	James G. Steese.....	1907
A. E. Waldron.....	1899	Hayden W. Wagner.....	1907
Frederick V. Watson.....	1899	George Beavers.....	1908
J. W. Benjamin.....	1900	E. S. Hayes.....	1908
W. E. Gillmore.....	1900	T. J. Smith.....	1908
E. S. Godfrey, Jr.....	1900	C. P. Mills.....	1909
F. A. Pope.....	1900	Hugh D. Wise.....	1909
Morton C. Mumma.....	1900	Harvey H. Fletcher.....	1910
Wm. F. S. Root.....	1900	Martin Ray.....	1910
F. G. Amos.....	1901	Charles R. Baxter.....	1911
J. A. Berry.....	1901	Ben B. Bishopp.....	1911
Beverly Browne.....	1901	Wilfrid M. Blunt.....	1911
Guy E. Carleton.....	1901	James D. Burt.....	1911
Creed F. Cox.....	1901	W. J. Calvert.....	1911
E. H. DeArmond.....	1901	R. W. Clark.....	1911
E. J. Dent.....	1901	A. B. Conrad.....	1911
P. A. Dinsmore.....	1901	D. H. Cowles.....	1911
Wm. C. Harilee.....	1901	J. B. Crawford.....	1911
Wm. N. Haskell.....	1901	H. A. Dargue.....	1911
Harry B. Jordan.....	1901	H. M. Estes.....	1911
F. P. Lahm.....	1901	G. H. Franke.....	1911
A. H. Mueller.....	1901	Neil G. Finch.....	1911
Oliver P. Newman.....	1901	F. Gilbreath.....	1911
R. S. Pratt.....	1901	Robert L. Gray.....	1911
James Prentice.....	1901	W. B. Hardigg.....	1911
C. A. Sherrill.....	1901	J. L. Homer.....	1911
E. M. Shinkle.....	1901	F. Kemble.....	1911
Deane B. Small.....	1901	H. R. Kutz.....	1911
Eugene C. Stacy.....	1901	Wm. E. Larned.....	1911
Wm. Tidball.....	1901	B. C. Lockwood, Jr.....	1911
D. H. Bower.....	1902	Carl F. McKinney.....	1911
F. D. Griffith, Jr.....	1902	C. H. Nance.....	1911
R. D. Valliant.....	1902	J. M. Neary.....	1911
E. A. Brown.....	1903	W. P. O'Neill.....	1911
Paul D. Bunker.....	1903	Ira A. Rader.....	1911
J. S. Jones.....	1903	P. S. Reinecke.....	1911
Charles H. Patterson.....	1903	A. C. Sandeford.....	1911
Roger D. Black.....	1904	C. A. Schimelfenig.....	1911
P. D. Glassford.....	1904	B. N. Simpson.....	1911
Quincy A. Gillmore.....	1904	Haig Shekerjian.....	1911
C. A. Meals.....	1904	Hubert G. Stanton.....	1911
Walter Singles.....	1904	Thomas C. Thompson, Jr.....	1911
H. L. Walthall.....	1904	James R. Weaver.....	1911
R. T. Ward.....	1904	C. P. Dick.....	1912
Adna R. Chaffee.....	1905	E. C. Edwards.....	1912
C. H. Gardner.....	1905	Philip R. Faymonville.....	1912
J. A. Green.....	1905	Wm. C. Harrison.....	1912
P. V. Kieffer.....	1905	Harry C. McLean.....	1912
F. M. Andrews.....	1906	C. W. Russell.....	1913
C. M. Brooks.....	1906	Lawrence B. Weeks.....	1913
H. B. Clagett.....	1906	John B. Anderson.....	1914
E. R. Daley.....	1906	J. W. Byron.....	1914
J. C. Henderson.....	1906	S. D. Downs.....	1914
Wm. E. Lane.....	1906	E. A. Rundell.....	1915
H. K. Longley.....	1906	R. G. Barrows.....	1916
Malcolm MacFarlane.....	1906	W. Potter Campbell.....	1916
P. R. Manchester.....	1906	W. E. Coffin.....	1916
Philip Mathews.....	1906	Paul G. Daly.....	1916
Charles G. Mettler.....	1906	N. Y. DuHamel.....	1916
Geo. Morrow.....	1906	F. F. Gallagher.....	1916
J. H. Pelot.....	1906	R. L. Garcia.....	1916

NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS
J. B. Harper.....	1916	G. W. Palmer.....	1924
Dean Hudnutt.....	1916	E. Pasoli, Jr.....	1924
Dwight F. Johns.....	1916	Robert C. Polsgrove.....	1924
H. Crampton Jones.....	1916	Donald Storck.....	1924
R. Parker Kuhn.....	1916	R. G. Thomas.....	1924
C. L. Marriott.....	1916	Milton F. Hankins.....	1925
Spencer A. Merrill.....	1916	W. O. Hauck.....	1925
J. J. O'Hare.....	1916	J. W. Kelley.....	1925
J. A. Pickering.....	1916	Chas. W. Scovel, Jr.....	1925
J. M. Rafferty.....	1916	Carl F. Tischbein.....	1925
H. L. Robb.....	1916	R. W. Toms.....	1925
A. M. Weyand.....	1916	Wm. L. Bayer.....	1926
G. S. Beurket.....	Apr. 20, 1917	B. W. Brady.....	1926
Joel G. Holmes.....	Apr. 20, 1917	C. C. Carter.....	1926
W. R. Slaughter.....	Apr. 20, 1917	Chas. R. M. Connolly.....	1926
Joseph Sullivan.....	Apr. 20, 1917	W. E. Dean.....	1926
Charles A. Mahoney.....	Aug. 30, 1917	L. W. Johnson.....	1926
P. L. Deylitz.....	June 12, 1918	J. H. Kane.....	1926
S. M. Lipman.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Arthur A. G. Kirchoff.....	1926
Gerald B. O'Grady.....	Nov. 1, 1918	J. M. Kuneger.....	1926
Julius L. Piland.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Henry Ross.....	1926
George E. Bruner.....	June 11, 1919	W. C. Stanton.....	1926
Gordon L. Chapline.....	June 11, 1919	R. Serrell W. Walker.....	1926
Wm. I. Isaacs.....	June 11, 1919	Walter Young.....	1926
Howard D. Johnston.....	June 11, 1919	J. Deane Conrad.....	1927
E. H. Blaik.....	1920	John R. Lovell.....	1927
M. R. Chitterling.....	1920	C. Paul Breden.....	1928
Leslie E. Mabus.....	1920	R. C. Brown.....	1928
F. J. Magee.....	1921	E. Koeh'ler Daley.....	1928
G. M. Nelson.....	1921	J. E. Holley.....	1928
Harry H. Hass.....	1922	Edward B. Keller.....	1928
Arthur A. Klein.....	1922	W. L. Kost.....	1928
Donald W. McGowan.....	1922	E. M. Markham.....	1928
H. H. Stout, Jr.....	1922	W. J. Matteson.....	1928
H. R. Campbell.....	1923	T. J. Moran.....	1928
Hebert Davidson.....	1923	D. L. Mu'key.....	1928
Carl F. Lueder.....	1923	F. L. Sheldon.....	1928
Miles Reber.....	1923	E. C. Hayden.....	1929
Louis J. Storck.....	1923	George R. Hays.....	1929
J. H. White.....	1923	C. R. Kutz.....	1929
G. C. Davidson.....	1924	R. C. Brisach.....	1930
Edward O. McConahay.....	1924	P. E. Ruestow.....	1930
D. P. Page.....	1924		



VIEW FROM CULLUM HALL

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

Name	Class	Date of Death
Fountain, S. W.	1870	November 15, 1930
MacNutt, Ira	1870	August 24, 1930
Reed, Henry A.	1870	November 21, 1930
Robinson, Henry E.	1871	January 30, 1931
Jamar, Mitchell F.	1872	January 4, 1931
Parkhurst, Charles D.	1872	May 15, 1931
Eaton, George O.	1873	September 12, 1930
Andrus, Edwin P.	1875	September 27, 1930
Bliss, Tasker H.	1875	November 9, 1930
Simpson, William A.	1875	August 8, 1930
Wheeler, Elbert	1875	June 10, 1930
Stevens, Robert R.	1877	January 28, 1931
Avery, Frank P.	1878	January 12, 1931
Cox, John L.	1878	April 18, 1931
Elliott, William J.	1878	December 12, 1930
Truitt, Charles M.	1879	December 27, 1930
Tate, Daniel L.	1880	January 3, 1931
Allen, Henry T.	1882	August 30, 1930
Edwards, Clarence R.	1883	February 14, 1931
Hancock, William F.	1883	March 16, 1931
Teare, Charles C.	1883	May 22, 1930
Hale, Irving	1884	July 26, 1930
Brooks, John C. W.	1885	June 27, 1930
Carter, Jesse McI.	1886	June 23, 1930
Kniskern, Albert D.	1886	November 19, 1930
Menohar, Charles T.	1886	August 11, 1930
Paxton, Robert G.	1887	September 12, 1930
Quay, Andrew G. C.	1888	January 9, 1931
Irwin, George LeR.	1889	February 19, 1931
Gatley, George G.	1890	January 8, 1931
Jadwin, Edgar B.	1890	March 2, 1931
Bennet, John B.	1891	September 2, 1930
Jenks, Isaac C.	1891	January 3, 1931
Scherer, Louis C.	1891	November 30, 1930
Barnhardt, George C.	1892	December 10, 1930
Harbeson, James P.	1894	November 5, 1930
Richardson, Lorrain T.	1895	October 25, 1930
Eltinge, LeRoy	1896	May 13, 1931
Smither, Henry C.	1897	July 13, 1930
Amos, Frank P.	1900	September 1, 1930
Comly, George B.	1900	May 18, 1931
Williams, Arthur	1901	August 20, 1930
Guild, George R.	1903	August 5, 1930
Dunford, Rupert A.	1905	June 4, 1930
Bowen, George C.	1908	January 5, 1931
Williams, James C.	1908	June 6, 1931
Crane, James M.	1916	May 13, 1931
Jones, Arthur M.	1916	December 15, 1930
Diehl, John R. W.	Aug. 30, 1917	March 9, 1931
Bruckner, John A., Jr.	June 11, 1919	May 20, 1931
Riess, Herbert J.	June 11, 1919	June 15, 1930
Flexner, Edward M., Jr.	1920	December 17, 1930
Hartnell, George W.	1923	November 7, 1930
Waldo, George E.	1923	May 22, 1931
Cavanaugh, Allen A.	1925	August 14, 1930
Guertler, Roy H.	1928	April 7, 1931
Pearl, Lyndon G.	1928	February 25, 1931
Dolan, Thomas C.	1929	August 10, 1930

NOTE—The following graduate died prior to the last Annual Meeting, but his name has not been previously published:

Fitzgerald, William G. 1892 February 25, 1927

NOTE—It is requested that anyone having knowledge of deaths of other graduates during the past year so inform the Secretary, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

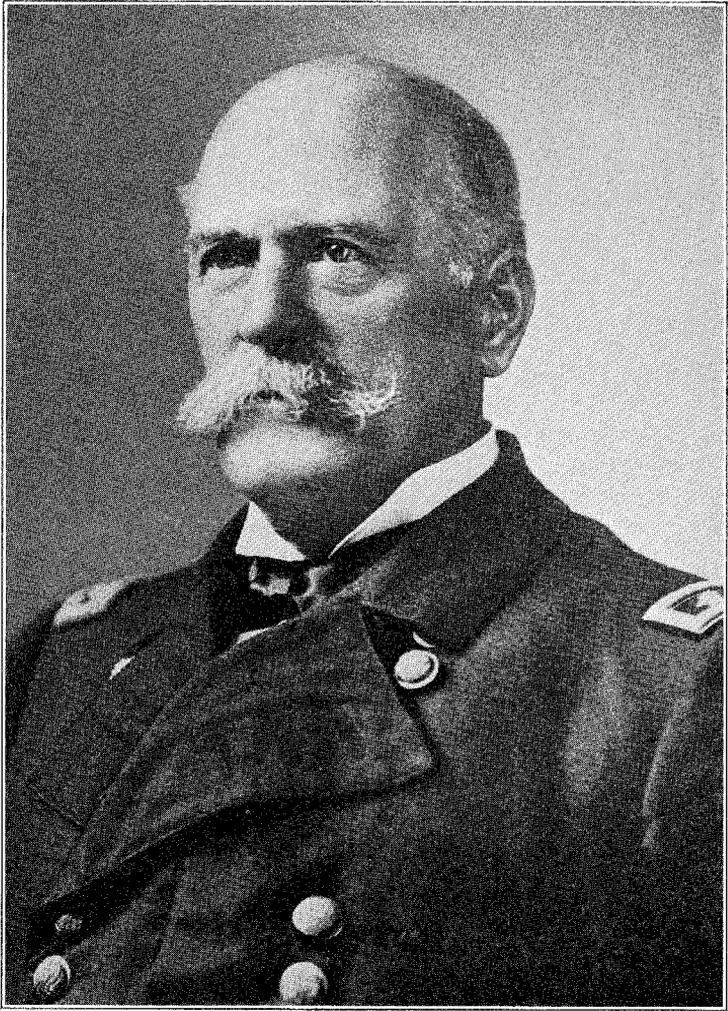
Announcement

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 1930, 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



JAMES HARRISON WILSON

JAMES HARRISON WILSON

NO. 1852 CLASS OF 1860

Died, February 23, 1925, at Wilmington, Del.,

aged 87 years.

JAMES HARRISON WILSON, a son of Harrison and Katherine Schneider Wilson, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., September 2, 1837. His father was a Virginian of English descent who participated in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War. His mother was of Alsatian descent, the daughter of an ex-soldier of the Napoleonic wars who had settled near Galena, Ill. As a boy, Wilson attended the country schools of Illinois and worked during his vacations to earn sufficient money to enable him to spend one year at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. He entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and graduated No. 6 in the Class of 1860.

At this time the West Point course extended to five years. Such a long period of close association enabled cadets, not only to form lifelong friendships with other cadets, as well as with officers on duty at the Academy, but also to make more or less accurate estimates of their characters and abilities. This experience in Wilson's case proved of the greatest value to him later in his military career. Hardee, author of the well known system of tactics, was Commandant of Cadets; MacKenzie, afterwards a major general of Cavalry, was in Wilson's awkward squad, and Horace Porter, Merritt and Pennington were classmates.

General Wilson's career as a soldier in three wars was brilliant and outstanding but, within the limits of this sketch, it is not possible to give more than an outline of his career and achievements.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, Wilson was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers and was assigned to duty at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River,

where he passed the winter of 1860-1861 in routine duties. Not being content to remain in comparative idleness through the winter months, he volunteered his services as Post Adjutant. This indicated a trait which characterized his military career—he was constantly reaching out for more work.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, finding himself in an out-of-the-way place far from the probable theater of war, Wilson not only applied through military channels for service in the East, but he also wrote personal letters to Senator Douglas, Congressman Logan, and even to the Secretary of War himself, hoping in that way to insure favorable action on his official application. He was soon ordered to proceed, via Panama, to Washington, D. C. On his arrival he had interviews with the Secretary of War and with his own bureau chief and secured permission to go to Boston to raise a company of volunteer engineers. He had hardly arrived in Boston, however, when he was ordered to report to General Thomas W. Sherman at Annapolis as topographical engineer on the General's staff. From October, 1861, to August, 1862, Wilson participated, under Sherman and Hunter, in the Port Royal expedition and succeeding operations on the South Atlantic coast. His duties of reconnaissance, location of batteries, and exploration of channels and swamps was hard and dangerous work. Because of the scarcity of professional soldiers on the staff, Wilson's work was not confined to that of directing topographical operations but included the emplacement of cannon, the unloading of transports, and help in planning operations. His services were so much valued and appreciated that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

From the Port Royal Expedition, Wilson was detailed as engineer officer on Grant's staff but, on account of the importance of events in the East, he asked permission to delay reporting to Grant and to be permitted to join McClellan's staff temporarily. During the Antietam campaign, while serving on McClellan's staff, he performed services of the highest importance to the Federal army. After the campaign was over he joined Grant's staff at La Grange, Tenn., November 8, 1862. He was at once assigned to temporary duty as Chief Engineer of McPherson's Corps but, before he could join, was named Inspector of the 10th Corps. As, however, the

advance toward Vicksburg had just begun, he asked permission to remain with Grant's headquarters where he assisted in the organization and operations of the Cavalry. Rawlins was Grant's chief of Staff and he and Wilson soon came to know and trust each other. Rawlins, at this time, had little military knowledge but he was able and resourceful, a shrewd judge of character, and extremely loyal to his Chief. Here was formed a working combination between the stern Chief of Staff and his able and energetic young assistant which was to be of inestimable value to Grant during the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns. Grant, in order to keep Wilson with him, made him Inspector General of the Army of Tennessee. His duties, however, were mainly to assist Rawlins in the direction of operations.

In the Vicksburg campaign which followed, Wilson was able to be of the utmost assistance both to Grant and to the corps commanders. He had a thorough knowledge of bridge building and had personally obtained accurate information concerning the roads and trails leading to Vicksburg. Above all, his views on tactical dispositions were sound and his spirit was indefatigable. He was one of the first, if not the first, to insist that the only practicable way to take Vicksburg was to go below it, run the batteries, and attack from the south where there were dry roads and open country. Truly, he proved himself to be an all-round staff officer—a G-2, G-3, and a useful aide rolled into one.

From October 19, 1863, to January, 1864, Wilson served on General Grant's staff assisting in the preparation and execution of the plans for the Chattanooga campaign. Though Grant urged his promotion to brigadier general to command cavalry for which, as he said, "Wilson possessed uncommon qualifications," the pressing need for his services caused him to be retained as a member of the staff. In January, 1864, on the recommendation of Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, Wilson was "borrowed" for sixty days and ordered to Washington to assume charge of the Cavalry Bureau. In this assignment, by disregarding politics and the influence of powerful money interests, he worked out a successful plan for dealing with dishonest contractors. He also, at this time, secured the adoption of the Spencer carbine as the arm of the Cavalry.

One of Grant's first acts on assuming command in Virginia early

in 1864, was to assign Wilson to the 3rd Cavalry Division. Wilson assumed command of the division on April 18, 1864. Though Wilson was an engineer officer and though he had never before commanded even a troop of cavalry, Grant was yet willing to entrust him with the command of a division of cavalry—striking evidence of his high opinion of Wilson's ability and resourcefulness. In May, 1864, when the Federal Army moved forward to cross the Rapidan River,—the initial move in the Campaign of the Wilderness,—Wilson, with his division, was given the post of honor. His mission was to screen the advance of Warren's VIth Corps, the success of whose advance depended largely on the activity, aggressiveness, and skillful handling of the cavalry.

Gathering his scattered detachments together Wilson, on the night of May 3rd, crossed the Rapidan and by 5 AM had pushed eastward on the road to Old Wilderness Tavern, from which place he sent out patrols to the West and South. As soon as the infantry was across the river, Wilson pushed on five miles further to Parker's Store on the Orange Plank Road. The next morning, leaving McIntosh with a regiment of cavalry to hold Parker's Store until the infantry arrived, Wilson started to the southwest towards Craig's Meeting House. On the way he was attacked by Stuart's Confederate cavalry and, finding himself outflanked and outnumbered, he was forced to fight his way back in order to effect a junction with the main army. He finally joined Gregg's cavalry division at Todd's Tavern.

Wilson's operations during these May days illustrate very forcibly the value of the dismounted fire of cavalry when properly conducted. The 3rd division had just been armed with the new Spencer carbine. On May 3rd, at Parker's Store, McIntosh, on the approach of the Confederate advance guard, dismounted his men to fight on foot and brought such a volume of fire against the head of the enemy column as to lead them to believe that they were opposed by infantry, causing them to deploy, thus losing valuable time. Again, on May 6th Hammond, with a regiment of New York cavalry, repeated McIntosh's tactics to such good purpose as to cause Longstreet's advance guard on the Orange Plank Road to deploy and form line of battle. As a result, Longstreet's corps lost two precious hours before

the road was cleared. Had this delay not occurred, Longstreet would have struck Hancock at the most critical period of the battle, when the latter was already hard pressed and before reinforcements from the Federal right had arrived. The result would have been disastrous to the Federals and would probably have resulted in the breaking of their center and the separation of Hancock from the rest of the army.

During the next few days Wilson was engaged in covering the left flank of the Federal advance toward Spotsylvania Court House. On May 9th Sheridan started on his raid towards Richmond, Wilson's division in the lead. The most important action was the battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11th where Jeb Stuart was mortally wounded. From June 7th to 20th, while Sheridan was on his Trevallion raid Wilson, with the 3rd division, was with the Army of the Potomac. He was rapidly learning the art of commanding large bodies of cavalry on the march and handling them in battle. On June 20th Wilson, with his own and Kautz's divisions, was detached by Meade and sent South to destroy the Danville and South Side railroads. Leaving two regiments to guard the bulk of his trains, Wilson started on his raid on June 22nd and, after much destruction of property and supplies that could be of service to the enemy, he finally crossed the Nottoway River and reached a place of safety at daylight on July 1st. In the course of this raid Wilson was many times forced to fight both infantry and cavalry and, more than once, seemed on the point of being cut off, but always managed to escape with his force intact. He lost heavily on this raid but Grant thought that the losses were more than offset by the damage done to the Confederate lines of communications. In all, Wilson's command had covered 325 miles, the last 125 miles in three days. On August 4th Wilson with the 3rd division was sent by water to Washington to be refitted and remounted. On the 12th he marched his command to rejoin Sheridan, now in the Shenandoah Valley, where he remained until detached to join Sherman at Atlanta, who required a capable officer to command his cavalry. Sherman had requested such an officer he sent him. Grant referred Sherman's request to Sheridan, who replied: "I have ordered Wilson to report to Sherman. He is the best man for the position." Grant telegraphed

Sherman: "General Wilson has been ordered to report to you and in order that he may have rank to command cavalry, I have asked that he be brevetted a major general and assigned with that rank. I believe Wilson will add fifty per cent to the effectiveness of your cavalry."

Wilson's immediate task after joining Sherman was to mount and equip Kilpatrick's division to accompany Sherman's army on its march to the sea and then to assemble, re-organize, mount, and equip the remaining cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi to help destroy Hood. Sixty-one scattered cavalry and mounted infantry regiments were assembled to form the Cavalry Corps. The task was a tremendous one but Wilson went at it with his usual vigor and good sense. By the time Hood's advance got under way Wilson with an effective force was able to join Schofield and cover his retirement northward to Nashville. Hood, marching rapidly, endeavored to flank Schofield and force him off his line of retreat. Wilson, opposing Hood's movement, advised Schofield of his danger and the Federal infantry was able to get back to Franklin, on the south bank of the Harpeth River, in time to form line of battle and repulse Hood's impetuous attack. Schofield, in accordance with orders from Thomas, then resumed his retreat to Nashville. Forrest's cavalry had, in the meantime, crossed the river above Wilson's covering detachments with the intention of striking Schofield while he was crossing the river. Wilson, realizing the importance of holding the river line until Schofield was safely across, attacked the Confederate cavalry with all the forces he could muster and succeeded in driving it into the river. This action saved Schofield from a disastrous defeat. After the battle, Wilson followed Schofield into Nashville.

The battle of Nashville was fought on December 15th and 16th, 1864, and the decisive victory won by Thomas was due very largely to the masterly manner in which Wilson handled the cavalry. After the battle he pressed the retreating Confederate rearguards, driving them back through the mud and ice past Franklin and Spring Hill and on southward to the Tennessee River where the pursuit was halted. All bridges had been destroyed as soon as Hood's army had crossed. Thomas recommended Wilson for promotion to major

general. In his report Thomas wrote of the cavalry: "It has peculiarly distinguished itself, attempting such things as are not expected of cavalry, such as assaulting the enemy in intrenched positions and always with success, capturing his works with many guns and prisoners. His (Wilson's) corps has always been conspicuous for its energy in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army which has cost the rebel commander many men, several pieces of artillery and tended much to the demoralization of his army." The Confederate leaders in their reports bear ample witness to the effect of Wilson's splendid use of cavalry on the battlefield in cooperation with infantry and in the vigorous pursuit.

Wilson recognized the value, as few others have done, of operating cavalry in large masses. On October 26, 1864, he had written to Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff: "Therefore I urge its concentration South of the Tennessee and hurling it into the bowels of the South in masses that the enemy cannot drive back as they did Sooy Smith and Sturgis." In the spring of 1865 he was given the opportunity of doing that very thing. Under orders, Wilson began early in 1865, to prepare for the last and most brilliant act of his military career. He assembled his corps on the north bank of the Tennessee River, near Muscle Shoals and, while engaged in remounting, drilling and building up his command, his scouts and spies were busy securing reliable information as to the location and strength of Forrest's command, then in Alabama.

By March 1, 1865, Wilson was ready to move but heavy rains, which flooded the country and raised the streams, delayed the start till March 22nd. He had over 14,000 men, all of them mounted except about 1,500 men who were taken along to act as train guards or reserve until enough horses could be obtained to mount them. From this time on until the end of the war, he pressed the fighting vigorously, attacking and beating the enemy wherever found, destroying depots of munitions and supplies, and finally overcoming all armed resistance. The crowning success of the campaign was the capture, by assault dismounted, of the heavily fortified town of Selma, Alabama, and the destruction of the great Confederate arsenal and supply depot located there. From Selma Wilson moved, via Montgomery, into Georgia and at Irwinsville one of his detach-

ments took Jefferson Davis prisoner. News of the truce between Sherman and Johnston reached him April 20th when he was a few miles from Macon. On this same date, April 20, 1865, Wilson was promoted to the full rank of Major General.

General Wilson remained in Georgia until December, 1865. On January 3, 1866, he married Miss Ella Andrews at Wilmington, Delaware. On December 31, 1870, as a result of a further reduction of the army and because of a desire to engage in civil pursuits, General Wilson was honorably discharged from the army. For many years thereafter he was a successful engineer, railroad builder, and author.

During the Spanish-American War Wilson was appointed a Major General of Volunteers and participated in the capture and occupation of Porto Rico, was then Military Governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces in Cuba, and in 1900, was sent to China as second in command to General Chaffee. Upon his return from China he retired to his home in Wilmington, Delaware, where he remained till his death.

Wilson's military career was brilliant and successful. He began his active participation in the Civil War as a second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers in October, 1861, and in the short space of three years he rose to the command of an independent force of 15,000 cavalry and commanded them through a successful campaign which ended in the capture of the fortified town of Selma, Ala., and the pursuit and capture of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. In December, 1870, he retired to private life and became a successful business man. He traveled extensively in China and other Far Eastern countries and wrote a number of books covering his experiences there, as well as biographies of Dana and Rawlins. At the out-break of the Spanish-American War he again entered the military service and served with distinction during the war with Spain and also in China during the Boxer uprising. After his return from Porto Rico and before he went to China, he served for several months as Military Governor of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara in Cuba in which role he displayed unusual ability.

Wilson's rule of life was very simple. He made his own opportunities, not by intrigue and political pull, but by putting his whole

heart into every job that came to him. Young as he was when he entered the Civil War, he showed such ability and, above all, such initiative, determination and resourcefulness in the prosecution of such tasks as came to him, that we find his services in demand for increasingly higher responsibilities until, in the spring of 1865, we find him in command of the largest body of cavalry ever assembled in America.

Wilson's character as a man was admirable, and his personality gracious and charming. He was a good hater as well as a faithful and loyal friend and if he ever did any man an injustice, he was quick to acknowledge his mistake and to make amends. His death marks the passing of a gallant soldier and a fine citizen.

W. H. H.



EDWARD CAMPBELL BOWEN

EDGAR CAMPBELL BOWEN

NO. 2096 CLASS OF 1865

Died July 4, 1927, at Oshkosh, Wis.,

aged 85 years.

WHEN I was a small boy in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, one of my schoolmates told me one day that one of the country's greatest Indian fighters had come to our city to reside. With all the curiosity of an active youth I soon learned that Captain Edgar Campbell Bowen, United States Army, retired, had with his family moved into a fine residence on Church Street. Shortly afterwards I met his son, Edgar C. Jr., of about my own age. However some time later I missed seeing Edgar Jr., and upon inquiry from another youth I was told that the Captain had gone to St. Paul, Minn., to teach the students at the University how to fight Indians. And so I saw my boyhood hero no more for many years.

Edgar Campbell Bowen was born May 10, 1842, at Elbridge, N. Y. and as a youth came to Wisconsin with his parents. After attending Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, entering as a cadet on July 1, 1861. Upon graduation on June 23, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 12th U. S. Infantry, and on the same day was promoted First Lieutenant of the same regiment. After the customary graduation leave of absence he joined his regiment at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in September, 1865. Here he performed the usual garrison duties including duty as Regimental Quartermaster until in May, 1866, when he was ordered to Washington, D. C. On September 21, 1866, he was transferred to the 30th U. S. Infantry and ordered to join his new regiment in a short time.

Then began a period of service, very arduous in its nature and varied in experience. His service with the 30th Infantry in brief is as follows: On frontier duty at Sedgewick, Colorado Terr.,

February to June, 1867,—Indian Scouting to October, 1867,—escorting Union Pacific Railroad engineers to December, 1867,—Ft. D. A. Russell, Dak. Terr., to May, 1868. He then again went into the field, guarding construction parties of the Union Pacific R. R. until September, 1868, when he went to Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. Terr., he having been on September 1, 1868, appointed Regimental Adjutant. He served as such until November 28, 1868, when he was detailed on General Recruiting Service. He was promoted Captain 30th Infantry on February 22, 1869, and on March 23, 1869, in the re-organization of the Army, was unassigned. On January 1, 1871, he was assigned to the 11th Infantry, and upon being relieved from General Recruiting Service on January 20, 1871, was ordered to join his regiment.

Captain Bowen then entered upon a very strenuous tour of frontier duty, taking him from the summer heat of Texas to the wintry blasts of the plains of Wyoming and Dakota Territories. He first joined his new Regiment at Jefferson, Texas, serving there from January to June, 1871,—then at Fort Richardson, Texas, to September, 1871—Indian Scouting to December, 1871,—and back to Fort Richardson to June, 1872. For one year, from June, 1872 to June, 1873, he was on duty escorting the engineers of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, returning to Fort Richardson for duty until July, 1874. He then took a most active part in the campaign against hostile Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes in Texas and throughout the region then known as the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. He participated in the pursuit, attack, and capture of the Nokone tribe of Comanches at Elk Creek, I. T., in November, 1874. He was on similar scouting duty much of the time, with station at Fort Sill, I. T., until February, 1876, when he was ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, serving there until August, 1876. He was then transferred to the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory, in September, 1876. From May 11, 1877, to October 27, 1878, he was continuously in the field against the hostile Sioux Indians, covering many miles of territory and enduring great hardships in all kinds of weather.

As a result of this Indian warfare with its arduous duties and exposure, he became incapacitated for active duty and on October 27, 1878, was granted sick leave of absence. Not regaining his health

he was on June 7, 1879, retired from active duty for disability in line of duty.

Thus ended the active career of a most gallant officer, one full of action and hardships. At this time even traveling on change of station was most difficult. The country was wild and dangerous, the distances great, and means of communication most primitive. It is from service such as this that our Army inherits not only many of its traditions, but also its high standards of Duty.

After his retirement Captain Bowen was at various times assigned to active duty at institutions of learning as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He served as such at the University of Minnesota, the University of North Dakota, the Michigan Military Academy, and the Cathedral School at Garden City, Long Island.

Captain Bowen was twice married. His first wife was Miss Minerva Simpson, daughter of General J. H. Simpson of St. Louis, Mo. Some years after her death he married Miss Sallie Linde, daughter of Dr. Christian Linde, one of the pioneer physicians of Oshkosh, Wis. The children of the first marriage who survive are Edgar C. Bowen, Jr. of Albany, N. Y., Mrs. J. C. Hollister of Pasadena, California, Mrs. E. D. Robbins of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Elsie Romadke of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. No children of the second marriage survive. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. J. L. Kellogg of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and by a brother, Franklin Bowen of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Captain Bowen was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Legion, the Society of Indian Wars of the United States, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

After his relief from college duty at the University of North Dakota in 1903, Captain Bowen returned again to Oshkosh to reside. Whenever I would return to the city either on leave when on active duty or for a visit after my own retirement in 1920, I would always look him up, generally at the Elks' Club, and we would spend many pleasant hours together. As time went on I more and more looked forward to these hours with him as high spots of my visits home. Then in 1927 after attending the reunion of my class, 1897, at West Point, I again returned to Oshkosh. It was early in July

and upon going to the Club was informed at once that only a few days before on July 4, 1927, our genial and beloved Captain had passed on to his Maker. I felt a great personal loss in his passing as I am sure did all his many friends.

Older officers with whom I have spoken are as one in their praise of his memory. His courtly demeanor and his friendly and congenial manner towards all, both in and out of the service, stamped him as one of nature's true noblemen, and a most worthy son of West Point.

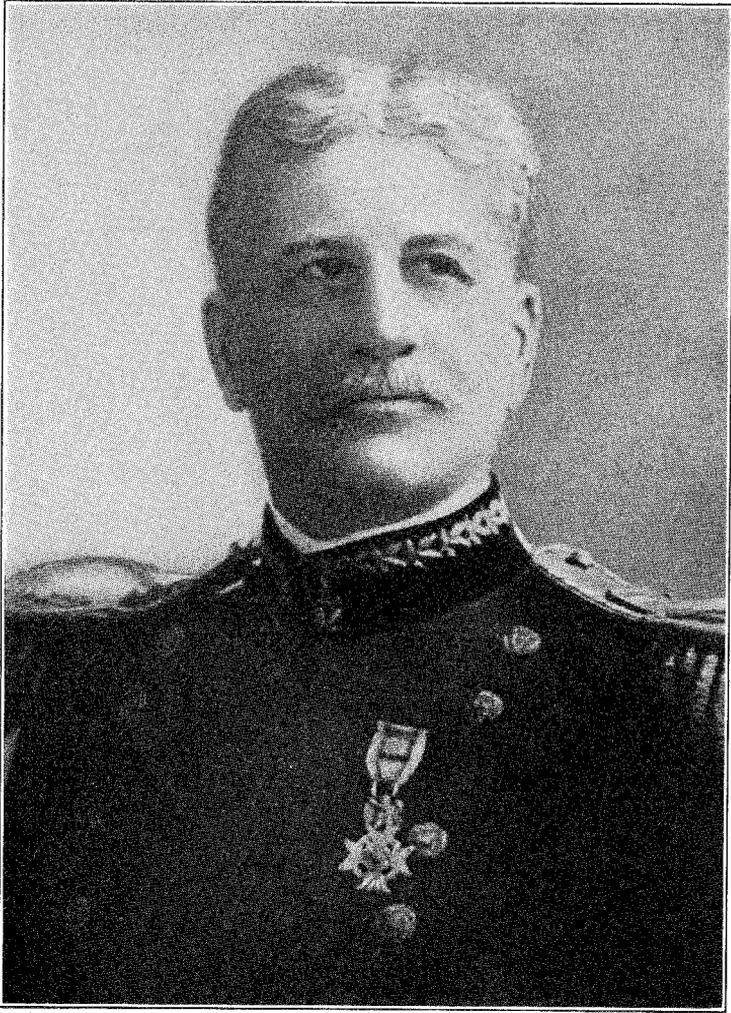
He was buried in the family plot in the Cemetery at Oshkosh. May he rest in Peace.

HENRY M. DICHMANN,
Colonel, U. S. Army, retired,
Class of 1897.



HENRY NIXON MOSS

Obituary published in 1930 Annual Report.



WINFIELD SCOTT EDGERLY

WINFIELD SCOTT EDGERLY

NO. 2361 CLASS OF 1870

Died September 10, 1927, at Framingham, N. H.,

aged 81 years.

WINFIELD SCOTT EDGERLY was born at Framingham, New Hampshire, May 29, 1846. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1866; was graduated June 15, 1870, and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Cavalry. He joined Tom Weir's Black Horse Troop (D) in a camp near Fort Riley, Kansas, and began an association with the Seventh Cavalry which extended over thirty-two years, serving in all the grades up to, and including Lieutenant Colonel. His troop took station at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the ensuing winter. In the spring of 1871 the regiment was transferred to the Department of the South and scattered through seven states, assisting the Department of Justice in administering the reconstruction laws enacted immediately after the Civil War. Lieutenant Edgerly served during this period in Kentucky, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee, and by his uniform courtesy won the esteem of the people of that region.

In the spring of 1873, the entire regiment was transferred to the Department of Dakota, the squadron to which he was attached taking station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for a very short period. It was assigned to escort duty with the International Boundary Commission locating the boundary line, west of the Lake of the Woods, between the United States and the British possessions. This duty continued during the summers of 1873 and 1874; the squadron wintering at Fort Totten, located on Devil's Lake, Dakota. In the spring of 1876 the entire regiment was concentrated at Fort Abraham Lincoln, located on the Missouri river about five miles south of Bismarck, Dakota, and on the opposite side of the river, preparatory to

the organization of General Terry's Sioux Expedition of that year. This expedition culminated in an engagement of the Seventh Cavalry with the hostile Indians, June 25-27, 1876, on the Little Big Horn river, in Montana, which resulted in the death of its commander, Lieutenant George A. Custer, and the entire force operating under his immediate command, which included eleven officers and one hundred and ninety-one enlisted men, five entire troops (C, E, F, I and L), except the men with the train; also one infantry officer, attached, one contract surgeon, two civilians and two civilian scouts. Lieutenant Edgerly fought in this engagement with that part of the regiment commanded by Major Reno, and rendered conspicuously gallant service. Reno lost two commissioned officers and forty-six enlisted men were killed, forty-four enlisted men were wounded; also one contract surgeon and one Indian scout were killed. The casualty list indicates the sanguinary nature of the conflict.

Lieutenant Edgerly now became a first lieutenant; was appointed Regimental Quartermaster and assumed charge of the regimental supply system, wagon and pack train. He continued with his regiment during the operations against the Indians until it was developed that they had dispersed, large numbers finding a refuge in Canada. It was now well into the autumn; the command was broken up and the various elements ordered to their respective stations, Lieutenant Edgerly going with regimental headquarters to Fort Abraham Lincoln, where he took over the duties of post Quartermaster. He relinquished the position of Regimental Quartermaster the next spring and joined Troop C at Fort Totten, but returned during the summer to Fort Abraham Lincoln with his troop, which was assigned to scouting duty and protecting the freight and mail route from Bismarck, Dakota, to the gold fields recently developed in the Black Hills; in the autumn the troop returned to Fort Totten. He was again in the field with the regiment during the summer of 1878, operating in South Dakota and northern Nebraska. He transferred to his old Troop D and after a short tour as Acting Ordnance Officer, commanding the Ordnance depot at Fort A. Lincoln, he joined his troop at Fort Yates, Dakota. He remained here until 1883, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty in the General Recruiting Service. He was promoted Captain, 7th Cavalry, on the

22nd of September, 1883, and assigned to Troop G. He joined his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the fall of 1884.

His troop was transferred to Fort Keogh, Montana, the next summer; he remained there until the summer of 1886 when his troop was transferred to Fort Meade, Dakota, to move on next year to Fort Riley, Kansas, where the Headquarters and eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry were concentrated in the summer of 1888 to form a nucleus towards organizing the Cavalry and Field Artillery School. In December, 1890, he is again in South Dakota with his regiment operating against hostile Indians. He participated in the engagements at Wounded Knee post office on the 29th of December, 1890, and at Drexel Mission, near the Red Cloud Indian Agency on December 30th, where he rendered conspicuously valuable service. Returning to Fort Riley in January, 1891, his troop was transferred to the Department of Texas in December, 1892, serving at Fort Clarke and Eagle Pass.

In the summer of 1895 he went on detached service for a year as Instructor of Military Art and Science at State College, Orino, Maine, and for two years at Concord, New Hampshire, as Instructor of the National Guard.

At the beginning of the war with Spain, 1898, he was appointed an Inspector General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers and assigned to duty at Camp Alger, Virginia, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and Augusta, Georgia. He was promoted Major, Sixth Cavalry, on July 9, 1898, but he never joined that regiment, having been subsequently transferred to the Seventh Cavalry which he joined at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, in September, 1899, having reverted to his regular rank in April, 1899. He served at that station and on special duty at Headquarters, Department of Western Cuba, Quemados, Cuba, until May, 1902, when he returned to the United States and was assigned to temporary duty in the War Department. In the meantime he had been promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Tenth Cavalry, and transferred again to his old regiment—the Seventh Cavalry; he joined it at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, July, 1902.

The following year, on the 17th of February, he was promoted Colonel, Second Cavalry and assumed command of his regiment at

Fort Myer, Virginia. In December, 1903, he sailed with his regiment for the Philippine Islands, taking station at Camp Wallace and subsequently Camp Stotsenburg. While stationed there he was promoted Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the Department of Luzon, with headquarters in Manila, but soon assumed command of Fort William McKinley, where he remained until January, 1907, when he returned to the United States and was ordered to Atlanta, Georgia, to command the Department of the Gulf. During the summer of 1907 he was ordered to Germany as Official Observer of the Kaiser Maneuvers held that year, and as such was the guest of the Emperor. Upon his return, after a short tour of duty in Washington, he was ordered to Saint Paul, Minnesota, to command the Department of Dakota. After a year at Saint Paul he was transferred to Fort Riley to command the Cavalry and Artillery School.

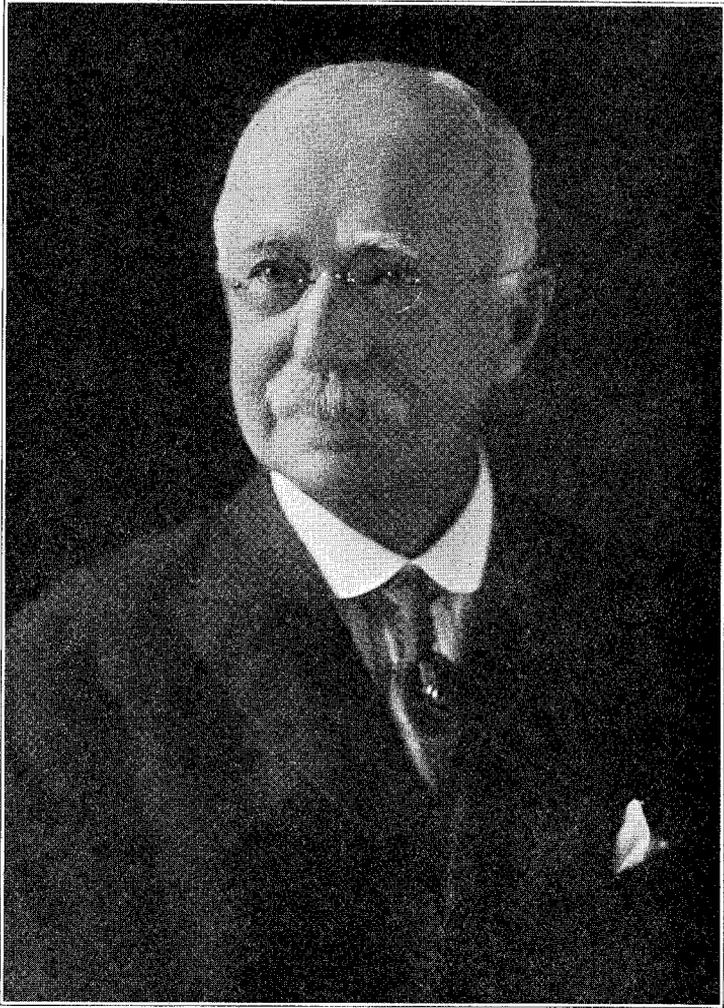
Here, in his sixty-fourth year, he completed forty-three years of service with the Colors, retiring on the 29th of December, 1909, on account of disability in line of duty. He was recalled to active duty for a short period in 1917 and commanded the Mobilization Camp at Concord, New Hampshire.

General Edgerly married Grace Cory Blume on the 27th of October, 1875, at Saint Paul, Minnesota. Their only child, Winifred, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1885, aged three years and six months.

General Edgerly was a striking figure, more than six feet in height, well proportioned with soldierly bearing—altogether a fine type of Cavalry Soldier. He had a charming personality, radiating friendship and good will; these qualities, combined with a quiet dignity, endeared him to his comrades.

General Edgerly died on the 10th of September, 1927, at Framingham, New Hampshire, and is buried among many of his old comrades and friends in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia. He is survived by Mrs. Edgerly, who is residing in Washington, D. C.

E. A. GARLINGTON



IRA MacNUTT

IRA MacNUTT

NO. 2329 CLASS OF 1870

*Died August 24, 1930, at the Presidio of San Francisco,
California, aged 80 years.*

IRA MACNUTT was born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1850, the eldest son of Asaiah and Katharine MacNutt. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, graduating from the Central High School with honors in the class of 1866. An associate of those days describes him as a boy of fine physique, with a genial, sunny disposition and a keen sense of humor, which qualities he displayed to a marked degree thruout his life.

Ira MacNutt entered the service as a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1866, graduated June 15, 1870 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery. A classmate states that at West Point his genial and sunny disposition, his even temper and his many amiable qualities made him a great favorite among his classmates.

He served for eight years in the Artillery. During this service he had assignments to duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., New Orleans, La., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on frontier duty at Fort Reno, I. T., and as Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the United States Military Academy. The last assignment was terminated by his promotion and transfer to the Ordnance Department as a 1st Lieutenant on June 13, 1878.

The remaining thirty years of his service prior to retirement were spent as a very active officer in the work of the Ordnance Department. In some of the most important lines of that work he achieved a position of generally acknowledged leadership. He served in turn as an assistant to the Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal; as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the South, and as assistant to the Commanding Officers at Frankford Arsenal, at Watertown

Arsenal and at Watervliet Arsenal. During this period, totaling fourteen years, he gained valuable experience over a wide field of Ordnance work and acquired a reputation as a conscientious, hard working officer of unusual ability.

In January, 1892, Colonel MacNutt (then Captain) was given an important assignment as Inspector of Ordnance at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., which assignment he filled with distinction for a period of eight years. This period was one of great activity in the development and production of the large caliber guns needed for the seacoast defenses. The Bethlehem Steel Company not only manufactured a considerable number of these guns complete but also furnished large numbers of forgings for the use of Watervliet Arsenal where finished guns were being turned out by the Government. There devolved upon the inspector at Bethlehem the duty of inspecting the steel forgings for the Bethlehem guns, the supervising of the proof firing of these guns, and also the inspecting of the steel forgings sent to Watervliet Arsenal.

It is not too much to say that Captain MacNutt occupied at that time one of the most important posts in the Ordnance Department. The duty was no sinecure, involving as it did the examination of every forging for flaws and the testing of specimens from each of them to determine the physical qualities to ascertain if they fulfilled the high requirements of the Government. Notwithstanding the care and the deservedly high reputation of the Bethlehem Steel Company as manufacturers, in the many hundreds of specimens and other necessities of the tests, there not infrequently arose delicate questions involving the judgment and integrity of the Inspector. Captain MacNutt fulfilled these duties with distinguished ability and satisfaction. No case has since developed in the service of the guns where any failed from manifest delinquency in the manufacture of the forgings produced under his inspection.

Upon his relief from duty at the Bethlehem Steel plant, Colonel MacNutt was given a further important assignment as Inspector of Ordnance at New York City. This assignment covered the inspection of seacoast gun mounts, steel castings, armor piercing projectiles, and a large variety of Ordnance supplies under manufacture at plants in New York City and in various other cities in that general

region. Upon relief from this duty in 1903 he was given command of the Benicia Arsenal for a period of about six months and was then transferred in March 1904 to the command of the important manufacturing arsenal at Watertown, Mass., where much work was in progress in the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages and other Ordnance supplies.

During the year in which he held this assignment he completely revised the methods of arsenal shop administration and cost keeping. He introduced a practical and equitable method of purchasing so-called standard stock and other supplies for arsenal use. Based upon his recommendations, important changes were made in the financial methods of the Ordnance Dept. which made the accounting between the arsenals and the Ordnance Office more exact, and prevented the recurrence of uncertainties as to the sufficiency of appropriations to meet the objects for which they had been made. Based on his work Congress passed an Act which authorized the creation of a shop expense fund and thus greatly simplified the payment of the general overhead cost of manufacturing arsenals. It also made possible the determination of manufacturing costs with increased accuracy.

In view of the highly satisfactory character of his work at the Watertown Arsenal, he was transferred to the command of the Watervliet Arsenal in April 1905 with a view to making similar improvements in the business administration of that arsenal. This he accomplished with marked success, remaining in command of that arsenal for about three years. Presumably due to overstrain in his attention to his work he developed arterio-sclerosis and found it necessary to take a sick leave in October, 1907. Upon his doctor's advice he applied for retirement and was retired March 17, 1908, at his own request after more than 40 years' service.

Colonel W. W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., retired, who succeeded him in command at Watervliet Arsenal, in writing to Col. MacNutt's widow, pays him this splendid tribute: "I found everywhere evidences of his practical mind and thoroughness in his work. An unusual devotion to every detail of his profession seems to have characterized his whole career. There was no bluffing or fudging in Ira MacNutt's whole career. He was always honest and faithful to his appointed

tasks and as this faithfulness was linked up with a keen intellect, you may well look back with pride to the record he left."

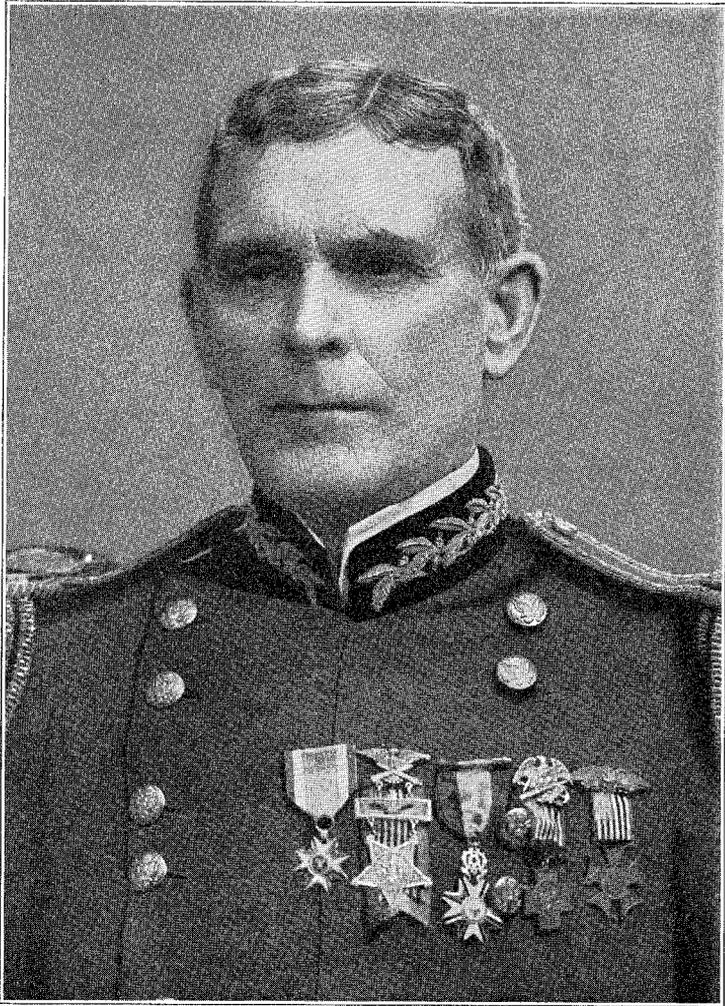
Lt. Col. F. J. Stephenson, Ord-Res., who served under Col. MacNutt as Chief Clerk, at both the Watertown and the Watervliet arsenals, states that his dominant characteristics were fairness, thoroughness and loyalty to his superiors. He states further "I have served under many efficient officers, but Col. MacNutt, while the most exacting, was the easiest officer to work for under whom I ever had the honor to serve."

Major, J. E. Bloom, U. S. A., Retired, a life-long friend, writes in reference to Col. MacNutt—"I have known him for 61 years. He was truly a noble soul, always kind, generous, considerate, a gentleman in every sense of the word. A scientist and a most efficient and faithful officer of the Army who rendered distinguished service to his country, a worthy example for all posterity."

Colonel MacNutt was married at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 4, 1877 to Katharine Barry, daughter of the late General William F. Barry, a West Point graduate in the class of 1838 and a distinguished officer of the Civil War. A son, Barry MacNutt, born at Fort Monroe, Va., June 15, 1878, now resides at Gloucester, Mass. Some years after the death of his first wife, Colonel MacNutt married Mary Frances James MacNutt whose affectionate care and comradeship brought much to the later years of his life.

Colonel MacNutt passed away at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, August 24, 1930. Impressive funeral services were conducted over his remains at the Presidio of San Francisco. His ashes will later be interred in the Arlington National Cemetery. May he rest in peace.

E. P. O'H.



HENRY ALBERT REED

HENRY ALBERT REED

NO. 2321 CLASS OF 1870

*Died November 21, 1930, at San Juan, Puerto Rico,
aged 86 years.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY ALBERT REED was born at Plattsburg, County of Clinton, New York, on June 23, 1844, the youngest son of Paul Adam Reed of Montpelier, Vermont, and his wife, Charlotte Helena Luther, of Plattsburg, New York. In his genealogical tree he appears to have been, on his father's side, a descendant of a member of the historical "Mayflower Association," while on his mother's side, he was a direct descendent of Martin Luther.

General Reed's military ambitions and training commenced early. When he was 17, as the Civil War began, he tried twice to enter the Wisconsin Volunteers, but was denied permission by his parents when the time came for them to sign his papers. Failing in this, he joined the Scotts' Guards, a Milwaukee organization, which did home guard duty and quelled numerous bank riots occurring in that city during 1861. It was in August 14, 1862, that he finally succeeded in obtaining the consent of his now more or less impatient parents to enlist as a private in the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers.

During the Civil War, he went through the various non-commissioned grades rapidly to the rating of First Sergeant. In 1862, he participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, at which latter battle he was severely wounded. Later he was on the expedition to intercept Price and Van Doorn's Army, marching to the Columbia River. For the rapidity of this infantry march, his outfit was dubbed by Sheridan as being "his cavalry," and from then on the unit was known as "Sheridan's Cavalry." On one occasion they made sixty miles in two consecutive days.

Other operations in which he saw action from 1863 to 1864 were:

Chattanooga Campaign—Battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded again; defense of Chattanooga; Battle of Missionary Ridge; East Tennessee Campaign and pursuit of enemy from Knoxville; Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain; siege of Atlanta; pursuit of Hood to Alabama; Campaign of Nashville and operations in Tennessee, seeing service continuously until June 10, 1865, when he was mustered out.

During this time he took part in 40 engagements, in some of which there were over 100,000 men. For a considerable time, toward the end of the war, Sergeant Reed was in command of his company due to the death or absence of his officers. In May, 1864, at the age of 20, he was made a First Lieutenant on the field. General Reed says that for this promotion he merely attended to business and got along with his superior officers, but sergeants were not made first lieutenants even in those days, for the mere carrying out of their duties, and behind that there was gallantry and sacrifice that meant the staking of life.

Following the war, he obtained an appointment to West Point by an M. C. from the District of Milwaukee, through a competitive contest, and entered the United States Military Academy on September 1, 1866, whence he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery, on June 15, 1870. Henceforth he was assigned to the Presidio, San Francisco, California.

"It was from there on that I fell into some bad luck," says the General, "for I was over twenty-seven years a lieutenant."

Promotions were slow in those days, especially in the artillery units, and one had to wait for some brother officer to die, or be transferred from his post, and such events could be marked on the calendar as epochal. During this time, he graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1874, being promoted to First Lieutenant on May 21, 1875. He also graduated from the Signal Service School in 1876. Following this, he was detailed for four years as Principal Assistant Professor of Drawing at West Point, being assigned to serve again in that capacity from August 28, 1883, to August 28, 1888. After this he was sent to Europe as an American Army representative to acquire information from military schools abroad. What information he obtained therefrom

was applied to change military policy at West Point. Upon his return, he was assigned to various artillery posts up to March 8, 1898, when he was appointed Captain of Artillery and assigned to the Military Information Division, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was sent to the Artillery Reserve Camp at Tampa, Florida, for a short time, and then was ordered to San Juan, Puerto Rico, to report to General Miles, then in command. It was Captain Reed who received the key of old Fort San Cristobal from the Spanish Captain, Don Angel Rivero, on October 18, 1898.

It was at this time of his life, July 10, 1899, that Captain Reed married Miss Gertrudis Asenjo del Valle, of San Juan, P. R., a son, Henry Frederick, being born to them on June 10, 1900, at Fort El Morro, San Juan, P. R. During this time, Captain Reed was commended in orders for exceptional care of health of command.

On August 22, 1901, he received his appointment as Major in the Coast Artillery Corps, seeing service at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., from 1901 to 1902, being in command of Fort at joint Army and Navy Maneuvers in 1902. When Puerto Rico was to gain new coast defenses and quarters for the Army in 1903, Major Reed was sent to take command of Artillery District of San Juan, and was made a member of the Board on Permanent Plan of Post of San Juan, where he remained for two years.

On September 16, 1905, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, C. A. C., being in command of Post at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, from 1905 to 1906. He was then assigned to command of Artillery District of Columbia, Oregon.

It was President Theodore Roosevelt who on February 17, 1906 signed Colonel Reed's appointment as a Brigadier General, U. S. Army, and General Reed was placed on the retired list at his own request, after more than forty-two years of active service, on February 19, 1906.

General Reed possessed considerable literary talent, having won the Gold Medal offered by the Military Service Institute in 1891 for the best Essay on the subject of "The Terrain in its Relation to Military Operations," being also the author of the following standard text books: "Topographical Drawing and Sketching" and

"Photography Applied to Surveying," both of which were for many years in use at West Point. The ideas and problems set forth in these books have been a great aid to aviators and balloonists in wartime photographic methods. He was also for some years in newspaper work with Rufus King, editor of the "Milwaukee Sentinel." He translated the History of the Philippines into English for the War Department, and wrote a most interesting book entitled "Spanish Legends and Traditions," some of which bear on Puerto Rico as well as Spain, where he lived with his family for several years after his retirement. It was at this time that he visited France and Italy, spending the greater part of two years between Paris and Nice.

During the last few years of his life, General Reed was actively engaged in the important task of promoting friendly relations between Puerto Rico and the United States, trying to aid the people of the Island to reach a decision with regard to their future status and relationship with America.

Throughout his activities at the United States Military Academy, the General remembered having had several leading Generals of the World War in his classes at different times, including General Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and General Summerall, former Chief of Staff, U. S. Army. At the outbreak of the World War, the President of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., called personally on the General, who at that time was residing in New York City, and endeavored to obtain him as officer in charge of the military instruction there. The War Department, however, held that an officer above the rank of Colonel could not be detailed for that work. "Therein," sighed the General, "they blasted my ambitions of serving in three wars."

At the age of 79, General Reed was taken on an airplane ride in Colon, Panama, by a young Lieutenant Wade, later of world wide fame. When asked to tell his impression of the adventure, his usual answer was: "It was wonderful; we were up for half an hour or more. I was exhilarated for days afterward by that marvelous trip over the greatest canal in the world." He had a surprising vitality for his age. His favorite hobby was painting, having left a fine

collection of paintings in water-colours and in oil-colours dealing with landscapes, portraits and marine subjects.

General Reed was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Society of the Army of the Cumberland; Sons of the American Revolution, and American Pioneers, San Juan, P. R. He also possessed many medals won during the Civil War and Spanish-American War.

The one joy of his military life, as he looked back in reflection, seemed to be that he had never received a military reprimand.

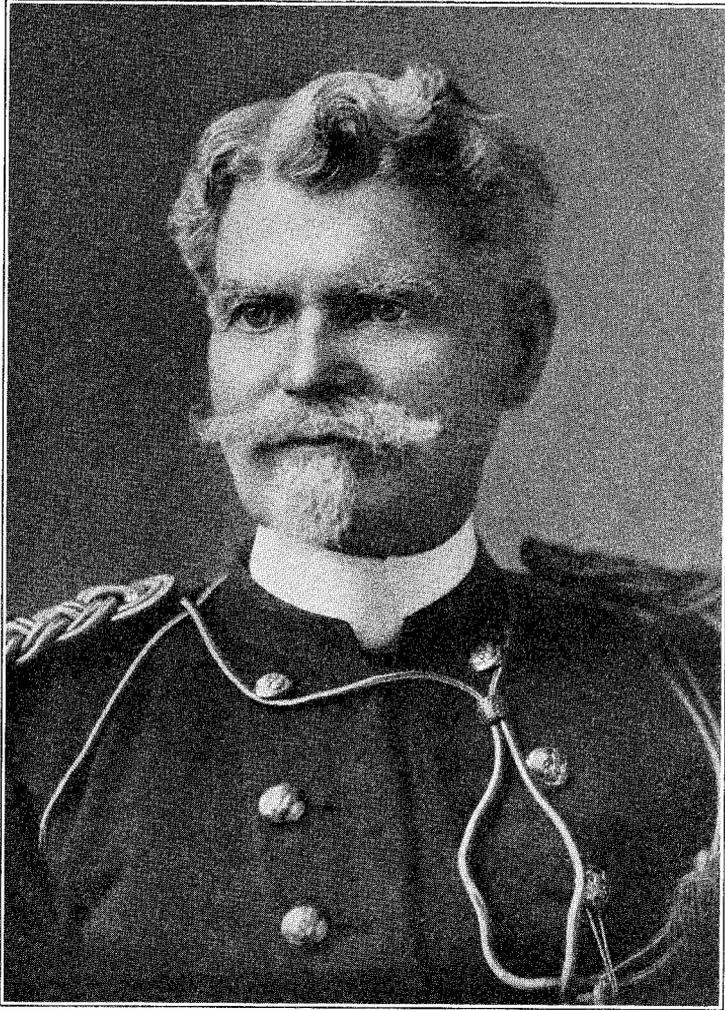
The following paragraph, quoted from a letter of condolence addressed to his widow by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, is the best proof that the services rendered by him to his country are not forgotten:

"The records show that General Reed was a gallant soldier in action, and a gentleman of broad culture and high character. Loyal, dependable and efficient, he performed all duties assigned him with credit to himself and to the Army. His death marks the passing of another capable officer from the rapidly diminishing ranks of the veterans of the Civil War."

General Henry Albert Reed died at his home, 15 Lafayette Avenue, Santurce, Puerto Rico, on November 21, 1930. His wife, Mrs. Gertrudis J. Asenjo Reed, and his only surviving son, Henry Frederick Reed, were at his bedside at the last moment. He was buried in San Juan Cemetery, with full military honors.

Throughout his career, he remained always loyal to the motto of his Alma Mater: "Duty, Honor, Country."

H. F. R.



ANDREW HUMES NAVE

ANDREW HUMES NAVE

NO. 2388 CLASS OF 1871

Died December 7, 1924, at Knoxville, Tenn.,

aged 78 years.

ANDREW HUMES NAVE was born on a farm near Knoxville, Tennessee, February 23, 1846, the son of John Harrison Nave and Margaret Grey Nave. He was educated in the country and city schools of Knoxville, the University of Tennessee, the Princeton, N. J., Military School and entered the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1867, graduating June 12, 1871.

Upon graduation, Nave was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry and served. After serving in Kentucky for two years he was sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., and then on to Dakota, Montana and Nebraska. Here he suffered a broken collar bone and injured shoulder and was ordered east, serving as Commandant of Cadets at the University of Tennessee during 1875 and '76 while recovering from his injuries. While serving in this capacity he received word of the Custer Massacre—all of his troop had been killed.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant June 25, 1876 and rejoined the 7th Cavalry, September 22, 1876 at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, serving at this post, Fort Rice, Camp Ruhlen and Fort Meade, Dakota. While serving on scouting duty with his troop at the latter station in the winter of '78-'79, he suffered a severe injury to his ankle. His Colonel (Colonel Tilford) who thought highly of him sent him east to Dr. Sayre, a famous bone and joint specialist, however, the latter's efforts were without avail, Nave being unable to mount a horse or walk without a crutch. He was promoted to Captain January 16, 1884 and retired from active service April 23, 1885 for disability contracted in line of duty.

After many years on crutches, an English bone setter, who had come to New York, found a bone in his instep out of place and

reset his ankle. Nave was then able to walk without crutches.

Captain Nave was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Tennessee in 1898, serving in this capacity until 1907. He was also Colonel of the National Guard, State of Tennessee from 1899 to 1901.

Colonel Nave died at 8:30 P. M., December 7, 1924, at his home, 500 West Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. Interment was made in the Old Gray Cemetery, Knoxville.

Colonel Nave was married to Mrs. Mary H. Beach of Knoxville, Tennessee, November 28th, 1898. He is survived by his widow and one sister, Mrs. M. E. Nelson, both of Knoxville. He loved the Army and the army life and his enforced retirement caused him always the most poignant regret.

Retired in the prime of life in the midst of a promising career, his memory will be cherished by his associates and his name recorded among those gallant officers and soldiers who served their country during an eventful period of its history.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



JOHN McADAMS WEBSTER

JOHN McADAMS WEBSTER

NO. 2402 CLASS OF 1871

*Died October 16, 1921, at Mackinac Island, Michigan,
aged 72 years.*

JOHN McADAMS WEBSTER was born and raised in Steubenville, Ohio. His father was George Penney Webster, 98th Ohio Volunteers, who was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862, a little less than four years before his son was to enter the Military Academy on September 1, 1866.

John Webster graduated and was promoted to 2d Lieutenant in the 22d Infantry on June 12, 1871. He served the next twenty-seven years of his life as a second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of the 22d Infantry upon the varied enterprises in which the regiment took part. He served at Fort Randall, Dakota, and at Fort Sully, Dakota, in 1871 and 1872 and took part in the Yellowstone Expedition in 1872. He conducted prisoners to Stillwater, Minnesota, and then returned to Fort Sully, Dakota, until 1874, when his station was changed to Fort Mackinac. In 1877 he took part in suppressing the railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania. In the next twenty years, he served in turn at Fort Mackinac, Fort Gibson, I. T., Fort McKavett, Texas, Fort Duncan, Texas, Forts Lewis and Lyon in Colorado, Fort Keogh, Montana, Fort Yates, North Dakota, Fort Crook, Nebraska, and Pittsburgh, Pa. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1879 and Captain in 1891. During this time he acted as Regimental Adjutant, as Quartermaster of the regiment for four years, as a company commander, and had two years of recruiting duty. In 1895 his health weakened and he retired at his own request, after 30 years service, on December 20, 1898.

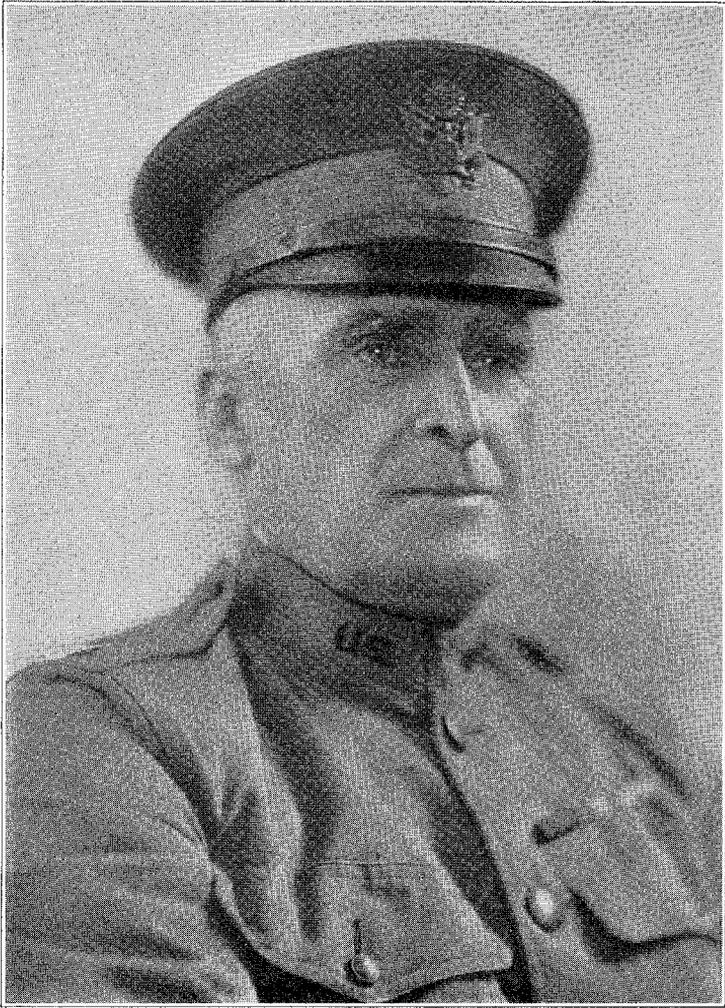
He had served twenty-seven years of frontier duty. During this time he had become interested in the problems of the Indians and

from his retirement until his death he was very active in their interests and was able to do much to help them as they recognized him as their friend. In 1904, he accepted an appointment as agent for the Colleville Indian Agency, Washington, for a term of four years. On December 5, 1908, the title of his position was changed to Superintendent and he continued in that capacity until 1912, when he entered on duty as Superintendent of the Spokane Agency, Washington. He resigned on May 27, 1914, on account of the condition of his health. He died on October 16, 1921 at Mackinac Island, Michigan at the age of 72 years.

He had a kindly, friendly nature, played the piano, and had a fine singing voice. He had hosts of friends. His cordial nature and his enjoyment of life did much to lighten the rigor of the frontier existence which he and his associates led.

He is survived by Mrs. Webster, who lives at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

F. M. A.



CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD

CHARLES ALBERT PHELPS HATFIELD

NO. 2437 CLASS OF 1872

Died June 19, 1931, at Baltimore, Md.,

aged 80 years.

COLONEL CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD was born at Eutaw, Alabama, Dec. 9, 1850. He attended school for several years in Baltimore and was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. from Maryland, in 1868, by his Uncle, Judge Charles E. Phelps, M.C., of Baltimore.

Upon graduation four years later, he was assigned to the Cavalry and served at various times in the 4th, 8th, 5th, and 13th Cavalry regiments in Texas, Oklahoma (Indian Territory); New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Kansas, Virginia and other states. His foreign service included Cuba, Mexico and the Philippine Islands. A large part of his career was in pioneer service preparing the West for settlement.

He was engaged in numerous campaigns to subdue the Indians. The first of these was near Fort Clark, Texas, in 1873. Later, he was with General Ranald MacKenzie, Colonel 4th Cavalry, in his encounter with the Indians at Palo Duro Cañon, Texas. In this campaign, he was in charge of the Regimental Scouts, 4th Cavalry, and rendered notable service in locating the Indians and guiding the regiment in the successful surprise attack which General MacKenzie led Sept. 28, 1874. From this date, the General selected him repeatedly to perform specially hazardous and important duties. For several years, he was in Oklahoma, while it was still a territory, helping to prepare it for settlement and statehood.

He served in New Mexico from 1881 to 1883 and in Arizona from 1884 to 1890. During this decade his work was strenuous, there being one Indian uprising after another to subdue. His most notable campaign culminated in his successful attack upon Geronimo's

Apache Band in 1886. For this he was brevetted Major, Feb. 27, 1890, the citation reading, "For gallant services in action against Indians: attack on Geronimo's camp in the Santa Cruz Mts., Mexico, May 16, 1886."

He served in the early nineties, in the State of Washington, and then went to Baltimore, in 1893, on Recruiting Service. This was his first eastern station in more than twenty years and one can well imagine the pleasure he found in returning again to the scene of his boyhood training, after having been so long in the west.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War again found him in the West engaged in the irksome, but necessary duty of commanding a frontier post, while his comrades marched to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Having received his promotion as a Major of Cavalry, he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry which he joined at Puerto Principe, Cuba, in February 1899. He commanded the regiment from March, 1899 to May, 1901, with the exception of a short absence, on sick leave, in the United States.

His work in Cuba was of the highest order and was of great assistance to General Wood who was then engaged in preparing the inhabitants of that Island for civil government and independence.

Major Hatfield was promoted Lt. Colonel, in 1901, and assigned to the 5th Cavalry, which he joined in the Philippines the same year. In September, 1902, the Colonel of the regiment died and Lt. Colonel Hatfield took command. About this time, he was placed in charge of all troops in the Mariquini Valley and given the task of protecting the water supply of Manila against contamination by Cholera germs. This work was splendidly done. Assisted by his surgeon, Major (now Colonel) Joseph M. Heller, Officers' Reserve Corps, he was able to keep the water supply of the city pure. Cholera ceased to be feared in Manila from that time and deaths were cut down to a negligible number, being confined to those among a few natives who would not take the prescribed precautions.

Next we find Lt. Col. Hatfield at Camp Stotsenburg, north of Manila, where he and his regimental quartermaster began the building of that post.

Promotion to full Colonel relieved him from this important duty but not until the construction was well under way.

He joined the 13th Cavalry, May, 1903, and changed station to Camp Stotsenburg in September of the same year. The regiment returned to the United States in 1905 and went to Ft. Myer, Va. where it remained until 1909 when he again took it to the Philippines. Colonel Hatfield remained there with it until 1911. During several months of this period, he commanded the Department of Luzon.

The regiment returned to the United States in 1911 and went to Fort Riley, Kansas for station.

In 1912, Colonel Hatfield took the regiment to the border where it remained till 1914, engaged in the important but tedious duty of keeping order along the Mexican Border. During part of this stormy period, he commanded the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

This grand old soldier retired from active service, for age, Dec. 9, 1914, after more than 46 years' service. But his military life and training would not allow him to remain long inactive and he was detailed on recruiting service, Jan. 10, 1917, three months before the World War began.

After the War was over, he again returned to an inactive status, thus completing an active career of nearly half a century in his Country's service.

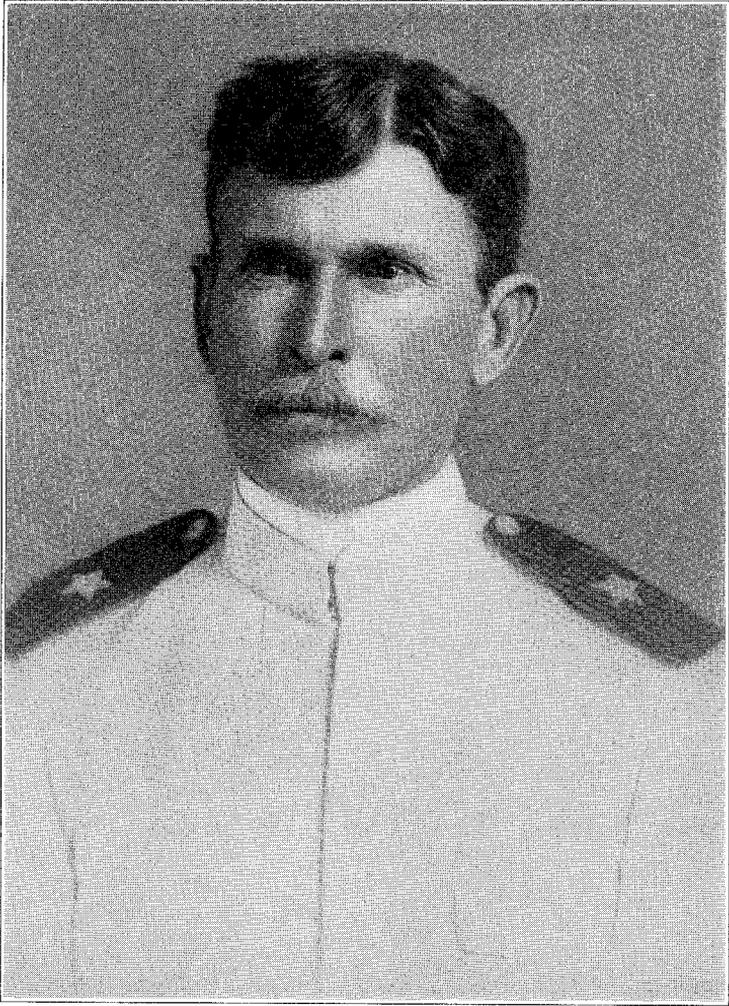
In his domestic life he was singularly happy. He married Miss Frances E. Blackmore, October 7, 1880, by whom he had two children. Mrs. Hatfield, his daughter Helen, and a grandson survive him.

He was a true Christian gentleman, living an upright and useful life. He was one of that wonderful group of officers of the Regular Army who, after our Civil War, carried through the task of winning, from wild animals and savages, our great Western Empire where peace and prosperity now reign.

Colonel Hatfield died on June 19, 1931, at Baltimore, Maryland, and lies in Arlington where his son, Albert preceded him some years ago.

To those who knew him his devotion to duty and success in all he undertook will ever be an inspiration.

N. F. McClure.



LUTHER RECTOR HARE

LUTHER RECTOR HARE

NO. 2533 CLASS OF 1874

Died December 22, 1929, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 78 years.

LUTHER RECTOR HARE, whose paternal ancestor came from England in the 17th century and settled on the Juniata River in Pennsylvania, was the son of Silas Hare and Elizabeth Rector. He was born at Greencastle, Indiana, August 24th, 1851, and appointed to the Military Academy from Texas 1870. Graduating in 1874 he was assigned to the 7th cavalry. He served at Colfax, La., and McComb City, Miss., until April 1876 when he was ordered on frontier duty at Fort Lincoln, Dakota. He was with Indian Scouts during the Custer massacre where his conduct was outstanding. He commanded one of the remnants of Custer's command during the remainder of the campaign. The next year he was in the Nez Perces campaign, taking part in a fight near the site of Billings, Montana, in which he was commended by the Colonel of his regiment. He continued on the frontier taking part in the campaign against the Sioux in 1890, and finally against renegade Apaches in 1896. He was with fighting troops all this time, except for a brief period spent as aide-de-camp to General Terry.

In 1898 he was made Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel of the 1st Texas Volunteer Cavalry, and later in his regular rank served a short tour in Cuba. Returned to San Antonio, Texas organized and commanded the 33rd Volunteer Infantry leaving San Francisco for the Philippines with his regiment on September 30th, 1899. There he participated in the battles of San Fabian, Mangatani Bridge, San Jacinto and San Quintin. Afterwards commanding the District of Ilocos Sur and Abgan until appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers on June 1st, 1900, when he as-

sumed command of the 1st District Department of Southern Luzon. The outstanding event in his Philippine campaign was the heroic rescue of Lieutenant Gilmore and the twenty-four American soldiers with him. He showed his indomitable determination, courage and inspiring leadership. When he was ordered north on this expedition, which would necessarily take several weeks, no transportation, even for rations was furnished. At first slow marches were made, but later when the trail of the American prisoners was found Hare made cavalry marches with his doughboys. One march over rough trails, countless streams and over mountains, a distance of thirty-eight miles was made. Tinio, the Insurgent General, who held Lieutenant Gilmore, had a great advantage over his pursuers; he knew the people and the country, he seized all transportation and foodstuffs, leaving literally nothing for the prisoners, who by this time must live on the country or starve. Hare pursued Tinio through the Ifugao country, and on reaching Dingnas his men were without food, clothes or shoes. Being advised that under these conditions further pursuit in a country without trails or food was impossible, he characteristically replied that he would go on until he proved it impossible. Tinio becoming alarmed turned over Lieutenant Gilmore and the remaining American prisoners to a Lieutenant with orders to kill them if capture became inevitable. The Lieutenant fearing to carry out such a drastic order with the pursuers by that time drawing ever nearer finally abandoned Gilmore and his men, without food or weapons, among the Head Hunters, where Colonel Hare found them the next day. It was a desperate situation; one of the prisoners too ill to walk and several of the rescuing party being in a similar condition from exhaustion, a return by the same trail was out of the question. Colonel Hare then decided to return by the river using rafts on which to carry the sick. With one small meal at most a day, and some days none, with no leggings or shoes, over sharp rocks with bleeding feet, many of them delirious they struggled to the coast. The greatest leadership was required here, and it was furnished. To quote a contemporary "Hare was of our best type of cavalry soldier, and outdoor man, fine horseman, fine shot, alert, daring and practical, had a good eye for country, and rich in those qualities demanded by the character of the services

he was called upon to give during the period of the development of the Great West."

He had a keen sense of humor and selfishness had no place in his character. A typical officer of the old school, capable and reliable in emergencies, brave and fearless in action, and imbued with a spirit of unswerving loyalty to his superior officers. His devotion to duty and thorough knowledge of his profession won the respect and esteem of his associates. He retired July 16th, 1903 for disability in line of duty. Subsequent to his retirement Colonel Hare served at Austin, Texas, as Inspection Instructor of Militia and as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Texas, commanding Students Army Training Corps Simmons College.

Colonel Hare was on two occasions awarded silver star citations, the first citation reading "For gallantry in action in the pursuit of superior forces of the enemy under the Insurgent General Tinio in Northern Luzon, P. I., December 4th-18th 1899, through a most dangerous and difficult country, through hardship and exposure, thereby forcing the enemy to liberate twenty-two American prisoners held by him December 18th, 1899." The second citation was awarded "For gallantry in action against insurgent forces at San Jacinto, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 11th, 1899."

Colonel Hare died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on December 22nd, 1929, after a lingering illness, deeply regretted throughout the service. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery on December 26th, 1929. Besides his brother Judge Silas Hare of Sherman, Texas, he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Camilla Hare Lippincott, Mrs. Charles Field Mason, both of Washington, D. C., and by the Vicomtesse de Beughem of Brussels, Belgium.

C. H. L.



ALFRED REYNOLDS

ALFRED REYNOLDS

NO. 2536 CLASS OF 1874

*Died December 11, 1925, at the Letterman General Hospital,
aged 76 years.*

ALFRED REYNOLDS was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of that city and his fondness for the military service was exemplified by his enlistment as a private in Company "C," 1st Regiment of Infantry, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on October 1, 1869, from which he was discharged to accept an appointment to West Point tendered to him by the Honorable Secretary of War in 1870. He entered West Point September 1, 1870, and graduated therefrom on June 17, 1874. Assigned to and joined the 20th U. S. Infantry September 1, 1874, at Fort Snelling, Minn. At the end of that month he was assigned to a company at Fort Totten, Devil's Lake, Dakota, where he served till December, 1877. Continuing with his regiment when it was transferred to Texas at that time he served at Forts Brown, Ringgold, McIntosh and Clarke until 1881 when he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Quartermaster of the school to be established there, serving at that post till 1885. From 1885 to 1894 he was with his regiment in Montana. Regimental Adjutant in 1890 and promoted to rank of Captain on February 24, 1891. Returning to Fort Leavenworth with regiment in 1894 he served at that post till the outbreak of the War with Spain. In Cuba with regiment during the war and in engagements at El Caney and around Santiago,—thence to the United States and to the Philippines in February, 1899. After participating in several affairs with the insurgent Filipinos was on duty in Manila with Provost-guard to November 26, 1899.

(Major of Infantry, 22nd Infantry, Sept. 20, 1899.) Joined

regiment at Candaba, Luzon, P. I., December 7, 1899; commanding 2nd Battalion at Arayat, Luzon to March 16, 1900; commanding Military Prison, San Isidro, Luzon, from March 17, 1900. Transferred to 20th Infantry Sept. 20, 1900; Inspector-General by detail Feb. 28, 1901.

(Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, 11th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1903). Transferred to 2d Infantry, April 2, 1903; transferred to 10th Infantry May 18, 1903; transferred to 20th Infantry July 27, 1903; Inspector-General by detail March 29, 1904.

(Colonel of Infantry, 22nd Infantry, Feb. 17, 1906). Joined regiment at Fort McDowell, Calif., April 10, 1906. This regiment was one of the first organizations to arrive and start relief work during the fire of April, 1906. On duty in that city till May 3, 1906; during the maneuvers at American Lake, Washington, July 12th to Sept. 19, 1906. At Goldfields, Nevada, during the labor troubles Dec. 6, 1907 to Jan. 3, 1908. With regiment in Alaska 1908-1910 and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until March 1, 1912, when he was retired at his own request after more than 41 years service.

Returned to active duty Sept. 11, 1917; detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., until Sept. 11, 1918, when he was relieved and on same date was recalled to active duty and assigned to command of Student Army Training Unit at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., and Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. In November he was ordered to duty at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., and then to Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., as Commanding Officer and acting Quartermaster of the Student Army Training Camp unit thereat. At the end of the World War Colonel Reynolds returned to San Francisco, Calif., where he had made his home previous to the World War. He died in that city on Dec. 11, 1925, and was buried in the National cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on Dec. 14, 1925.

He was awarded the Silver Star, the citation reading "For gallantry in action against the Spanish Forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898." Though the above was not received by his widow till May, 1927, Colonel Reynolds had been informed of the intended testimonial some months previous to his death and had the pleasure

of knowing there would be issued at a future date the above expression of appreciation of his services.

That his sterling qualities as an officer had been recognized at an early date is evidenced by a letter written by General Custer, May 13, 1876, about six weeks before the Custer Massacre in which the General says: "I regret exceedingly that you could not have been spared from your post this summer as I made special application for you on my arrival in St. Paul in February. The Department Commander hesitated in granting my application on account of your duties as Adjutant. Otherwise you would have been ordered to accompany the expedition."

A glimpse of his kindly disposition, an understanding of his deep interest in the enlisted men and a realization of his standard for officers may be obtained from some of the orders issued by him as regimental commander. He directed the company commanders "to instruct and regulate the noncommissioned officers with tact and judgment so as to insure the execution of orders without partiality or harshness," and to the officers he said, "The force of example is very great, so that the enlisted men of an organization comport themselves much as do their officers; therefore it is enjoined upon all officers to be exact in their apparel and personal appearance, and in deportment to be dignified and military."

Colonel Reynolds was the son of John Reynolds and Elizabeth Trimble Gardner. The father was born in Ireland and was a Major of Volunteers during the Civil War. In Camden, N. J., where he resided at the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the first company of volunteers recruited in that city. On June 22, 1879, at Fort Brown, Texas, Colonel Reynolds married Adelaid E. Eckerson, daughter of Major Eckerson, Q. M. Dept., U. S. Army. Two children were born of that marriage, a son who died in infancy and a daughter, Elizabeth G. Reynolds, born in 1880, who served overseas during the World War as a Red Cross nurse in Paris and who died in 1922. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1910. In 1918 Colonel Reynolds married the widow of Major John H. Wholley, U. S. Army, who survives him and resides in San Francisco, Calif.

✓ Shortly after his return to San Francisco after the World War

Colonel Reynolds became Secretary of the Presidio Golf Club and the following is taken from the minutes of that Club:

“On Friday, December 25, 1925, at the Letterman General Hospital in the Presidio, our beloved Secretary, Colonel Alfred Reynolds, passed away quietly, gently and peacefully. . . . In response to the general demand that there be more than a mere passing notice of the Colonel’s going there was a gathering of men and women, members of this Club and of the United Service Golf Club, on the afternoon of Sunday, December 27th, at the Club House, to do honor to his memory. . . . we Resolve that in the passing of Colonel Reynolds, our faithful, loyal Secretary for more than five years, this Club has sustained a loss which cannot be repaired; that his performance of the duties of Secretary of the Club was of the highest order; that his fund of close and accurate information concerning all of the Club’s affairs, its customs, precedents and practices, was invaluable and was ever at the ready service of the Council at its meetings, which he punctiliously attended; that his amiable demeanor, coupled with his ever smiling, cheerful, buoyant presence, was an inspiring example to all who had the rare privilege of enjoying close contact with him; that in his excellent performance of the duties also of Secretary of the United Service Golf Club he tactfully and gracefully united the activities of both Clubs to the joint advantage, enjoyment and satisfaction of their members; that we deeply mourn his going and extend our most profound, tender and sincere sympathy to his family.”

On the day of the Colonel’s death a caddy wrote the following:

Seems but yesterday, club in hand
He played his shots, fairway or sand;
And alike to dub or pro
His smile and words more kindly, so
We who knew him in work or play,
Can but stand and silent pray
And ask of Him, who keeps the score
To raise his handicap a wee bit more.

A Friend.



EDWIN PROCTOR ANDRUS

EDWIN PROCTOR ANDRUS

NO. 2569 CLASS OF 1875

Died September 27, 1930, at Washington, D.C.,

aged 78 years.

EDWIN PROCTOR ANDRUS was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, November 17, 1851. He was the second of the four sons of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Andrus of that city.

His early education was received in the schools of Poughkeepsie and in Riverview Military Academy which is also located in that city.

In 1864 and 1865 he accompanied his father who was on active military service in West Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina as Surgeon of the 176th New York Veteran Volunteer Regiment or as a member of the staff of various hospitals. Unfortunately, however, his father would not listen to his pleas for permission to enlist as drummer boy and, while he reaped the benefits from his experiences, he was denied the later promotion that would have followed an enlistment during the conflict.

Upon his return to New York State he continued his schooling and, at the same time, continued to follow his bent for things military by enlisting as drummer boy in the local militia company.

Appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1870 he reported on May 30th and thus began his long career in the Service.

His first stay at West Point was destined to be short-lived for, on the night of the 16th of November he proceeded to make an unauthorized relief of the guard and, for this escapade, he was dismissed. However, he was promptly reappointed and soon returned to continue with and to be graduated as number 20 in the Class of 1875.

Two of Colonel Andrus' most marked characteristics were his spirit of fun and his good nature and both of these were well exemplified in his first short tour at the Academy. That was his

last attempt, nevertheless, to display these characteristics in a way to disrupt military matters. From then on attention to duty was foremost with him.

On October 1st, 1875, Lieutenant Andrus reported for duty with Troop "H," 5th Cavalry, at Fort Wallace, Kansas. For the next twenty-seven years he belonged to his beloved "Old Fifth"—a record of which he was always justly proud.

"Shavetails" did not have long to wait for action in those stirring days on the plains and on the 25th of October a detachment of "H" Troop left station in pursuit of Indians. Two days later the new Lieutenant entered his first engagement when his detachment encountered about twice its strength of "hostiles." Another long scouting trip consumed the remainder of the year.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six saw a continuation of active operations and the regimental records for that year frequently show the name of "Lieut. Andrus" as a member of scouting expeditions. There were two major affairs, in addition to the many scouting details in which he participated. One was the capture of Red Cloud and Red Leaf and their bands and the other was the much more serious fight with Dull Knife.

His record up to the end of the Indian troubles shows participation in a great many expeditions for he was constantly engaged in active work in the field, mostly in Wyoming, Kansas, and the Dakotas. Among the more important of his activities are: the "Wind River Expedition;" the "Powder River Expedition;" the "White River Expedition" to Colorado following the Meeker Massacre; the "Pine Ridge Campaign;" in charge of the Ordnance Depot at Cheyenne; the construction of a road across the Big Horn Mountains, which is now closely followed by the splendid U. S. Highway No. 16 between Ten Sleep and Buffalo; the command of Company "B," Indian Scouts; and duty along the Cherokee Strip and other places prior to the opening of Oklahoma. Very few men covered so much of, or knew so well, the territory between Texas and the Canadian Border and from the crest of the Rockies to the Missouri River.

On March 29, 1883, he received his promotion to First Lieutenant and was assigned to "I" Troop. The next seventeen years were spent, for the most part, with this organization.

While "I" Troop was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Lieutenant Andrus was detailed as Instructor in Law at the Infantry and Cavalry School which was organized at that Post and, for a short period, he was acting secretary of the school.

On February 11th, 1893, came the promotion to Captain and he retained the command of his old troop with which he spent most of the time prior to the Spanish War. Troop duty was broken into by the three short details with the Wisconsin National Guard.

The Fifth Cavalry did not get beyond Tampa, Florida, in 1898 and from that point Captain Andrus was detailed, in August, to muster out the Wisconsin Volunteers at Milwaukee. This detail was shortly afterward followed by the assignment as recruiting officer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and these two assignments constituted the longest period away from the Fifth Cavalry.

In November, 1899, he rejoined his troop in Porto Rico in time to take an active part in the relief work and reorganization following a most severe tropical hurricane that had devastated that unfortunate island. He performed very valuable and appreciated services in this connection, as well as in provost marshal activities, as district commander, and in supervising elections and assisting in starting the population of the new possession in the strange ways of American administration.

On November 2nd, 1900, Captain Andrus relinquished command of his beloved "I" Troop after having commanded it for the greater part of seventeen years, and was appointed Regimental Adjutant. Regimental Headquarters and one squadron returned from Porto Rico for station at Fort Myer, Virginia, where the new adjutant demonstrated his capacity for administration, and where the sterling qualities of his character made themselves manifest.

In April, 1901, the Fifth Cavalry was ordered to the Philippines where it did duty, most of the time, in guarding the water supply of Manila during serious epidemics of cholera and bubonic plague. He did not participate in any active operations in the field during this tour of duty.

On August 7th, 1902, came the promotion to his majority. He was soon ordered to leave the Islands to join his squadron of the Third Cavalry and assume command of Fort Apache, Arizona.

In 1904 orders were received relieving him from the Apache squadron and assigning him to another squadron of the same regiment at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, whither he proceeded at once.

In 1905 came his detail as recruiting officer in New York City where the hard work and organizing abilities of the new recruiting officer soon resulted in his district becoming recognized as one of the most active and successful in the whole country. During this period his office was brought up from among the very low ones to second place.

This detail was followed, in 1907, by that of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota. While on this duty he received his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel on March 23, 1909, but remained until the conclusion of the current school year. During his incumbency of office at Shattuck, the School was annually selected as one of the "Star" Military Schools—one of the best ten in the United States.

Upon his promotion, Colonel Andrus was assigned to the Second Cavalry, but he did not join. Upon the completion of the school year at Shattuck he proceeded to Fort Slocum, New York, and assumed command of the recruit depot at that station. In the autumn of the same year a new recruit depot was established at Fort Logan, Colorado, and Colonel Andrus was ordered there in command. He remained at that station until the summer of 1911 when he returned to his old command at Fort Slocum.

On March 3, 1911, came his long delayed promotion to the grade of Colonel, as he was among those who had not received rapid advancement during the days of regimental promotion. It is interesting to note that the majority of those who received their colonelcies at the same time had served long periods in the Fifth Cavalry.

In the summer of 1912 Colonel Andrus was ordered to the Eleventh Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. There he spent an active and interesting last period of duty with troops.

On the 31st of December, 1912, Colonel Andrus, at his own request, after more than forty-two years service, was placed on the retired list.

For one of his active disposition and physique, retirement held no particular charms, and he had prepared for this day by requesting,

and receiving, the assignment of recruiting officer at Syracuse, New York. This was the center of a large and populous district and he did not delay in reporting and becoming established.

With the advent of the World War Colonel Andrus was called back into active service and sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he organized, built, and commanded the large War Prison Barracks at that point. This was the first of such that was organized in the United States. It was a difficult task and called for his best efforts, as the plant had to be constructed from the ground up.

In September, 1917, he was relieved from duty at the War Prison Barracks and was assigned to command the large recruit depot at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. This was his last command and was, probably, the largest and most important of all. There was, at the start, no organization for handling the thousands of drafted men that were soon sent to him. But, with his usual knack for organization and for getting the best and most loyal service from his subordinates, he soon had in operation a most effective system that smoothly handled upward of eighty thousand men prior to the end of the war, with a garrison of approximately eight thousand at all times.

It was at Fort Thomas that he incurred a severe, and almost fatal attack of sciatica when he became overheated in attending a fire on the post, and from this affliction the Colonel never recovered. He had always been an energetic and active man and endowed with unusual strength and endurance and this misfortune was, therefore, all the more keenly felt.

On July 10th, 1919, Colonel Andrus was relieved from his last command and, on that date, turned Fort Thomas over to his successor and actually retired after an enviable record of over forty-nine years of honorable, efficient, and loyal service to his Government.

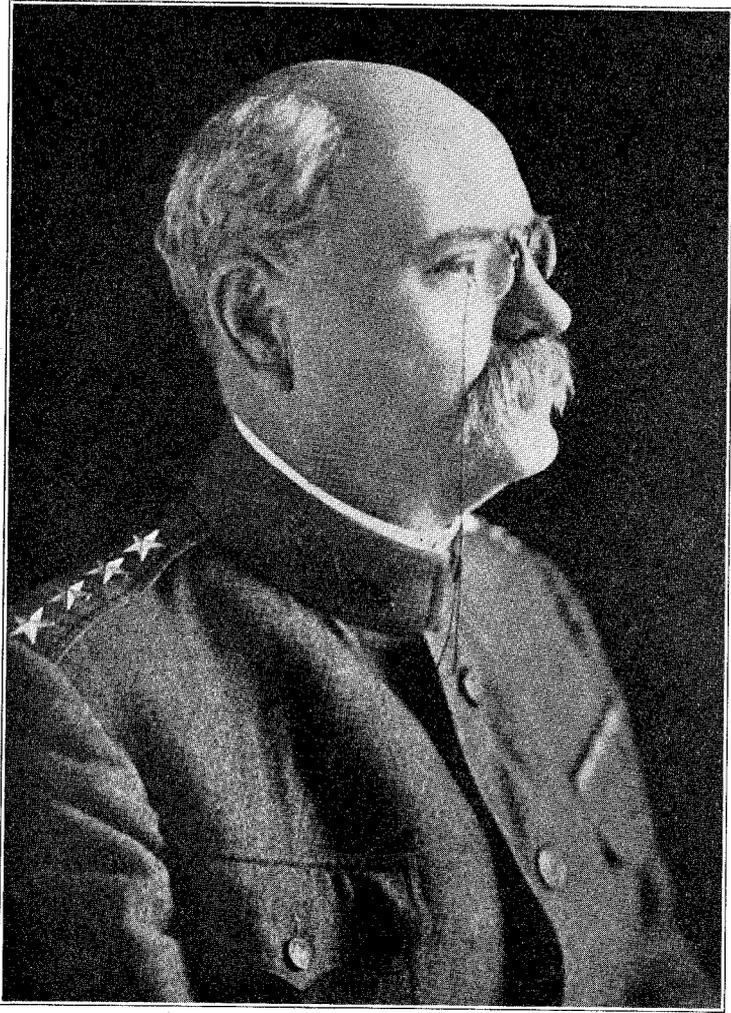
He married Marie Josephine Birdwell in Minneapolis on February 7th, 1888, and took his bride to Fort Supply, Indian Territory, his station at that time.

Two sons were born: Clift, now a Major in the 13th Field Artillery, and Cowles, a member of the Idaho State Land Commission, now living in Boise, Idaho.

After 1919 Colonel and Mrs. Andrus lived in various parts of the country until the Fall of 1926 when they purchased a home in Washington, D. C., and settled down for the first time. There they lived in comfort and quiet for the last four years of the Colonel's life.

As long, full, active, and useful and distinguished as was Colonel Andrus' life as disclosed by a review of his military record, those features are dwarfed by the incomparable character of the man—always "Andy" to his host of friends. Invariably courteous, unusually considerate, cheerful and always helping others, his bright and sunny disposition made for him friends of far greater numbers than usually fall to the lot of man. These friends were among the great and the lowly, the old and the young, and their tributes at his death show that his had been a beautiful, helpful, unselfish, and eminently Christian life. Those whom he left behind feel that this fact is recorded above, for he answered the Last Roll Call after a short and painless period in the hospital. The memory of his honor and kindness is the important heritage he has left his loved ones.

C. A.



TASKER HOWARD BLISS

TASKER HOWARD BLISS

NO. 2557 CLASS OF 1875

*Died 2:36 A.M., November 9, 1930, at Walter Reed General
Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 76 years.*

HERE are some men, brilliant of genius in life, whose careers flash like shooting stars across the darkness of the ages, emerging from oblivion and returning to it with surprising promptness. They leave few to note the light that has passed in the night. There are others whose lives and works shine out with steadily increasing intensity, like lighthouses on a stormy coast, guiding struggling peoples on their course to better things. It is to the latter class that General Tasker Howard Bliss belonged.

Born at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1853, he was raised in a home atmosphere that set the course of his entire life. His parents, Dr. George Ripley Bliss and Mary Raymond Bliss, were conscientious, God-fearing people. They believed their principal duty in life was to shape personally the lives of their children into the mold of finest American citizenship. Dr. Bliss was one of the original professors at Lewisburg Academy, the forerunner of Bucknell University. While his salary was never large, he and his wife raised a family of thirteen children. All the boys achieved prominence in their professions. The character building influence of Dr. Bliss and his wife, with its emphasis on spiritual rather than material values, made a lasting impression on which General Bliss commented to his dying day.

In 1869, young Bliss entered Bucknell University. He began at once to give evidence of the scholarship, especially in languages, that was to mark his entire life. There he developed the taste for Latin and Greek which was to furnish him with so much pleasure later on. He also became affiliated with Phi Kappa Psi. Even at this early date, the quality of discipline which so marked his later char-

acter became apparent. College fraternities fell under an official ban at Bucknell and Bliss promptly resigned from Phi Kappa Psi rather than go counter to the established order. He was, however, reinstated in 1873 after his entrance to West Point and maintained an interest in the fraternity until the time of his death.

At the end of his sophomore year, he left Bucknell to enter West Point. As a boy his heart had always inclined toward the Navy and it was a bitter disappointment when he could not secure an appointment to Annapolis. The service of his country was his primary objective, however, so he accepted the appointment to the Military Academy and proceeded to West Point, reporting in September 1871. The principal thing he accomplished in his four years at the Academy was the final tempering of those qualities of character originally obtained in the atmosphere of his home, and a group of friendships which were to brighten his way through life—Mann, Hoyle, Weaver, Rogers and all the rest—he loved the class of '75 to the end.

Graduating in 1875, he received another bitter disappointment when by one file he failed to obtain the coveted commission in the Engineers. Instead, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the old First Artillery. At this time he displayed that quality of unselfishness which so marked his later life. Being the senior man in his class next to the Engineers, Bliss was entitled to his choice of any other branch of the Service. Those were the days of the Indian Wars and action was plentiful with the Cavalry regiments in the West. He was about to request assignment to the Seventh Cavalry when he learned that a classmate named Sturgis wanted this appointment. Bliss promptly switched to the Artillery. Next summer, Sturgis with Custer's gallant band of officers, passed gloriously into eternity on the Little Big Horn. It was a freak of Fate that changed his destiny.

From this point on, Bliss' career is a matter of public record. He served for a year as a little known young lieutenant of artillery. Then the steady consistency of his work, his scholarship and his sound judgment began to attract attention. Special assignments came rapidly. First a tour as instructor and assistant professor of modern languages at the Military Academy. Next, the Artillery

School where he graduated at the head of his class. Then he was about to be returned to West Point, as assistant professor of philosophy but the orders were changed and he remained as adjutant of the Artillery School. While on this duty, he was engaged in several important studies in connection with the plans for national defense.

Bliss was next assigned as professor of military science at the Naval War College at Newport. He also made a visit to Europe to study and report upon the military and naval schools of England, France and Germany. Bliss' life and experience were now rapidly broadening out. The tour of duty at Newport undoubtedly gave him a sympathetic understanding of the Navy which was to prove most valuable in the coming years when the high responsibility for the nation's safety was to rest upon his shoulders.

At the end of the Newport detail, Bliss was again ordered to West Point but once more higher authority intervened and he became aide-de-camp to that grand old officer, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, Commanding General of the Army. Then followed a period of special assignments on the staff of the Secretary of War on ordnance and fortification work. It was now the latter half of the nineties and events were moving rapidly toward war with Spain. In 1897 he left the War Department and proceeded to Spain, to assume the post of military attache at the American Legation in Madrid. Here he remained until war was declared in 1898, returning to the United States when the Minister and his staff were given their passports by the Spanish Government.

Bliss was sent to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where he became Chief of Staff to Major General John H. Wilson, another splendid old Civil War veteran, commanding the First Division, First Army Corps. He proceeded to Porto Rico with this division and participated in the battle of Coamo. Later Bliss carried forward the flag of truce, demanding the surrender of all the Spanish forces on the island.

After a short period of civil administrative work in Porto Rico, he was sent to Cuba and engaged in the reconstruction of the Cuban Customs Service. From then until 1902 Bliss served under the first military government of the island as Chief of the Cuban Customs Service and Collector of the Port of Havana. It was

there that his great administrative capacity and genius came strongly to the fore. His work established, probably for the first time in the history of the insular government, an honest customs service based on sound business methods. It also established a bond of affection between himself and the Cubans, which was to last for the remainder of his life.

In 1902, on his return to Washington Bliss was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular Army by President Roosevelt. After a brief assignment to special duty as envoy to negotiate the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, he was appointed President of the newly founded Army War College. In that position he remained until 1905, when he was assigned to duty in the Philippines. For a year he was in command of the Department of the Luzon. Then, for nearly three years, he commanded the Department of Mindanao and also served as civil governor of the Moro Province. This offered a still larger field for the development of his administrative ability. Here was a province rich in natural resources, peopled by savage but vigorous and basically intelligent races, merely waiting for good government and the other benefits of civilization to permit it to yield a handsome return. There Bliss obtained that experience in the governing of lesser peoples that has produced so many great statesmen for the British Empire. On the conclusion of his tour in the islands, General Bliss returned to the United States expecting to resume the humdrum duties of a general officer in peace time. Fate ruled otherwise. After a year as president of the War College, he went west to command the Department of California. Revolution broke out in Mexico and for months he was engaged in the delicate problem of preserving neutrality on the border. There followed a year or two in the Department of the East. Then came more Mexican trouble and General Bliss was ordered to the Southern Department, where from 1914 to 1916 he was completely occupied with putting into effect the national policy in regard to Mexico and maintaining the military patrol along 2,000 miles of border.

In 1916 came orders to Washington again, this time as Assistant Chief of Staff. During the fall of that year he was a member of the A. B. C. Commission that met in an effort to settle the Mexican difficulty. At this time also he reached the grade of Major General.

War clouds were gathering now and Bliss, fast approaching the fateful age of 64, was entering this troublous period wise in the ways of men, gained both as a student of the present and the past and in the school of practical experience. There was probably no man in the Army at that time with a better, rounded background for the great task ahead—a soldier, a scholar, an administrator, and a statesman.

The World War broke and Bliss almost immediately was called upon to assume, as Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, the crushing burden of responsibility for the placing of the country on a war status. In September of 1918 he became Chief of Staff on the retirement of General Scott. In October, by virtue of a special Act of Congress, he had the four stars of a General conferred upon him in his position as Chief of Staff; the fifth officer to attain that rank since Washington commanded the Continental Army. The same month he sailed for Europe with the House Mission, beginning then his diplomatic service which was probably to mark the highest crescendo of his life.

In December, he returned to this country and remained just long enough to be retired on the last day of the year and be immediately recalled to duty without change of position or interruption of service. Early in January he returned to Europe, this time as Permanent American Military Representative on the Supreme War Council. From then on he became a tower of strength in the councils of the Allies. It was to Bliss that many a weighty problem was turned over for the opinion which would decide the issue. His colleagues recognized in him a man of extraordinary intellect devoid of selfish motives and mellow with the knowledge of age, whose shrewd mind cut through all the fog of international politics exposing and solving the problem on the basis of fundamental truths.

But complete retirement was not yet in store for him. For seven more years he remained on a semi-active status as Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home in Washington. During these latter years, he gave without stint of his time and genius to those organizations with which he was so closely affiliated, working for a better understanding between nations. There seems little question that his views on international questions were the soundest and most

logical of the period. An examination of his letters and papers indicates that he possessed an ability to read correctly the signs of the times and foresee the events of years to come in a manner little short of prophetic.

In 1927 he relinquished his position at Soldiers' Home and went into complete retirement, devoting all his time to writing and counseling on subjects connected with international affairs. Still hale and hearty, the years sat lightly on his shoulders. It was therefore a great shock when, after a business trip to New York in May 1930, his family learned that he was seriously ill and more so still when as the days dragged into months they came to understand the sinister character of his ailment.

But the old General, now confined to the hospital, never even considered defeat. Suffering as he was, he was always occupied, busy with his books, his Latin, his Greek, reading new books on military or international subjects, discussing the daily news, and behind it all always planning for the time when he would leave the hospital. There was a man whose heart, like those of the heroes in the Greek classics by his bedside, never faltered, and it was so that in the dark hours of the early morning of November 9, 1930, the soul of Tasker Howard Bliss passed gently into eternity.

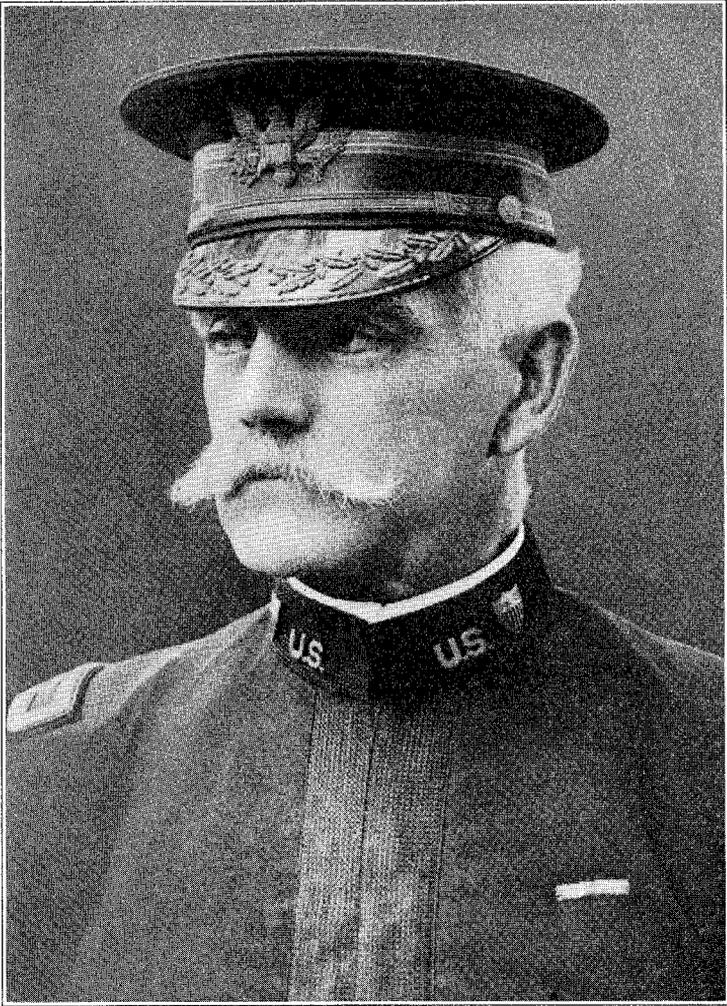
He was a man of extreme modesty, retiring and averse to publicity. He possessed, however, a strength of character that would support him to the bitter end where his conscientious convictions were concerned. Disciplined in mind and body, he was always willing to merge his ideas with those of the person whose policy he was carrying out, but if asked for his personal opinion he would give his honest convictions. A man of truth himself, he hated a lie either lived or spoken like a reptile. Deceit was one offense he would never forgive. Stern and severe though some thought him as a soldier, he had a heart big enough to share the joys and sorrows of all around him but it was repugnant for him to do anything that might be considered as a bid for popular favor. Personal fame meant nothing to him and he had no political aspirations. The moving inspiration of his life was first, service to his country, and second, service to world wide humanity.

Married in 1882 to Eleanora Emma Anderson, his married life

was a beautiful example of devotion. There was nothing that he would not sacrifice for his wife and his thoughts to the end were always of her. They had two children, Eleanora Frances and Edward Goring. There was one grandchild, Elizabeth Goring, the daughter of his son, and it was with this child that he spent many of the happiest hours during the last years of his life.

With the passing of General Bliss, America lost a grand citizen and the world lost a friend of all humanity—but at this time it is with West Point that we are interested. Perhaps its loss is best expressed in the words of a classmate, who states that he “always felt that he was there—like a rock or a white oak tree any time he needed him.” Yes, his passing removed from the world a character which to his friends and acquaintances possessed the qualities of a landmark to which they were ever wont to turn for guidance on the path of life, the absence of which leaves a permanent sense of loss which is even more keenly felt as time rolls by.

E. G. B.



WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SIMPSON

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SIMPSON

NO. 2555 CLASS OF 1875

Died August 8, 1930, at Orange, N. J.,

aged 76 years.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SIMPSON was born in Brooklyn, February 11, 1854 of parents of social and financial standing, and had the advantage of early schooling amid surroundings which developed an unusual intelligence and fine instincts. He was admitted to West Point in July 1875 and graduated number 6 in the class of that year. While at West Point he was respected by officers and cadets for sterling worth of character and was loved by his fellows for a cheerful comradeship and unfailing helpfulness. Never an unkind or disparaging word came from his lips.

He was unselfish, always ready to subordinate himself to the good of others. His devotion to his parents, his family, his Country, its Army, and West Point was the ardent religion of a most pious votary.

His military record is of conspicuous service:

Cadet, Military Academy	July 1, 1871
2nd Lieut. 2nd Artillery	June 16, 1875
First Lieutenant	November 8, 1882
Captain, 7th Artillery	March 8, 1898
Major, A.A.G. Volunteers	May 20, 1898
Accepted	June 2, 1898
Major A.A.G.	July 8, 1898
Accepted	August 26, 1898
Vacated Volunteer Commission	August 26, 1898
Lieutenant-Colonel	April 18, 1901
Colonel A.A.G.	August 18, 1903
Colonel A.G.	March 5, 1907

(To rank from August 18, 1903)

Retired February 11, 1918
G.S. August 15, 1903 to August 17, 1903.
Graduate Artillery School, 1882.

SERVICE

He joined his regiment September 30, 1875, and served therewith in North Carolina to May, 1877; at Washington Arsenal, D. C., to July, 1877; in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania suppressing Railroad disturbances, to September, 1877; at Fort McHenry, Maryland, to October, 1879; in Texas to March, 1880; at the Artillery School of Practice, Fort Monroe, Virginia, to April, 1882; at Fort McHenry, Maryland, to February, 1883; and at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to August, 1883; Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at the U. S. Military Academy to August, 1887; with his regiment in Alabama to September, 1887; in Arkansas to April, 1889; at Fort Adams, R. I., to March, 1898; At Long Island Head, Massachusetts, to April 16, 1898, and at Fort Slocum, New York, to May 8, 1898; Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department of the East to May 22, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Pacific, under orders for, enroute to, and at Manila, Philippine Islands (also from August 30, 1898, Adjutant General of that Department, and Secretary to the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands), to September 5, 1898; en route to the United States, and from October 17, 1898; in charge of the Division of Military Information of the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., to July 1, 1903; en route to Philippine Islands to August 30, 1903; Chief of Staff, Department of Luzon, to September 30, 1903; Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines at Manila, P. I., to December 15, 1905; en route to the United States, arriving at San Francisco, January 14, 1906; duty in Adjutant General's Department, Department of California, to June 20, 1910; Adjutant General, Department of the Lakes and Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, to September 9, 1912; Adjutant General, Department of the East (afterwards designated as Adjutant Eastern Department) to February 11, 1918, date of retirement; was recalled to active duty, February 12, 1918 and continued as Adjutant Eastern Department, to May 1, 1919.

His devotion to the Service, always known to all of his associates,

was conspicuously shown in his reception of and association with the young officers who went to Governors Island in preparation for their part in the World War. They brought enthusiasm which was multiplied by converse with him. They absorbed his high ideals. Every one of them was a better man and a far better soldier for this association and this is perhaps the best a man can do in this transitory life. Finally, he bore with characteristic fortitude, resignation and uncommon cheerfulness the prolonged agony of the sad years intervening illness and death. He left a memory of him which will not die while survivors live, an inspiration of faithful service wherever they may be called.

W. N. D.



CHARLES SCOTT HALL

CHARLES SCOTT HALL

NO. 2620 CLASS OF 1876

Died May 2, 1929, at New Orleans, La.,

aged 77 years

C HARLES SCOTT HALL was born July 6, 1851, in Evansville, Indiana, where his family was among the best known of that section of the country.

He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1872, graduating June 14, 1876. An incident of his last year at West Point as published in the *New York Herald* is worthy of notice:

“Cadet C. S. Hall of Indiana was fatally injured at West Point while charging in Cavalry drill. His horse became unmanageable and ran against a tree which the cadet’s head and shoulders struck. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the hospital. An examination proved he was suffering from concussion of the brain and extravasation of blood and probably will not recover.” He lay in delirium for weeks but finally fully recovered.

Upon graduation, Lieut. Hall joined the 13th Infantry and served successively at Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., and Jackson Barracks, La. In October, 1878, Hall volunteered his services in connection with distribution of supplies at points infected by yellow fever.

The following article was written by Hon. R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne, Ind., concerning this service:

“For several months past there has been stationed at this city upon detached service as recruiting officer, Lieut. Chas. S. Hall, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. He is a graduate of West Point and a worthy gentleman.

“He is an Indianian and was appointed to West Point from this state. More than six years’ hard service in Indian campaigns in the west and southwest in which he displayed distinguished bravery

entitled Lieut. Hall to a well earned rest, hence his appointment to the recruiting service.

"While all who have met him know him as a gentlemanly and accomplished army officer, few of our citizens know how great a real hero he is for the lieutenant is as modest as he is brave.

"It was by mere chance the writer learned the facts in the case. The story was as follows:—

"In the fall of 1878 the dread scourge of Yellow Fever had been raging in the South. Its ravages were especially severe upon the lower Mississippi. The infected regions were avoided by all. To add to the horror of the situation the gaunt spectre, Famine, stalked thru the streets of the stricken cities.

"At this juncture the steamboat, "John M. Chambers" was fitted out at St. Louis, to be sent down the river to the stricken cities. The War Department called for two officers to volunteer to take charge of the expedition. Here was a test of true bravery. Many a man was willing to face Death at the cannon's mouth, to die gloriously amidst the smoke of battle surrounded by the pomp and circumstances of glorious war, whose cheek blanched and heart failed when called upon for this duty. It was nothing to lead a forlorn hope when the danger could be seen, and death if it came would be such as the warrior courted.

"First Lieut. Hiram H. Benner of the 18th Infantry volunteered as one of the officers. Lieut. Hall was then second lieutenant and on leave of absence from his command. He also promptly stepped forward as second officer to take charge of this steamer upon this mission of mercy and relief.

"On Oct. 5, 1878, the vessel started on her journey freighted with provisions, medical supplies, blankets, mails for the infected district, etc. On she went distributing relief like a ministering angel. At Vicksburg the gallant and noble Lieut. Brenner was stricken and died. He was buried with military honors followed to the grave by those who wore the Blue and the Gray and his grave bedewed by the tears of those to whose rescue he had so nobly come.

"The command of the vessel then devolved upon Lieut. Hall. Stricken as it was no wonder its men left the boat. The pilot deserted. His crew left him. Medical authorities advised him to

do the same but he was made of sterner stuff. He got other pilots and crew and on he went, delivered the supplies to the suffering people and brought the boat back to quarantine at St. Louis again.

“He too was stricken with Yellow Fever, but careful nursing and a strong constitution saved his life.

“The newspapers of the day especially those of the south were filled with well merited praise of the gallant officers, one of whom lost his life and the other risked and came so near losing his. They did not do it for glory but in the cause of humanity.”

The above statement is verified by General Orders Number 8, Headquarters Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Jackson Barracks, La., February 1, 1879, which states: “2nd Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Infantry, having reported for duty with his company on his return from detached service, it affords great pleasure to the Colonel Commanding to welcome him back, and to congratulate him upon his noble conduct and important services last summer, during the disastrous epidemic which carried death and desolation along the Mississippi River.

“After tendering voluntarily his co-operation to the dangerous undertaking of carrying supplies of all sorts on a steamboat chartered especially for that purpose—and of distributing them at the points where the yellow fever was most fatal and caused the greatest destitution and suffering—Lieutenant Hall by the death of Lieutenant Hiram H. Benner, 18th Infantry, found himself in command of the expedition with all its dangers and responsibilities. He faced both with a brave heart and an intelligent determination, and fulfilled his perilous mission in a manner worthy of praise and admiration.

“Such a noble achievement does great honor to this young officer, and reflects credit upon the Regiment to which he belongs. It deserves special acknowledgment which the Colonel Commanding is happy to tender to 2nd Lieut. Charles S. Hall, with his thanks and those of all the officers of the 13th U. S. Infantry.—R. DeTrobriand, Col. 13th Inf. Bvt. Brig. General, U. S. A.”

Following this experience, Hall was stationed at Fort Cummings, N. M., commanding Indian Scouts in the field; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; on frontier duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., commanding Indian Scouts in the “Geronimo Campaign,” 1887-88; at Fort Sill and Camp

Wade, Okla.; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Fort Supply, Indian Territory; Fort Niagara and Fort Porter, New York. He resigned from the service February 15, 1897. In the Spanish-American War, he was appointed a captain in the Provisional Regiment of Illinois Infantry under Colonel Hugh T. Reed and later in the Provisional Regiment of Illinois Cavalry under Colonel Victor Durand.

Mr. Hall was seriously ill but a day, dying from a heart attack. A few minutes before dying he held his watch to his ear and, smiling, said "I hear death tick." Interment was held in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Mr. Hall never married but had a large circle of warm personal friends who admired his genial disposition and mature intelligence. He is survived by Mrs. J. B. Hall and Charles W. Hall of Chicago, Mrs. R. T. Porter of Cynwood, Pa., and Royal Oak, Md., and Mrs. Arthur R. Dragon of Shreveport, La.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



FRANK PORTER AVERY

FRANK PORTER AVERY

NO. 2741 CLASS OF 1878

Died January 12, 1931, in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington,

D. C., aged 77 years.

MAJOR AVERY was born in Ionia, Michigan, August 24, 1853, the son of Dr. John Avery and Jane H. Ewell Avery. He was of the Groton Avery line. His ancestors, both on his father and his mother's side, had fought with distinction in our early wars.

His father, Dr. John Avery, served as Brigade Surgeon under Generals George G. Meade and William Tecumseh Sherman. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and later was a member of Congress.

The old Avery Home, known as "Avery Hive" was built at Groton, Connecticut, in 1654. When the house was destroyed by fire it was not rebuilt. John D. Rockefeller, whose mother was an Avery, purchased the farm and converted it into a park.

The service of Major Avery is as follows:

Was on duty with the 3rd Infantry at Fort Missoula, Montana, October 3rd, 1878, to July, 1885.

Was on Department Rifle Team, Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct., 1885.

Was with regiment at Fort Shaw, Montana, to May 20, 1888.

Was at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to April 28, 1890.

Was on Regimental Recruiting Service to April 10, 1891.

Commanded Fort Pembina, North Dakota, to Feb. 2, 1892.

Was in garrison at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, sick, March 13 to November 14, 1896.

Was on Sick Leave to May 22, 1897.

Sick at Post and on Sick Leave to June 4, 1898.

On temporary recruiting duty at Wilmington, Delaware, to August 15, 1898.

On sick leave until retired for disability in line of duty, September 8, 1898.

He was assigned to active duty as an officer on the retired list: Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, August 9, 1901 to September 20, 1903.

Member Court of Inquiry, Cuba, with Army of Cuban Occupation, October 13, 1906, to October 12, 1907.

In Militia Bureau on active duty as a retired officer, and Major, U. S. Army, October 11, 1917, to June 10, 1919.

On February 16, 1886, Lieutenant Avery married Miss Helen Carroll of Helena, Montana, by whom he is survived.

In his early years Major Avery did hard work as a young officer frequently volunteering to take the turns of married brother officers in their details for field service.

On January 14, 1931, he was laid to rest with full military honors in Arlington cemetery. He richly deserved the statement made by the Chief of Staff following his death: "The records show that Major Avery was a capable, conscientious and reliable officer who performed all duty assigned him with credit to himself and the army."

The closing years of Major Avery's life were spent in Washington. As a prominent and active member of the Army and Navy Club he was widely known and greatly beloved. "Pop Avery," as he was affectionately known by his legion of friends, was a man of fine judgment, highest honor and pleasing personality. He has left us, but his memory will ever be green in the hearts and minds of those privileged to greet him as friend.

DAVID C. SHANKS.



WILLIAM JOHN ELLIOTT

WILLIAM JOHN ELLIOTT

NO. 2753 CLASS OF 1878

Died December 12, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pa.,

aged 74 years.

WILLIAM JOHN ELLIOTT was born in Philadelphia December 3, 1856—the son of William and Mary G. Elliott, whose father came from Dungarnem, County Donegal, Ireland about 1824. He received his early education in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, entering the Military Academy soon after his appointment, in July 1874. Upon his graduation in 1878 he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry and served with that Regiment at Fort Brown and Fort Clark in Texas.

The death of his father in 1881 made it necessary for him as the only son to care for business matters in Philadelphia, and his resignation from the Army in June 1881 followed.

Upon taking up his residence in Philadelphia his interest in military affairs soon manifested itself and the National Guard of Pennsylvania desiring to avail of his services, he was appointed Division Inspector with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—June 8, 1885.

He entered Spanish-American War service July 27, 1898 as Lieutenant Colonel of 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and commanded that regiment during part of its period of active service. Upon being mustered out of U. S. Volunteer service, Elliott returned to the National Guard as Lieutenant Colonel and Ass't Adjutant General—Division N.G.P.

Continuous service with the National Guard followed and on September 3, 1907 he was appointed Judge Advocate—Division N.G.P. continuing in that office until 1915.

Elliott evinced a deep interest in public affairs upon taking up his residence in Philadelphia and it was in the year 1888 that the Council of the City & County of Philadelphia appointed him as their repre-

sentative on the Board of Trustees of the Norristown State Hospital. His service as Trustee covered a period of thirty-five years—1888 to 1923, during which time he served as President of the Board for seven years—1913-1920—the longest continuous service and the longest total service of any member of the Board.

Upon the dedication of a Home for Female Nurses at that institution, December 1, 1921—which bears a Tablet commemorating his services—Elliott made an address which reveals significantly his conception of duty:

“I have two sentiments to convey to you—two ideas in my mind in connection with a home of this kind and the service of those who dwell in it. Of course *because of my military experience—I uphold the idea of discipline*—not only following exactly as one is directed to do—but performing our duties in an intelligent manner. In addition to this, I admire the thought of serenity and there is no place where serenity can be cultivated so much as in the quiet and peaceful surroundings of a home.”

The impress of his years at the Military Academy and service in the Army were even manifest in his bearing and in his outlook on life—as this extract from the address delivered in 1921 will attest.

Elliott married Hannah Marim Bateman of Philadelphia in 1894 and is survived by his widow and three children:—Mrs. Arthur E. Pew, Jr.—Mrs. Walter C. Pew and a son—William Coulter Elliott—all of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

J. B.



CHARLES MARCELLUS TRUITT

CHARLES MARCELLUS TRUITT

NO. 2794 CLASS OF 1879

Died December 27, 1930, at Berkeley, Calif.,

aged 73 years.

CHARLES MARCELLUS TRUITT, the son of Jabez and Susannah Worley Truitt, was born at Quincy, Kentucky, May 23, 1857. He was a lineal descendant of Samuel Truitt who came to this country from Oxford, England, in 1750. His boyhood was spent in Kansas to which state his parents had moved and from which he entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1875. As a cadet he was noted for his friendly disposition, kindly humor and upright character.

Upon graduation in 1879 he was assigned to the 21st Infantry in which he served as lieutenant and captain until he received his majority in the 23rd Infantry in June, 1903. When he joined the 21st it was in Washington State, but was transferred to Wyoming in 1884. While in the latter state Truitt became aide-de-camp on the staff of General Brooke and served as such for four years. He rejoined his regiment, then stationed in northern New York, in 1892 and was soon appointed regimental adjutant, which position he resigned in 1898 to become an Assistant Adjutant General in the United States Volunteers. During the Spanish War he served at Tampa, Florida, and Huntsville, Alabama. Shortly after he returned to his regiment and was reappointed regimental adjutant, it was sent to the Philippines and was soon engaged in several encounters with the Filipino insurgents, in which he took part. As major of the 23rd Infantry he was in the Philippines again in 1904 and 1905 and took part in various expeditions against hostile Moros in Mindanao. In 1907 he was detailed as Assistant Adjutant General and served as Adjutant General of the Army of Pacification in Cuba, and later as Adjutant General of the Department of the East. He

was relieved from this duty in 1911 to become lieutenant colonel of the 29th Infantry. In 1913 he became a colonel and was in command of the Western Military Prison at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, until assigned to command the 22nd Infantry in 1914. With this regiment he served in Texas and Arizona until failing health caused him to ask for retirement after forty years service. He was retired in February, 1916. During the World War he was again on active duty as executive officer of Camp Sherman, Alabama. After retirement he made his home at Berkeley, California, where he died on December 27, 1930.

On February 22, 1889, while stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, Colonel Truitt was married to Miss Ivy Mary Love of that city who survives him.

Charles Truitt's superiors and fellow officers appreciated his ability, sterling character, genial disposition and loyalty, and his men his sympathy and interest in their welfare. To his Alma Mater and his classmates he was devoted. When in 1929 the survivors of his class decided to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation at West Point he at once announced his intention to be present, although far away and in poor health. The journey across the continent proved too much for his strength and to the sorrow of all present he was obliged to send his regrets from Buffalo before he reached his destination. His last wish was that he might be laid to rest at West Point among the scenes he so greatly loved.

G. J. F.



DANIEL LISLE TATE

DANIEL LISLE TATE

NO. 2856 CLASS OF 1880

Died January 3, 1931, at West Point, N. Y.,

aged 74 years.

*Cadet M. A. 14 June 76; 2 Lt. 1 Cav. 12 June 80;
1 Lt. of Cav. 31 June 91; Capt. 2 Mar. 99; Maj.
23 Mar. 09; Lt. Col. 4 Mar. 13; Col. 1 July 16;
retired 24 Mar. 20.*

COLONEL TATE was born on a plantation near Campbellsville, Kentucky, March 24, 1856. The house was a substantial brick structure, built in 1821, and known locally as "Rural Retreat." Here his father was born and lived until his death in 1886. There were three sons and three daughters in the family and one brother survives him. His ancestors were fine upstanding Americans, coming from Virginia to Kentucky sometime previous to 1820. His great grandfather was Captain James Tate of the Continental Army, born in 1745. He lost his life at the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, in 1781. Captain Tate was one of the first graduates of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University.

In early youth Tate attended the local public schools. A few years later he was a student at the McAfee High School in Mercer County, Kentucky, and then at the Ford and Withrow Military Academy at Danville. From here he got his appointment to West Point in 1876 through a competitive examination held by the member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky. When Tate reported at the Military Academy he was wearing the Ford and Withrow Military Academy full dress uniform. This was a close copy of that worn in the Confederacy a few years before, and it naturally attracted notice, even more than the motley array of

clothing brought by the new classes yearly to West Point. He was hazed a bit on that account but this was tempered by the possibility that, once the young giant got started, there might be some difficulty in stopping him.

As a cadet Tate was always an outstanding figure. He wore the chevrons of corporal, sergeant and captain in the Corps and, on graduating, was kept at the Academy during the summer as an instructor in tactics. Graduating, he naturally selected the Cavalry arm and first served in the 1st Cavalry, 1880-1889, in the Northwest and on the southern frontier, seeing arduous service in Arizona in Indian campaigns. This was later followed by four years as Tactical Officer at West Point. While Tactical Officer he was largely instrumental in organizing and training the first two football teams at the Academy.

Tate was here promoted to a first lieutenantcy and on February 14th, 1893 was married to Miss Lida Scranton of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The town was named after the grandfather of Mrs. Tate and her father was an influential and prominent newspaper owner of the city. He represented his district in Washington as Congressman for twenty years. The marriage was the great event in Tate's career and it brought him domestic happiness that endured for the remainder of his life. They had one son, Joseph S., now a captain of Field Artillery.

In the 3rd Cavalry, to which Tate was assigned, he saw varied service. In 1898 he organized a cavalry troop for service in the Spanish War but, shortly after, promoted to captain, went with his regiment to the Philippines. Here he performed arduous and efficient service fighting the insurgents, noticeably at Monte Bimaya, Ilicos Sur, early in 1900. Returning to the States he served at Boise Barracks for three years and then again in the Philippines for two more. There followed a detail for three years at the University of Vermont and then, a major, duty with his squadron at Fort Sam Houston. Then a detail as student officer at the Army Service Schools and a return to his squadron in Texas and Arizona. Promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1913 he was detailed to the War College as a student officer and then served with his new regiment, the 5th Cavalry, for two years at Fort Sheridan, and at Columbia,

New Mexico. He then served with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, 1916-1917, was promoted to colonel during the year and was made Inspector-Instructor of the Texas National Guard Cavalry and later sent to command Corozal, Canal Zone. Here Tate served until he was retired on March 24th, 1920, his sixty-fourth birthday.

The foregoing is a very brief summary of the service of a cavalry officer for some forty years. During the early days of this service the Army was small and, except in Indian campaigns, life was monotonous and largely passed in remote uninteresting garrisons. Tate came through these trying years with the same high standards he had as a cadet. A letter from the Chief of Staff to Mrs. Tate on January 13th last, after summarizing Tate's Army Service, says:

"The records show that Colonel Tate was an officer of excellent professional accomplishments and irreproachable personal character. All duties assigned him were performed with credit to himself and to the Army. His loyalty, good judgment, and devotion to duty won the good will and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His passing is deeply regretted throughout the entire service." This voices the belief of the officers under whom he served and of all his subordinates during his long career. The enlisted men, a classmate writes, loved him and his commands were always efficient and well disciplined.

When the World War came on Tate was left, a Colonel, in the Canal Zone. As capable and active as ever before, a competent and experienced soldier, he was denied promotion and the active service for which he was so well fitted. None of us will ever know his reaction to this blow. To the writer, one of his most intimate friends, no word ever came from him of his disappointment and grief. Like the soldier he was he took it standing. It was a sad termination to a career of loyal and efficient service.

On retirement Colonel and Mrs. Tate spent several years in Europe; at Coblenz where their son was stationed with the Army of Occupation, and later in France. Returning to the United States they settled in Washington. Here, surrounded by old friends, in and out of the Army, they lived a happy and peaceful life. Tate kept himself in physical condition, playing golf, and both renewed their youth by visits to their son's family, with its three grandsons.

Tate was a typical Kentuckian, six feet three inches or more in height, erect, handsome and imposing, and he retained his figure and appearance to the time of his death. He was, for a big man, very quick in his movements. His eye, nerves and muscles were unusually coordinated and he rapidly acquired skill in any physical sport. He was a skilled boxer, heavyweight champion as a cadet, and was preeminent in tennis, billiards, and golf, the latter taken up in recent years. He never lost his youthful enthusiasm for these and similar sports. He was, naturally, fond of horses and was a born horseman.

So much for his physical characteristics.

The phrase "Mens sana in corpore sano" applied particularly well to him. His mind was as sound, as stable, as well balanced and as active as his body. Quick thinking is generally associated with nervous temperaments, in smaller persons. Strangers, looking into his placid eyes, were often astonished by a quick come-back or retort. He had a dry wit as sharp as steel but never, to the writer's knowledge, was it used to hurt the feelings of others or in malicious speech. His mind worked slowly only in forming judgments but once formed these were seldom wrong. It is hard for an old and intimate friend to speak of Tate without running into superlatives. He was a lovable character, a faithful husband and friend, a man of high ideals and conscientious in his dealings with all the world. His forbears were very religious and had he not been successful in the competitive examination for a cadetship he would, as he told a classmate, have gone into the ministry. Whatever the beliefs he inherited his was one of tolerance, love and righteousness and to the end of his days he lived it consistently.

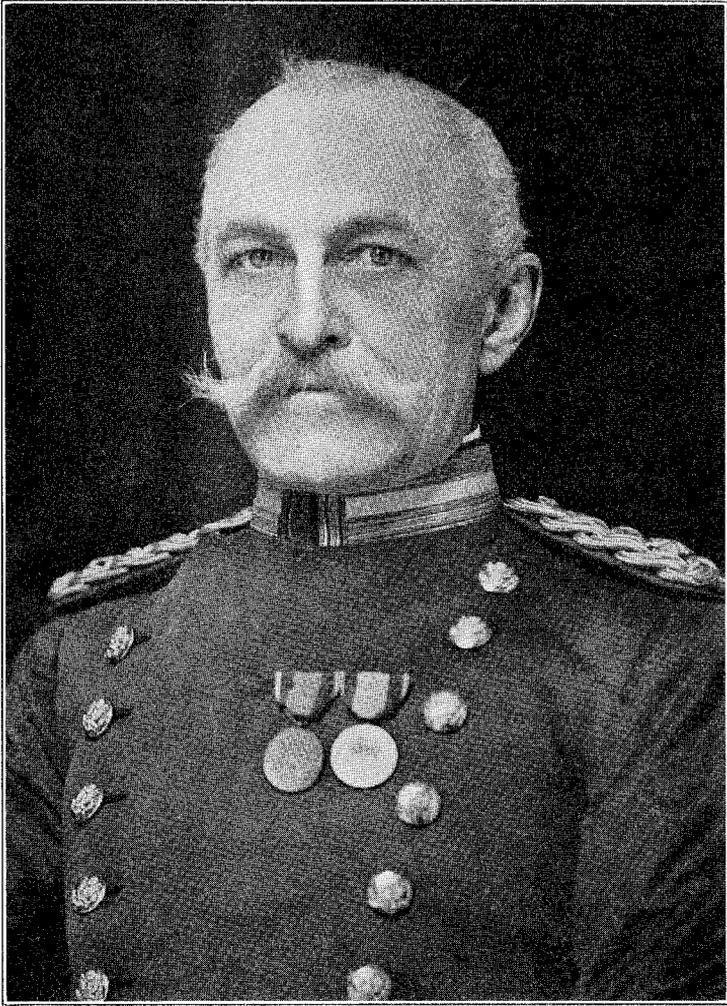
Visiting his son, at West Point, for the holidays, 1930, he seemed as active and in as good health as ever. On December 31st he developed a sudden chill with a high temperature and was taken to the Cadet Hospital. On New Year's Day he seemed better but in pain from an attack of pleurisy. On the 2nd he talked a little with his wife and son but gradually sank into a coma and passed peacefully away on the afternoon of the 3rd, from a virulent form of pneumonia.

He was buried in Arlington. The escort was his old Troop "E"

of the 3rd Cavalry, which he had commanded for many years, and the caisson and the bearers, enlisted men, were from the battery of Field Artillery commanded until recently by Captain Tate, his son. The honorary bearers were five of his classmates, the remainder old-time friends.

The loving sympathy of a multitude of friends goes out to his wife and to his son. For his surviving classmates the writer here inscribes a last and fond farewell to this loved member of the Class of '80.

A Classmate.



FRANK BURTON ANDRUS

FRANK BURTON ANDRUS

NO. 2923 CLASS OF 1881

Died September 22, 1924, at Buffalo, N. Y.,

aged 65 years.

FRANK BURTON ANDRUS was born at Niles, Michigan, on the 4th day of March, 1859. Descended from a long line of Colonial stock, Frank Andrus was the first of the line to adopt the profession of Arm, though far from the first to contribute a military tradition to the family, for each of the wars in which the United States had been engaged found all of his able-bodied male ancestors in the military service. On the paternal side no generation had passed without the Andrus in direct line having borne arms either in defense of his country, or in the case of the early settlers, in defense of their colony against Indians.

His father, Elizur Andrus, was a Congregational minister who in 1861, though having four small children dependent upon him (Frank was only two years old), answered President Lincoln's first call for volunteers the day the news reached Niles, and served throughout the Civil War as Captain and Chaplain of the First Michigan Heavy Artillery.

His mother, Emily Carpenter, at the time of her marriage to Elizur Andrus, was principal of the first Normal School to be established in New York State. She was a sweet, mild mannered woman of studious turn of mind, whose entire life was taken up with devotion to her children.

Concerned over the financial limitations that a ministerial career imposed upon his father, the youthful Frank applied himself diligently to his books, and at the age of sixteen, old for his years, he was teaching school in a small country community in northern Indiana where some of his pupils were older than he.

His mature bearing and attention to duty won him the friendship

of many older men interested in education, and through them he secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy, which he entered on July 1, 1877.

Upon graduation, June 11, 1881, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant 4th U. S. Infantry, in which regiment he served practically continuously until the close of the Philippine Insurrection.

He graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth in 1885, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant December 12th, 1890, Captain April 26th, 1898, Major October 30, 1905, and retired at his own request January 1, 1908.

His early service in the 4th Infantry was the usual frontier duty of the day, consisting of pursuit of Indian bands, garrison duty at small frontier posts, rounding up of the Coxeyites in Oregon and Washington, and suppression of the Coeur d' Alene mine riots of 1892.

He served as captain with his regiment in Cuba at El Caney and in the fighting around Santiago where his courage and initiative won for him the recommendation of a Brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy and the Congressional Medal of Honor, which the early close of the war prevented his receiving.

Returning to Fort Sheridan from the Spanish-American War the regiment was recruited to strength and set sail from New York for the Philippines on the U. S. A. T. Grant. Though not the first to arrive in Manila, this was the first transport to sail for the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, and the first transport of United States troops to visit European waters. The insurrection broke out while they were enroute and on the memorable night of March 10th, 1899, they dropped anchor in Manila Bay alight from the blazing portions of the city.

During the insurrection General Lawton recommended Major Andrus, then Captain, for the Medal of Honor, "for valor in action above and beyond the call of duty and for personally exposing himself at great risk to rescue the wounded."

Though he never received the Medal of Honor, official recognition was extended years later by the Silver Star award for this and also for his service at El Caney.

Captain Andrus assisted in the organization of the 27th Infantry

at Plattsburg Barracks, and served with it in Mindanao, but, being transferred to the 8th Infantry, while still in the Philippines, went direct from Mindanao to Alaska. His promotion to Major carried him to the 12th Infantry from which regiment he retired.

During the World War he made repeated efforts to be restored to the active list so that he might be sent overseas. This was denied him but he was ordered to active duty at the Shattuck School, later at Purdue University and finally at McKendree College as professor of Military Science and Tactics. He endeared himself to his students by his untiring efforts and by his care of them during the epidemic from which he contracted both flu and pneumonia. To the effects of the latter disease the doctors attributed the development of heart trouble which caused his death on September 22nd, 1924. His last assignment to active duty was as recruiting officer in western New York from March 25, 1920 to April 5, 1921.

On April 2nd, 1884, he married Maud G. Powell, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William H. Powell. In 1886 their son Frank Powell Andrus was born, but both mother and baby died within a few months, the victims of typhoid fever.

On May 23rd, 1888, he married Hermione Hill, the step-daughter of General James Freeman Curtis, then Secretary of State for Idaho. Sharing the responsibilities of parenthood, of isolation at little frontier posts, and of frequent moves, they raised a family of three children, Miss Dorothy Andrus and Mrs. Katherine Webb now of Buffalo, N. Y., and Captain B. C. Andrus, U. S. Army. The family accompanied Major Andrus to the Philippines on his first tour, where Mrs. Andrus maintained a home in Manila for herself and children through the trying days of the insurrection and engaged herself in the distribution of phonographs, reading matter and delicacies sent out by friends at home for the sick and wounded in the hospitals around Manila. In ill health at the time of Major Andrus' death, she never recovered from her bereavement and followed him on June 4th, 1926.

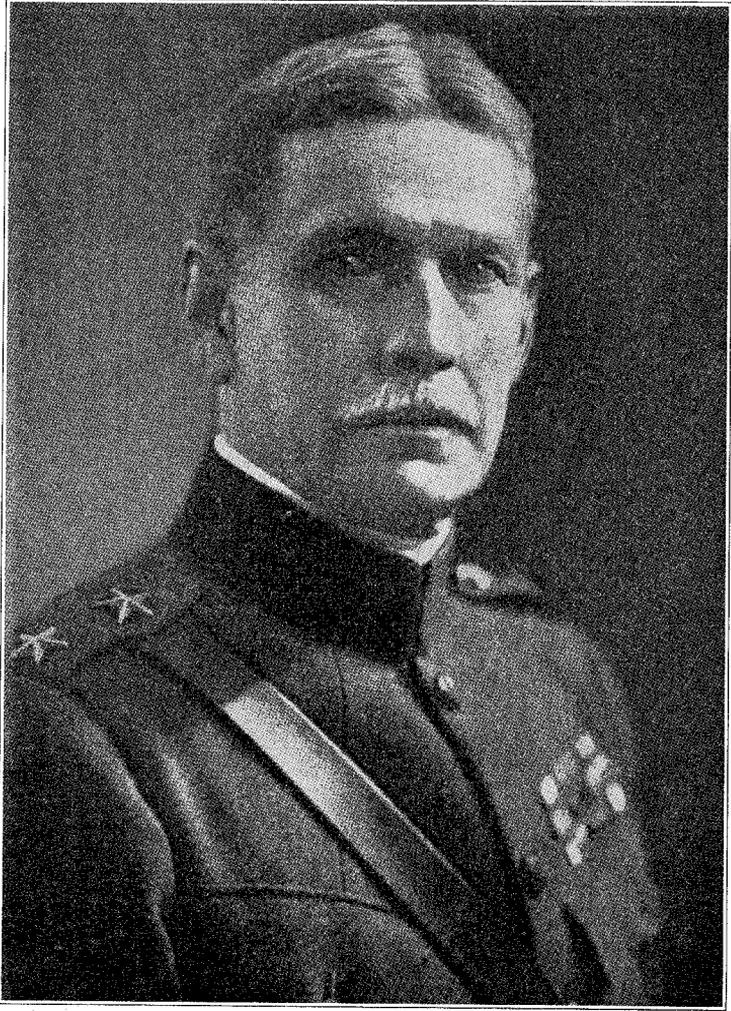
They are survived by their three children and five grand-children.

Though never Major Andrus' lot to attain to fame or high command, he lived throughout his life true to the motto and high standards of the United States Military Academy. His untiring devotion

to duty and uncompromising standard of truth and honor have exerted their influence upon all who knew him or served with him. His contacts will recall him in the same light that Mr. Kipling does his early preceptors in the tribute he paid them by writing:

“Let us now praise famous men,
Men of little showing,
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Greater than their knowing!” Kipling.

B. C. A.



HENRY TUREMAN ALLEN

HENRY TUREMAN ALLEN

NO. 2951 CLASS OF 1882

Died August 30, 1930, at Buena Vista, Pennsylvania,

aged 71 years.

 ON THE slopes of Arlington Cemetery, overlooking the Potomac River, Major General Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., Retired, was laid to rest with full military honors, on September 3, 1930, thus bringing to a close the distinguished career of this Soldier, Diplomat, and Writer.

Henry T. Allen was born in Sharpsburg, Kentucky, April 13, 1859. The son of Ruben Sanford and Susan (Shumate) Allen. Both of his parents belonged to well known and respected families. The first paternal ancestor of the Allen family came to America and settled at James City, Virginia, in 1636. The great-grandfather of Henry Allen was Major John Allen, a signer of the Albermarle Declaration of Independence, a Judge of the District of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and a representative of Bourbon County in the State Legislation, from 1792 to 1795. He also took a very conspicuous part in the Revolutionary War. The line is carried through his son, Granville Allen, who married Jane Sanford, to Ruben Sanford Allen father of Henry Allen.

On the maternal side, the line is traced from Jean de la Soumatte, a Huguenot, who settled in Virginia, and whose line continues through Samuel Shumate, (Sumate) John Shumate, Bailey Shumate, Peyton Shumate, and his daughter Susan Shumate.

Henry Allen received his early education at Sharpsburg. On graduation he enrolled at Georgetown College, Kentucky, remaining there only a year, for on receiving an appointment to West Point, he entered Peekskill Military Academy, to better prepare himself. He entered West Point July 1, 1878, graduating June 13, 1882, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry.

He spent the next two years on frontier duty, at Fort Keogh, Montana; Fort Walla Walla, Washington; and on detached service at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he served as Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles.

In 1885 Lieutenant Allen requested permission to take a party to explore Alaska. Three other parties had already failed in this venture, so his request was not very favorably looked upon at first. But Lieutenant Allen was so enthusiastic, and was able to give so many good reasons why his particular expedition would be a success that he at length received the necessary authorization. In March of the same year Lieutenant Allen accompanied by four other men set out on his trip.

The explorers were gone for over a year and in that time they covered some 2500 miles by sled, boat, and on foot, suffering all kinds of hardships. But their discoveries in this new domain were of enormous value and paved the way for the development which later opened up this great country. The Alaskan Expert, Albert H. Brooks, wrote of it as, "The most remarkable in the annals of Alaskan exploration. No man through his own exploration has added more to a geographical knowledge of interior Alaska than Lieutenant Allen. Throughout his journey he made careful surveys and noted all facts which came within his observation; and within one season he made maps of the Copper, Tanana and Koyukuk Rivers, of the Territory which until accurate surveys were made twelve years later were the basis of all maps."

He returned to Frontier duty, and in the Spring of 1887 married Jennie Dora Johnston, daughter of William H. Johnston, of Chicago, Ill., and was given a leave of absence to travel abroad. During his leave he studied and acquired a speaking and reading knowledge of Russian. His knowledge of this language was of great aid to him in later years.

In 1890 First Lieutenant Allen was ordered from West Point, where he had been on duty as Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, to St. Petersburg, Russia, as Military Attache. While on this duty he made a study of the Swedish Military System. His observations are contained in a report entitled, "The Military System of Sweden."

Lieutenant Allen after spending five years in Russia, then two years at Fort Riley, Kansas, with the Second Cavalry, was ordered back to Europe, this time as Military Attache at Berlin, Germany, however, when the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898 he asked to be recalled. He was ordered home and joined the Second Cavalry, at Tampa, Florida, and went with them to Cuba.

After the fall of El Caney he commanded this town with its twenty thousand refugees until the surrender of Santiago, and was recommended for brevet as Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at the battle of El Caney. Unfortunately Lieutenant Allen contracted yellow fever while in Cuba and had to be invalided to the United States. On his recovery he was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Georgia, as Adjutant General, with the rank of Major of Volunteers.

During 1899, Captain Allen's career carried him from Georgia back to Berlin, as Military Attache, then once more to the United States as Major of the 43rd Volunteers. He helped organize this regiment and went with it to the Philippine Islands.

For the next two years Colonel Allen served with the 43rd Volunteer Regiment in the Philippines, and as Governor of the Island of Leyte. In July, 1901 he was ordered to Manila to organize the Philippine Constabulary, a new peace time organization upon the success of which depended the safety and good order of the Islands under the American regime. This organization has maintained its high record of efficiency imparted by its organizer to this day.

By special act of Congress 1903, as the First Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, Colonel Allen was given the rank of Brigadier General.

By 1904, General Allen had so well organized the Constabulary that Governor General James F. Smith said of him: "In three years he has organized and officered a native contingent of more than seven thousand men, and in the face of prognostication of failure by many of his own profession he has proven to a demonstration that a native constabulary can efficiently preserve the peace, and perform the duties which would otherwise fall on the regular establishment."

At the outbreak of the Russian-Japanese War, General Allen

happened to be on leave in China. He requested to be detailed to accompany the Japanese Forces as Military Observer. His request was granted and he at once sailed for Chemulpo, Korea, where he was fortunate enough to have witnessed the Russian-Japanese naval engagement in that Port, and the sinking of three of the Russian ships. He remained with the Japanese Forces for over a month then returned to the Philippine Islands to resume his duties as Chief of Constabulary.

He remained Chief of Constabulary till 1907, when on receiving his majority in the Regular Army he requested to be returned to the States. He returned in June of the same year and was assigned to command the troops in the Yellowstone National Park.

Ex-Governor General W. Cameron Forbes in writing to General Allen at this time paid tribute to his services with the Constabulary in the following words: "The plan of arming a people in the throes of insurrection and believed to be generally hostile to the Americans was bold and foresighted and the fact that you were selected from all of the available officers to have charge of the work was the highest compliment an officer could have paid him. The history of the Constabulary speaks for itself and it should be a record of which any man can be justly proud."

General Allen remained on duty with troops till 1910, when he was ordered to Washington and placed in charge of the Cavalry Section General Staff.

At the outbreak of the World War in August, 1914, many Americans sojourning abroad, found themselves stranded, as they had great difficulty in procuring transportation out of Europe or getting their checks and letters of credit honored. Congress, to help them out, appropriated a sum of \$2,500,000. This amount in actual gold was to be carried abroad by a Committee headed by Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge. Secretary Breckinridge took with him as his Senior Military Officer and Military Advisor General Allen, who was at that time a Lieutenant-Colonel. It had been Colonel Allen's hope at this time to be detailed as Military Observer with the Russian Army. As he had spent five years at St. Petersburg as Military Attache and spoke Russian, he seemed to be especially suited for the detail, however, the Manchu Law,

deprived him of this opportunity and he returned to Washington on the completion of the relief work abroad. The same year he joined his Regiment, the Eleventh Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

His observations and studies while attached to Foreign Embassies, and while on duty on the General Staff, had convinced him that the modern method of army direction through a General Staff was necessary for the American Army, and he was one of the pioneers through whose efforts this valuable agency was adopted in the American service during the incumbency of Mr. Elihu Root as Secretary of War. Colonel Allen also persistently urged the adoption of army instruction by field manoeuvres, the advisability of tactical instead of territorial commands, and an efficient and simple system of promoting the most valuable officers by selection and eliminating the unfit. General Allen had the gratification of seeing nearly all of his projects finally become effective.

It was at this time 1916 that the campaign for preparedness, chiefly launched and fostered by President Roosevelt and General Wood, was receiving much attention throughout the land. A training camp following the Plattsburg plan was to be established at Fort Oglethorpe, and Colonel Allen was placed in charge of executing this mission. However, before he was able to see his work completed and the Camp in actual operation, trouble had broken out in Mexico, and on March 12th, 1916, he left with his Regiment for the Border.

The 11th Cavalry arrived at Columbus, New Mexico, on the 16th, and the following morning Colonel Allen in command of the 1st Provisional Squadron started for Colonia Dublan, a distance of 119 miles, in pursuit of Villa.

To quote from his diary:—"This squadron complied very strictly with the requirements imposed by Equipment A, which meant the lightest possible field equipment, dispensing even with overcoats. There were no provisions for cooking other than in the mess kits of the individual soldiers. The guide provided for my column appeared too old and too little fit for the kind of work that seemed indispensable for the reasonable success and he was accordingly left behind, although the country was wholly unknown to any member of the

squadron and the maps were known to be undependable. The great contrast between the heat of the day and the cold of the nights in the high altitude of the scene of our operations and Equipment A, caused much suffering of men and animals throughout a great part of the expedition."

Colonel Allen by the middle of the following month had advanced with his Squadron 470 miles south of his base on the Border, practically without forage or rations. The Villa band had been broken up, and Villa himself had fled wounded to the hills.

In May, General Pershing appointed him Inspector General of the Expedition. He later had command of the 11th Cavalry for a short time; then the concentration camp at Colonia Dublan, with its 200 officers and 4500 men. On August 22nd he was given command of the 13th Cavalry; which he led out of Mexico the following year.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Colonel Allen was promoted to a Brigadier General and ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, to organize a cavalry brigade. He had scarcely started on his duties when he received his Major Generalcy and was ordered to Fort Travis, Texas, to organize the 90th Division, a national army organization recruited from men from Texas and Oklahoma. He trained and conducted this division to France, and led it during the American offensives of the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

The record of the 90th Division was an enviable one. It entered the line on August 19th just west of the Moselle River, relieving the 1st Division and continued fighting, with the exception of seven days when it was changing from the St. Mihiel Offensive to the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, till November 11th. A total of seventy-six days with no relief. In all, the Division captured 42 pieces of artillery, 36 trench mortars, 294 machine guns, and 903 rifles. It took as prisoners 32 officers and 1844 men. Its casualties were 37 officers and 1043 men killed; 185 officers and 5928 men wounded, and 81 officers and 2094 men gassed. In all of its operations the 90th Division was known for its high spirit of discipline and willingness to undertake any duty required of it. It received five official commendations for its services in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne

Offensives. It was also one of the two National Army Divisions to march into Germany with the Army of Occupation.

General Allen relinquished command of his Division on November 21st, 1918; just before its march into Germany, to take over the command of the 8th Army Corps, at Montigny-sur-Aube, France. He later had the 9th and then the 7th Army Corps under his command. In July, 1919 he was selected by General Pershing to command the American Forces in Germany.

In his capacity as commander of the troops on the Rhine, and the following year, as the unofficial American representative on the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, he became the head of the State and War Department representation in the American Zone of Occupation. He was in a position of great responsibility, as he was called upon to make decisions and take action for which there was absolutely no precedent or guide.

As an example may be cited the situation that arose with the signing and putting into execution of the Treaty of Versailles by the Allied Governments, and the non-ratification of the Treaty by our Government.

At this time the four Allied Armies occupied their respective zones along the Rhine, each Army Commander being supreme in his zone and all under the nominal command of Marshal Foch. The Treaty of Versailles provided for the government of the Occupied Territory by a civilian body, to be called the Interallied Rhineland High Commission.

On January 10th, 1920 when the treaty was put into effect, the High Commission through its President was instructed to assume control of the entire Occupied Territory, including the American Zone, which was occupied by our Forces under authority of the Armistice Agreement, which was still in force as far as we were concerned, our Country still being at war with Germany, not having ratified the Treaty of Versailles. This authority of the High Commission over the American Zone could not and was not therefore recognized by General Allen. On the other hand if the American Zone continued under one form of government and the rest of the Occupied Territory under another it would be a clear indication to the Germans of a cleavage between the Americans and their Allies

of which situation the Germans would have attempted to take full advantage to the embarrassment of all concerned. To prevent this situation General Allen decided to publish the proclamation of the Rhineland High Commission in the American Zone as an Army Order, and in the same manner their ordinances and decisions as far as it was practicable to do so.

For nearly three years General Allen as Commanding General of the American Forces of Occupation, and as American Representative on the Rhineland High Commission worked in harmony with all officials both civil and military, of the Allied Governments. As the *New York World*, of February 23rd, 1923 said; "He had been the Commander of an army occupying the territory of a vanquished foe, of the first American Army which ever performed this duty on European soil. He commanded a force stationed in the heart of the most complicated diplomatic tangle amid the most ancient and bitter hatreds. His legal status was at all times doubtful and irregular. Yet from beginning to end his administration had been a triumph of common sense, of honesty and decency." On the return of the American Army of Occupation, General Allen left Europe with the applause of the Allies with whom he had associated and with the regrets of the people of the Occupied Territory. The German High Commissioner paid tribute to him with the statement that "it is a really remarkable thing that you, who came among us as a conqueror, should be leaving with the regard and regret of all the people you have had under your control." The Sec. of War likewise showed his appreciation by the following letter:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1923.

"My Dear General Allen:

The occasion of your return to the United States after a period of distinguished service abroad, offers an opportunity for me to express my appreciation, and that of the Department, of the splendid work you have done.

It has been of inestimable value to have the benefit of your mature judgment and opinion regarding the important develop-

ment that has transpired in the Rhineland and I deeply appreciate the manner in which, through your comprehensive reports, you have kept the Department in touch with the situation.

Permit me, in addition, to express my pride and satisfaction in having had, as the Department's representative in Coblenz, an official of your high qualities and distinction, and also my thanks and that of the Department, for the manner in which you have maintained at all times the honor and prestige of the United States.

I am, my dear General Allen,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgt) Charles E. Hughes"

After his retirement from active service in April, 1923, General Allen made his home in Washington, D. C. He became interested in many activities, was Managing Director of the Lincoln Memorial University, Chairman of the American Committee for the Relief of German Children in 1923; Vice-President and Executive of the Olympic Games Committee 1924; member of Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, President of the Washington Branch of the English Speaking Union. In 1928 he became interested in politics and was Director of the Democratic Veterans Association in support of Governor Smith in the Presidential Campaign. He lectured and spoke widely in behalf of the League of Nations, which he considered a vital force for peace and international reconciliation.

For his services with the 90th Division, General Allen was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:—

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In Command of the ninetieth Division he had the important position of conducting the right flank at the St. Mihiel salient. His brilliant success there gained and later repeated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive showed him to be an officer of splendid judgment, high attainments, and excellent leadership. Later he commanded the Eighth Army Corps with skill and judgment."

His decorations included, the Grand Officier Legion d'Honneur by France; the Grand Officier de l'Order de Leopold, by Belgium; the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy; plaque of the Order of Prince Danilo, and the Medal de la Solidaridad, of Panama. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Georgetown College, Kentucky, and from the University of Frankfort.

All of General Allen's life had been filled with heavy responsibilities, all of which he filled with characteristic efficiency. His successes brought him higher honors which led to new responsibilities, which in turn were met with equal ability and success.

General Allen is survived by his widow, his two daughters, Jeanette, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Frank M. Andrews; and Dasha, wife of Joseph W. Viner, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and his son, Captain Henry T. Allen.



BENJAMIN ALVORD

BENJAMIN ALVORD

NO. 2948 CLASS OF 1882

*Died April 13, 1927, at Washington, D. C.,
aged 66 years.*

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN ALVORD, son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army (Class 1833, U. S. M. A.) was born at Vancouver, Washington Territory, May 15, 1860. His boyhood was spent at the various posts where his father was stationed. Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1882 he was assigned to the 20th Infantry then stationed in western Kansas. He served with that organization at stations in the West until 1898, except for a tour at the Military Academy, 1887-1892, as instructor in modern languages.

For the greater part of the Spanish-American War he served in the field as Major, Adjutant General's Department. During the Philippine insurrection he first commanded a company of the 20th Infantry and later served as Adjutant General, Department of Northern Luzon.

He served as the first secretary to the General Staff when it was organized in 1903.

He transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1905 and remained in that branch for the remainder of his service.

In 1914 he served as Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Force sent to Vera Cruz under Gen. Funston.

In May 1917 he went to France with General Pershing as Adjutant General of the A. E. F. and served in that capacity until his relief in May 1918 on account of ill health.

In 1922 he was appointed Brig. Gen., Assistant to the Adjutant General, and served in that capacity in Washington, D. C., until his retirement for age May 15, 1924.

He was awarded the distinguished Service Medal for exception-

ally meritorious service as Adjutant General of the A. E. F.

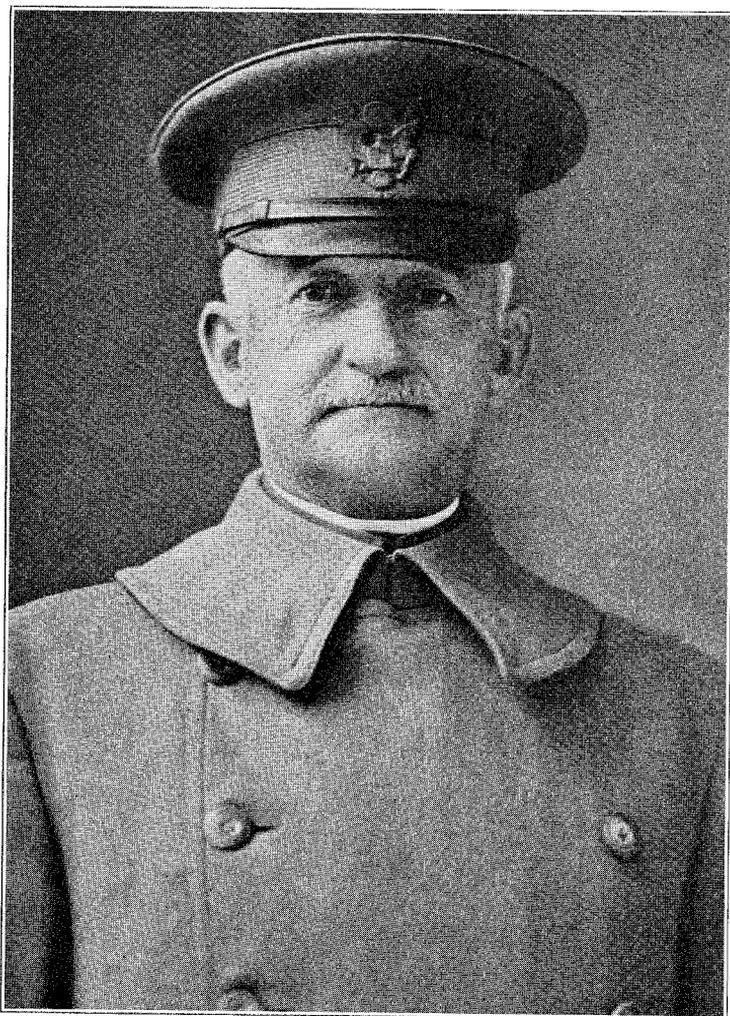
In 1886 he was married at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss Margaret McCleery, daughter of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. Army.

He died at Washington, D. C., April 13, 1927, survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. R. Rutherford, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. O. L. Spiller (now deceased) and a son, Benjamin Alvord, Jr., of San Francisco.

General Alvord's principal interests outside his profession were athletics and music. He was active in baseball, tennis and golf. As one of the pioneers of golf in the Army he did much to encourage Army officers to take up the sport.

As an ardent lover of classical music he was a patron of the opera as well as many symphony concerts.

O. L. S.



CLARENCE RANSOM EDWARDS

CLARENCE RANSOM EDWARDS

NO. 3020 CLASS OF 1883

Died February 14, 1931, at Boston, Massachusetts,

aged 72 years.

CLARENCE RANSOM EDWARDS was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1859, the son of William and Lucia Ransom Edwards, and a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards of New England. He attended the grammar, high school and preparatory schools in Cleveland and entered the Military Academy September 1, 1879. While at the Military Academy he excelled in boxing, fencing and all athletics then allowed. He graduated and was appointed second lieutenant of Infantry June 13, 1883; promoted first lieutenant February 25, 1891; captain July 30, 1898; Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with the rank of brigadier general from June 30, 1906; accepted July 2, 1906; brigadier general of the line with rank from May 12, 1912; accepted August 24, 1912; major general March 5, 1921; accepted April 27, 1921. During the Spanish-American War he served as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers with the rank of major from May 28, 1898, to September 30, 1899; during the Philippine Insurrection, as lieutenant colonel, 47th Infantry U. S. Volunteers, from October 1, 1899 to July 2, 1901 and during the World War as major general, National Army from August 22, 1917, to June 30, 1920. On December 1, 1922 he was retired from active service at his own request after more than forty years' service.

During a long career of more than forty-three years in the service of his country, General Edwards had been assigned to a wide variety of important duties. He served with troops of the Infantry arm in various stations in the United States; commanded the guard at the grave of President Garfield, 1884-1886; was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. Johns College, Fordham,

New York; on duty in the office of The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., Adjutant General 4th Army Corps at Mobile and Huntsville, Ala., and Tampa, Florida; and Adjutant General Department of Havana, Cuba. In the early part of 1899, he was sent to the Philippine Islands and assigned to duty as Adjutant General on the staff of Major General Lawton, whom he accompanied in his various campaigns against Insurgents. After the death of General Lawton in the Philippines in December, 1899, General Edwards accompanied his remains to Washington, D. C., via San Francisco, California.

General Edwards was awarded three Silver Star Citations for gallantry in action against insurgent forces in the Philippines (1) At Santa Cruz, Luzon, P. I. (2) At San Rafael, Luzon, P. I. (3) Near Guadalupe Ridge, Luzon, P. I. Upon his return from the Philippine Islands he was detailed as Chief of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs in the office of the Secretary of War; As Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, first with the rank of colonel and later with the rank of brigadier general; was in command of a brigade on the Mexican Border and in Hawaii; in command of the troops in the Canal Zone, and commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Massachusetts. After the entrance of the United States into the World War, General Edwards was assigned to the command of the 26th (Yankee) Division, and participated in the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the Toul defensive Sector. In recognition of his services during the World War he was decorated with the Legion d'Honneur (Commandant) and Croix de Guerre by the French; the Order of Leopold (Grand Cross) by the Belgian and Haller Swords by the Polish Government.

General Edwards returned to the United States in November, 1918 and from that time until the date of his retirement was commanding general of the Northeastern Dept., Boston, of the 2nd Brigade, Camp Taylor, Kentucky, of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J., and the 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.

On June 11, 1889, at Niagara Falls, New York, he was united in marriage to Bessie Rochester Porter. To this union was born Bessie Porter who died at Camp Lee, Va., Oct. 13, 1918, while

serving in the World War as a nurse. Mrs. Edwards died January 25th, 1929.

In the realm of the eternal our lives are measured not by the span of years nor yet by the glitter of the gold we may have gathered, but by the impress of our deeds, our aims and our ideals upon the lives of others. Judged by such eternal standards General Edwards will live on in the souls of those now living.

He had the mysterious faculty of inspiring everyone he met, rich or poor, high or low, with an implicit confidence in him and his sincerity. His subordinates sensed his unflinching loyalty and he ever had their affection and esteem which inspired the units of his command with enthusiasm and promoted a fine spirit of co-operation in the work at hand. His friends were limited only by the scope of his acquaintance which was world wide. His friendships were life long. His ethical standards far outweighed all thoughts of gain. He was absolutely and fearlessly honest and all who dealt with him knew they could trust him. The honors justly earned which came to him never affected the simplicity and genuineness of the man.

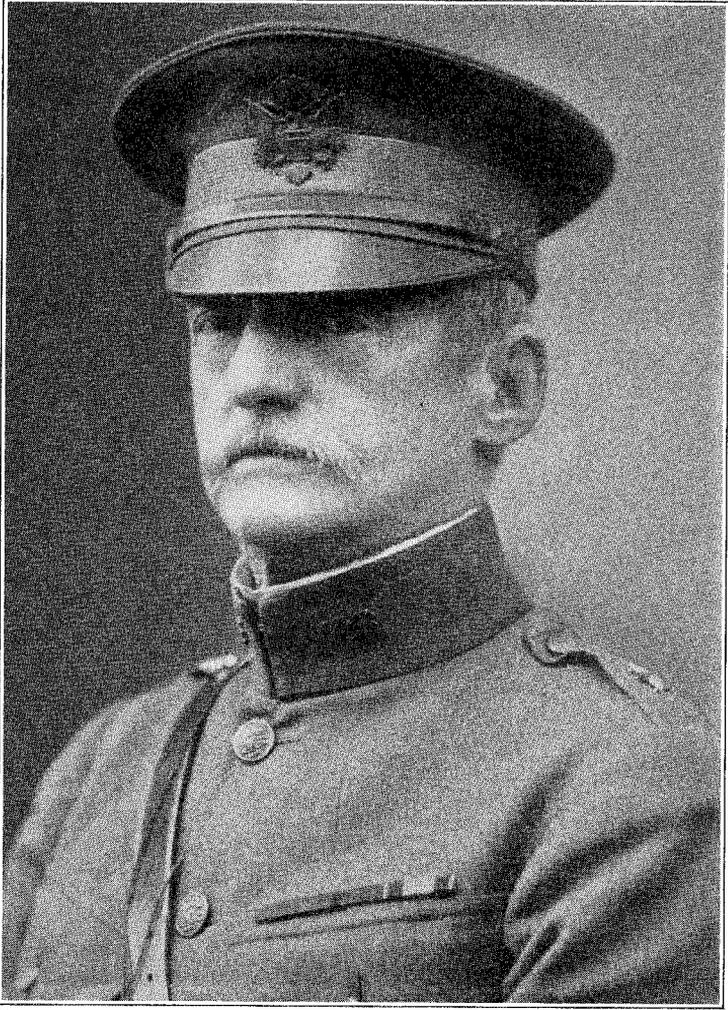
For ten years he was President and for fourteen years a Fellow Director of The William Edwards Company, a worthy successor to his deceased father and brother, founder and builder of this Company. In these capacities we had a rare opportunity to appreciate his talents and his virtues. His kindness, his optimism, his consideration of the other's view point, even when it differed from his own, will long be remembered and sorely missed among us.

In recognition of these many accomplishments he was awarded an LL.D. from Trinity College, Syracuse University, Middlebury College, Boston College, Norwich College and Fordham College.

He lies at rest in Arlington, and properly so, among the nation's heroes who, like himself, gave their all to the country they loved and were proud to serve.

We are deeply mindful that no words of ours can either add to the memory of our departed friend or lessen the sorrow of those who were privileged to share intimately with him the joys of his home life, yet we cannot but offer to his sister and his relatives our truest sympathy in their bereavement.

H. C. Robinson
C. A. Otis
Paul Milde



ROBERT DOUGLAS WALSH



ROBERT DOUGLAS WALSH

NO. 3005 CLASS OF 1883

Died August 15, 1928, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 67 years.

SOME of the best men of the Class of '83 were turned back to that class from '82, several of them in French. "Rosy" Walsh was in this group. There were other good men, like "Blinks" MacDonald and "Babe" Langfitt, turned back to us for hazing. How Rosy escaped the fate of the latter was by sheer good luck, for he was just as guilty as they.

That summer of 1879 was a nightmare for us plebes of '83, made so by the yearlings of '82. Rosy and Blinks and Babe were, in fact, no worse than the rest; they were all of a kind, it seemed to us plebes. And yet none of them were really bad. In looking back to those days, and more particularly to those nights, not one of us who were the plebes can recall today a single mean or cruel or injurious act done to him by those third-classmen. And we who have served with Rosy Walsh in after years as an officer, and lived next to him in garrison, and messed and tented with him in the field, know that it was never in his nature to do an unkind or unfair, let alone a mean act to any person.

In that first camp at West Point we called him among ourselves "that Red Devil." ("L'Homme Rouge" was one of his nicknames. In his youth Rosy's hair was red, but before middle age it had turned a fine auburn, and up to the day of his death there was plenty of it). I never shall forget that moonlight night when he lifted the side of our tent and, with a rope in his hand, told Tyson and Smallwood and me that he was going to hang a couple of us to the ridge-pole of the tent. There were six or eight classmates with him. Luckily the officer of the day came walking down the company street at that exact moment and saved our lives. At least

we thought so. The gang of hangmen scattered and didn't return.

In writing a sketch of General Robert Douglas Walsh's life, it is needless to trace his career month by month and year by year from the date of his birth, giving the exact date of every change in his stations and assignments. All those dates are of official record and may be found transcribed in *General Cullum's Biographical Register*, which is, or ought to be, in the shelves of every Graduate. I take it that what General Walsh's friends want to see in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates is a brief sketch touching the high points, the events and circumstances which directed and marked out his career as a man and an officer.

He was appointed to the Military Academy from Nevada, but had been born in California. On graduation his choice was cavalry, but for lack of a vacancy in that arm he was first assigned to the infantry; but before the end of his graduation leave he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry and joined that regiment in the Apache country.

It was not long before Lieutenant Walsh was assigned to command a detachment of Apache Scouts at San Carlos, Arizona. He quickly exhibited a natural tact with those savages and had great success in handling them. Soon followed the campaign against the band of hostiles that ended at last with the surrender of Geronimo. Owing mainly to the rugged and difficult character of the country, "the roughest mountain country on the continent," General Miles says in his book, that was one of the longest and hardest campaigns of Indian warfare our army has ever engaged in. The war lasted nearly two years.

Walsh was in Captain Lawton's command, and in his report Lawton said: "I desire particularly to invite attention of the Department Commander to Lieut. R. D. Walsh for successfully intercepting a party of hostiles in Terrace Mountains, Mexico, and capturing their animals and equipage; and for continued faithful service, when his physical condition was such as would have justified him in asking relief on account of sickness. Lieut. Walsh has been in the field against these hostile Indians since the outbreak, May 17, 1885, longer than any other officer in the department." He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry in action against hostile In-

dians in the Patagon Mountains, Mexico, one of the very rare brevets that have been awarded since the Civil War.

Between the Geronimo campaign and the Spanish-American War, Walsh served at various posts with the Fourth Cavalry. At Walla Walla, Washington, in 1893, he was married to Susan Le Grow, the devoted wife who went with him to every station thereafter, taking her place in the ranks of our splendid Army women as one of its best and most beloved. She was at his bedside when his eyes closed in death.

In recognition of his quality and the service he had rendered, Walsh, then a captain in the Ninth Cavalry, was appointed major in the Thirty-fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry in 1899, and sailed with that regiment to the Philippine Islands. He took part in numerous hikes and combats with his battalion and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He returned to the States and was mustered out with it in May 1901. One of the sergeants of that regiment writes: "He was known by the soldiers of the regiment as 'Rice Paddy Red' and was well liked by every man. He was every inch the regular army officer, and there never was an officer whom the men of the regiment would have gone farther with than our Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh."

In the interval between 1901 and 1916 Walsh rose through the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel to colonel of cavalry. Most of the time he was on duty with troops of the Ninth, Eleventh and Eighth Regiments of Cavalry, serving at various stations and in the field on the Mexican border, and having two more tours in the Philippines. Meantime, however, he served on almost every kind of detached duty—recruiting, quartermaster of maneuver camps, purchase or remounts, and other; and he took the courses in the field officers' class at the General Service School at Fort Leavenworth, the Army War College at Washington, and the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, Colonel Walsh was made a brigadier general in the National Army and after commanding the 76th Infantry Brigade at Camp Beauregard, La., was ordered to France in November 1917. To his great disappointment, a surgical examination in France disclosed that General

Walsh was not in fit physical condition for the hardships of the front line; so he was first placed in command of the Base Port at St. Nazaire, and later was made Deputy Director General of Transportation, and then Commander of the Base Port at Bordeaux. He returned to the United States late in March, 1919, as commander of the 163rd Infantry Brigade. For his service in France he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

At his own request, after more than forty-one years of service, he was retired from active service in 1919. He died in Washington on August the 15th, 1928. Besides Mrs. Walsh, who is a sister of Mrs. Winn, another splendid Army woman, wife of General John S. Winn, Retired, General Walsh is survived by his son, Major Robert L. Walsh, Air Corps, of the class of 1916, at present Air Attaché at the U. S. Embassy at Paris.

Rosy Walsh was a lovable man, kind, hospitable, generous, amiable and good. The writer lived for several years in quarters adjacent to his, saw him every day, and was intimately associated with him; and in all those months he never heard him utter an unkind word of any person. Better neighbors than the Walshes never lived in army garrison.

MATTHEW F. STEELE.



ELISHA SPENCER BENTON



ELISHA SPENCER BENTON

NO. 3040 CLASS OF 1884

Died January 4, 1925, at Nashville, Tennessee,

aged 66 years.

ELISHA SPENCER BENTON was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 22, 1859, the son of Justin Brown Benton and Melissa Ann Spencer. Justin R. Benton was one of the oldest residents of Springfield, having been born there in 1826. His family dates back to 1638 when the first Benton came to this country from England. Justin's grandfather, Jonathan Benton was a non-commissioned officer in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War.

Elisha S. Benton graduated from the Springfield High School in 1878, one of the first classes to complete a four year course in the then new High School Building. After graduation he studied law for a time in the office of John L. Rice.

A competitive examination for the United States Military Academy at West Point was held at Springfield by Congressman George R. Robinson in September, 1879. There were twenty-nine competitors. The first place was won by Elisha S. Benton, making 100% in each subject. So passing the entrance examination he entered and became a "plebe" at West Point, July 1, 1880.

He graduated from West Point June 15, 1884 and was assigned to the Artillery as a Second Lieutenant. He first served in the garrison at Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia from September 30, 1884 to December 7, 1884. He was transferred to Fort Barrancas, Florida, December 7 to May 30, 1885. From there he went to Newport, Kentucky, and was here until July 9, 1888, assistant to Captain Andrew Russell, Ordnance Department, at the Centennial of the Ohio Valley.

While at Newport he met and married Miss Mary Raper Branch,

daughter of the Hon. John H. Branch of Branch Hill, Ohio, and grand-daughter of Governor Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio. General Don Carlos Buell was a cousin of the bride and she was the niece of two governors, Gov. Branch of Florida and Gov. Branch of North Carolina.

Lieutenant Benton moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, July 29, 1888 to be near the new Exposition Buildings and was here until December 16, 1888.

He was on frontier duty with Light Battery "F" 3rd Artillery at San Antonio, Texas, to February 11, 1891. Transferred to Battery "L" 3rd Artillery at Washington Barracks to October 3, 1891.

He was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and also taught some mathematics and applied mathematics, at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College at Baton Rouge, La. While here he was detailed to inspect the Louisiana State National Guard.

Lieutenant Benton was retained another year at Louisiana State University, the winter of 1893-94. He was relieved at his own request, October 1, 1894.

The first of October, 1894 he moved to Fort Barrancas, at the mouth of Pensacola Bay, Florida. In June, 1895 there was a serious outbreak of yellow fever here,—a shot-gun quarantine was necessary at Fort Barrancas and also just below at the Navy Yard at Warrenton, Florida.

In the late summer of 1895, Lieutenant Benton went into camp at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was a combined camp—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. He returned to Fort Barrancas, October 1895.

In September 1896 he was transferred to the First Artillery at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and stayed here up to the out-break of the Spanish-American War. He was transferred on March 8, 1898 to the 7th Artillery, Light Battery, Fort Slocum, New York Harbor. On April 30, 1898 his family moved to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he was officially transferred. They were here for the duration of the war.

He left Washington, D. C., July 20, 1898 for Port Tampa, Florida, and joined his Battery "M" 7th Artillery. He sailed on

the transport "Arkadia" for Porto Rico with the General Miles Expedition, on Saturday, July 23, 1898. He commanded Battery "M" during nearly all of its service of twelve months in the Island.

He was injured a time or two in Porto Rico and was ill of fever for a short while. These misfortunes, while negligible at the time were contributory causes which undermined his health in later years.

He returned from the war with his Battery early in the summer of 1899 and in June 1899 was transferred to Washington Barracks until February 7, 1901. He was promoted to Captain June 6, 1900.

He went to Roanoke, Virginia, on recruiting duty from February 7, 1901 to September 15, 1901. He commanded Fort Strong in Boston Harbor and stayed here until November 1903. From there he went to Fort DuPont, Delaware City, Delaware, until August 10, 1904. During the summer of 1903 he was in camp at Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine.

He commanded Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from August 10, 1904 to November 13, 1905. He was stationed here when the famous Peace of Portsmouth was signed here during the administration of President T. R. Roosevelt. The Peace Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan and the President and his Staff were all received here.

Captain Benton was transferred to the Presidio, California, November 3, 1905 and was there until June 2, 1907. He was stationed there at the time of the San Francisco Earthquake of April 18, 1906. During the stress caused by the earthquake and the ensuing fire, an important part in the relief work was played by Captain Benton. At 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the disaster he, as senior line officer, was placed in command of the battalion of Coast Artillery stationed at the Presidio and immediately began relief measures in the district. From then on the Military Control of the district rested on him.

After the trouble had abated he, with General Greeley, went over the list of those shot for pillaging and discovered just nine killed and these were not shot by his men but by the Militia or the Citizen's Vigilant's Committee.

He had charge of a station for distributing supplies, extending

from Presidio Avenue away up to the Cliff House and himself established nine relief stations for the distribution of necessities, feeding a total of 35,000 people. He also invented the card system of relief giving a card to each head of a family affording relief to each of the family but preventing indiscriminate distribution.

He was promoted to Major of Artillery Corps, January 25, 1907. On June 2, 1907 he was transferred from the Presidio and put in command of Fort Miley, California. While he was stationed here the Atlantic Squadron made its memorable tour of the globe. Major Benton fired the first salute to welcome the fleet on its visit to the Pacific Coast. On February 9, 1909 he received a medal for services in the Spanish-American War in Porto Rico.

He was again stationed at the Presidio, California, to December 10, 1909 at which time he retired from active service—incapacitated for active service because of disability. He had been thirty years in the army. While at Fort Miley in February, 1909, he was taken seriously ill and spent four months in the Government Hospital.

After retiring he left California via Mexico and the Central American Republics visiting the Isthmus of Panama. He then went to his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, and lived here for some time endeavoring to regain his health. He never fully regained his former strength but had recurrences of his physical disability during the remainder of his life, necessitating frequent rest periods and preventing permanent occupation.

On May 20, 1911 he was appointed by the Government to Sewanee Military Academy, at Sewanee, Tennessee, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Commandant. He was detailed here until September 1, 1914, then transferred by his own request to Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tennessee, until August 2, 1915. He wished to be near his eldest daughter who married October 1914 and was living at Lawrenceburg, Tenn. After being relieved of duty at Columbia Military Academy, at his own request, he purchased a home in Nashville, Tenn., and settled here with his family August 2, 1915, staying until our country entered the World War.

Immediately he offered his services to the Government and from

April 11 to June 23, 1917 he was on recruiting duty in Lawrence, Massachusetts. From September 1, 1917 to August 31, 1918 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. He organized the Officer's Training Camp here.

He was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., September 1, 1918 as Commanding Officer of the Student's Army Training Corps at Vanderbilt University. As soon as this training camp was well organized and in excellent running condition he was relieved from duty here and again transferred October 23, 1918 and proceeded to the State Normal School at Troy, Alabama, for duty as Commanding Officer, Student's Army Training Corps unit at this institution. He was here until December 20, 1918. These Training Schools were well organized by Major Benton. He was promoted to Colonel, U. S. A., on the retired list, July 9, 1918.

He lived a quiet, retiring life in Nashville with his family from the close of the World War until his death on January 4th, 1925. He contracted influenza which developed into pneumonia and was ill less than a week. He is buried in the National Cemetery on the Gallatin Pike, a few miles out of Nashville, Tenn. His widow died November 5, 1927 and is buried beside him.

Six children were born to Colonel and Mrs. E. S. Benton, three of whom died in infancy. One infant son, William, is buried in the National Cemetery in San Antonio; a son, Justin Branch, who died at the age of four years is buried in the National Cemetery in Baton Rouge, La. Three children survive him, his son, E. S. Benton, Jr., who lives in Nashville, Tenn., a daughter, Edith Branch who married Job Garner White and lives in Birmingham, Ala., and his eldest living child, Stella Marie, now Mrs. G. Kieffer Vaughan who lives in Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Colonel Benton was an accomplished mathematician. He once said "Anything and everything in the world can be proved by mathematics, even to the supreme fact that there is a God."

He was thorough in his efforts, painstaking and conscientious in his teaching. He was a man of strong and decided opinions, of simple, unaffected manner, good natured and genial. He was generous almost to a fault. He was a staunch friend and numbered

his many friends among all walks of life,—choosing them for their congenial personalities and not for any motives of benefit to him. He continued a rather animated correspondence with many friends, even though some of them he had not seen for many years.

He suffered greatly at times during the last fifteen years of his life but bore his illness with such fortitude and good nature that his family marveled.

His youthful dreams to attain unrivaled heights, which he might have reached because he was capable, were shattered. Fate took a hand, she stepped in and sent ill-health instead. However, who shall say that by failing to reach his goal of youthful dreams, in the material realm, he reached not greater heights after all?

We who loved him and do so miss him, can keep a loving memory of him enshrined in our hearts, and we can remember, too

“How well he fell asleep!

Like some proud river, widening toward the sea;

Calmly and gravely, silently and deep,

Life joined Eternity.”

—*S. T. Coleridge.*

What is death

To him who meets it with an upright heart?

A quiet haven where his shatter'd bark

Harbours secure, till the rough storm is past,

Perhaps a passage overhung with clouds,

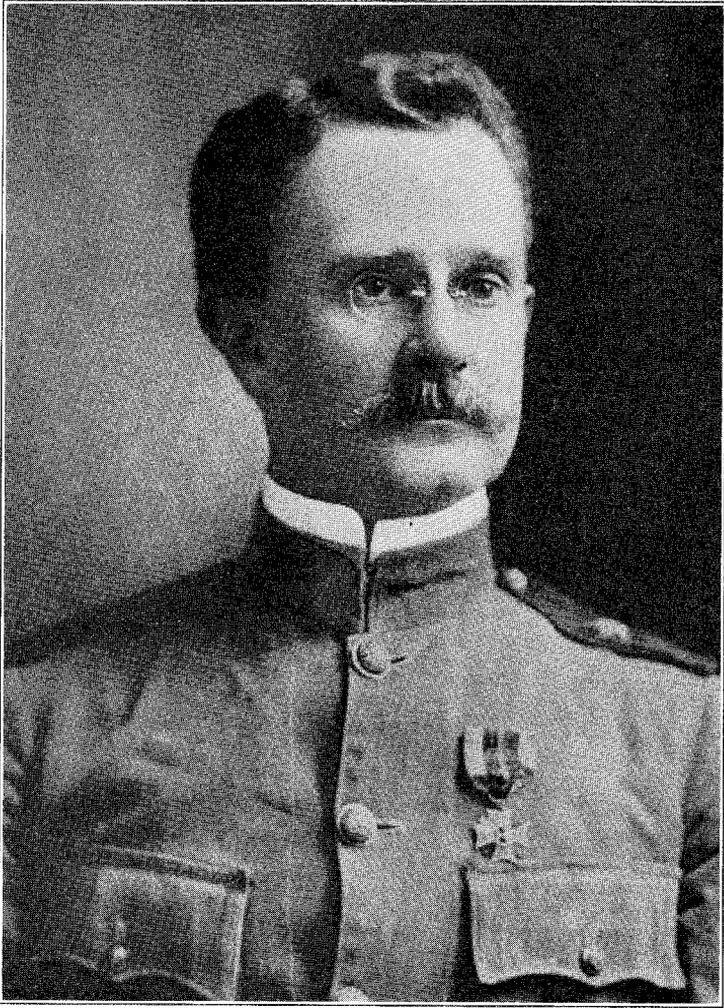
But at its entrance, a few leagues beyond

Opening to kinder skies and milder suns,

And seas pacific as the soul that seeks them.

—*Hurdia.*

STELLA BENTON VAUGHAN.



IRVING HALE

IRVING HALE

NO. 3021 CLASS OF 1884

Died July 26, 1930, at Denver, Colorado,

aged 68 years.

OUT of the stock that packed up its effects and left the well settled sections of the world to seek new homes in the wilderness have come many of the great men of all time. From the families where this pioneer spirit was coupled with the desire for knowledge came the marked men of the new countries.

In this combination type falls the family of Dr. Horace M. Hale and his son, Irving Hale. That such a son should graduate at the head of high school, should tramp 1,000 miles through a difficult and dangerous country in company with a sculptor; that such a son should, at the age of 18, attempt to establish an express line through the almost impassable country between Central City and Grand Lake, Colorado, and while riding on his wagon prepare himself to pass an examination for West Point, and should afterwards not only graduate at the head of his class at West Point but make the highest record that has been made in the entire history of the United States Military Academy, is not out of keeping with the history of lives of leaders in this and other nations.

The following is gleaned from a biographical sketch of Brigadier General Irving Hale given the writer by his wife, Mary King Hale:

Irving Hale was born at North Bloomfield, New York, August 28, 1861. At four years of age he was taken by his parents to Colorado, crossing the plains in a prairie schooner.

He entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1880, was graduated in 1884 and commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He won the First Division gold medal for the best four days competition and the First Division skirmish medal, in the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Niagara in 1888.

In 1889 he obtained a six months leave of absence and supervised and outlined the installation of the first successful electric street railroad in Denver.

He resigned from the Army in 1890 and became associated first with the Edison and afterward with the General Electric Company.

His love of the military service caused him to accept a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Colorado National Guard in 1897. He was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel and afterward appointed Brigadier General, Colorado National Guard. In the performance of this duty, he adopted the West Point system in guard and outpost duty and gave real military training to these Colorado troops.

After the declaration of War with Spain in 1898, the First Colorado Infantry U. S. V. was formed out of the First Brigade, Colorado National Guard, and Irving Hale was appointed Colonel of this Regiment by Alva Adams, Governor of Colorado, and soon proceeded to the Philippines.

The First Colorado had the proud distinction of going into camp fully equipped for field service. General Hale's military training and his qualities of a leader won for him promotion at the age of 36 to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers in the offensive against Manila on August 13, 1898. He was placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps.

The following recommendations for promotion by his senior officer, General Greene, state fully the work that caused General Hale's early advancement in rank:

"For gallant and distinguished services in constructing the trenches, personally reconnoitering the ground in front, clearing the ground during the night preceding the attack and leading his regiment during the assault of August 13, Colonel Hale of the 1st Colorado Infantry is well qualified by ability, education and experience for the rank of brigadier general

He has maintained his regiment in a high state of efficiency and discipline and has taken the lead in reconnaissance, constructing trenches and other military work of preparing for the attack to which in a large measure is due the result of capturing Manila with such slight loss."

He was wounded in the knee March 26, 1899, at Meycauyan while reconnoitering the enemy's position.

General Hale was awarded the Silver Star with the following citation: "for gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Calumpit, Luzon, P. I., April 25, 1899."

He was recommended to be a Major General by brevet for "gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents from Feb. 4 to July 5, 1899, particularly for skill, zeal and courage in conducting the operations of his brigade in the movements from Malolos to Calumpit, Island of Luzon, April 23-27, 1899."

General E. S. Otis recommended that General Hale be retained in the Philippines in the New Volunteer Army when the U. S. Volunteers were recalled in the fall of 1899. On account of the condition of his health incident to the hard campaign that he had just passed through, he could not accept this honor.

On October 1, 1899, he was honorably mustered out of the Army and returned to civil life.

General Hale was organizer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He received the degree of Electrical Engineer from the Colorado School of Mines and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Colorado. He never refused a call to service on civic committees or to make lectures on patriotic and scientific subjects. These public duties, in addition to his professional duties in carrying on the work of the General Electric Company caused his health to break. This break ultimately resulted in a paralytic stroke on September 29, 1911, from which he never fully recovered. He died July 26, 1930.

It was an irreparable loss to the country that a man in his 51st year, capable of extending the type of work already done, should be so afflicted as to render him incapable of great achievements thereafter.

The writer visited General Hale several times after his affliction and the thing that impressed him most was General Hale's undying hope and belief that he would get better and be capable of more work. His patience, his consideration of his family in his affliction, were such as to create additional wonder every time one came in contact with him. His wife, Mary K. Hale, shared with him his

hopes and bore with infinite patience the extraordinary care that she had to bestow on her husband. Both of them, with ambitions for future achievement blasted, presented a picture of patient hope, courage and kindness that will ever remain in the memory of the writer.

A Classmate.



JESSE McILVAINE CARTER

JESSE McILVAINE CARTER

NO. 3133 CLASS OF 1886

Died June 23, 1930, at Houston, Texas,

aged 67 years.

JESSE McILVAINE CARTER, born April 12, 1863 at "Fountain Farm" near Farmington, Missouri, was the oldest of seven children of Judge William and Maria McIlvaine Carter. He was the oldest son descended seven generations from old "King" Carter of Virginia. His boyhood was spent at "Carter Home" in Farmington where his family moved when he was a little boy. That he grew up loved by everyone in Farmington is evidenced by the way in which the whole town now loves and reveres his memory. His boyhood friends were ever dear to him and, though he traveled in many different countries and knew so many people, the "folks" of Farmington always held a prominent place in his heart. His intense love for and loyalty to his mother and family were then and always one of his outstanding characteristics.

In 1882, by an appointment secured through his father's law partner, Senator Martin L. Clardy, he entered the Military Academy. In 1886 he was graduated and was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant February 11, 1893; captain February 2, 1901; major March 9, 1911; lieutenant colonel July 1, 1916; colonel July 1, 1916; and brigadier general July 1, 1920. While retaining his status in the Regular Army he served as captain in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry from March 24, 1900, to February 2, 1901; as brigadier general in the National Army from November 23, 1917, to November 25, 1917; as major general, Chief of Militia Bureau, from November 26, 1917, to August 26, 1918; and as major general United States Army, (emergency), from August 27, 1918, to June 30, 1920, when he was discharged as an emergency officer and reverted to his grade in the

Regular Army. On October 1, 1921, he was placed on the retired list at his own request after more than thirty-nine years' service. On June 21, 1930, he was appointed major general, retired. This he never knew as the notice was not received until after his death.

General Carter served with troops in many stations in the United States, in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, and in the Canal Zone. He was assistant mustering officer of the state of Georgia during the Spanish-American War; professor of Military Science and Tactics, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont; member of a board to revise the Small Arms Firing Regulations; member of the Cavalry Board; and acting chief and chief of the Militia Bureau. He commanded the LaFayette Division (Eleventh) at Camp Meade, Maryland. His one regret was that he did not get overseas. His division had had the overseas review and some of the men were abroad when the Armistice was signed.

He was selected as a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and served several details in the General Staff Corps. He was secretary to General Leonard Wood when General Wood was chief of staff.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. As Chief of the Militia Bureau he conceived and directed the organization of the United States Guards, and utilized these and other forces most effectively in the important work of safeguarding the utilities and industries of the nation essential to the prosecution of the War.

After leaving the Army he came to Texas as manager of the holdings of the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Company. Here he completed a little while before his death a major engineering project on the Colorado River.

He married Flora Deshler King, daughter of Captain Albert Douglas King, United States Army. They had three daughters; Claire McIlvaine Carter, (deceased), Betty Landon Carter, now Mrs. Frederick Caldwell, and Mary Allen Carter, now Mrs. Robert Craig Rochelle. Mrs. Carter resides with her son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. Caldwell at 3245 Reba Drive, Houston, Texas, and Mrs. Rochelle resides at 1854 Lexington Avenue, Houston, Texas.

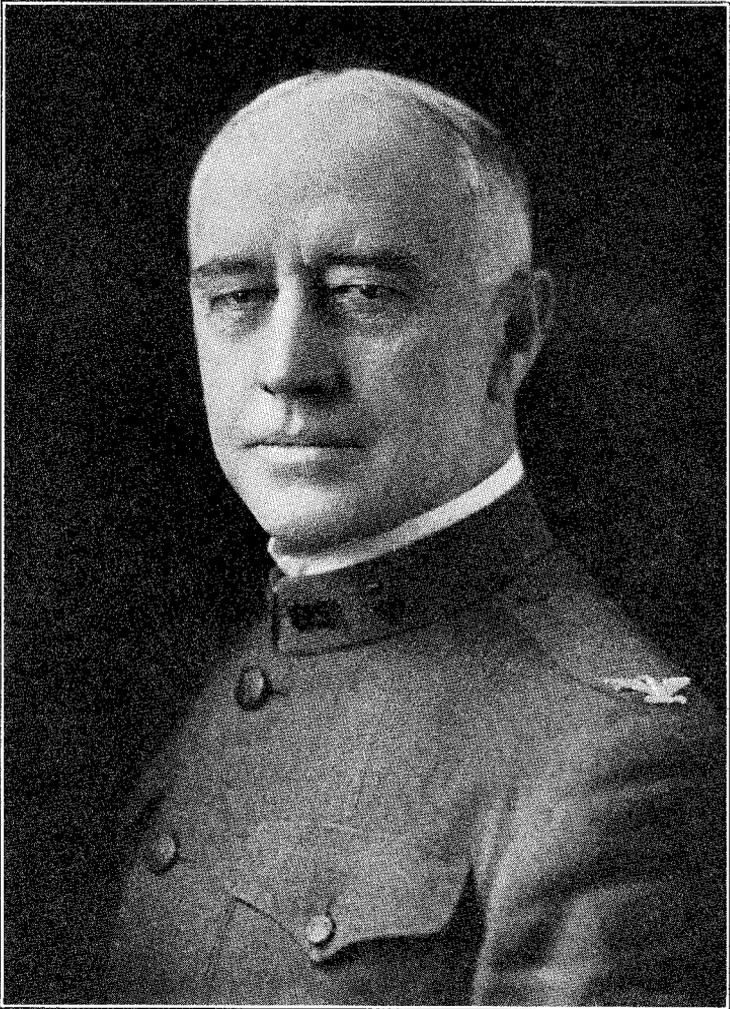
General Carter's death came as a sudden blow to his family and

friends. He was ill less than a week. He was buried in Farmington without the pomp and ceremony which he might have had but for which he had never cared in life.

He was a staunch cavalryman and believed firmly in the effectiveness of cavalry in time of war. His characteristics were those of a gentleman in the finest sense of the word. Of his life it can be said that it was exemplary. West Point may well be proud of a son who carried so high the banner "Duty-Honor-Country."

"Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul.
Not hastening towards or turning from the goal,
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past; not holding back with fear
From what the future veils, but with a whole
And happy heart that pays its toll
To youth and age and travels on with cheer."

B. L. C. C.



ALBERT DECATUR KNISKERN

ALBERT DECATUR KNISKERN

NO. 3121 CLASS OF 1886

Died November 19, 1930, at Villa Park, Illinois,

aged 68 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT DECATUR KNISKERN, retired, was born at Monee, Illinois, on December 2nd, 1861, the son of Philip W. Niskern, a country editor and later an attorney, and Cornelia Louisa Goodenow. He entered the Army under the name Niskern but in 1904 the name was changed to Kniskern, the original family name. His boyhood was spent in small towns in Michigan. Because of poor health each year he would be forced to leave his classes. When he felt better he would go into his father's printing shop for the rest of the year. From the age of nine he spent much of his time at the typecase. He spent one year at Albion College, Albion, Michigan, where he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

In order to get an education he took a competitive examination for appointment to West Point. The examiner in his desire to assist this young chap and knowing his educational difficulties confined the examination, which was oral, almost entirely to current events in which province the young typesetter came through in flying colors. The vigorous physical training at the Academy soon put him in excellent health and he graduated well up in his class as a Cadet Lieutenant. His military rating was high and his deep bull-frog voice which could be heard by all the battalion won him the nickname "Toady."

He was married on July 1st, 1886 to Estelle A. Wheeler at Hastings, Michigan, after which he reported at Camp Poplar River, Montana, a two company frontier post occupied by the 2nd Infantry. Because of the illness of his wife and the refusal of the Department to extend his leave so that he might remain with her he resigned on June 8, 1887. He acquired an interest in the Hastings (Michigan)

Banner, and devoted his time to newspaper and printing work. In 1888, 1890 and 1891 he trained and commanded the Hastings Division of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias which won first prize in military drill at national meetings in Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Washington. At the Washington meeting a prize was offered for the best captain. This prize was given to "Captain" Kniskern.

He was re-appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry on April 14, 1891 and until 1894 served with the 20th Infantry at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, doing the routine work of a subaltern when he went with the regiment to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At Leavenworth much of his time was spent as Post Police Officer. He received his commission as First Lieutenant in August, 1897 and was immediately assigned as a student officer at the Infantry and Cavalry School. He was commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, March 14, 1898 and ordered to Mobile, as Chief Commissary, First Independent Division (Afterward, Fourth Army Corps). Later he served successively as Depot Commissary at Mobile, Miami and Tampa during the War with Spain. On this work General Kniskern's organizing ability obtained its first recognition. His first thought was the needs of the troops and the moth-eaten red tape of the old army was carefully held aside when necessary to get results. At the close of the war he was sent to Cuba with rations for destitute reconcentrados. On July 22nd, 1898 he was appointed Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, which rank he still held upon receiving his majority in the regular service on February 2, 1901.

He served as Depot Commissary at St. Louis, Missouri, during the winter after the Spanish War and as Chief Commissary of the Department at Denver the following year until he was assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, in the Philippines, in December, 1899. In his duties here of securing beef cattle for the troops of his department he was the first American officer to visit many of the Mindanao towns. He was moved to Manila as Chief Commissary of the Department of Southern Luzon in July, 1900 where he remained until November, 1901. Inexperienced supply officers, scattered detachments, uncertain mail and freight movement in Mindanao and Luzon during those hectic days made the prescribed supply requisition well nigh worthless and General Kniskern adopted the plan of sending forward the needed

supplies according to his judgment without awaiting requisition much to the comfort of the men struggling with the insurrectos in the bosque.

On returning from the Philippines, after a short tour as Chief Commissary at Omaha, and a few months as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes, he was made Purchasing Commissary at Chicago on June 1, 1903. With this appointment began what was practically a permanent assignment at Chicago because of his grasp of the packinghouse industry, which even General Pershing could not disturb when he called for General Kniskern for duty in France. He received his commission as Lt. Colonel in the Commissary Department on April 24, 1906.

General Kniskern's period at Chicago was interrupted by two years as Purchasing Commissary at San Francisco, (May 1, 1909-April 30, 1911) and a tour of duty in the Philippine Department. He served as Chief Commissary of the Philippine Division from June 1, 1911 to February 1, 1913, as Assistant to Chief Quartermaster in Manila after the consolidation of the Supply Departments until June 30, 1913 and as Quartermaster, China Expedition and Depot Quartermaster at Tientsin, China from July, 1913, until his return to Chicago at the beginning of 1914.

In June, 1912, Major General J. Franklin Bell, Commanding the Philippine Division, wrote the Commissary General, referring to measures of economy then being taken in army administration.

"I wish to state, in justice to Colonel Kniskern, that he has accomplished more, in my judgment, than has been accomplished in any other department. . . . He has rendered most able and capable service and, I believe, has his department on a more economical basis than any other. The service of his department has been most satisfactory and I consider it perfectly efficient.

I would respectfully request that this letter be placed on file with his record."

In May, 1913, General Kniskern was ordered before an Army retiring board in Manila because of physical disability. On this occasion General Bell, Commanding, wrote the Adjutant General of the Army as follows:

"To the Adjutant General of the Army,

1. Colonel Kniskern has rendered exceptionally able and valu-

able service as staff officer in this Division for the past two years.

2. He is too valuable in office work to be retired on account of unfitness for field service.
3. I consider him one of the ablest and most efficient administrators I have ever had under my command and earnestly desire to retain his services as long as I can."

J. F. Bell,

Major General, Commanding.

General Kniskern was not retired.

Upon his first assignment to Chicago as Purchasing and Depot Commissary he found himself dissatisfied with the methods of selection and inspection in use in buying food supplies for the Army. His first step was to enroll in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Chicago where he took a special course in analytical organic chemistry, later establishing at the Depot a chemical laboratory in which he developed many of the specifications and tests now used in the purchasing of food supplies. His unpleasant experience with canned and smoked meats in the tropics led him upon his assignment to Chicago, the meat center of the country, to a study of improvements in methods of curing and packing. He received the utmost cooperation from the large packers and was successful in bringing about changes that resulted in the satisfactory supply of packing house products which would keep under any kind of climatic conditions. Thanks largely to these accomplishments the meat supply in France was free from trouble. His work in the development of inspection methods and practices had so standardized this work that the inspection, particularly of meats, during the period of tremendous demand during the World War was entirely a matter of routine and the problems solely problems of administration, for the methods had been standardized.

General Kniskern was promoted to Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps, July 1, 1916 and commissioned Brigadier General on October 1, 1918.

At the declaration of war with the Central Powers the Chicago Depot of the Quartermaster was a small organization with a personnel of some forty civilian clerks and making purchases of about one million dollars a year. The administrative problems which were

met by General Kniskern with the growth of the Chicago Depot can only be illustrated by noting the tremendous and rapid growth of the work done by it. In May, 1917, the Depot moved into new quarters and the purchases jumped to \$678,000.00 for the month, equivalent to the business of the preceding eight months. In addition, the meat products which had been the principal item of purchase heretofore, the procurement of clothing, tentage, motor equipment and other quartermaster supplies was undertaken. By midwinter in 1917 the monthly disbursements had reached \$20,000,000.00. Six months later the purchases were averaging \$40,000,000.00 per month and in November, 1918, the month of the Armistice, there was paid out \$63,000,000.00. During the two years of mobilization the Chicago Depot made purchases of \$720,000,000.00 which covered 57% of all quartermaster supplies for the entire army and about 90% of all food supplies. At one time the Depot was inspecting 250,000 articles of clothing per day.

The difficulties of organization during this period were great, due to the rapidly multiplying volume of business and the lack of trained personnel. At the peak month there were 8,850 officers and employees on duty in the organization. Of upwards of 270 officers on duty not more than six or seven had had previous experience in transacting army business. General R. E. Wood, war-time Quartermaster General, on July 1, 1919 wrote the Secretary of War, in part, as follows:

“Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

. . . During my term as Acting Quartermaster General I had an excellent opportunity to observe the work that Colonel Kniskern accomplished. Without exception he was the ablest and most efficient officer that I encountered in the old Quartermaster Corps and his services were inestimable. General Pershing cabled over for Colonel Kniskern, but he was the one officer of the old Corps that I felt could not be spared. He developed the Chicago Depot to a point of efficiency not equaled by any other Depot in the country.

Very truly yours,
R. E. Wood.”

In July, 1918 General Kniskern was delegated with the authority of the Quartermaster General in all matters pertaining to the purchase of meat products. Thereafter, Washington confined itself largely to providing such information as was available as to future needs, leaving to him the finding of the ways and means of supply. In March, 1919 orders for bacon, much of which was in process of manufacture, were cancelled and General Kniskern instructed the affected packers to sell such bacon and submit their claims for losses sustained. The resulting claims, amounting to \$7,000,000.00 were denied by the Board of Contract Adjustment. The Court of Claims decided in favor of the packers and in its decision the following appeared:

"On April 24, 1917, Colonel, afterward Brigadier General, Kniskern was . . . directed to take charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster Corps at Chicago . . . That the confidence reposed in him was not misplaced seems to us to be abundantly demonstrated in this case."

General Kniskern was discharged from the grade of Brigadier General on June 1, 1919. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation,

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in the organization and development of the supply system in the General Supply Depot, Chicago, Illinois."

In its issue of July 26, 1919 *Chicago Commerce* had this to say concerning him:

"The elastic limit of his capabilities was never reached—he could always go a step further without disrupting any of his studied arrangements, or apparently ruffling his equanimity. Not all of our army executives were gifted with adequate breadth of vision and brilliant power of organization so necessary in order to successfully cope with unexpectedly complex situations and encompass the gigantic strides in an unprecedented and infinite expansion without serious miscalculation. Col. A. D. Kniskern, to use the army expression for soldierly merit played the game. His Distinguished Service Medal was well earned, and with it the esteem of our City."

His retirement on September 1, 1919, after 37 years service, was

the occasion of a farewell reception and dinner which was thus described in the Army and Navy Register;

"Probably never before in the history of the Army has any officer retired from active duty with such a tribute as was paid to Colonel Kniskern at these affairs.

"At the reception given by the officers and employees there were at least 3000 persons present. A jackie band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was secured for the occasion. The attendance was composed of all officers and employees, together with some of the most prominent citizens in the city of Chicago.

"The dinner was attended by 180 officers on duty at the zone supply office, and those in civil life who formerly served under Colonel Kniskern."

General Kniskern's personal files which he preserved when he left active duty are filled with letters from those who served under him and over him attesting to his ability to develop and hold the loyalty and undivided devotion to duty of his subordinates. L. M. Nicholson, Director of Quartermaster Operations, wrote him in the fall of 1918,

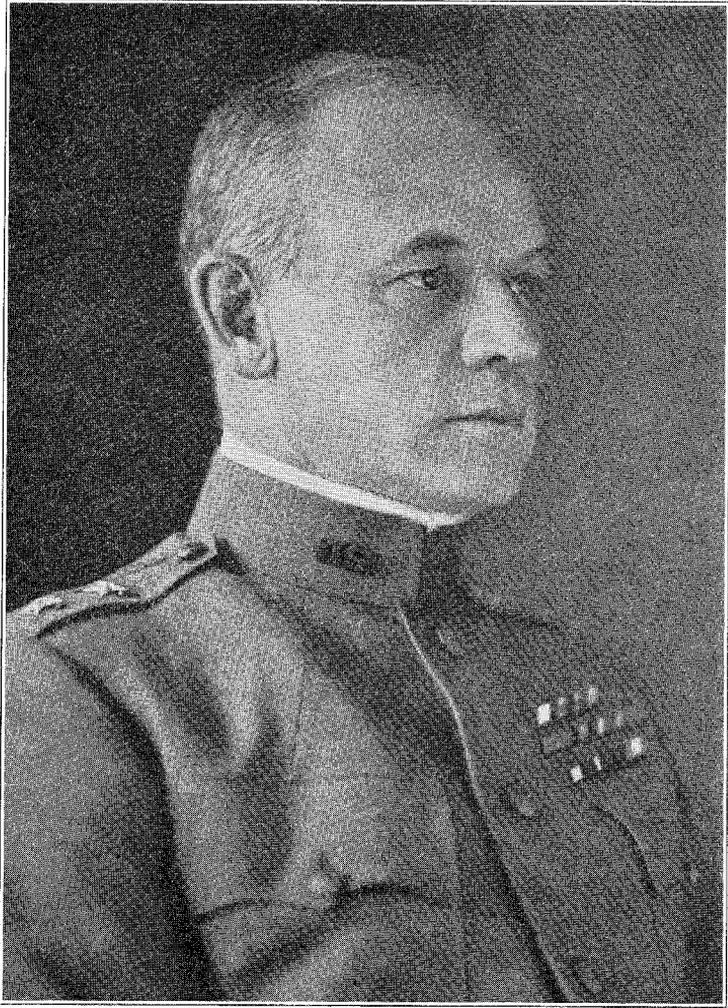
"I have always felt that your organization was the most loyal of anything I have seen in the War Department, and I know it must be very gratifying to you, as it certainly is to me, to know that you have the respect and admiration of all of your people."

Following his retirement as Colonel he was advanced by operation of law to the grade of Brigadier General on the retired list. He maintained his residence in Chicago and its suburbs and devoted his time to real estate and building. If he had a hobby it was the cultivation of the soil and he spent all of his available time in his garden and with his chickens. His interest was in quality rather than in quantity and his methods scientific and painstaking.

He died suddenly, and without warning, at his home of a heart attack on November 19, 1930.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Estelle W. Kniskern, who is now residing at Hastings, Michigan, and by two sons, Lewis Thayer Kniskern, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago and Philip Wheeler Kniskern, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

L. T. K.



CHARLES THOMAS MENOHER

CHARLES THOMAS MENOHER

NO. 3112 CLASS OF 1886

Died August 11, 1930, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 68 years.

 OF EARLY Scotch-Irish, colonial stock, his father was Samuel Menoher and his mother Sarah Jane (Young) Menoher, who were married at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in the year 1854. The couple moved later, to Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and still later to Johnstown, where young Menoher was born, March 20, 1862, while his father,—a soldier in the 206th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers,—was fighting in the Civil War.

Menoher attended the borough schools in Johnstown and was, as a boy, much interested in local literary and musical organizations. Possessed of a sweet tenor voice, he sang in a church choir. And even at this period in his life he displayed a natural gift for using tools,—both in wood and metals; and in the intricacies of machines and machinery,—a quality which later enhanced his value to the artillery service, when the War Department was interested in the development of a mountain gun and its pack. He was strong and well-developed physically, and devoted to manly sports. For a time he taught school.

In the year 1882, he was selected by a district committee, appointed by Congressman Jacob M. Campbell, to be the appointee from among some fifteen candidates to the Military Academy at West Point. Here he quickly won the respect and admiration of his classmates as well as instructors, as a first-classman was senior lieutenant of Company A, commanded by Cadet Captain John J. Pershing, and in the year 1886, graduated Number 16, in a class of 77 members, at that time the largest class graduated from the Academy. While a cadet, Menoher kept up his interest in music as a member of the cadet choir, and few of those who attended chapel

in the year 1885-86, will forget the tenor solo, many times feelingly repeated,—“Guide me oh Thou great Jehovah,” as the corps of cadets sat motionless and blinked their eyes at the stars which embellished Professor Weir’s artistic fresco, over the chancel in the old chapel.

Upon graduation, Menoher was assigned to the artillery, and rose through all intermediate grades, to become a Colonel, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1916,—a period of thirty years, filled with many creditable accomplishments. Besides graduating from the Artillery School in the year 1894, and from the Army War College in 1907, he served with the Light Artillery Brigade at Chickamauga Park, Ga., July-December, 1898; was at Havana, Cuba, 1898-99; was adjutant to the Provost Marshal General at Manila, 1899-01; commanded the 28th Battery (Mountain), Field Artillery, 1901-03; was selected competitively for the original General Staff Corps, 1903-07; was Provost Marshal, Army of Cuban Pacification, 1907; and was in command of the 5th Regiment, Field Artillery, and the Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery, at El Paso, Texas, during the critical border troubles of 1916-17.

With our entry in the World War, Colonel Menoher was commissioned a Brigadier-General, N.A., August 5, 1917, was sent to France as an observer; and while commanding a school of instruction for Field Artillery at Saumur, was advanced to the grade of Major-General, N.A., November 28, 1917. Almost immediately, (December 19, 1917), he was honored by assignment to command the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and entered the trenches in Lorraine as early as February 21, 1918; remaining for some 110 days in the Lunéville and Baccarat sectors. Subsequently, Menoher had the honor of commanding and leading his division in the allied counter-attack which repelled the German Champagne-Marne offensive,—the Rainbow Division being the only American division fighting in General Gouraud’s army. Later, Menoher brilliantly led his division in the offensive across the Ourcq, south of the Vesle, July 24-August 2, in which Hill 212, Sergy, Meurecy, Ferone, and Seringes, were taken by assault; in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, September 12-14, and in the subsequent occupation of that salient, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 12, November 8,—receiv-

ing his appointment as Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, November 7, 1918. His assignment to command the Sixth Army Corps, quickly followed on November 10, just as the Armistice was being signed.

The reorganization, equipping, and training of our Air Service needing a strong hand and intelligent expansion along the latest lines developed by the great War, General Menoher was, on January 2, 1919, appointed by the President, Director of the Air Service. And, July 3 following, was commissioned Major General, Chief of Air Service. In this connection, Secretary of War Weeks stated that Menoher was selected for this important and responsible duty, "because he was a man of fine fighting record in France, a man of good judgment and level head, and a very capable executive." But, unhappily, General Menoher's administration of the Air Corps was seriously handicapped by differences of opinion with his chief assistant, over questions which affected the adequacy and the administration of the new air service. And although Menoher's judgment and policies were confirmed and upheld by both the President and Secretary of War, the controversial questions became distasteful to him, and early in the year 1922, he asked for duty with combat troops, an assignment that he had always preferred. He commanded the Hawaiian Division, February, 1922-August, 1924, and the Hawaiian Department, August, 1924-February, 1925,—coming to the United States to command the 9th Corps Area at San Francisco, until March 20, 1926, when he was retired from active service by operation of law.

For a time, General Menoher made his home on the Pacific Coast, but subsequently came to Washington, D. C.,—the important reason, as he stated to friends, being to be near the youngest son of the family, William, who had entered the Military Academy, as had two of his brothers.

Besides having earned the Spanish-War and Philippine Insurrection campaign badges, as well as the World War Victory Medal with five clasps, General Menoher was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading in part,—

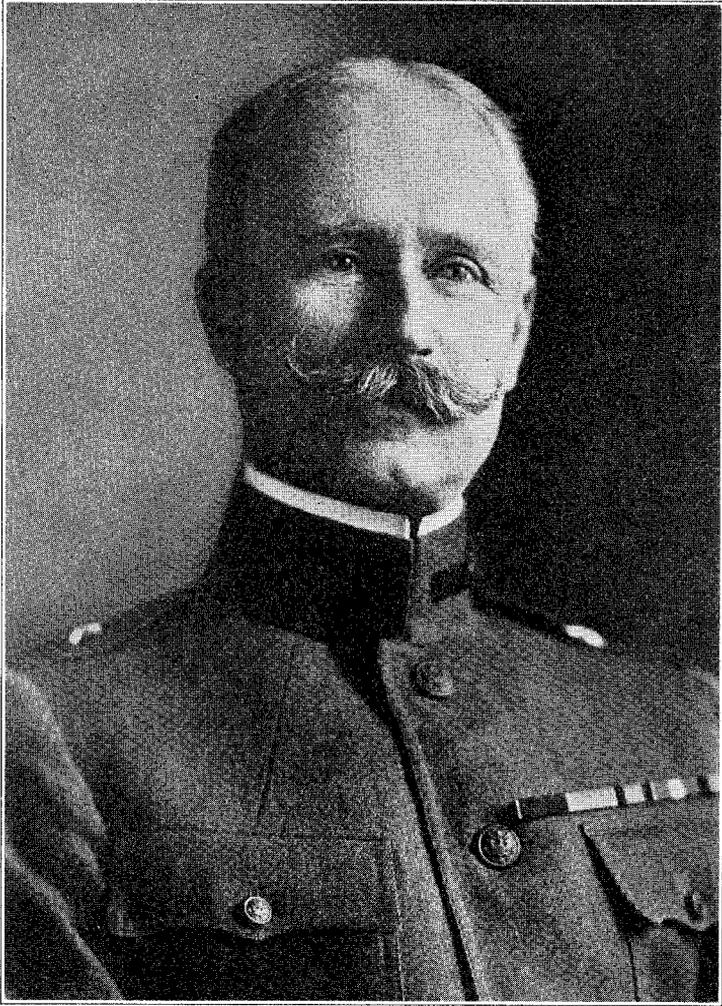
The reputation as a fighting unit, of the Forty-Second Division is in no small measure due to the soldierly qualities and the military leadership of this officer.

He also received from foreign governments, the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Commander of the Legion of Honor (France); Commander of the Order of King Leopold (Belgium); and the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy).

He passed away at Washington, D. C., August 11, 1930, in the sixty-eighth year of a life marked by sterling character, high professional attainments, brilliant performance of duty, and an ability to overcome obstacles and discouragements, no matter how formidable. Withal, he had a very keen sense of humor, a sweet and amiable disposition which abhorred petty meanness or trickery, and a natural personal magnetism which attracted a host of friends, both in and out of the military service.

General Menoher was married, October 10, 1889, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to Nannie Wilhelmina Pearson, daughter of Chaplain William H. Pearson, U. S. Army, who performed the wedding ceremony. Mrs. Menoher died at Washington, D. C., May 9, 1919, just as General Menoher was coming home from the war. On January 17, 1923, he married at Honolulu, Elizabeth Painter, who survived him, together with three sons, Major Pearson Menoher, Cavalry, (U. S. M. A., Class 1915), Captain Darrow Menoher, Cavalry, (U. S. M. A., 1916-17), and Cadet William Menoher (U. S. M. A., Class 1932).

CHARLES D. RHODES.



ALEXANDER LUCIEN DADE

ALEXANDER LUCIEN DADE

NO. 3219 CLASS OF 1887

Died January 8, 1927, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky,

aged 63 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER LUCIEN DADE was born July 18, 1863, at Hopkinsville, Ky., where his boyhood days were passed.

He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in 1883, and upon graduation, four years later, was assigned to the 13th Infantry.

He transferred to the 10th Cavalry in February, 1888. That regiment was then finishing up the work of clearing Arizona of Indians, and it was during this period that General Dade earned the right to wear the Indian Wars Medal.

General Dade was always of a studious nature. When an opportunity came to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School, in 1891, he availed himself of it, graduating in 1893.

Meanwhile, he had been transferred to the 3rd Cavalry, and when that regiment was called to Cuba in 1898, he participated with it in the Santiago Campaign being cited for gallantry. At the close of hostilities he was invalided home and, after recovery, joined his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

On September 9, 1899, he was appointed Major, U. S. Volunteers, and joined the 38th Volunteer Infantry, in the Philippines. Here he served as Inspector on the Staff of General S. B. M. Young during the expedition into Northern Luzon. He was promoted Captain in the Regular Army, February 2, 1901 and returned to that grade June 30, 1901.

From 1902-1905 he was on duty with the Civil Government, in Manila, as Inspector of the Philippine Constabulary.

Upon return to the United States he was assigned to the 9th

Cavalry. He was graduated from the Army War College in 1910 and promoted Major in 1911. When troops were hurried to the Border, in 1913, he became Inspector of the Base Port at Galveston. Later, he was Inspector of the 2nd Division and when that organization was moved to Vera Cruz, in April, 1914, he was named as Inspector of the Expeditionary Forces.

Upon the return of the troops to the United States, Major Dade was assigned to duty with the 9th Cavalry. Later, he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, accompanying that regiment to Mexico, in March, 1916, with the Punitive Expedition.

It was on this campaign that he received two Silver Star citations, both for gallantry in action with Villista bandits. One was for his brave leadership at Guerrero, March 28, 1916, and the other at Tomochic, April 22, 1916.

He received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy while in Mexico, July 1, 1916, and became a Colonel February 2, 1917.

The World War was now coming on and, April 11, 1917, Colonel Dade was selected for duty with the Signal Corps for the special purpose of utilizing his very efficient services in organizing the Aviation Section of that Corps.

For almost a year he labored to bring order out of chaos. There were many obstacles to overcome but the two greatest were the general belief that the invention and perfection of the Liberty engine and the cutting of millions of feet of aviation timber in our forests of the Northwest would make an aviation corps. These were important factors but the organizing and training of effective air units contained many other drastic requirements. Colonel Dade knew this, but his task was to make those in authority see this.

The wonderful value of his work was recognized, in part, and he became a Brigadier General, October 29, 1917. The task was too much to be accomplished by a single man, however, and General Dade was relieved from duty with the Signal Corps, returned to the grade of Colonel, and detailed in the Inspector General's Department, in May, 1918, with station in Chicago, Illinois. But the terrific strain he had been under had done its work and he had to take a sick leave for two months at a time when every soldier hopes for active duty.

He never really regained his health, though he remained in the Inspector General's Department until his retirement for disability, June 25, 1920.

In October, 1918, General Pershing, who had had Dade cited twice for gallantry in Mexico, as noted above, discovered that he was available for service abroad and requested that he be reappointed a Brigadier General and sent to France to join him. Arrangements were made to do this and Dade had received his orders and had his field kit at the train, ready to go, when he was informed by wire from the War Department that his physical examination was not satisfactory and that his appointment as Brigadier General could not be confirmed and he must forego service abroad. All officers ordered to foreign service were required to stand this examination, before sailing, and no exception could be made in Dade's case.

This terrible disappointment and the responsibility and worry of his work during the first year of the World War laid the foundations of that disease which was later to destroy him. From the day his orders for service in France were countermanded, he was a broken man. He lingered on till January 8, 1927, when he passed to the beyond.

By the Act of June 21, 1930, Congress restored him to his war-time grade of Brigadier General, a tardy recognition of his long and distinguished services.

In his married life he was very happy. He was married to Miss Josephine Worth, grand-daughter of General Worth who was first to enter the City of Mexico in 1848. She survives him. Two children were born of this union. His daughter, Margaret (Mrs. J. M. Hutchinson) resides in Chicago, Illinois, and his son, Alexander L., Jr., is in business in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

General Dade was a lovable character as well as an efficient officer. His splendid work in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps during the first year of the World War laid the foundation for our Aviation Corps. Others reaped the reward of his labors but his classmates, his Army friends and his family have the satisfaction of knowing that he always carried on.

N. F. M.



ALFRED MILTON HUNTER

ALFRED MILTON HUNTER

NO. 3189 CLASS OF 1887

Died May 12, 1929, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 65 years.

COLONEL ALFRED M. HUNTER was born in Illinois, January 21, 1864, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, from that State, in June, 1883.

Four years later, he graduated and was assigned to the 5th Cavalry. In April, 1888, he transferred to the 4th Artillery. He served with that regiment until he received his 1st Lieutenancy in 1894. Being of a studious nature and always anxious to increase his military knowledge, he took the two year Artillery Course at Fort Monroe, graduating in 1896.

When the Spanish-American War came on he was assigned to duty with the Siege Train of the Fifth Army Corps and participated in the Santiago campaign. He was cited in orders for specially meritorious service, July 10, 1898. Service in the tropics brought on fever and he was invalided to the rest camp at Montauk Point, on August 17, 1898. Upon recovery, he was assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, Md. During the next ten years he served successively at Fort Caswell, N. C., Fort Mott, N. J., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Fort Fremont, S. C., Fort Moultrie, S. C., and Fort Rodman, Mass. For a part of this time, he commanded Artillery District No. 4 (Portsmouth, N. H.). He was promoted Captain in 1901, and became a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification upon which he served for two years. His duties were not as strenuous in those days following the Spanish-American War as later and Hunter took advantage of this to study law and graduate from the New London, Conn., School. He was admitted to the bar in Florida while on duty in the South.

In 1909, he graduated from the Army War College, and went to Fort Mott, a second time, for station.

He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department in 1910, and remained on that duty for four years. Meanwhile, he had received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy (October, 1911).

He was assigned to station at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., in 1914 and commanded the Coast Defenses of San Francisco for more than a year. It was during this period that he received his promotion to Colonel.

After a tour of duty in Hawaii, in 1916-17, he returned to California and was assigned to duty in command of the South Pacific Coast Defenses.

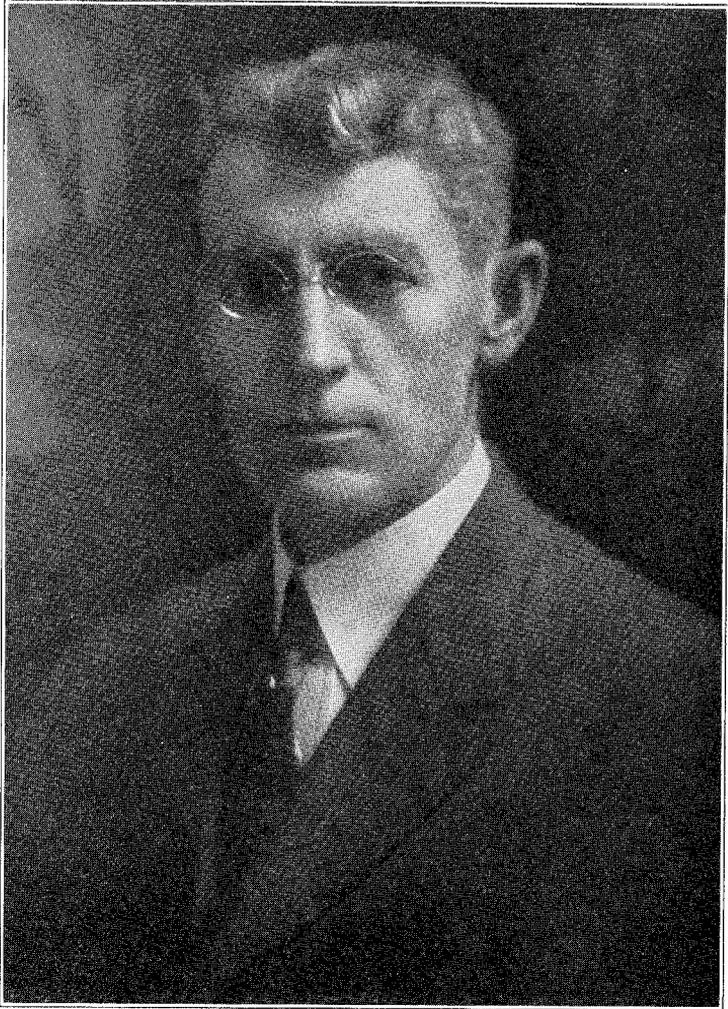
He remained on this assignment for nearly two years. He then took over command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco, upon which duty he was when he was retired from active service, September 6, 1922, for disability incident to the service.

From that time on, his health failed. Two years before his death he became bedridden. The last days of his life were clouded with suffering but nothing could conquer the optimism and beauty of his character. Till the end, he kept close track of his classmates and other Army friends. He was an exceedingly well informed man and read a great deal but was particularly well posted till his death as to all military matters.

Colonel Hunter was married to Miss Elizabeth Martin of Newark, N. J., October 19, 1904. Throughout their life together they were very happy and Mrs. Hunter's devotion to him was one of the great factors in softening the suffering that fell to his lot in the last years of his life.

He died May 12, 1929, and was buried in Arlington. Those of his classmates who survive him will never forget his sterling qualities nor the patience he displayed under adversity. Wherever he is we know that he is still carrying on.

N. F. M.



ROBERT GLASGOW PAXTON

ROBERT GLASGOW PAXTON

NO. 3203 CLASS OF 1887

Died September 12, 1930, at Buena Vista, Va.,

aged 65 years.

ROBERT GLASGOW PAXTON was born in Rockbridge County, Va., September 19, 1865. He was a son of Colonel James Hays Paxton, long prominent as a citizen of Rockbridge. His mother was Miss Katherine Glasgow, daughter of Robert Glasgow, of Green Forest farm, a part of the present site of Buena Vista. He was given the name of his maternal grandfather. He entered Washington and Lee University as a student in the fall of 1882 and a year later entered the United States Military Academy at West Point as a cadet. He was appointed to West Point by Hon. John Randolph Tucker, then congressman from his district. Graduating in 1887, he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry and served on frontier duty at San Carlos and Fort Grant, Arizona, and Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for two years when he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application where he was graduated in 1891. After serving with the U. S. and Mexican International Boundary Commission for a year, he served with his regiment in Montana, commanding Indian Scouts for several months. Except for brief absences on duty with the Ordnance Department at Frankford Arsenal and the Virginia National Guard, he served with his regiment until the Spanish-American War when he was appointed Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division of the 7th Army Corps. His next service of special note was in October and November of 1906, when he served in the expedition against the Ute Indians in Wyoming and Montana. Shortly after being promoted to Major in March, 1911, he was placed in charge of the Remount Service and continued in the Quartermaster's Department until December 23, 1915, when he was retired at his own request, after thirty-

two years of service. During the war Colonel Paxton was on active duty in Washington with the War Plans Division, General Staff.

Colonel Paxton was a man of much personal attraction and culture. Few knew him but to love him. He made many friends among his fellow officers and many friends among the citizens of the country with whom he had an opportunity to associate. He ever took an interest in his old home and people in Rockbridge where most of his years after leaving the army were spent in retirement at the family home. He bore his disappointments with fine spirit and manly fortitude.

Colonel Paxton is survived by three brothers and two sisters: James H. Paxton, of Las Cruces, N. Mex., William T. Paxton, of Buena Vista; Archibald H. Paxton, and Misses Eleanor H. and Katherine A. Paxton at the old home.

Funeral services were held at "Mountain View," at three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, September 13th. The interment was at Green Hill Cemetery. Rev. Irby D. Terrell, pastor of the Buena Vista Presbyterian church, officiated at the service.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



GEORGE LE ROY IRWIN

GEORGE LE ROY IRWIN

NO. 3305 CLASS OF 1889

Died off Port of Spain, Trinidad, February 19, 1931,

aged 62 years.

WHEN cable dispatches flashed the dread news that "Sep" Irwin, one of the sweetest temperaments in the Class of 1889, had passed away in his sleep while returning from a leave of absence in Europe, where he sought new health in a system weakened by years of amoebic dysentery, grief and sorrow came to many hearts and many households.

George LeRoy Irwin (April 26, 1868-February 19, 1931), was practically born a soldier. He came into being at what was then a semi-frontier army post, Fort Wayne, Michigan, the son of Brigadier-General Bernard John Dowling Irwin, U. S. Army, and Antionette Elizabeth (Stahl) Irwin. His father, (1830-1917), a distinguished army surgeon of Scotch-Irish ancestry, as well as a veteran of both the Indian and Civil Wars, was what was known as a "fighting doctor." During his arduous service on the frontier, General Irwin was the recipient of one of the earliest bestowed Congressional Medals of Honor, for "distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Chiricahua Apache Indians near Apache Pass, Arizona, February 13 and 14, 1861." He was also interested in science, and published in the year 1865, *The History of the Great Tucson Meteorite*, presented to the Smithsonian Institution.

After preparation in private schools, supplemented by a trip to Europe which increased his knowledge of French and Spanish, Irwin received an appointment to West Point from the State of Illinois, his home being then in Chicago. He graduated creditably in the year 1889, in a class which had the honor of contributing some dozen general officers to the World War,—attaining the rank of Cadet Lieutenant, and excelling in history, law, and the languages.

His assignment as second lieutenant, 3rd Artillery, followed graduation, and in 1892, he married Maria Elizabeth Barker, who had been a popular "cadet-girl" of Irwin's West Point class. In the years which followed, Irwin passed through all intermediate grades to reach his colonelcy, July 1, 1916, performing meanwhile responsible duties at various army posts, sailing for Manila at outbreak of the Spanish War as Quartermaster of the army transport *Relief*, serving in the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1901) and with the Army of Cuban Pacification (1906-09), graduating from the Artillery School (1894) and from the Army War College (1910), and participating in the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, (1914.)

Except for a tour of duty in the quartermaster's department (1910-14), Irwin was identified with the field-artillery, in which he became noted as an authority on the use and development of modern field guns and ammunition. His industry, ability, and harmonious magnetism which commanded the respect of his subordinates, without bluster, irritation, or any trace of self-consciousness, made him a leader. Men liked to obey him because he wanted them to obey, and although he had no reluctance in resorting to severe measures, if necessary, his successive commands were "happy commands," due to his personality and disposition.

A classmate, with a keen sense of the humorous, as well as a subtle insight into human character, has this story to tell of Irwin: "In 1912 or '13, I was inspector of the Galveston port of embarkation. One of my jobs was to buzz around each outgoing and incoming transport. I found Irwin coming in, one morning, with a galaxy of mule-batteries from the Funston expedition. I noted that each animal set foot on his own, his native land (or her's), under Sep's personal auspices.

"It was both laughable and lovable to see each successive hee-haw reach the top of the loathsome gangway in an agony of apprehension, and to see him slip and slither down towards Irwin's outstretched hand, with an occasional snap of the finger.

"Doubtless there is nothing either inspiring or poetic in this episode, unless we stop to think of it. Certainly, a man who can induce a mule to follow his beckon, is a natural leader. And one of our poets has set the general idea to music:

“He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.”

Promotion to Colonel found Irwin commanding the post of Corozal, Canal Zone, and as the United States entered the World War, he was promoted to Brigadier-General, N. A., while in command of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assumed command of the 161st Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Grant, Illinois. On December 12, 1917, he sailed for France with units of the 41st Division, and during the months following, was busy with training duties at *La Courtine*, *Camp de Souge*, and *Le Valdehon*. On May 10, 1918, he was assigned to command the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, a command which he retained until a few days before the armistice.

His record was a brilliant one. After preparatory service on the Alsace and Verdun fronts, he participated in all the great offensives, taking part in the “Second Battle of the Marne,” supporting the 32nd Division in the capture of Juvigny and Terny Sorny, and later in the attack on *Cote Dame Marie* and the *Kremhilda Stellung*.

When his brigade was withdrawn from the front lines, November 2, 1918, after an exceptionally long period under German fire, General Irwin was placed in command of the Artillery School at Saumur, November 4, 1918—January 25, 1919, and was returned to the United States with his war-brigade in May. He was detailed as assistant to the Inspector General of the Army, 1919-1923, until he was appointed a brigadier general, March 2, 1923, and assumed command of the 16th (Infantry) Brigade, with headquarters at Fort Howard, Md. In the following June, he took over command of the important Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, which flourished under his wise administration until promoted major general, March 6, 1928. Due for foreign service again, he assumed command of the Panama Canal Division at Fort Amador, and was under orders to return to the United States and take over command of the 1st Division at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., when his death occurred on the Italian steamer *Vergilis*, en route back to Panama to turn over

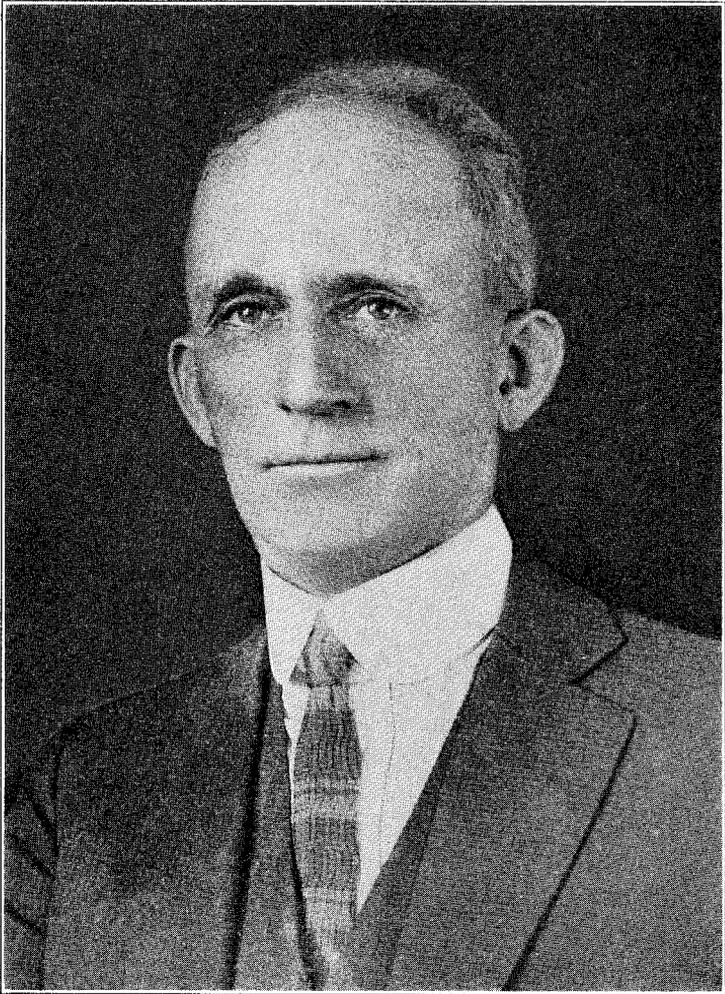
his last command and return to the home country. Interment with high military honors was at West Point, beside the grave of his father.

General Irwin was decorated by France with the Legion of Honor and The Croix de Guerre; and by the United States with the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading,—

For exceptional meritorious and conspicuous service. He commanded the 57th Field Artillery Brigade during the Marne-Aisne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. At all times he displayed keen judgment, high military attainments, and loyal devotion to duty. The success of the division whose advance he supported, was due in large measure, to his technical skill and ability as an artillerist.

Thus passed to "the undiscovered country," a gallant gentleman and a brave soldier, so human to the trials and burdens of others, that his leadership existed without effort, and in perfect harmony with the principles which had brought him from West Point, through a long and distinguished career in the service of his country. All honor to him, and all sympathy to his widow and to the daughter and two sons, who mourn his loss.

CHARLES D. RHODES.



EDWARD THOMAS WINSTON

EDWARD THOMAS WINSTON

NO. 3311 CLASS OF 1889

Died February 16, 1923, at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.,

aged 59 years.

COLONEL WINSTON was born at Union City, Tenn., January 19, 1864 and was the son of Thomas Fontaine and Georgia Ann Winston. He attended the public schools of his home town and after graduation from High School he taught school until his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. Upon his graduation from that institution, June 12, 1889, he was assigned to the 14th Infantry with station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. This Western garrison life was broken for him by a two year course at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he graduated in 1893, returning to his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

He was promoted First Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, August 27th, 1896, serving with it at Fort Brady, Mich., and after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, at Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., and as Adjutant of the regiment at Ponce, Porto Rico.

He was promoted Captain of the Fifth Infantry, July 11, 1899 and transferred back to the 19th Infantry a month later and with it served in the Philippine Islands, to July 18, 1900.

Recruiting duty in New York City followed until September 24th, 1901, when he was retired for physical disability contracted in line of duty. After retirement he took a law course at Columbia University and thereafter was detailed to active duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at several Southern colleges; first at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Sept., 1902, and then in succession at Fort Union, Va., Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., Marist College, Atlanta, Ga., and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., to 1917. This duty at schools was broken

by recruiting details in North Carolina in 1906 and at Dallas, Texas, 1914 to 1916.

On June 3, 1916, he was promoted to Major on the retired list by an Act of Congress, giving to retired officers credit for active service, which law was enacted largely through his personal efforts in Washington.

During the World War he did active duty; first under General Leonard Wood selecting camp sites throughout the South and then on Quartermaster duty and in command at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he built a large German Prison Camp, later commanding a Students' Army Training Camp Unit at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga. A short period of recruiting duty at Atlanta, Ga., in 1920 was his last active duty and on January 22, 1921, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list.

He made his home in Atlanta, Ga. and belonged to several clubs and he gave much time to his favorite game, golf. He engaged in the automobile business financing two companies, also specializing in Tractor parts and accessories.

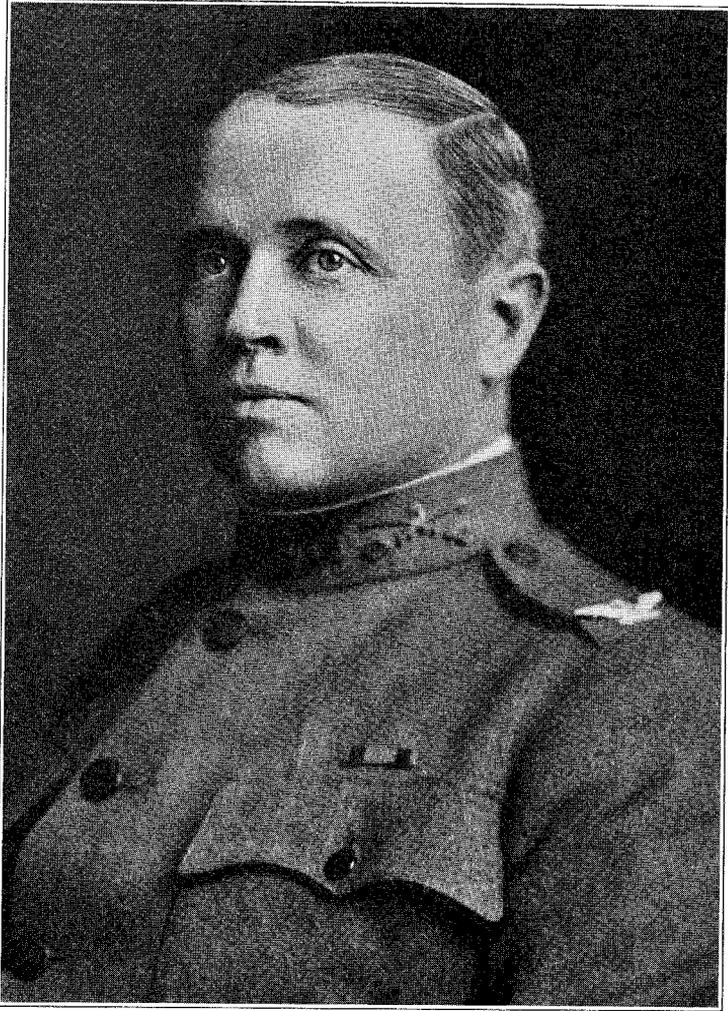
In 1922 he conceived the idea of a floating school for boys and with the financial aid of Mr. Asa Candler, Jr., formed a company that bought the Army Transport Logan and was refitting it for the first school cruise when his death put a stop to the project.

To him, however, belongs the honor of evolving the first definite plan of an educational institution on ship board, which idea was later carried through and today the floating school is an established institution. He was a strong and forceful character, adhering faithfully to the ideals of his alma mater; he believed in doing everything in an orderly, correct manner, and the instinct of the teacher and instructor was strong in him to the end. He was a leader amongst his group of friends, whom he attracted in the communities where he lived, and whom he loyally retained.

His body now rests in a beautifully shaded spot of Old Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Colonel Winston was survived by his widow, a son, Edward T., Jr. and a daughter Adeline; also a daughter, Challie, by his first wife.

W. R. S.



LAWRENCE JULIAN FLEMING

LAWRENCE JULIAN FLEMING

NO. 3375 CLASS OF 1890

*Died November 23, 1923, at Washington, D. C.,
aged 55 years.*

LAWRENCE JULIAN FLEMING was born in Walthourville, Georgia, January 18, 1868. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quarterman Fleming.

He attended a private school in Walthourville until he was 14 years of age, and then, for three years, went to the Georgia Military Academy, Savannah, Georgia. From there he went to the University of Georgia at Athens and while attending that institution was appointed to West Point as cadet for his district.

Upon graduating, June 12, 1890, he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry and served with his regiment at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Fort Keogh, Fort Buford, N. D., Fort Assinniboine, Mont., until promoted First Lieutenant, when he joined the 5th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

During the Spanish American War, he accompanied the expedition to Porto Rico and later accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands where he was promoted to Captain and assigned to the 11th Cavalry. He served with that regiment as Adjutant, returning to the United States in 1903, when he was detailed in the Quartermaster's Department as constructing Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until 1907.

Upon being relieved, he joined the 14th Cavalry in the Philippine Islands where he was soon detailed as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Philippine Division. He returned to the United States, May, 1912, and was promoted to Major, 5th Cavalry, March 16, 1913. He was stationed on the Mexican border till September 16, 1914, when he was detailed in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., and remained there till

detailed student at the Army Service School, December 4, 1915.

In March, 1916, he joined his regiment at Columbus, New Mexico, and took part in the Mexican expedition until February, 1917. He was detailed on special duty in connection with the officers' reserve corps at Fort Bliss, Texas, until November, 1917, when he was sent to France, where he attended the General Staff College as a student officer until January 12, 1918.

He was chief of the Remount Service, A. E. F., until June 6, 1918 and Commander of Trains, Second Division, July 6 till September 18, 1918, participating in Soissons and Mihiel engagements. Inspector of the 42d Division, September 29 till November 11, 1918, participating in the Meuse-Argonne actions. Commander of Trains, November 11, 1918 till February 11, 1919, and in charge of civil affairs in the 42d Division Area, Kreis of Ahrweiler, Germany.

Returning to the United States, March 6, 1919, he was stationed at Fort Sam Houston commanding the 14th Cavalry and from March 24th to November 23d commanded the 12th Cavalry in a march from Columbus, New Mexico, to Del Rio, Texas.

He retired from active service at his own request July 23, 1920, and died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, November 23, 1923.

Lawrence was the quiet, unassuming gentleman always. An officer loyal to every commander under whom he served, and patient and painstaking with his men. He possessed that quiet southern dignity that bespoke confidence and everyone he dealt with was always impressed by his assuring manner and kind treatment. Modest, but capable, unassuming but dependable, Lawrence Fleming was a worthy product of West Point and was all that an Army Officer should be.

Sans Peur et Sans Reproche.

J. A. R.



GEORGE GRANT GATLEY

GEORGE GRANT GATLEY

NO. 3355 CLASS OF 1890

Died January 8, 1931, at Presidio of San Francisco, California,

aged 62 years.

GEORGE GRANT GATLEY was born in Portland, Maine, September 10, 1868, where he spent his boyhood, there he acquired his taste for ships and the sea, that remained with him his entire life. It was frequently said of him that he would have made even a better naval officer than he did an army officer. However, his life in the latter capacity furnishes enough credit and prestige to satisfy any one.

He was one of the "Seps" of the Class of 1890, and, consequently, had to spend part of his yearling camp qualifying in some of the distasteful exercises his class had completed in their plebe camp. However, his unfailing good nature carried him through these and much other distasteful work, and enabled him to smile pleasantly at the good-natured gibes of his classmates. In fact, good nature and kind heartedness characterized his entire life.

As a cadet, he was especially distinguished by his modesty and shyness. He had once gotten as far as the hop-room door when his shyness asserted itself and he went back to barracks. That was the nearest he ever came to attending a hop.

Upon graduation June 12, 1890, he was assigned as Additional Second Lieutenant to the 4th Artillery and joined that regiment October 10th at the Presidio of San Francisco, California,—the place where forty-one years later he died. About a year after graduation, he became, in common with his other artillery classmates, who had been "additional," a full-fledged Second Lieutenant and he remained in this grade until March 21, 1898.

Gatley was one of several of his classmates who, upon graduation, were assigned to the artillery in excess of vacancies then existing,

as Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, had previously stated that the artillery would shortly be increased by Act of Congress. The increase actually came with the Spanish-American War, eight years later. During the first six of these eight years, Gatley served at the different posts around San Francisco, and at Fort Canby, Washington; the last two of the eight years were at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. The war took him to Tampa, Florida, with Siege Battery "K," 5th Artillery, a type of Battery just revived for the first time since the Civil War. He remained with this battery when it went to Washington Barracks, D. C., in the late summer and was stationed here until the following May, when he went back to Fort Hamilton and remained there until promoted to Captain, in the summer of 1901. He then went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, (June 24th) where he organized the 17th Battery, Field Artillery. He remained with this battery at this station until January, 1903, when he took the battery to the Philippine Islands, starting January 23d and reaching Camp Vickers, Mindanao, March 11th. Then followed many months of almost continuous campaigning against the hostile Moros, participating in various expeditions in Mindanao and Jolo under Pershing and Leonard Wood, who both commended him highly. General Wood, in particular, wrote several such letters in one of which he stated that "Captain Gatley and his 17th Battery are entitled to the highest praise—not only for their efficient work in shelling out the Moros, but especially for the energy, determination and pluck with which they got their guns and ammunition to the front under difficulties which it seemed almost impossible for them to overcome."

In March, 1904, he was detailed as attache to accompany the Russian forces during the Russo-Japanese War; but unfortunately malaria, contracted in the jungle while on Moro Campaigns, placed him in the Manila Hospital, and his Russian detail had to be cancelled.

In February, 1905, he left for the United States, having just been again commended by General Wood, and in March was back at Fort Casey, where he remained until May. He was then transferred to the 14th Light Artillery Battery at Fort Sheridan, Illi-

nois. He remained here about a year and then the great honor was done him of selecting him, over all other Captains of Artillery, to command the war strength battery sent to Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification in the autumn of 1906. Upon the termination in 1909, of our Intervention in Cuba, he returned to the United States, being stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia. However, he was here only two months, when he again returned to Cuba, this time as Instructor of Cuban Field Artillery, upon which duty he remained for four years. He then (August, 1913) joined the 4th Field Artillery (Mountain) in Texas, and remained with it until November, 1915. He then became a member of the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, where he served until the World War. While on this Board, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, spoke of his work in the highest terms. In the meantime, Gatley had become a Major in 1911, Lieutenant Colonel in 1916, and Colonel May 15, 1917.

On August 5, 1917, he became a Brigadier General, National Army, and was assigned to and joined the 55th Field Artillery Brigade, 30th Division at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Here for some months, he was the only regular army field artillery officer on duty with his brigade. Yet, so excellent were his training ideas and practices, that the Chief of Field Artillery pointed to Gatley as indicating that one good field artillery officer could almost make a brigade. Gatley's sound ideas were in marked contrast with those prevailing in many other brigades at this time. He left for France with this Brigade in May, 1918, but was transferred to the 67th Field Artillery Brigade, 42nd (Rainbow) Division on July 9, 1918. He joined this brigade on the Chalons Front, Souain Sector, and continued to command it until its demobilization. He participated in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, and Meuse-Argonne Offensive. In the meantime, he had been recommended for promotion to the grade of Major General on the excellent ground of "demonstrated fitness."

He was with the Army of Occupation in Germany until he left with his brigade for the United States, where it was demobilized at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in April, 1919. He remained at this camp on demobilization duty until August, when he was assigned to

the command of the 8th Field Artillery Brigade (Regular Army) at Camp Knox, Kentucky, where he remained until August, 1920. Having, on June 30 of this year, been returned to his permanent grade of Colonel (pursuant to an Act of Congress), he was detailed as a student at the Army War College. Upon graduation, the following June (1921), he was assigned to the 10th Field Artillery, and commanded this regiment, first at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and later at Camp Lewis, Washington, until July 31, 1924. He then assumed command of the Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot, Fort McDowell, California, where he remained for five years—to February, 1929, doing exceptionally good work, and being twice commended. He was then sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he remained on duty with the Field Artillery of the 2nd Division until his sickness in December of that year brought him as a patient to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Howard G. Kelly Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. After about four months here, and failure to improve, he was sent to Letterman Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, (April 14, 1930) where he remained until his death.

He was awarded the Meritorious Service Citation Certificate by the Commanding General, A. E. F., for service as Field Artillery Brigade Commander of the 67th Field Artillery Brigade, 42nd Division, during the World War, and was made a Brigadier General, U. S. A., (Posthumously) January 8, 1931.

He is buried in the Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco,—the post he first joined as a commissioned officer.

His record is a long and faithful one, with parts of it distinguished. His rewards, in the opinion of his friends, were incommensurate with his ability. He had, in large measure, that most useful quality in an officer—a sympathetic understanding of the enlisted man,—which enabled him to secure their utmost confidence and loyalty. In fact, this was so strong it amounted almost to adoration. He attempted to hide his shyness and modesty under a brusque manner—which fooled none except himself. His kindly disposition continually broke through this assumed rough-soldier attitude, and endeared him to everybody.

Gatley was a good draftsman, fond of machinery, knew all about

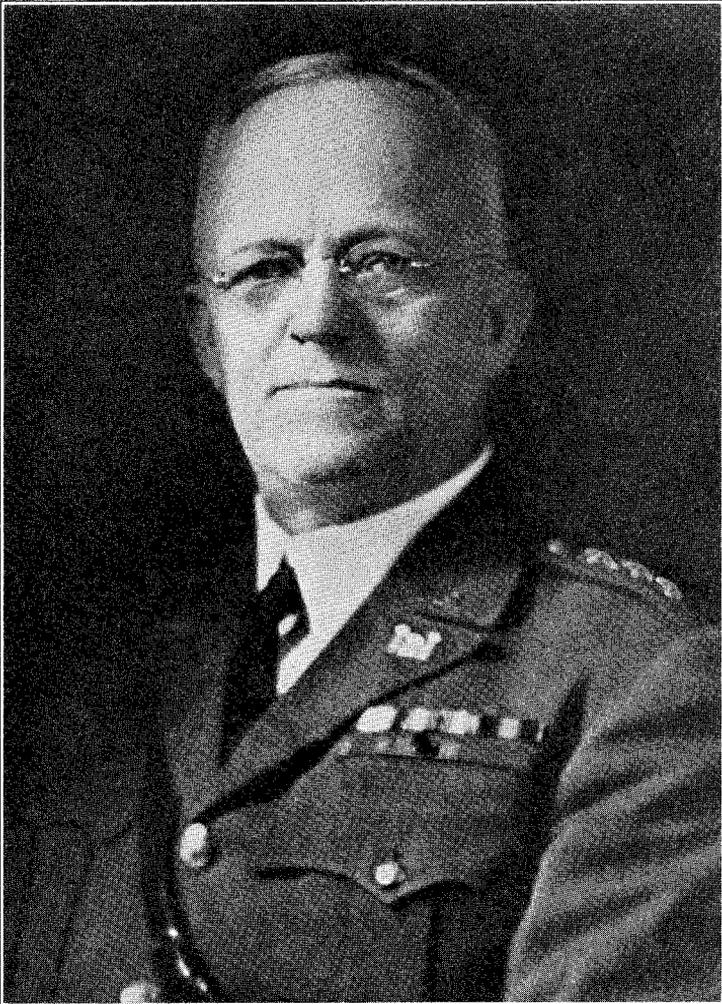
tools and was an excellent mechanic. In fact, for many years he secured his recreation by working in the well-equipped shop he maintained in one room in his quarters. His fondness for the sea and for ships caused him to make several models of famous old sailing ships and historical men-of-war. So perfect are these, that they are museum pieces, and so meticulously accurate was he in all details, that he even proof-fired the small 3 or 4-inch brass guns he made to equip some of his naval models. But not all of his work was on ship models—he did a great deal of real cabinet and joiner work, and all with the skill we so much admire to-day in century old antiques. This working with his hands was his life's recreation. He was also a delightfully entertaining story-teller with an inexhaustible fund of stories and anecdotes, which he delighted to tell.

Early in life, he married Miss Crabs, daughter of an Artillery officer. Gatley is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Of Gatley, it may be truly said that he was a soldier. His instincts were those of a soldier. He was never happier than when serving with troops; he was never happier than when with these troops in the field in a campaign. He was a complete exemplification of our Alma Mater:

“And when our work is done,
Our course on earth is run,
May it be said ‘well done’
Be thou at peace.”

M. J. S.



EDGAR JADWIN

EDGAR JADWIN

NO. 3331 CLASS OF 1890

Died March 2, 1931, at Panama City, Canal Zone,

aged 65 years.

EDGAR JADWIN was born August 7, 1865, at Honesdale, Pa., the son of Cornelius Comegys and Charlotte Ellen Jadwin. His father, a merchant, served a term in Congress, (1881-83), and the family traced its ancestry back to colonial forbears in Virginia and Pennsylvania. After a common school education, young Jadwin attended Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., for a year and a half. This college in 1925 conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Engineering. He entered West Point in 1886 and graduated four years later with the highest honors of his class. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and after duty with various river and harbor improvements, became an assistant to the Chief of Engineers. The War with Spain brought his promotion to major and lieutenant colonel, 3rd U. S. Volunteer Engineers, with command for a time, of a battalion of his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, where he effected many sanitary reforms. His subsequent service included engineering projects on the Pacific Coast and in the vicinity of Galveston, Texas, with construction of a deep-sea channel between Galveston and Houston, and engineering safeguards following the great hurricane of the year 1900.

He had reached the grade of major in the regular service when selected by General Goethals as an assistant in the construction of the Panama Canal. As such, he was Division Engineer of the Chagres Division, 1907-1908; Resident Engineer, Atlantic Division, 1908-1911; and his more important accomplishments included construction of a ship channel through Gatun Lake and a break-water at the Atlantic terminus of the Canal. He was on important engineering work in the Tennessee District in 1911; assistant to

the Chief of Engineers at Washington, 1911-1916; and in charge of the Pittsburgh District, 1916-1917, with membership on the Ohio River Board. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1918.

With the outbreak of the World War, Colonel Jadwin was appointed commanding officer of the 15th U. S. Engineers (Railway), and with his regiment overseas was soon engaged in various construction projects. He was appointed brigadier-general, National Army, December 17, 1917, and served as Chief Engineer, Advance Lines of Communication from February 17 to March 19, 1918, and as Director of Light Railways and Roads, American Expeditionary Forces, until May 23, 1918, when he became Director of Construction and Forestry at the Service of Supply, Tours, France. This work engaged the services of some 61,500 officers and men (ultimately increased to 160,000), in the construction of many hundreds of army barracks, hospitalization for 280,000 beds, many great docks for seagoing vessels at various ports, some 947 miles of standard gauge railroad, covered storage (500 acres) housing ninety days supplies for 2,120,000 men, with remount facilities for 39,000 and veterinary space for 23,000 animals. In the Bordeaux area, four million gallons per day of pure water were developed through artesian wells, with similar water supply projects at Brest and St. Nazaire. At Gievres, Jadwin erected a refrigeration plant, with a daily capacity of 375 tons of ice and storage for 5,200 tons of meat. The Distinguished Service Medal, awarded General Jadwin at the close of the War, was accompanied by this citation:

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of the 15th Engineers, he inaugurated the important project at Gievres. Later, in charge of the Division of Construction and Forestry, he brought to this important task a splendidly trained mind and exceptionally high skill. His breadth of vision and sound judgment influenced greatly the successful completion of many vast construction projects undertaken by the American Expeditionary Forces.”

He was awarded by the British government the decoration of the Order of the Bath, and by the French government the Legion of Honor. With the ending of the World War, President Wilson

appointed General Jadwin a member of the commission investigating certain conditions in Poland. Upon his return to the United States in 1919 he reverted to the rank of colonel. He served as Engineer Officer, 8th Corps Area, during the period 1920 to 1922, District and Division Engineer at Charleston, S. C., 1922 to 1924, and in the year 1924 was made chairman of the American Section, Joint Canadian-American International Board, for development of the St. Lawrence River, with respect to navigation and power. His outstanding ability was recognized, June 19, 1924, by promotion to brigadier general and assistant to the Chief of Engineers, with service on many important boards and commissions, being chairman of the technical advisory commission to the Joint Congressional Committee, on the question of leasing Muscle Shoals. He was promoted major general, Chief of Engineers, June 27, 1926, and among many outstanding accomplishments during his administration was that of sponsoring the Army Engineer Plan for Mississippi Flood Control, adopted by Congress after much controversy and involving the expenditure of some \$300,000,000 of public funds. He also served as a member of the Federal Oil Conservation Board and of the international conference on Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters. He was a delegate to the World's Engineering Congress at Tokio in 1929, and served as president of the Society of American Military Engineers.

General Jadwin was retired from active service as a lieutenant general by operation of law, August 7, 1929, and became consulting engineer of the Meadows Reclamation Commission, and chairman of a board of advisory engineers to the state of New York. In 1930 he was offered, by President Hoover, the important post of chairman of the newly created Federal Power Commission, but declined the appointment. He was designated as chairman of the Interoceanic Canal Board, to determine upon whether or not the government should undertake construction of a canal across Nicaragua, or an increase in the capacity of the Panama Canal. While on this duty, General Jadwin passed away suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage at Gorgas Hospital, Canal Zone. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, March 12, 1931, with impressive military honors, attended by high officers of the government. He was survived by his widow, Jean Laubach Jadwin, to whom he was married, Oct. 6, 1891, and by two children.

C. D. R.



JOHN BRADBURY BENNET

JOHN BRADBURY BENNET

NO. 3412 CLASS OF 1891

*Died September 2, 1930, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN BRADBURY BENNET was born in New Brunswick County, State of New Jersey, December 6, 1865, the son of Hiram Pitt Bennet and Sarah McCabe Bennet. His father, an attorney-at-law, and one of the pioneer empire builders of the West, was the first delegate to Congress from Colorado territory, 1861-1865. After attending the grammar and high schools of Denver John Bradbury Bennet was in 1886 appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy. After graduation, on June 12, 1891, he was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 7th Infantry, Fort Logan, Colorado. He was promoted First Lieutenant December 3, 1897; Captain June 9, 1900; Major Sept. 27, 1911; Lieutenant Colonel Sept. 18, 1916; Colonel (Temporary) August 5, 1917; Brigadier General (Temp) October 1, 1918; Honorably Discharged as Brigadier General (Temp) July 15, 1919; Promoted Colonel, Regular Army, August 27, 1919; Retired at his own request after 39 years service, Sept. 16, 1925; Promoted Brigadier General (Retired) June 21, 1930. Such, in brief, is the military record of this distinguished graduate of West Point.

Brigadier General Bennet rendered his country varied and distinguished services. In 1897 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Frank Wheaton and in 1899, to Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam. From July, 1899 to November, 1900 he was Judge Advocate of the Department of Colorado. In November, 1900 he went to the Philippines as Captain in the 16th Infantry where he saw active service in the field during the War of Insurrection, and served there until June, 1902 when he returned to the United States and took station at Ft. McPherson, Georgia. He re-

mained there until May 26, 1905 when he once more went to the Philippines where he served until January, 1907 as Commander of a company of infantry and subsequently as Adjutant of Ft. Wm. McKinley. In October, 1911 he was detailed Colonel and Assistant Chief to the Philippine Constabulary, which position he continued to occupy until September 1, 1914 when he returned to the United States for service with the 11th Infantry. After a tour of duty in 1916 with the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, he was assigned to the Command of the 49th Infantry and went to Camp Merritt where he organized and helped build that Camp. On March 20, 1918 General Bennet was transferred to the 11th Infantry, Camp Forrest, Ga., and sailed for France with it in April, arriving May 4, 1918.

He served in sectors along Alsace-Lorraine fronts until September, 1918 when, still in command of the 11th Infantry, he took part in the Battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 11-15, 1918. He was recommended for promotion to Brigadier General immediately thereafter by the Division Commander. Subsequently he commanded the 11th Infantry in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of October, 1918. After promotion to Brigadier General, October 16, 1918, he saw service with the Inter-Allied Tank Center; was in command as Casual Officer Depot S. O. S., A. E. F.; with Service of Supplies, A. E. F., and also commanded the Base Section S. O. S. at Le Havre, France, from November 25, 1918 to April 26, 1919 where in an impressive ceremony, the French decorated him with the Legion of Honor.

General Bennet sailed from France for the United States April 26, 1919 and was on duty at Camp Meade from May 10, 1919, to July, 1919 as Chief of Demobilization.

After demotion, July 15, 1919, to his grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, he went to the Army Service School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, as a student with the General Staff Class. After graduation he took the course at the Army War College from which he graduated June 1, 1921, became a member of the General Staff Corps, and as such was on duty with the War Department General Staff June 2, 1921 to June 21, 1925.

He retired from active Service at his own request, September 16th, 1925.

General Bennet had certain marked characteristics that probably

can best be depicted by reference to official records. As a young officer he paid special attention to photography, topography, engineering and surveying. During his service with the Philippine Constabulary he was a recognized authority on Military Police Administration.

He had an unusually varied military career as revealed by the following comments in regard to his services by various Commanding Officers:

Major General Henry O. Merriam, in 1899 wrote: "Cheerful and generous aid in meeting the many emergencies incidental to forwarding the Philippine Expeditions. First Lieut. J. B. Bennet, Aide-de-Camp, has shown remarkable abilities, considering his youth, in conducting the work of the Adjutant General's Office."

Major General Wesley Merritt: "I join with Gen. Merriam, Commanding the Department of Colorado, in his commendation."

Brig. General Adolphus W. Greely, 1901; under whom he served in the Sig. Corps during Spanish-American War, "Capacity for Commanding; served most efficiently as Sig. Off. Dept. of Colorado for one year."

Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf. (1905): "The Reg. C. O. desires to express his appreciation of the faithful, zealous and efficient manner in which Capt. Bennet has discharged all the duties of Adjutant of the Regiment."

Brig. General Alfred C. Markley, C.O., Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I., 1907: Wrote in most laudatory terms of Capt. Bennet's service under him as Adjutant of Ft. Wm. McKinley. "The duties were enormous at that time of construction and many changes,—made more so by the fatal illness of his predecessor, the General stated, "The paper work of this office was simply enormous. He (Capt. Bennet) delved into, corrected and completed the old records. He reorganized the office, established system, with some details new and excellent, so that the innumerable things to be done were never missed but anticipated. In short, he had the office running smoothly and efficiently, a few words so easy to say, but representing infinite labor, care and skill. . . . The work of the Commanding Officer, hard and grinding, became easy and pleasant; the post was in

good condition, and receiving encomiums from Dept. Headquarters on its office work, all due to the Adjutant; Captain Bennet has remarkable gift of details—never forgets. He is highly skilled in his profession and has correct ideas of it. . . . He is unfailing in temper and courtesy, as well as in doing exact justice and I found him most agreeable personally. He has had varied and useful experience in most of the departments, was Aide-de-Camp at a department headquarters, with the many duties common to that before 1898 and has profited by all of them. . . . I consider him to be one of the *best all-around officers in the service.*”

Brig. Genl. Harry H. Bandholtz (1907); Director of Philippine Constabulary: “Capt. Bennet has been but six months on duty with the Constabulary, but has shown himself to be a conscientious, energetic and capable officer. He has excellent habits, a fine physique, is thoroughly posted in his profession, and I consider him to be one of the best all-around officers with whom I have come in contact.”

Major General Leonard Wood, 1907, C.O., P. I.—“A very efficient and capable officer.”

Major General J. Franklin Bell, C.O., Philippines, 1912: “Major Bennet has been on duty with the Philippine Constabulary since Dec. 27, 1906. I believe the condition of the Constabulary under his command is excellent. He has an excellent reputation with the Insular Government and in the Army.”

In a letter to Genl. Bennet, October 19, 1921, *Major General Grote Hutcheson* wrote: “I feel it my duty as it is my pleasure, to advise you and to make record of my appreciation of your services while serving under my command at Camp Meade, Maryland, in the summer of 1919.

“On my arrival I found you there awaiting assignment to duty. I also found an indescribable condition of chaos and disorganization in the demobilization Center; I immediately assigned you to command and reorganize that then important adjunct to the Camp’s activities.

“You at once took charge of the difficult assignment of reorganizing during operation, and soon the result of your effort was apparent; in a short time you had so completely placed the impress

of your force and personality upon that activity that order replaced chaos, and efficient organization resulted.

"The task was well performed, and demonstrated to me your ability to organize and force control.

"It is a satisfaction to me to make this belated acknowledgment of your service, pronounced at a time when only results counted."

Major General John L. Hines, in a letter to Gen. Bennet, Sept. 21, 1925, said, "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."

In a letter Sept., 1930, addressed to his widow, *Major Gen. Preston Brown*, Acting Chief of Staff, writes: "The records show that Gen. Bennet was an energetic, capable, painstaking and reliable officer. In the performance of the many important duties assigned him, he demonstrated administrative and executive capacity and devotion to his chosen profession. His passing is deeply regretted throughout the entire service."

No better eulogy of the characteristics and services of this graduate of 1891, could be written than the above quotations from official records of more than thirty years. It is rare to find extending throughout a military career, so much and so universal praise of an officer by his superiors.

John B. Bennet entered the Military Academy with the Class of Ninety. He was turned back to Ninety-One and soon became one of its most popular members. While a cadet he displayed the same high ideals that afterwards characterized his commissioned service. His military qualities were early recognized by appointment as Corporal, then 1st Sergeant and finally Captain of the Corps of Cadets.

On August 12, 1891, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he married Nelly Dent Sharp, daughter of Colonel Alexander Sharp and Ellen Dent Sharp. The latter was the sister of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of President Grant. Three children were born of this union:

1. John Bennington at Ft. Logan, Colorado, July 11, 1892

2. Hiram Wrenshall, at Ft. Logan, Colorado, August 13, 1896

3. Alexander Sharp, at Denver, Colorado, July 6, 1899

The first of these graduated from West Point in 1916 and served in France during the World War with the 1st and 77th Divisions. He rose to the rank of Major.

Hiram was graduated from Yale in 1917, attended the first training camp and passed through the War as a lieutenant of the 80th Division.

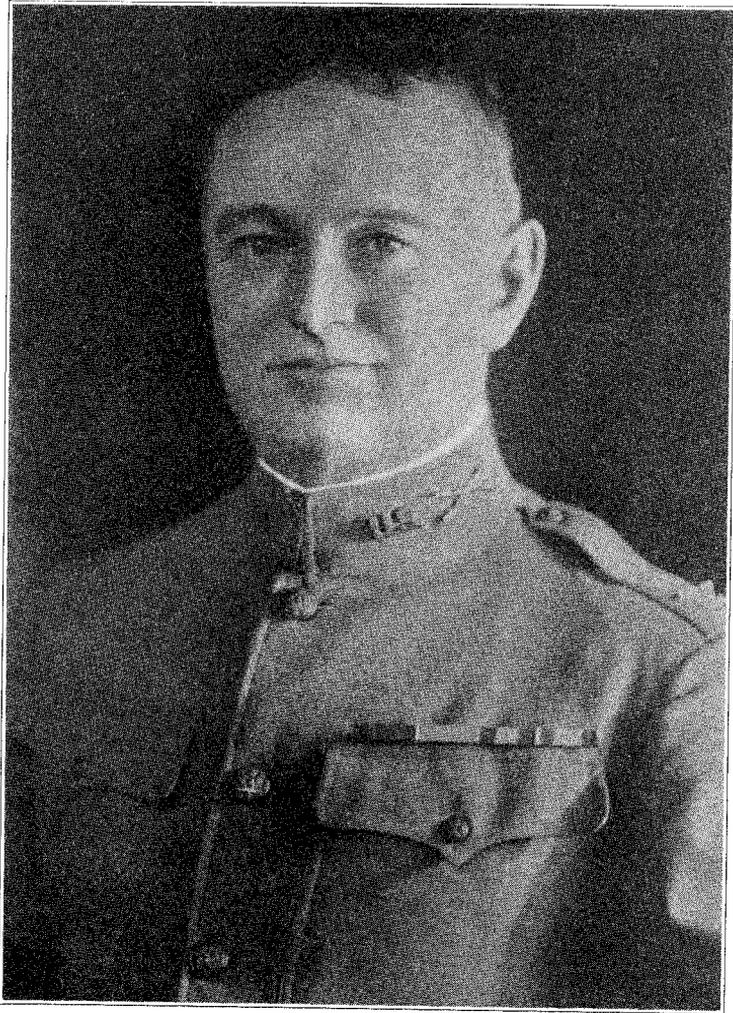
Alexander graduated from West Point November 1, 1918, and is now 1st Lieut. of the 17th Field Artillery. It is evident therefore that General Bennet not only left a wonderful legacy of duty well done but in addition, sons to carry on the best traditions of the Military Academy.

Another good officer and worthy graduate has passed! But he has left an enviable record of long, faithful and efficient service.

The following lines written and read during a reunion at West Point by a classmate, seem to apply especially,

“Through changing years on many ways you’ve fared
Defended by the spirit fostered here,
You’ve borne the test of faith and kept the pledge
According to your calling.”

PALMER E. PIERCE



ISAAC COLBURN JENKS

ISAAC COLBURN JENKS

NO. 3445 CLASS OF 1891

Died January 3, 1931, at Pittsburgh, Pa.,

aged 63 years.

HERE follows a statement of the military record of Colonel Isaac C. Jenks, as furnished by the Adjutant General, U. S. Army:

Born in Dedham, Massachusetts,	February 3, 1867
Appointed from Massachusetts	
Cadet, U. S. Military Academy	June 16, 1887
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 12, 1891
1st Lieutenant	April 26, 1898
Captain	February 2, 1901
Major	February 1, 1913
Lieutenant Colonel	May 15, 1917
Colonel (Temporary) August 5th, 1917 to	
	October 24, 1917
Colonel of Infantry, National Army	August 5, 1917
Accepted	October 25, 1917
Honorably discharged, emergency	
commission only	October 15, 1919
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	January 20, 1920
Colonel	February 16, 1920
Relieved from detail in Quarter-	
master Corps	June 30, 1920
General Staff Corps, Eligible List	
General Staff Corps, June 30, 1925 to	May 5, 1928
Graduate, Infantry School, Field Officers' Course	1921
School of the Line	1922
General Staff School	1923
Army War College	1925

Colonel Jenks' service is here condensed from the records to show dates and stations after the expiration of his graduation leave.

Sept. 30, 1891, with 24th Infantry at Fort Bayard, N. M. & Fort Huachuca, Arizona; to

Sept. 3, 1892, with escort to Boundary Commission; to

Nov. 3, 1892, with 24th Infantry at Fort Bayard, N. M.; to

Nov. 26, 1893, member of Torpedo Instruction Class, Willets Point, N. Y.; to

Nov. 1, 1894, with 24th Infantry, Fort Bayard, N. M.; and Fort Douglas, Utah; to

April 20, 1898, with 24th Infantry in 5th Army Corps in Cuban campaign, at San Juan Hill, Santiago, and siege of Santiago July 1-11, 1898; to

July 11, 1898, Acting Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary of Yellow Fever Hospital at Siboney, Cuba, while also Commanding "G" Co. of 24th Infantry; to

Aug. 26, 1898, with regiment in Camp at Montauk Point, N. Y.; to

Oct. 1, 1898, with regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah; to

April 5, 1899, Commanding Post, Benicia Barracks, Calif.; to

May 1, 1899, Commanding Post Fort Wrangell, Alaska; to

May 14, 1900, with company and Quartermaster and Commissary, Skagway, Alaska; to

Nov. 1, 1901, Commanding Provisional Co. at Discharge Camp Angel Island, Calif.; to

July 26, 1902, Regimental Quartermaster, Post and Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Wm. H. Harrison; to

Dec. 23, 1905, To Philippine Islands, and in command of 1st District, Island of Leyte; to

Feb. 3, 1907, Command of Company at Fort Ontario, N. Y.; to

May 20, 1911, Student Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth; to

Aug. 10, 1911, Instructor, National Guard of West Virginia, (And from Aug., 1912, to May, 1913, in camp on duty during Coal Strike); to

Aug. 31, 1914, with 9th Infantry at Laredo, Tex.; to

Oct. 2, 1915, with 13th Infantry to Philippine Islands, Commanding Infantry Garrison at Camp Mills; to

July 15, 1917, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., commanding 46th Infantry; to

Oct. 28, 1917, commanding 317th Trains, Camp Funston; to

June 8, 1918, to and in France Commanding 317th Trains, in Meuse-Argonne Offensive; and in 1st Army Defensive Sector at St. Menehold, and 2nd Army Defensive Sector at Belleville; to

Feb. 17, 1919, Commanding 3rd, Division Trains, A.E.F. in Germany; to

Aug. 25, 1919, at Camp Pike, Ark.; to

Mar. 4, 1920, Assistant Zone Supply Officer, Boston, Mass.; to

Oct. 1, 1920, Student Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.; to

June 30, 1921, Student, School of Line, and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth; to

June 30, 1923, Chief of Staff, 78th Division, New York City, and Newark, N. J.; to

Aug. 14, 1924, Student Army War College, Washington; to

June 30, 1925, Chief of Staff, 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.; to

Aug. 22, 1928, Officer in Charge National Guard Affairs, 3rd Corps Area, to date of death.

The following notes are resumed from official records:

BATTLE PARTICIPATION

Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 2, 3, and 10 and 11, 1898.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive; and defensive sector service as follows: 1. 1st Army, St. Menehold, Oct. 1-6, 1918. 2. 2nd Army, Belleville, Oct. 12 to November 11, 1919.

Colonel Jenks died at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 3, 1931.

Colonel Jenks received many official commendations furnished me also from official records, some of which will appear later in this recital. The writer, a classmate, desires to start at the origins and outline for the Association of Graduates the army career of an officer who gave faithfully and well to a high degree of ability, who contributed much to Army morale through his natural gifts, and who probably added more to the pleasure and education of his comrades in the service along the lines of the art of music than any graduate of his time.

Colonel Jenks was descended of long established American Stock of which the main strain was Welsh. Their first appearance in America was with Governor Winthrop in the first half of the 17th Century. A progenitor, Joseph Jenks, fought in the Revolution and was quite a contributor to events of that time (minting the Pine Tree Shilling, and designing the hand-scythe). Jenks was born in Dedham (near Boston) but when quite a lad he lost his mother, and his father moved to Franklin, Mass., where the youngster grew up and was educated in public schools. After graduation from high-school he taught school for two years, when, learning of a coming vacancy at West Point he entered the competitive examination and distanced his 35 competitors. Jenks' wonderful voice was early in evidence, partly inherited, as his father was a fair vocalist. Our classmate sang from the time he could talk and was brought out to sing for visitors from his early youth. Before reporting to West Point he had some training at the Boston Conservatory of Music, and after graduation additional training as opportunity presented itself.

And so "Ikey" joined us in the summer of 1887. And what an asset to a bunch of harrassed plebes was that beautiful resonant voice! Nor was it long before his auditors included many upper classmen, and we of '91 were fortunate in having our "Beast barracks" and "plebe camp" with much less than the usual trial through his lyrical gift.

Another of his outstanding traits did not help him so much, he never could resist a laugh (at times a guffaw) in his early days at drills. This was but an outcrop of his happy disposition which he held through life, and it was but a short time before it ceased being a handicap, as even a yearling corporal could not resist infectious humor from one who, off duty, could sing as could Ikey.

Jenks soon became one of the tenor soloists in the Cadet choir, and after plebe year its leader. Also he was always one of the star actors in Cadet Entertainments, some of which were written around his voice. And from his earliest plebe days he was one of our base-ball leaders, sharing, with Tutherly, honors as our catcher on plebe team, and later with Rice of '93, the same position on West Point's first Varsity team in any branch of athletics. He was one

of the first group to receive the "A" (see the earliest tablet in the gymnasium). He continued this love of base-ball far into his service as an officer. And so '91 went through Cadet days until graduation with Jenks filling a larger and larger place in the hearts of his classmates, but without the foresight to vision the large place he would fill in the future.

After Jenks' graduation leave a two-year service with his regiment in New Mexico and Arizona was broken by an important service attached to Captain Pitcher's troop of the 1st Cavalry on Boundary Commission work, which gave him the right to wear the medal for Indian Wars. He then attended the Willets Point Torpedo School, to the great joy of his Engineers classmates, still there. During this year he pursued his vocal lessons with one of New York's best teachers, and it was also during this year that he, with the writer and Echols, formed the habit of hearing the Metropolitan Opera when we could find the price.

Completing this year he returned to regimental duty in New Mexico and Utah until the outbreak of the Spanish War, when he accompanied his regiment to Santiago, Cuba, and into battle at San Juan Hill and in the Siege of Santiago. He then helped in the organization of the Siboney Yellow Fever Hospital as Acting Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary. Those of us who are familiar with the service will recognize this as an abbreviation for "the one who does the work." This seems an appropriate place to cite a commendation by Maj. A. C. Markley, regimental commander:

1898. Recommended for Brevet Commission for gallantry, energy, and capability of service with his command by Major A. C. Markley, commanding regiment. "Aside from his gallantry in the field, Lieutenant Jenks has in the past 7 weeks, while most of the officers of the regiment were sick, been a tireless worker in the yellow fever camp at Siboney."

Repatriation followed, with his regiment, to Montauk, and shortly after back to Utah; then for a term of 3 years important independent commands; a month at Benicia Barracks; a year at Fort Wrangell, Alaska; a year and a half at Skagway, Alaska; and about 8 months commanding Provisional Company in Discharge Camp at Angel

Island, Calif., mustering out the veterans of the Philippine Insurrection.

It was during his service at Fort Douglas, Utah, that Lieutenant Jenks was married on June 16, 1897, to Mrs. Alice Girard Stevenson, a daughter of Colonel (later General) A. C. Girard, Medical Corps. Mrs. Jenks brought to the new union a daughter, Marion, by her former marriage, and later Mrs. Robert A. Mitchell; and of the union was born a daughter, Dorothy, now Mrs. Charles P. Gilson. Col. Jenks is survived by his widow, by his daughter and son-in-law, (Gilson), and by a grandson, Charles Gilson, Junior.

Over three years followed as Regimental Quartermaster 24th Infantry, and Post and Constructing Quartermaster, at Fort W. H. Harrison, and this by a tour with the 24th Infantry in the Philippines which lasted a year and a half, during part of which time he commanded, in the field, the 15th District, Island of Leyte.

In 1907 he returned to the United States and commanded a company at Ontario for some four years. During this period he spent six months getting back to normalcy from a severe attack of amoebic dysentery, which he barely survived. He thereafter spent 3 years ('11-'14) as Instructor of the West Virginia National Guard, and of this period nine months with the troops in camps during a coal strike. Of this it seems pertinent to cite the following:

1914. By Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, General Staff, Chief, Division of Military Affairs. "Duties as Inspector Instructor, Organized Militia of West Virginia, excellently performed."

Not quite a year with the 9th Infantry at Laredo, Texas, was followed by nearly 2 years in the Philippines, with the 13th Infantry, during which period he was in command of the Infantry Garrison at Fort Mills. Of this latter service the records carry among others, the following:

1916. By Brigadier General Charles J. Bailey, commanding Fort Mills, Philippine Islands. "An excellent field officer."

After return from the Philippines he commanded, for 3 months, the 46th Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and then was assigned to command the 317th Trains (of 92nd Division) at Camp Funston. Of these months we cite the following:

1917. By Colonel C. Crawford, 10th Infantry. "A reliable hard working officer."

In June, 1918 the 92nd Division embarked for France with Jenks commanding the Trains. In his crossing to France, he commanded all troops in two of our best transports, the "Great Northern" and "Northern Pacific" which made the crossing together, and without convoy, in about 5 days. His combatant service in France was entirely with this division, which, in its active war service was much scattered, some units serving here, others there. Here however he served in the battle-sector supply of front line troops in the offensive, of Meuse-Argonne, and in the two defensive sectors of 1st Army at St. Menehould and 2nd Army of Belleville. In February, 1919 he got forward to the Army of Occupation in command of the Trains of the 3rd Division for about four months of excellent service with this great battle-trained army, possibly at that time the finest force in the world.

After repatriation in August, 1919, Colonel Jenks served some months at Camp Pike, Ark., a half year as assistant Zone Supply Officer in Boston, Mass.; nine months as Student Officer at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga.; then two years at the school of the Line and school of the Staff at Fort Leavenworth, being class-president both of these years. This brings our recital up to July 1st, 1923. Those who were at Leavenworth in those days will remember that this was the period when the General Staff Eligible List was brought into being, and will also recall the song which it produced to the old tune "A Bird in a Gilded Cage" sung by Colonel Jenks. I have heard from more than one officer who heard this song at that time the statement that had Jenks been singing it in Washington during the period of the inception of this policy there would have been no such policy adopted. And it is this period which brought from his Commanding Officer the official statement that he was "Far above average, and exceedingly valuable to the service by reason of his power to uplift the morale of any command with which he served." And also a commendation from another superior as "a very capable officer of experience, and pleasing personality."

Colonel Jenks on graduation from the Staff School was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff of the 78th Division (New Jersey troops)

serving with distinction for over a year when he was detailed to the Army War College (Class of '24), after which he was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff 3rd Corps Area, at Baltimore, Md. While on this duty he brought this Corps Area staff to a high degree of efficiency, and his Commanding General recommended him for inclusion on the list of officers eligible for promotion to general rank.

At the expiration of three years he was transferred, in the same office, to charge of National Guard Affairs. In all these duties he elicited high praise from all with whom he came in contact, and esteem and affection from the officers of the National Guard with whom he worked. He was still on this last-named duty, but on retirement leave, when he died, a month short of the statutory age for retirement.

Colonel and Mrs. Jenks were spending the holidays with their daughter's family in Pittsburgh, when an attack of influenza developed in double bronchial pneumonia, which terminated fatally in the early morning hours of January 3rd, 1931. I am advised that just before his final coma one of the attending physicians asked him how he was feeling, to which he replied "fine, great," his last words; and how characteristic of his brave optimistic and ever cheerful spirit! His remains were interred at Arlington accompanied on the last march by Generals Berry and Record (Adjutants General of Maryland and Pennsylvania National Guards), by nine classmates, (Anderson, Clark, Conrad, Cosby, Hero, Heavey, Jackson, Jarvis, and Tutherly) and Colonel F. R. Brown, officiating as honorary pallbearers.

There follows the official tribute to his memory issued from the Corps Headquarters of which he was a member:—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3

**HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Baltimore, Maryland.**

January 7th, 1931.

It is with deep regret that the Commanding General announces the death on Saturday, January 3, 1931 of Colonel Isaac C. Jenks,

Infantry, recently on duty at this headquarters as Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs.

Graduating from the Military Academy June 12, 1891, he passed successively through all grades, reaching his promotion to Colonel of Infantry February 16th, 1920. During his long and honorable career he was for twenty years on duty with the 24th Infantry, and at various times thereafter with the 9th, 13th and 46th Infantry, serving with these regiments in New Mexico, Utah, Alaska, Montana, Philippine Islands, Texas, Indiana, Kansas, New York and Arkansas. He was a graduate of the Infantry School, Field Officers' Course, 1921; School of the Line, 1922; General Staff School, 1923, and the Army War College, 1925.

As Chief of Staff of the Third Corps Area, June 30, 1925, to May 5, 1928, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. As Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs of this headquarters, by his personal interest and thoughtful consideration he did much to build up and cement the good feeling existing between this headquarters and that important unit of the national defense.

Battle participation:

Santiago, Cuba, 1898

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 1918

Defensive Sector Service: First Army, Oct. 1-6, 1918.

Second Army, Oct. 12-Nov. 11, 1918.

A tactful, considerate, charitable, high-minded, and lovable man has passed on. The heartfelt sympathy of the personnel at this headquarters is extended to his bereaved family.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL SLADEN:

THOMAS W. DARRAH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. T. CONRAD,

Colonel Adjutant General's Department,

Adjutant General.

Colonel Jenks' outstanding gift was his great lyric voice, coupled with his amazing willingness to use it for entertaining his friends regardless of possible inconvenience to himself. He had a wonder-

fully retentive memory for words and music, accompanied himself on piano, guitar, and occasionally on the banjo, and everywhere and always was available for this service for singing with or without accompaniment. His voice was a high baritone, and he sang both baritone and tenor songs; but it was in his middle register in his tenor songs, and in the register near the top in his baritone songs that appeared that lovely, perfect resonant quality rarely heard in any voice. The writer believes he gave up a great career on the musical stage through his love for the service he had entered. During his tour at Willets Point in 1893-4, the writer accompanied him to the door of the business office of the "Bostonians" (then in their great success of "Robin Hood"), with a view to his joining them, but at the door he turned back with the remark that the army service was his choice. This was at the time when Jean de Reszke (himself a baritone) was becoming the greatest of tenors, and the writer believes that but for this decision Jenks would have been at the Metropolitan Opera a few years later, in the roles sung by Campanari, Amato, Ancona, Scotti, and later by de Luca and Danise. The loss of the operatic public was the Army's gain, as this fine lyric artist for nearly forty-four years added tremendously to the joy of life and to the morale of his comrades, and of the enlisted men in their garrisons.

Joined with the two traits outlined above were his great good-fellowship and his exceptionally high sense of duty. When Jenks graduated the first of these traits was common in our service, which was then arousing itself to the sense of education for greater service. Jenks had them both from his graduation, and throughout his service none surpassed him in earnest application to the job at hand. These, coupled with a tactful, considerate, and attractive personality, sufficed to make up a man beloved by all who knew him intimately, and beloved or respected by all who knew him at all.

He was not only intensely loyal to the service, and to West Point, but also to his class, of which he was one of the most beloved members, if not the one. And during his last years, when he was within reach, he rejoined us annually at West Point with exception of the single year in June, 1928, when an official Corps Area duty, intervened. Those of us there present at this off-year re-union, missing

his presence, understood his message of regrets. With his work facing him, he must deny himself his greatest pleasure.

And so we come to finish the narrative of the life of one son who devoted his whole, cheerful, lovable, fine character to the development of the ideals of his Alma Mater; a missionary of kindness and an apostle of good cheer, with few peers in his time. Truly he "fought a good fight" and "kept the faith," and now he has "finished the course." There are hundreds in and outside of the military service that knew him well and loved him, and have faith that the whole of Paul's beautiful and familiar text is true.

But I think that with all of '91's delightful memories of "Ikey" my classmates will agree with me that in English literature I could find no more appropriate requiem than this, from Byron's Ode to Tom Moore:

"Here's a sigh for those who love me,
And a smile for those who hate;
And, whatever skies above me,
Here's a heart for any fate.
Were't the last drop in the well
Ere I stood upon the brink;
Ere my fainting spirit fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink."

J. J. M.



LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER

LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER

NO. 3398 CLASS OF 1891

Died November 30, 1930, at New York City,

aged 62 years.

Born at New Ulm, Minn.....Dec. 14, 1867
 Appointed from Minnesota.
 Cadet U. S. Military Academy.....Sept. 1, 1887
 2d Lt. of Cav.....June 12, 1891
 1st Lt.....Nov. 21, 1897
 Capt. Asst. Adj. Gen. Vol., May 12 1898..Accepted, May 28, 1898
 Honorably discharged from Vol.....March 7, 1899
 Capt. 27th U. S. Vol. Inf., July 5, 1899....Accepted, July 12, 1899
 Major, Feb. 4, 1900.....Accepted, March 5, 1900
 Capt. Cav. Reg. Army.....Feb. 2, 1901
 Honorably discharged from Vols.....April 1, 1901
 Detailed Paymaster, Sept. 19, 1911.....To Dec. 2, 1912
 MajorAug. 9, 1914
 Quartermaster CorpsDec. 24, 1915
 Lt. Col.....Sept. 21, 1916
 Col. (temporary).....Aug. 5, 1917
 Relieved Quartermaster Corps.....Oct. 29, 1918
 ColonelJuly 11, 1919
 Militia Bureau, May 12, 1922.....To May 10, 1926
 Retired (at his own request after 40 years service).June 1, 1928
 Graduate Infantry and Cavalry School.....1895
 Graduate Army War College.....1905

SERVICE

As Colonel Scherer's service will be detailed later, the following condensed from records, gives this service after graduation, chronologically and as to stations.

September 30, 1891 to July 15, 1893, with Fifth Cavalry at Fort Sill and San Antonio, Texas. To June 23, 1895, Student Infantry & Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, (with 20 days volunteer service while on leave in Chicago during riots in July 1894). To June 1st, 1897, with regiment at San Antonio, Fort Ringgold, Texas. To July 5, 1899, in Military Information Division A.G.O., Washington, D. C. To Aug. 28, 1901, in Philippines, with 27th Vol. Inf'y until July, 1900, after which about a year as acting Inspector General, First District, Northern Luzon. To Sept. 19, 1904, with Fourth Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth. To June 30, 1905, Student Army War College, Washington. To Oct. 24, 1907, in Philippines with Fourth Cavalry. To March 9, 1911, with regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., and Fort Snelling, Minn. To August 15, 1911, on Mexican Border at Camp Ft. Bliss. To Dec. 16, 1912, in Pay Department at Fort Riley, Kansas. To Sept. 12, 1915, on foreign service (Hawaii, with Fourth Cavalry, to Oct., 1914, then in Philippines with Eighth Cavalry. To Nov. 3, 1915, at Fort Bliss, Texas. To Oct. 31, 1918, Office Depot Q. M., Washington, D. C. Jan. 11, 1919, Commanding, Trains & Military Police, 95th Div. Camp Sherman, O. To Feb. 6, 1919, in Purchase, Traffic & Storage, Washington, D. C. To Jan. 2, 1920, in France as Quartermaster, Camp Pontanezen, Brest. To May 10, 1922, in charge Militia affairs, Northeastern Department and First Corps Area, all in Boston, Mass. To Aug. 17, 1926, Chief Personnel Branch, Militia Bureau, Washington. To June 1, 1928, Commanding 10th Cavalry and Post of Huachuca, Arizona. Retired June 1, 1928, on his own application after over 40 years service.

Awarded Meritorious Services Citation Certificate, for Services as Quartermaster, Camp Pontanezen, France. Awarded French Legion of Honor.

Colonel Scherer died in New York City, November 30th, 1930.

THE above is the bald official record of Colonel Scherer's service, but the files contain other records which the writer will cite later. As it is desired, however, to make this a memoir not only of his high efficiency in the army, but of his service as a man, through his unflagging devotion to the various tasks at hand, through

his charm of geniality in all circumstances, and through his remarkable ability to interest or entertain listeners at instructional lectures, speeches, or mere entertainments, the writer begins at the origins, and shall insert official comments at places where they seem best to fit the story of one of the most human lives that has come under his observation.

Colonel Scherer was born in New Ulm, Minn. His forebears came to this country from the Palatinate in the fifth decade of the nineteenth century evidently dissatisfied with life in a site squarely between France and Germany. While the major strain in his family was undoubtedly Germanic, a maternal grandfather served as an officer under Napoleon I, against the Prussians, and Colonel Scherer himself is authority for the statement that his family was strongly averse to the German policies preceding the war of 1870-71 when he was but an infant in arms. Many of his forebears, in Europe and here, followed the great profession of educators, along which trend his own career was to follow.

His classmates will however remember him as he reported in 1887, as about as German as an American-born lad could be. He at once inherited the nickname of "Dutchy" which he carried through his life. He brought to us at the very start a story of his seeing New York from the lower Bowery out to Harlem. During this hectic day he lost his hat, and being so palpably from the farmbelt, was advised by a policeman to get on the first train and find his way back to his mother. And so he reported hatless (quite in the modern style). Throughout his four years he spoke English with a pronounced German trend; so much that his classmates twitted him almost unmercifully when he drew for his examination recitation in Military Engineering (but a few days before graduation) a discussion of "France's Fortifications against a German Invasion," and earned a 3.0 on his exposition of French strategic dispositions.

But this happy lad from the section then being built into our national life by Nordic settlers, soon found his way into the hearts of his classmates. He accomplished this largely through his capacity for fun-making (a thing that every plebe class needs). None of us will forget the delightful hours we spent (along with some who were not plebes) watching him and listening to him in a vaudeville act, in

which he impersonated a dwarfed German comedian, with his hands alternately in the arms and boots of the dwarf on a table waist-high in front of him, and behind which was a screen through which only his quizzical smiling and speaking face was visible. So through his four years he was a mainstay of his classmates for not only the production of entertainment, but for the origination of it. He had some able assistants in both lines, but none that surpassed him. Ninety-One's gayety during Cadet days and its morale through all its years would have been much depreciated without their beloved "Dutchy."

Came graduation in 1891, and entrance that fall into the real business of life. Scherer was assigned to the 5th Cavalry and reported on September 30th, 1891 at Fort Sill, to enter upon a service which was not only to be of the greatest value to his chosen arm, but which was to contribute much to other arms.

One of America's most distinguished officers joined this same regiment as a shave-tail just a day later, but at Fort Reno, coming to it by promotion from the ranks. The first contact of these two young men start a life long friendship. Young Harbord commanded a Paymaster's escort, en route to Fort Sill, as far as Anadarko, an Indian Agency, where spending the night, he turned the escort duty over to our buoyant red-cheeked classmate, each of them doing his first tour of detached service from his first station. They met, thereafter, frequently, and in 1893 went together to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, where both completed the two-year course. Scherer was seriously ill during his second year, losing the better part of four months, but in spite of this handicap was able to emerge as seventh in a class of forty-five. He was worried somewhat during this period as to the mind of a young woman, but this question was properly settled and Lieutenant Harbord functioned at Scherer's wedding with Miss Laura Harris, on Oct. 30, 1895.

Of the marriage of Lieutenant Scherer and Miss Harris there came four sons, of whom three followed their father to West Point, Harris (of 1921), Louis C. Jr. (of 1925), and Karl (a cadet in the class of 1932). The third son, George Fulford, graduated at Yale in 1927. All, with his widow, survive him; his two sons, Harris and Karl, are still in the military service.

Even in this early period of Scherer's service he showed his bent toward educative methods in our military service, which was then still working over frontier problems, and dealing with Indians on (or off) reservations, and also of his high sense of duty. As examples may be cited his volunteer joining of the 7th Cavalry during the Chicago riots of 1894, when he was on leave, his own regiment being in Texas; also the publication of an essay on "The Limitations of the National Guard" (a service with which, far in the future, he was to have so important a part). And during this period he translated for the use of the Leavenworth School a large part of "Griepenkerl's Tactical Problems," a German Textbook that was used there for more than 20 years.

From this short early service we might cite an official report by Col. E. T. Townsend at Fort Leavenworth, 1894:

"Professional zeal and ability, attention to duty, conduct and habits, capacity for command, excellent. Active, bright, well-informed; an excellent student; devotes himself to his school work."

Just prior to the Spanish War, Scherer was assigned to the Military Information Division, A. G. O., Washington, where he served through the Spanish War. Even at this stage such commendations as the following are in the files; "Would make a good Commissary or Quartermaster. Can be trusted with duties requiring judgment and discretion;" "Is possessed of remarkably good business qualifications;" "Is an able and promising officer;" "Has shown special efficiency in charge of Post Exchange;" "Professional zeal and ability, habits, general conduct and bearing, excellent." These, from such later army leaders as Generals Lawton, Hawkins, Wagner and Major D. W. Burke, gave promise of the future of this young officer.

In 1899 Scherer entered the Volunteer service for the Philippine Insurrection, as a Captain, but was shortly promoted to field rank, in which however he served but a year, participating in some engagements, of which one was at Surait, P. I. Returning to his regular rank of Captain of Cavalry in 1901, he served as an acting Inspector General, then home on duty with 4th Cavalry, a year at the War College's earliest class, and back to the Philippines for 2 years with his regiment; at U. S. Stations until 1911, when he entered on a short detail with the Pay Department. During this period, which carried

him past his fortieth year, we find him still producing useful literature, manuals, military notes, many tactical studies, also serving as an instructor at the Leavenworth School, and for a considerable period the Editor of the Cavalry Journal. This period produced among others the following comments by Commanding Officers:

1903. Recommended by Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade and Brig. Gens. George B. Davis (J. A. G.) and J. C. Breckinridge (Insp. Gen.) for duty on the General Staff.

1904. By Brig. General J. Franklin Bell, Commandant, General Service and Staff School—"General attention to duty, zeal and interest in professional subjects, aptitude for acquiring and imparting professional knowledge and zeal in studies, excellent. General bearing and military appearance, very good. Marked ability for anything requiring practical business instinct and acumen or requiring keen insight or an analytical mind. Special knowledge of the teaching of tactics and strategy. . . . His ability is of such a character as to fit him for detail in any of the staff departments. Special fitness for detail as an instructor at the Military Academy or service schools in tactics and strategy. Would do well recruiting, college or militia duty. An excellent commander of troops. Would like to have him under my command in peace or in war. In event of war he is best fitted for staff duties. Captain Scherer has a peculiarly analytical mind of great activity. Is an indefatigable worker. . . . Is a master of detail and system. An exceptionally able officer."

1905. By Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U. S. A. for valuable services during maneuvers in Virginia in 1904. "Captain Scherer is very familiar with the subjects of strategy, tactics and framing of orders, and was of great practical assistance to me during my duty in command of the 2nd Division of the Maneuver Corps. . . . He rendered me other valuable service, and prepared, pursuant to my instructions, the rough draft of nearly all the field orders issued by me during the maneuvers, besides looking after their prompt and systematic distribution. During the course of the maneuvers, also, I frequently sent him to different parts of the field, to act in a somewhat independent capacity, representing me, which duty he performed to my entire satisfaction with much ability."

1906. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cavalry, commanding Camp Over-

ton, Mindanao, P. I., "Attention to duty, excellent. Has shown peculiar fitness for detail on the General Staff. . . . Is well fitted to command troops." . . . "If in time of war I could have a corps of staff officers as efficient as Captain Scherer, I would be especially fortunate." . . . "Captain Scherer has been both post and depot Quartermaster for the past nine months and has handled his business, which is very large, in a most able and efficient manner. He is an exceptionally capable officer and possesses a personality that is very agreeable." With entirely similar reports in 1907 and 8.

1911. By Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, commanding Fort Riley, Kans. "Attention to duty, etc. excellent. . . . Fitness for command, excellent. . . . In the event of war is equal to any duty for which [his] services are needed. Efficiency, as judged by the condition of his command, excellent."

And also let us note that in 1911 he used some spare time while on duty with the Pay Department to graduate from the School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Riley.

This brings our recital to the period preceding the great war when from 1912 to late in 1915 Scherer was again on foreign service (Hawaii and Philippines); after which he was detailed as a Quartermaster for duty on the office of the Depot Quartermaster in Washington for nearly three years, entirely through the period which included our entry into the World War. A short term in helping to organize the 95th Division was terminated by re-entry into Quartermaster duty (now Purchase, Storage and Traffic), whence after but a service of three weeks he at last found his much desired assignment to duty in France, but this not until after the Armistice. Respecting this Quartermaster service of about three years preceding his happy departure for France we cull from the records the following (identical in meaning from all), as an estimate of his service, by Major James Canby, Col. G. F. Downey and Maj. Gen. H. G. Sharpe.

By Major James Canby, Quartermaster in charge of Depot, Washington, D. C. Jan. 1-July 15. "General summary, excellent. . . . He cooperates energetically and loyally with others. . . . An excellent officer in every respect—able, energetic and efficient."

For the major part of a year he served at Brest on one of the

notable services of his career. Under General Smedley Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, he was in charge of a camp of neurasthenic or psychiatric patients and won unstinted praise from all superiors and observers for his tactful methods of handling this most delicate work. He could get no ear to listen to his request to get forward to the Army of Occupation but plugged along with this camp of mentally diseased soldiers, winning many such official commendations as the following from General Butler:

"Colonel Scherer is possessed of the most unusual ability. Was constantly on the job and solved in most unusual ways the most difficult problems. In not one instance did he fail while under my command." "Colonel Scherer is capable of performing any duty assigned him." "Colonel Scherer handled his job in the most efficient manner. No one could have performed his duty better."

Colonel Scherer returned to the States as the year 1920 was dawning, and for more than six years served as a regular officer with Militia affairs; the first two years and more in the North Eastern Department, later the Boston Corps Area, and exactly four years as Chief of the Personnel Bureau, Militia Affairs, at Washington. For this service alone Colonel Scherer should have received his star, (as is indicated by the inclusion of his name in the eligible list for general rank in 1925). His service here was not only notable, it was brilliant, outstanding, and served to bring to the notice of many within and outside of the regular service his wonderful grasp of the art of coming to an understanding with his fellow men. Of this period are cited but a few of many favorable official comments:

1920. By General C. R. Edwards Corps Area Commander. Jan. 25 to Aug. 31. On Colonel Scherer's performance of duty in charge of National Guard Affairs:

"This is an unusual officer of sound common sense. I do not know an officer in the Army better qualified to keep up fine relations between a civilian community and the Army. He is an ideal officer in charge of National Guard: Well equipped in every element of his profession. Colonel Scherer, in addition to all his military qualifications, is an officer that can be given a job of any nature, however delicate the task, and win out at it. He has a fund of humor and

kindly graciousness and gets results with the least friction. Valuable in every respect."

Followed by similar comment by the same officer in 1921 and 1922 the following:

1922. May 17. In a letter from Gen. C. R. Edwards, Commanding 1st Corps Area to The Adjutant General, recommending that Scherer be appointed Brigadier General:

"I know of no man in the Army with sounder judgment, who is surer to make good whatever be the problem given him, than this officer. He is just the kind of a man that the War Department could pick out and be sure would be successful in a difficult organization of any new project where it is a question of dealing with people." "He has a delightful personality, a delicious sense of humor, a fearless independent judgment, with the highest ideals treasuring the best traditions of the service."

1922. Jan. 20. By Maj. Gen. Geo. C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau. Extract from an indorsement:

"The Militia Bureau joins in the request of General Edwards as to the retention of Colonel Louis C. Scherer on duty as Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs, 1st Corps Area. He took charge of National Guard matters in the 1st Corps Area when they were in a backward condition, and when very little success had been attained in the reorganization of the National Guard. All the States immediately responded to his efforts and soon exceeded the appropriations made for the development of the National Guard by the States. . . . Colonel Scherer is one of the most successful officers in the handling of the National Guard whose efforts have been brought to the attention of the Chief, Militia Bureau, during the existence of this office."

Followed by similar comment by the same officer in 1923, 1924, and 1925.

1926. May 10. By Maj. Gen. C. C. Hammond, Chief of Militia Bureau. "He is an able, energetic, conscientious and all-around dependable officer. He is extremely loyal and whole-heartedly for the person and interests served. . . . He is particularly adaptable to work with civilian components, having a sympathetic understanding and a friendliness coupled with a pleasing personality."

And in February, 1926. The following resolutions were adopted at the St. Augustine Convention of the National Guard Association.

Resolution of Appreciation of Col. L. C. Scherer. *Whereas:* Recognizing the most valuable services of Colonel L. C. Scherer to the Militia Bureau and to the National Guard. His untiring efforts and personal interest in his work, as well as his delightful personality in his dealings with those of us who had the pleasure of personal contact with him;

BE IT RESOLVED: That this Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States desires to go on record in expressing to Colonel Scherer the hearty appreciation of its members, and extreme regret in the knowledge that he is soon to be relieved of duty with the Militia Bureau.

And so at the exact end of four years in Militia Affairs at Washington Colonel Scherer was returned to command of the 10th Cavalry at the post of Huachuca where he served about two years to retire, at his own request. Of this, his last official service, we quote the following citations:

1926. Nov. 30. From a report by an Inspector General of the post of Huachuca to Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds forwarded by the latter to Colonel Scherer: "The affairs of the post are well administered and harmony and good feeling prevail.

Colonel Louis C. Scherer, 10th Cavalry, is entitled to commendation for the intelligent, comprehensive and systematic plans he has inaugurated to bring every department of the post to a high state of excellence."

1927-1928. Reports of Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, Commanding Corps Area: "An excellent post commander. He has greatly improved his post during the past year. He has a well-trained organization."

"An excellent post and regimental commander. A strong, capable, efficient officer."

A classmate with most of his service in the same arm as Colonel Scherer, and possessed of many more opportunities to know of his service than was the writer, has written to me:

"Added to a true nobility of character was that indescribable personal charm which with his love of fellowship and unfail-

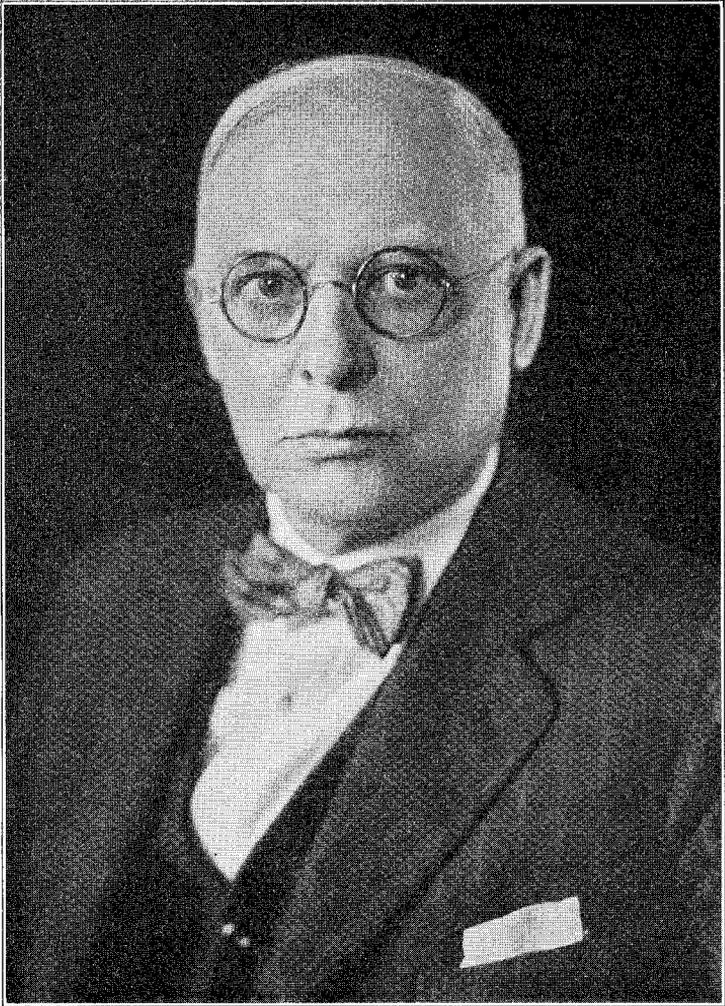
ing sense of humor made life more livable for all who knew him."

Colonel Scherer retired on his own application, after over 40 years service, on June 1st, 1928. Immediately after retirement he entered active business life in New York City, applying his long business training and his still youthful vigor and joy of activity to an agreeable occupation in his retirement. And it was at the desk of his business office that he died, in an instant, of heart failure; and typically of the man, while writing letters to classmates urging their participation in the 40th reunion of his class, six months in the future. Three days later at Arlington Cemetery, with twelve of his classmates participating as honorary pall-bearers, the last march of their beloved comrade was held. (Anderson, Bechtel, Clark, Conrad, Echols, Heavey, Jarvis, Jenks, Morrow, Pierce, Tutherly and Winans were the twelve).

What remains to be added to what is recorded above in memory of this distinguished son of West Point? Here was a real man, ever an optimist, one who never cherished a grouch, one who met every duty, of whatever character, fully equipped to handle it. A good mixer in any company, buoyant and joyous ever—in short, one who never met any circle or phase of life without leaving it the better for his touch. And so his classmates, and many others, who through misty eyes contemplate his untimely death, still rejoice in their memories of all the happiness he contributed during the long years of his service.

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

J. J. M.



LUTZ WAHL

LUTZ WAHL

NO. 3427 CLASS OF 1891

*Died December 30, 1928, at Washington, D. C.,
aged 59 years.*

THIS brief memoir of a distinguished classmate is prefaced by a citation of his official record as furnished by his successor in the high office of Adjutant General, U. S. Army:

STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY SERVICE OF LUTZ WAHL

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 2, 1869.

Appointed from Wisconsin.

Cadet, M. A.....	June 16, 1887
2nd. Lt., 5th Inf.....	June 12, 1891
1st Lt., 21st Inf.....	Mar. 25, 1898
Captain	Oct. 31, 1900
Comsy.....	Feb. 11, 1909 to Mar. 29, 1912
Major 3rd. Inf.....	Mar. 30, 1912
Unassigned	Oct. 3, 1916
Lt. Colonel, 58th Inf.....	May 15, 1917
Colonel (temporary).....	Aug. 5, 1917
Brig. Gen. N. A... Apr. 12, 1918, Accepted	Apr. 30, 1918
Hon. discharged as Brig. Gen. N. A. only..	Oct. 31, 1919
Colonel	Jan. 6, 1920
A. G. D.....	June 4, 1921
Transferred to A. G. D.....	May 8, 1922
Brig. Gen., Asst. to the A. G. May 16,	
	1924, Accepted May 16, 1924
Maj. Gen'l. The Adjutant General, July	
	2, 1927, Accepted July 2, 1927

DiedDec. 30, 1928

Graduate, Army War College, 1916 and 1921.

General Wahl's service is here briefly set down chronologically and as to stations:

Sept. 30, 1891 to Dec. 1894 with 5th Infantry in Louisiana. To Nov. 27, 1897 at Fort McPherson, Georgia. To May 9, 1898, Professor Military Science and Tactics, Louisiana State University. To July 1898, with Mississippi Volunteers at Jackson, Miss. To Sept. 11, 1898, at Fort McPherson, Georgia and Lithia Springs, Georgia. To April 10, 1899, with 15th Infantry at Plattsburg, N. Y. To May 1901, in Philippines (in action at Guadeloupe Ridge and Paranague, Bacoor and Zapote River in June 1899 at Calamba in July, August and October 1899) during which period detached as Judge Advocate of a Military Commission. May 1901 to Dec. 1902, recruiting at Salida, Colo. To Dec. 29, 1903, recruiting at New Orleans, La. To Oct. 31, 1904, with 21st Infantry at Fort Keogh, Mont. To Oct. 17, 1906, in Philippines (in action against the Pulajanes in Sept. 1906). To Feb. 12, 1909, at Fort Logan, Colo. To April 11, 1911 in Philippines, in charge Sales and Issue Commissary. To Jan. 9, 1913, at Fort Monroe and Newport News, Va. To July 7, 1915 with Regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y. To May 16, 1916, student, Army War College. To Aug. 9, 1916, on the Border Patrol, Eagle Pass, Texas. To May 10, 1917, Instructor, Army War College. To Feb. 3, 1918, Commanding 58th Infantry at Gettysburg, Pa. and Camp Greene, N. C. To May 10, 1918, in charge of operations of General Staff, Washington. To Aug. 12, 1918, Commanding 14th Infantry Brigade in Texas, and to Camp Merritt. In June 9, 1919, In France (in action in occupation of Puvénelle Sector in Oct. and Nov. 1918, and in the Offensive Nov. 9,-11, 1918). To Sept. 30, 1919, Commanding 7th Division, Camp Funston. To Nov. 3, 1919, Commanding 14th Infantry Brigade. To Aug. 14, 1920, Member War Claims Board of Appraisers. To June 6, 1921, Student General Staff College. To May 15, 1924, in Adjutant General's Office, Washington. To July 1, 1927, Assistant to the Adjutant General, Washington. To the date of death, Dec. 30, 1928, the Adjutant General, Washington.

COMMENDATIONS

1899—Recommended for Brevet Captain by General Lawton and by Colonel Boyle for gallantry under fire at Guadeloupe Ridge and Zapote River, P. I.

1908—By Colonel C. A. Williams, 21st Infantry, "Peculiarly qualified for higher functions in time of war, line or staff."

1911—By Colonel Frederick S. Strong, C. A. C., commanding Ft. Monroe, Va., "A very capable and energetic officer."

1914—By Lt. Colonel Walter H. Gordon, 3rd Infantry, stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.: "Has shown peculiar fitness for detail in the Q. M. Corps, and in Adjutant General's Department."

1917—By Brigadier General Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A., President Army War College, "Has shown peculiar fitness for detail on General Staff in Q. M. Corps and Adjutant General's Department. Cooperates energetically and loyally with others; an excellent officer wherever placed."

1926—By Major General Robert C. Davis, the Adjutant General; "Has fine organizing and executive ability, and is one of the most loyal and dependable officers I have ever known. He works without regard to hours, and with his tact, good judgment and ability, must be rated as a superior officer in every respect."

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal,

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility. In command of the 58th Infantry from Aug. 6, 1917 to Feb. 1, 1918, he demonstrated leadership of a high order, untiring energy, and sound judgment. As Chief of the Operations Section, General Staff, War Department, from Feb. 4, 1918 to May 12, 1918, he displayed rare professional attainments, initiating and developing many valuable ideas in the organization of the Operations Section. As Brigadier General commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade, from May 19, 1918, to Nov. 3, 1919, he again displayed unusual gifts of organization, leadership and tactical judgment, both during the period of organization and training of his brigade as well as in combat operations in France."

The record here cited is surely a sufficient encomium. Aside from General Wahl's final seven years service in the Adjutant General's Department, of which a year and a half was as its head, a term that

doubtless would have been four years or more except for the interposition of an untimely death at the age of fifty-nine, it will have been noted that he participated in active military operations in the Philippines in 1899, 1900 and again in 1905-6; that in spite of the political opposition to promotion of regular officers of Teutonic forbears, he was promoted to General rank in 1918, and commanded a brigade in action in France; and also that for two months in 1919 he commanded a repatriated division. Though demoted to his regular rank of Lieutenant Colonel on October 31, 1919, he soon achieved the rank of Colonel and served over three years as Brigadier General, Assistant Adjutant General, before achieving the office which he held at the time of his death. And during all of this service of thirty-seven years after graduation, he served with exceptional ability on all military and quasi-military duties that came his way, was a graduate of the General Staff College, and for a short time, Chief of the Operations Section, General Staff, Washington.

But it is the purpose of this analyst, a close friend and classmate, to add some details that may serve to his many friends, at least partly, to envisage his lovable personal character.

Lutz Wahl was a model American citizen of the generation which is now nearing its passage over the great divide. He was of the second generation of fine Bavarian stock that had found its way into Milwaukee in the days when that small town was close to the frontier. His father, Jacob Wahl, was there a school-teacher, and by dint of hard work in the support of a large family, achieved a competence and a high place in his small community, finally being the principal of one of Milwaukee's large public schools. When he died, Milwaukee, then a city, honored his work as an outstanding figure in its educational life.

In this family, Lutz was the third boy of five children, one sister preceding him and one following. He attended the Milwaukee public schools until he obtained his appointment to West Point directly from the Representative, bestowed on him in 1886 by reason of his father's public service; and Lutz came to West Point in June, 1887, along with the rest of 1891's June contingent.

Those remaining of '91's June roll will recall the days of that summer of 1887. I write first of the four years as classmates, which

firmly established my closest friendship of Cadet days. Here was a tow-headed lad of seventeen who could not have denied his German origin even under a less obvious name, but buoyant and eager in his entrance into life's adventure and duties. I soon found him with me in the "ultimate goats" in Plebe squad drill. Here we remained, except for occasional upward migrations by Lutz, with retrogressions that brought him back. Our class candidates for First Corporal's chevrons a year in the future soon passed beyond our vision, but there was never a gross error in our squad's drills that would not extract a smile or a laugh from both of us, which of course did not appeal much to those yearling Corporals, our squad-masters.

But it had one result with us; it linked us together. By early July we were great pals; companions in misery, it is true, but always getting our share of fun out of it, and feeling ourselves further tied, as both of our fathers were struggling but distinguished educators. After we got to barracks, the friendship developed rapidly and lasted strongly through the four years.

The records show a fairly close parallelism in our achievement of Cadet honors. Corporals together, but not until January of 1889, when a couple of our classmates kindly made vacancies for us by passing back to 1892; Sergeants in June, 1889; Cadet Lieutenants in June, 1890. Lutz never joined me in participation in athletic work. He had no sand-lot training in baseball, along which my interests chiefly lay; but in our many evening walks, his buoyant spirit and his interest in what we were doing had much to do with boosting my waning optimism as to athletics at West Point,—dreams that finally came true.

Graduation separated us for a long period, and correspondence gradually waned. Lutz went south to the New Orleans area, where he soon met and was later married to Miss Emma Joubert of that city, a most charming woman of French and Swiss extraction. Of this union were born two children, Gretchen Marie and George Douglas to survive him, the son carrying on the name in the regular service. After the death of Mrs. Wahl, General Wahl contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Fenella Hero Castanado, and a baby daughter, Barbara, was born to them in June, 1927. In addition, Mrs. Wahl brought to the family, a stepdaughter, Fenella,

who also survives her stepfather, with her mother and Barbara.

My next contact with Lutz was many years later at Camp Greene, North Carolina, where we commanded regiments in the same division, (the Fourth), late in 1917 and up to April 1918, when we separated for embarkation. We were not to meet again for some years as promotion caught us again, almost simultaneously. But after he came back to Washington in 1920 where he remained on various duties until his death, we resumed the old friendship at the frequent intervals that carried me there, and it was during this period that I learned most about him, learned of his intense devotion to West Point, to the Army service, to the spirit of comradeship with his close friends, and to his work for a development of these ideals for useful service. I shall not forget the small off-year class reunion of 1928 at which he especially revelled in an innovation that he had instituted, viz., the issuance of commissions to 1928 graduates simultaneously with their diplomas. I saw him but once more, at a football game in New York only a month before his death, at which time he said he would be with us the next June, and would see the new officers sworn in on graduation, a feature which has since been added to the graduation exercises.

After General Wahl's death, a memorial service was held at Milwaukee arranged by some schoolmates of his youth. There follows an extract from a speech of one of them:

"Lutz Wahl, like his father, had an unusually developed sense of duty—duty to country; duty to kind. Unlike the average American, both father and son were willing to dedicate their best talents to the welfare of the democracy they loved. The making of mere money was a matter of indifference to them. The preservation of those inalienable rights, which have made America the nation she is, through the intelligent understanding of the duties of citizenship were the main-spring in the life of the father, and the proper preservation of those rights, through a preparedness which would adequately protect them, was the main-spring in the life of the son. The son, as did the father, served devotedly, served intelligently, and the honors that came to him and to the name he bore indicate how successfully he served."

His son, Captain Douglas Wahl, writes me:

"Father always required me to pay his respects and mine to his classmates when they came where I was serving, and if I missed one, he always seemed to know it. His classmates were always near his heart, and his last years were a joy to him in seeing more of them and others dear to him than at another station than Washington."

A classmate, who was a superior officer during General Wahl's earlier service as Assistant Adjutant General writes:

"He has always proved himself a man of sterling character and an indefatigable worker. He was one of the most loyal officers I ever worked with. The outstanding characteristic to me was Lutz's love for the Military Academy. A wonderful heart; a most efficient and diligent officer, and a loyal and trustworthy friend."

General Wahl's successor in his high office, General Bridges, in forwarding me the data above presented, writes:

"General Wahl's death was a great shock to all of us, and we all feel that we have lost a true friend and a splendid soldier."

I quote the following from a personal note from a classmate, "Dad" Johnston, who survived him only a few months, and wrote this message less than two weeks before his own death. Aside from the pathos of its writing, in the shadow of death, it sharply outlines Lutz's lovable character:

"Lutz and Anderson and self did War College together, and Lutz chauffeured us each day to and back from school. Always cheerful, optimistic and hopeful; never once discouraged or out of humor. He was always calm, even-tempered, and jolly. It was a pleasure to be with him. I saw him a few times in Washington during war-times, the same old Lutz, but fully wrapped up in his regimental training and preparations for crossing and making good. He made good everywhere he was placed and justified the chair of any of his most complete predecessors. I had to make a few sick-leave requests last year and got a telegraphic response always. He had troubles enough to have soured and bent a less well-balanced individual, but these only served to season him."

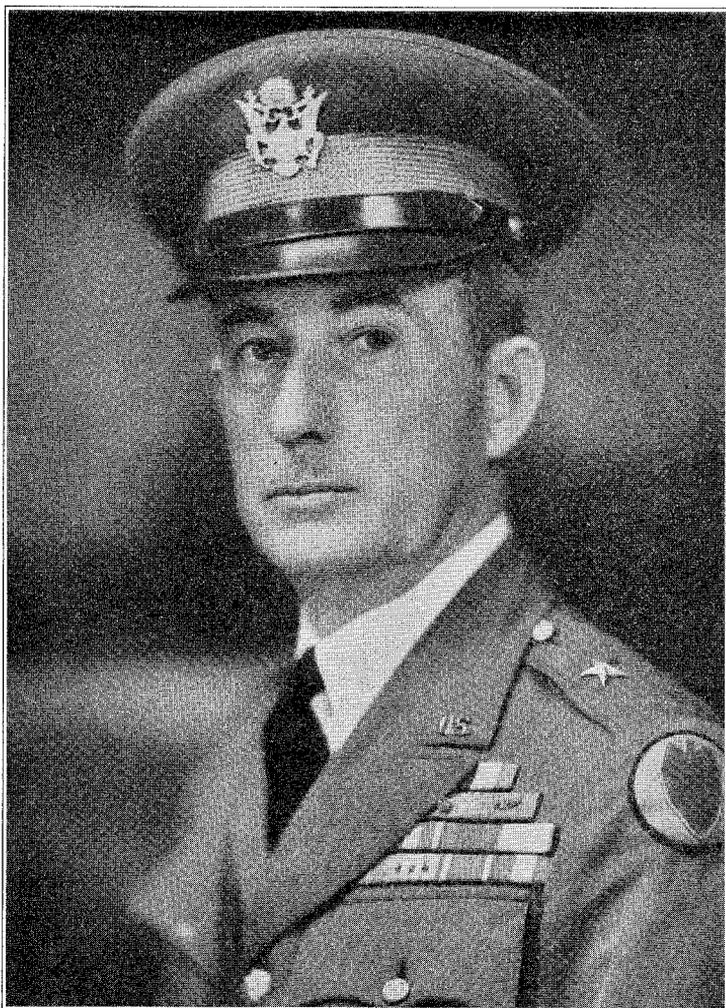
A word in closing. About 1922 I ran across the following from Huxley. Shortly thereafter I produced a copy and read it to Lutz, as well as to other friends.

"That man, I think, has had a liberal education, who has been so

trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself."

I have no reason to think that this citation had influenced Lutz in any degree; but, in retrospect, it occurs to me that of those I have known of my classmates (and of the contiguous classes at West Point), none came any closer to fitting this definition of Huxley's than he did. In looking up a single word to express what I would call his dominant characteristic, I would select the word "Loyalties." Doubtless he was born with it. Doubtless also his Alma Mater contributed to its growth, both directly and through other graduates who were his superiors in his early service. But, throughout, his career was singularly dominated by his loyalties to the service at hand, to his classmates and associates, to his Alma Mater, to the Army, and to his Government. West Point, in which he took such outstanding pride, may take just pride in the loyal service of this highly distinguished son.

J. J. M.



GEORGE COLUMBUS BARNHARDT

GEORGE COLUMBUS BARNHARDT

NO. 3466 CLASS OF 1892

Died December 10, 1930, at El Paso, Texas,

aged 61 years.

GEORGE COLUMBUS BARNHARDT was born at Gold Hill, N. C., Dec. 28, 1868, son of Marshall L. and Sarah Pines (Dunlap) Barnhardt, grandson of Col. George Barnhardt, great-grandson of Mathias Barnhardt and great-great-grandson of Mathias Barnhardt, native of Baden, Germany, who came to the United States about the middle of the 18th century and settled first in Philadelphia County, Pa., and, about 1770, in Mecklenberg County, N. C., Mathias Barnhardt, Jr., served in the Northumberland County militia with the "Rangers" on the frontier, 1778-83; and Capt. Marshall L. Barnhardt was an officer in the Confederate army through the civil war. George Columbus Barnhardt was educated at Davidson College, N. C., and entered the service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, June 16, 1888; graduated and was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry, June 11, 1892; promoted first lieutenant, November 7, 1898; captain, February 2, 1901; major, June 12, 1916; lieutenant colonel, May 15, 1917; colonel, July 1, 1920; and appointed brigadier general, June 23, 1927.

He served as Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of captain from August 9, 1900, to March 21, 1901; as colonel in the National Army from August 16, 1917, to October 16, 1918; and as brigadier general (emergency) from October 17, 1918, to June 1, 1919.

Upon his graduation from the Military Academy, General Barnhardt was assigned to the Cavalry arm and served at various stations in the United States; in China; in the Philippine Islands; in Cuba; in France; in Germany; and in the Territory of Hawaii. In addition to duty with troops he was assigned to many widely diversified

activities. He was assistant to the Chief Quartermaster on the relief expedition to Tientsin, China, in 1900; Depot Quartermaster and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Southern Luzon, with Lake Lanao Expedition, and engaged in reconnaissance and road building in Mindanao, Philippine Islands; in Cuba with the American Army of Occupation as regimental quartermaster, 15th Cavalry, and supervisor of the Supply Department, and assistant adviser to the Major General commanding the armed forces of Cuba during the existence of the Provisional Government; assistant to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge of Finance Division.

After the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, General Barnhardt accompanied his regiment to Cuba and participated in the siege and bombardment of Santiago. During the World War, he organized and commanded the 329th Infantry at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and sailed with his regiment for France in June 1918. Upon joining the American Expeditionary Forces, he was assigned to command the 28th Infantry, and later the 2nd Infantry Brigade, participating in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. After the cessation of hostilities, he commanded the 178th Infantry Brigade in Germany.

Upon his return to the United States he was a student at the General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., graduating from the former in 1920, and from the latter in 1921. He served as Chief of the Operations Branch, General Staff; in command of the District of Washington, Washington, D. C., of the 22nd Infantry Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, and of the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas.

General Barnhardt was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the 28th Infantry, he handled his regiment so brilliantly under severe conditions during the St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 and 13, 1918, and during the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, October 1, to 11, 1918, that the regiment demonstrated an unusually high degree of efficiency and morale. He repeatedly displayed superior tactical judgment and by his exceptional ability, leadership, and devotion to duty, he effectively executed the most

difficult missions assigned to his regiment. Later in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade and then the 178th Infantry Brigade, he again displayed high efficiency and military attainments, thereby rendering with all his commands important services to the American Expeditionary Forces."

He was awarded the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

The French Government awarded him the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm.

The records show that General Barnhardt was a conscientious, loyal, hardworking officer of high character and personal standards. While his great interest centered about anything pertaining to his profession, he found pleasure in golf and showed unusual ability in woodcarving. By creed he was a Presbyterian. He was married Dec. 19, 1895, to Floy Rice, daughter of Col. John B. Rodman, U. S. Army. They had one daughter, Floy Barnhardt, who married Wilson Gordon Saville, of Houston, Texas. General Barnhardt died at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Dec. 10, 1930. His military career extended over a period of more than forty-two years, during which time he was assigned to many important duties, all of which were invariably performed with characteristic zeal, energy, and efficiency. Quiet and unassuming in demeanor, he possessed the invaluable military attribute of leadership and the ability to achieve results. His death is deeply regretted throughout the service.

He was above all things just, always giving the best he had, he expected the same of others. His criticisms were understanding and constructive. He punished without malice, once a correction was made it was forgotten. I think he never had an enemy. A handsome presence, a kindly sense of humor and a real enjoyment of living made him always a delightful companion.

F. R. B.



ELMER WRIGHT CLARK

ELMER WRIGHT CLARK

NO. 3531 CLASS OF 1893

Died April 1, 1931, at Los Angeles, Calif.,

aged 62 years.

ELMER WRIGHT CLARK was born in Wellsburg, Pa., March 29, 1869 and died in Los Angeles, April 1, 1931. Upon his own request his body was cremated and the ashes interred in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California.

Colonel Clark entered the military service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy on June 15, 1889; graduated and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, June 12, 1893; promoted first lieutenant, April 26, 1898; captain February 2, 1901; detailed in the Quartermaster Department from December 9, 1908 to March 31, 1912, and from January 30, 1915 to November 21, 1915; promoted major of Infantry, November 22, 1915; detailed as major, Quartermaster Corps, December 4, 1915; promoted lieutenant colonel, Infantry, May 15, 1917; appointed colonel of Infantry, National Army, August 5, 1917; accepted August 16, 1917; honorably discharged from his emergency commission only, and retired for disability in line of duty, September 17, 1918; promoted colonel on the retired list October 29, 1921. He was on active duty as a retired officer from January 16, 1920 to April 1, 1931, the date of his death.

During Colonel Clark's long military career he was engaged in the performance of duties of a varied nature. His first assignment as a second lieutenant was with the 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; for a time shortly thereafter he was on recruiting service in Portland, Oregon, and in the Spring of 1898 was on detached service in Alaska with the Relief and Exploring Expeditions. He served three tours of duty in the Philippine Islands, receiving the commendation of the Commanding General, Second Division,

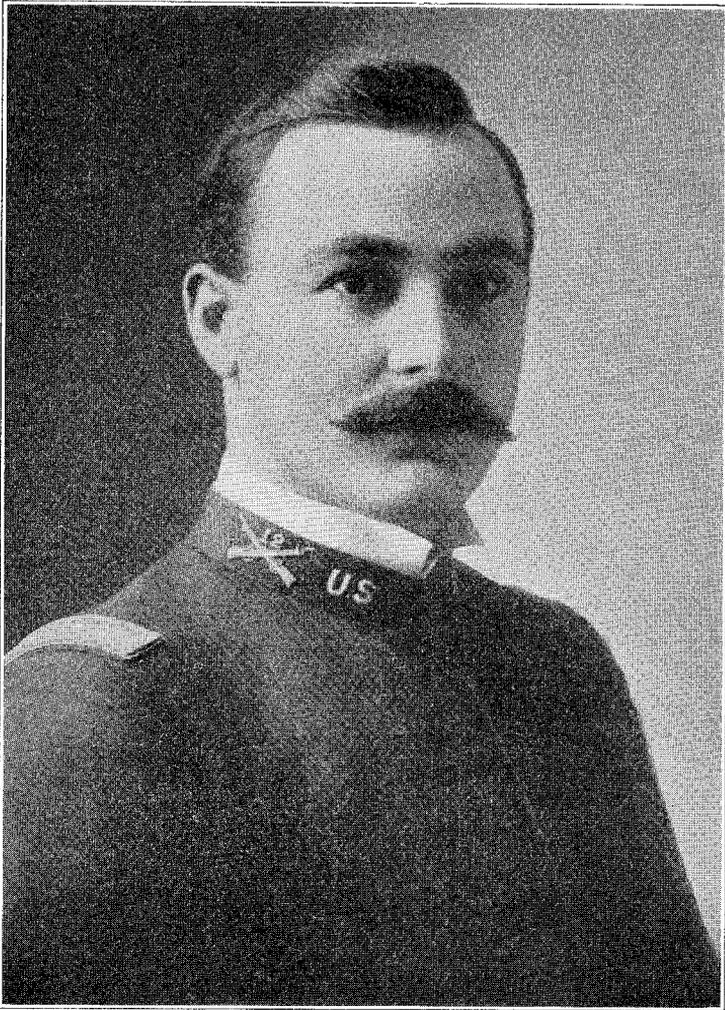
8th Army Corps for meritorious service during the campaign ending in the capture of Manila in August, 1898; subsequently participated in several engagements with insurgents in the Philippine Insurrection; and in addition to duty with the Infantry was Constructing Quartermaster at Cebu, and on duty in the office of the Department Quartermaster at Manila. Among his various assignments in the United States are the following: with the 18th Infantry at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and Fort Logan, Colo.; Executive Officer and commanding the Prison Guard, United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; in the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster, Western Department, San Francisco, Calif., commanding the 364th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; and with the 166th Depot Brigade to the date of his retirement.

He was recalled to active duty on January 16, 1920, and assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the High Schools of Los Angeles, Calif., continuing on that duty until the time of his death.

The records show that Colonel Clark was a faithful and conscientious officer, possessing sound judgment and resourcefulness. Thoroughly reliable and capable, he invariably won the confidence and respect of those with whom he came in contact. His passing is deeply regretted.

Colonel Clark is survived by his wife, Bertha Houghton Clark and his two daughters, Helen Elizabeth and Almeda Wright Clark.

B. H. C.



JAMES PAXTON HARBESON

JAMES PAXTON HARBESON

NO. 3613 CLASS OF 1894

Died November 5, 1930, at Flemingsburg, Kentucky,

aged 59 years.

JAMES P. HARBESON, the son of Judge James P. and Mary Shepherd Harbeson, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 17, 1870. His forebears, English and Scotch-Irish, were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky.

He was appointed to West Point in 1890, and in June of that year entered the Academy, having taken a preparatory course at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He was graduated in June, 1894—was made second lieutenant of Infantry, and was assigned to the 12th Regiment, which was then stationed at Fort Yates, N. D. A year later, he was moved with the regiment to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and remained there, except for work on the Progressive Military Map in the field, and a temporary session of duty at Department Headquarters in Omaha, until 1898, when he was made First Lieut., and went with his regiment to Chickamauga and Tampa. He was on the staff of Gen. Chaffee throughout the war with Spain, participating in the siege of El Caney and the bombardment of Santiago. He served as quartermaster until the breaking up of the Third Brigade.

At Jefferson Barracks, where his regiment was next stationed, he was Commissary and Canteen officer, until the 12th was ordered to the Philippine Islands. There, at Zapote River bridge, on the island of Luzon, on June 13, 1899, he was wounded in a brisk battle with the insurgents, and was later sent home on sick leave. He was awarded a Silver Star Citation, for conspicuous gallantry in this engagement.

He rejoined his regiment for a second tour of Philippine duty in January, 1900, and was almost at once appointed aide-de-camp to

General J. Franklin Bell. After a year's duty in this capacity, he was made Captain, and was assigned to command of troops in Benguet Province—where he was deeply interested and very active in the development of that “garden spot of the Islands.”

From Benguet, he was transferred, in command of the First Battalion, to Samar—where he served until the return of his regiment to this country in 1902, to be stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah.

In 1904 he was returned, with the Twelfth, to the Philippines, where with his battalion, he took part in the campaign against the Pulajanes, on Samar. Back again in the United States, in 1906, he was sent to Fort Porter, at Buffalo, New York.

In 1907, his regiment was ordered to Fort Jay on Governors Island where he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster—and detailed Post Quartermaster under General Frederick Grant. June 5, 1907, he was appointed Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, and August 16, of the same year, he was made Adjutant of his regiment.

In April, 1909, he was transferred to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as a member of the Equipment Board. He had devoted much time and study to this subject, and was keenly concerned as to its proper development. In February of 1910, he was at Fort Benjamin Harrison as a member of the same Board: at the Presidio, testing equipment, in March: and again at Rock Island, until he was sent to the Philippines in June as Major of Philippine Scouts.

This tour of duty lasted for two years, and on his return to this country in December of 1912, he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry, serving with that regiment for two years—first at Plattsburg Barracks, and later in the Panama Canal Zone.

In 1915 he was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry, and was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. At Yuma, Arizona, (with his regiment, on border patrol duty) in July, 1916, he was made a Major. His regiment was moved to San Diego, California, and there he remained until the entry of America into the world war when he was made a Colonel in the National Army, and was established at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in command of Trains and Military Police with the 88th Division, until his departure for France

in August of 1918. In September of that same year, he was made a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

He was very ill with influenza while in France, and as a result, his health was so seriously impaired, that on his return to the States, he asked for retirement, on physical disability. His request was granted and he was retired in October, 1919, as a Lieutenant Colonel, but in June of 1930, by the act of June 21st of that year, he became Colonel.

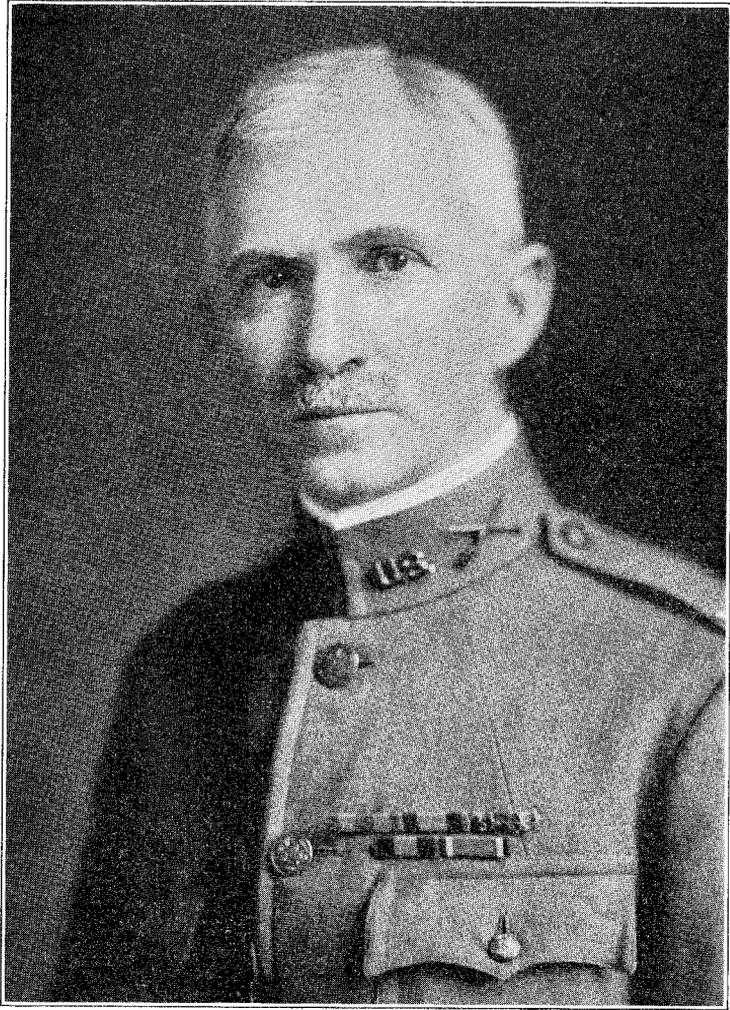
On his retirement, in an effort to regain his health and at least a modicum of the superb strength which had formerly characterized him, he bought a place in Florida, and established himself at West Palm Beach in that state, with only occasional visits to Kentucky, —his father's home and the home of his boyhood.

The last months of his life, however, were spent in Kentucky, and it was at his home there, attended by those who loved him so dearly, that his death occurred, in November of 1930. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, in accordance with his expressed desire, on November 8, 1930.

His was surely a very wonderful personality! Gifted, deeply intelligent, possessed of a compelling charm, gallant, generous, and intensely loyal—no man was ever more ardently loved and more truly mourned by the innumerable friends who were made his own through those noble and endearing qualities which signally distinguished him.

“Harby” will not soon be forgotten: for his classmates, for his devoted friends in the Army, as for his sorrowing family, his passing leaves a void which will never be filled.

A. A.



JOHN CAMPBELL McARTHUR

JOHN CAMPBELL McARTHUR

NO. 3593 CLASS OF 1894

Died November 20, 1928, at Fort Hoyle, Maryland,

aged 59 years.

JOHN CAMPBELL McARTHUR was born at Plainview, Minnesota, August 20, 1869. He was the second son of John and Mary Campbell McArthur. He attended the public schools in Plainview. At the age of 17 his family moved to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he again attended public schools. He entered the Military Academy June 17, 1890.

"Nancy" as he was affectionately called by his classmates, gave early evidence of his independence of character and his desire for experience and knowledge of the world—traits that continued to manifest themselves throughout his career.

Shortly after arrival in Aberdeen, he launched forth by himself without funds or promise in his determination to visit relatives in Seattle and explore the great west. This was a courageous decision for one of his age for, in those days, travel was more difficult than now and real money was hard to find.

His father was amply able to finance this journey, but Nancy's idea was to make a go of it himself. His method was to buy a ticket as far along the railway as his money would extend and there get off and work. His plan contemplated stops at all towns he thought were important ones, whether he had money or not. He took any kind of honorable service and devised a number of remunerative schemes for earning the price of his next ticket. One was soliciting advertisements, which he printed on pasteboard and hung in street cars, stations, lobbies and similar public places. History doesn't say whether he was the pioneer in street car advertising, but at any rate the idea was original with him and it, with other schemes, netted sufficient funds to take him wherever he wanted to go. His

peregrinations included not only Tacoma and Seattle, but down the West Coast as far as San Diego. He went through Montana, Idaho and Washington and returned from California through Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. When I first met him on the fourth floor of the old frame barracks of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where "Jimmie" Braden housed his overflow of candidates, he was full of enthusiasm about his travels. Stories of experiences encountered and character sketches of people he had met entertained us many a night after we had ceased to guess whether or not we were going to pass or "get found" on the approaching "exam." Whatever we felt about our own chances, none of us had any doubts about "Nancy." Any fellow who had done what he had and knew as much as he did was a certain winner—and so it proved. The best of it was that everything he said or did was utterly free from boast or self-exploitation.

I never knew exactly why we called him "Nancy," but there's always a good reason for West Point nicknames. It wasn't because of any effeminate characteristics unless we rate sympathy, gentleness and modesty as strictly feminine. But these qualities pertain also to men. The variety Nancy possessed was truly masculine and wonderfully appealing to those who knew him well, and enjoyed the favor of his friendship, then or since. Mingled with all of his tenderness were the other traits of his hardy Scotch ancestry. He could be as patient and serene, as sympathetic and gentle as a woman or stiff and sharply pointed as the pricks on the stem of the thistle upon which he grew.

There never was a man, woman or child of good repute, fair dealing and good heart towards whom he did not extend the former virtues, but he was impatient sometimes to the point of irascibility with selfishness, bombast, insincerity, conceit, or bunk in others.

"Honest John" was another name he had. His soldiers gave it to him.

He had a keen conscience and never in his life thought of proposing a compromise with it.

He was a stalwart of our class, a true son of the Military Academy, who breathed and lived through every day in the inspiration of duty, honor, country.

His cadet career from the scholastic point of view was "uneventful." He was not one of those who gloated over the glories of equation E or the beauties of the groined arch. He wasn't known to care whether the vibrations of the molecular ether were transversal or longitudinal. It was enough for him to know that light and sound waves were propagated in one way or the other and his satisfaction came from living in a world where he could enjoy both of them.

He was nevertheless what we called a good scholar, made an impressively smooth and easy demonstration of his understanding and stood well in his class. And he was to all of us a lot more than just one of the fellows who "got through." He was a clear, original and progressive thinker and performer. He favored and forecasted many innovations that have since come to broaden and liberalize cadet life without detracting from the wholesome atmosphere and traditional discipline. He was a practical fellow but had to be shown before he'd adopt another's idea that was strange to him. This he didn't do very often because his own were good ones. He was a deep reader of history, poetry and standard fiction and spent many hours at it while some of the rest of us were "getting lessons."

I wouldn't say that he was widely known in the Corps,—his modesty and reserve had to be penetrated before you got to the fun and frolic in him. All his diversions were healthful ones; all his desires simple ones; all his ambitions worthy ones. He did things for the satisfaction it gave him to do them well, with never a thought for his own prestige. He envied nobody. He coveted nothing. People and things interested him. With a genius for interpreting character, he was quick to absorb the good and the true—to scorn the evil and false. A man without guile who loathed it in others. Quiet, confident and self-possessed, he could be as angry as a tortured bull. Anger with him was righteous and dignified and always more effective because it was never exposed through meaningless words or profanity. A sterling character, a faithful friend, a gallant soldier, an officer and a gentleman!

He joined as second lieutenant, 2nd Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska and finished active service as Colonel of the General Staff, Chief of Staff of the 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. His

record is just such a one as those who knew him as a cadet would expect: honest, efficient, faithful, courageous and loyal.

His domestic life was a model of happiness, despite the occasional lengthy separations from his family his service and the obligation of educating his children elsewhere than at his stations compelled. He was married to Bertha Howard in 1895. Six splendid children survive him—three daughters and three sons: Mrs. Marjorie McArthur Davis, Mrs. Jean McArthur Stewart, Mrs. Nancy McArthur Echols, Mr. John Campbell McArthur, Mr. Philip Howard McArthur, and Mr. Charles Howard McArthur. All three of his sons-in-law were officers during the World War. Two of them, Captain John Allen Stewart and First Lieutenant Marion P. Echols, are still in the Regular Army, graduates of the Military Academy, classes of 1917 and November 1, 1918, respectively. Mr. Davis resigned after the war and is in business in Texas. The sons were too young for war service.

He was a devoted husband and father. It might well be said of him as it was of John Halifax, Gentleman:

“Happy the children of” John Campbell McArthur “for they in the fullest sense can realize the meaning of the word ‘father’—children to whom from the early dawn of their little lives their father was all that a father should be—the representative here on earth of that Eternal Father who is in himself justice, wisdom and perfect love.”

Some of the outstanding events of his service are given in the following extracts from official records:

Served in the Santiago Campaign, 1898 and in the Philippine Insurrection, 1899, in which campaign he was wounded. He was awarded two Silver Star citations, first for gallantry in action against Spanish forces in Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and second, for gallantry in action against Insurgent forces in Baliuag, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 23, 1899.

He commanded the 326th Infantry in the National Army from August 22, 1917 to February 25, 1919 and participated in the operations of the A. E. F. in France, 1917 and 1918 in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. He commanded the 5th Field Artillery from February 6, 1923 to June 30, 1924. He was

Chief of Staff of the 2nd Infantry Division and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from July 2, 1924 to June, 1928.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, "As Commanding Officer, 326th Infantry, 82nd Division, from the date of its organization and during its occupancy of the Somme, Toul, Nancy and Argonne Sectors, May 10, 1918 to November 19, 1918, he displayed brilliant leadership, sound tactical judgment, unremitting attention and devotion to duty, these qualities inspiring the officers and men of his command, bringing their morale to a high pitch and inciting them to a rare devotion to duty. His services as a Regimental Commander contributed in a very marked way to the successful operations of the 82nd Division and of the American Expeditionary Forces in France."

He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List and a member of the General Staff, July 2, 1924 to June 27, 1928. He was a graduate of the School of the Line, 1920; of the General Staff School, 1921; of the Army War College, 1922; and of the Field Artillery School, 1923.

In 1899, Major General Lawton, recommending Captain McArthur for brevet, stated: "For conspicuous gallantry in command of the advance guard of detachment of 3rd Infantry enroute from San Miguel to Baliuag, on 23rd of May, he executed the closest supervision over his command, and upon suddenly being fired upon by the enemy in ambush, he never hesitated or stopped, but forming his command into line toward the point of attack, moved directly and deliberately upon it. This on three occasions, during the latter of which he was severely wounded."

In 1903, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Reynolds, Acting Inspector General, Department of Dakota, said: "The excellent service of Captain McArthur at the South Dakota Agricultural College deserves special mention. The Captain has brought his department up to a state of order, efficiency and interest that is marked contrast with its condition when he assumed charge less than a year ago. He is both efficient and faithful, giving personal attention to every detail of the department and contributing a large share towards the general success of the college."

In 1915, Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding

the United States troops in the Canal Zone, said: "An excellent officer in every way. One of the best Captains in this whole command." "This officer is an excellent company commander and will make a good battle unit commander. I recommend him for the General Staff. His service has been unusually efficient."

In 1925, Major General Preston Brown said: "A most excellent officer who has proved his worth as a Commander and Staff Officer in peace and war. He has made a most excellent Chief of Staff and I earnestly recommend him for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, which he well earned by years of faithful, able service."

Endorsing the above report of General Brown, Major General Ernest Hinds said: "I regard Colonel McArthur as a 'superior' officer."

In 1925, Brigadier General Paul B. Malone said: "An officer of the highest standards; devoted to the best ideals of the service. Highly educated in the military profession; graduate of all the General Service Schools. Excellent battle record. . . . Qualified by education, temperament, and successful battle experience for the grade of Brigadier General."

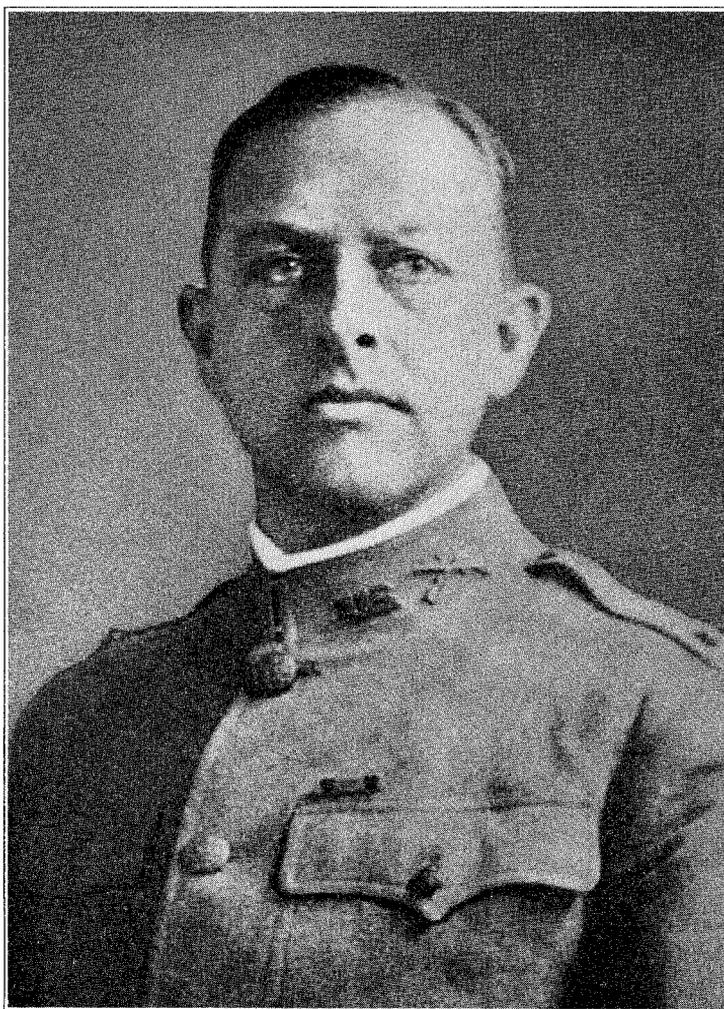
In 1926, Brigadier General Paul B. Malone said: "A very strong positive character, imbued with the finest ideals of the service and living accordingly. Unhesitatingly accepts responsibility and takes the initiative. . . . I recommend him for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General."

In 1928, Major General William D. Connor said: "One of the most faithful, loyal and hardworking officers that I know. A hard-headed Scotchman who wants 'to be shown.' He is not a 'yes-yes' man, but always submits his own opinions on matters coming before him. When a decision is made by his superior he accepts same loyally as his own. He is an officer of high principles, well above average in professional ability and a high-minded gentleman."

He was placed on the eligible list for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General in 1928. I am authorized to record that he would have been recommended for promotion to that grade upon the next vacancy.

He died one month before the vacancy came. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

Z. S. B.



CHARLES HERMAN PAINE

CHARLES HERMAN PAINE

NO. 3626 CLASS OF 1895

Died May 13, 1930, at Santa Monica, Calif.,

aged 59 years.

CHARLES HERMAN PAINE was born at Montpelier, Vermont, on March 22, 1871. He was the son of John Wesley and Susan Stables Paine, both of clear New England ancestry. His great-great-great-grandfather was Major Andrew McClary, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, one of the first officer casualties in the Revolutionary War.

During Paine's early boyhood, his parents moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended grammar and high schools. Both his father and mother were talented musicians, and the son inherited so much of their ability that at one time he considered taking up music as a profession. When he was about twenty years old, however, he became imbued with the military spirit to such an extent that he made application for, and obtained, an appointment to West Point from the Honorable Henry Stockbridge, then Congressman from the Fourth District of Maryland. He entered the Academy June 17, 1891, graduating June 12, 1895, Number 10 in his Class. He was always a hard and conscientious student, who did well in everything he undertook, but his particular specialties had to do with graphic arts, such as the different types of drawing and engineering then taught. Upon graduation, he applied for, and secured, the assignment to the Infantry Branch of the service, being the senior member of his Class appointed to that arm. He joined the 13th Infantry and was assigned to Company F at Fort Niagara, New York. After serving with various other companies of the regiment then occupying the additional stations of Fort Porter and Governors Island, New York, he was detailed as Instructor in Drawing at the Military Academy on August 20, 1897. At the time, this was considered a

compliment to the ability and efficiency he had shown while a cadet, but no one could have foreseen the imminent outbreak of the Spanish-American War. When the 13th Infantry was ordered to Tampa, enroute to Cuba, he made repeated and strenuous efforts to join his Regiment, but without success, the War Department holding that the work of the Academy must continue in an orderly manner and not be disrupted by the absence of its force of Instructors, all of whom were equally anxious to leave. Upon his assignment to his old regiment, upon promotion to First Lieutenant, he joined in time to accompany it to its first tour of Philippine service, April 21, 1899.

Those were stirring days in our Island possessions. The insurrection had broken out and was raging in its first fury. The Army held a few of the principal cities, but had not felt itself strong enough to complete the occupation of the Islands. The State volunteers were being mustered out while the Philippine Division was being reinforced by practically every available regiment of the Regular Army. Within ten days of its debarkation, the 13th Infantry received its first experience of tropical campaigning as a part of General Lawton's Expedition against Paranaque, Luzon, in June, 1899. This was quickly followed by the expedition of General Schwan's Brigade against San Francisco de Malabon, Luzon, in October of the same year, where Paine conducted himself with distinction at the engagements of Telegraph Hill, June 10th, Cavite Viejo, October 8th, Novaleta, October 8th, and San Francisco de Malabon, October 10th. For his soldierly conduct in these affairs he was commended in orders from the Regimental Commander. The most important expedition of this year was that of Major General Loyd Wheaton, who was to open up and occupy the Island of Luzon from de Malabon north. This was one of the most brilliant feats of the little war. The complete and well organized force embarked from Manila on transports, made a landing under fire near Dagupan, after which it spread out and cleaned up the immediate vicinity in several smart and decisive engagements. Among the two in which Paine participated were Rabon River, November 14th, and Santo Tomas, of the same day. After affairs quieted down, the next spring, Paine applied for, and was transferred to, the 8th Infantry, May 15, 1900, and remained with that command until

September, 1901. Meantime, having been promoted to Captain, 29th Infantry, February 2, 1901, he returned to the United States and served with that Regiment for a few months, from October 11, 1901 to February 20, 1902, when he again found himself on his way to the Philippines. This time the Regiment occupied the Islands of Negros and Panay, until its return to the United States, April 15, 1904.

Meanwhile, his Alma Mater had not forgotten Paine's ability as a Drawing Instructor, nor his equal ability in imparting his knowledge to cadets, so that he was once more detailed as Instructor on August 22, 1904. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1907, at the expiration of his detail joining his Regiment in the Philippines and serving there until August 15, 1909. When the Regiment returned to the United States, it was fortunate in being assigned to Eastern stations, with Headquarters at Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York. While there, Paine was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, followed by appointment as Regimental Commissary. We next find him at Fort Porter, New York, commanding a Company, from 1912 to 1915.

Shortly after the opening of the Panama Canal, in 1915, the Regiment formed part of the garrison of the Canal Zone, where Paine served until about August 27, 1917, meanwhile, receiving his promotion to Major and assignment to his same Regiment on July 1, 1916. This tour was one of the most interesting of any throughout his service and was equally valuable to the Government. The extensive jungles adjacent to the Canal were largely unmapped and unexplored. Most of Paine's time was occupied in mapping expeditions, frequently alone, but more often accompanied by one or two soldiers, supplied either with pack mules or such native transportation as the facilities of the country afforded. The work he then did was essential to the plans for the administration and defense of this strategic territory.

Meanwhile, the United States had entered the World War and the services of all experienced Regular officers were imperatively needed in the United States. Paine was assigned to duty at Camp Custer, Michigan, on September 2nd, and remained there in various capacities until February 22, 1919. He was one of the large class of

officers who were eating their hearts out to get to France, but who were held in the United States performing the most essential duty of training the new divisions being mobilized.

After his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, July 2, 1919, he, together with several hundred other officers of his approximate grade and age were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as student officers in the first session of the School of the Line held after the interruption of war. He graduated with distinction from the School of the Line, after which he served a tour of duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was promoted Colonel of Infantry, July 1, 1920, and retired a year later, at his own request, based on more than thirty years' service.

The evening of his life was perhaps the brightest and happiest period of his career. He bought a simple but beautiful home in the foothills, at Brentwood Heights, near Santa Monica, California, where, with his mother for a companion, he devoted himself to horticulture and to the pursuit of his many varied interests. One of the hobbies he pursued from altruistic motives was the raising of avocados on his estate, in the endeavor to improve the quality of fruit being generally raised in California and demonstrated that it could be put on a successful commercial basis. He was singularly happy in his home, which he rarely left except for an annual camping trip with his brother in the High Sierra of California. His health after retiring was excellent; his energy was unbounded, and he bid fair to outlive most of his class mates. A few months before the end, he was taken with a return of an old disorder contracted during his strenuous campaigning days in the swamps of the Philippines and Panama. This gradually became acute and finally overcome his splendid vitality. He died at Santa Monica, California, May 13, 1930, at the age of 59. In accordance with his wishes, his funeral ceremonies were modest and private.

To his ordinary acquaintances, Paine was by nature modest and retiring—a man who never put himself forward, never sought the limelight, and always let his work speak for him. To those who knew him, he was a singularly frank and lovable personality, highly talented along many lines, and with a generous disposition. He never forgot a friend and would go to extreme length for those

who had merited his affection. His father died when the boy was very young, and the greatest influence in Paine's life thereafter, was his lovely mother. She always made her home with Paine when he was in the United States and their relationship was more like that of brother and sister. This close affection between mother and son, perhaps, accounts for the fact that Paine never felt the need of any other family ties, and consequently never married. His mother remained with him until her death in 1927.

His other close tie was to his younger brother, Paul. During Paine's early years, the comfort and welfare of these two formed the one great interest of his life—an interest that was well repaid in the case of the brother, by the success that he has made in the years since he reached maturity. Much could be written of Paine's character and abilities. Whatever he undertook, he went at thoroughly, learned it from its source and all its details, and was never satisfied with any result short of perfection. As an instance, he once became interested in the subject of violins. He studied and learned all there was to be known about the manufacture of these instruments from the earliest times, and could talk at length most interestingly on the work and methods of the old masters, of the craft which had made the names of Stradivarius and Cremona celebrated for tone and workmanship, which are unsurpassed to this day. Not satisfied with having learned all that could be had from books, Paine started in to himself manufacture violins, and produced in his amateur shop instruments of great value, which were praised by musicians of the highest reputation.

Again, becoming interested in the game of chess, he studied the voluminous literature on the subject, worked out problems, engaged in games with the best masters in the country, and finally became himself a worthy antagonist of the profession. He reached the stage where he could play two games coincidentally, without board or pieces, carrying the moves in his mind, and playing against opponents who had the benefit of seeing their moves on the board.

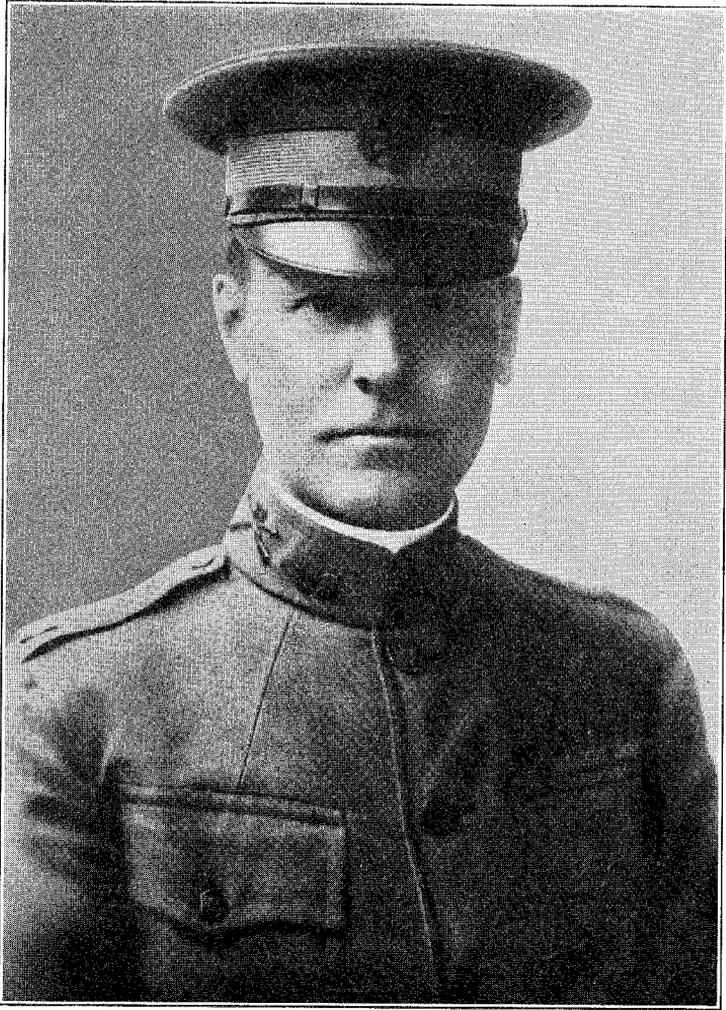
Perhaps his great talent for drawing was due to his inherited artistic temperament. Even in mechanical drawing, he was not satisfied with mere accuracy, but his work had to be beautiful as well. His maps and sketches had the fineness of line and clearness

of high grade steel engraving. Examples of his work hung in the Old Drawing Academy for many years, as exemplars for succeeding classes of graduates.

Perhaps the most characteristic act of his life only became known after his decease, when it was found that during his last illness he had altered his will by providing a bequest to one of his old Sergeants who was thus enabled to purchase a home upon retirement.

In Paine's death the Army lost a high grade, talented and efficient officer, capable of successfully handling any task that fell to his lot, and with high ideals of duty and accomplishment. His classmates lost a man of singularly sweet and generous character, who was beloved by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

L. H. B.



LORRAIN THOMPSON RICHARDSON

LORRAIN THOMPSON RICHARDSON

NO. 3642 CLASS OF 1895

Died October 25, 1930, at San Francisco, California,

aged 59 years.



ON OCTOBER 25, 1930 there passed away at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, Colonel Lorraine T. Richardson, a distinguished Infantry officer of the United States Army and a beloved friend to his wide circle of army and civilian acquaintances.

Dick, as he was known to his classmates and to his intimate friends, was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, May 20, 1871 and passed his youth there in attendance at local schools. He evinced an early inclination toward the military profession by becoming, while still a boy, a member of the Janesville Guards, a crack military company of that day.

The love for the service acquired so early in life was never lost. Throughout his entire career he looked upon the Army as a life to be lived and not a job for which he was hired. Graduating from the U. S. Military Academy in 1895 he was assigned to the 20th Infantry as a 2nd Lieutenant and thence proceeded through all grades to the rank of Colonel in the Regular Army and Brigadier General in the National Guard of Wisconsin.

His services to his Government were wide in geographical distribution and varied in the character of duties performed. His first war service was with the 20th Infantry in Cuba in 1898 when he participated in the Santiago Campaign, including the battle of El Caney. His skill, courage and leadership under most trying conditions were clearly evidenced by his conduct at this time and were of such a high order as to bring him a well merited recommendation from his regimental and brigade commanders for a brevet promotion and from the War Department a citation for gallantry in action against Spanish Forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

This experience was followed by service extending over several years in the Philippines and where, during the Insurrection he took part in numerous engagements with insurgent forces always with credit to himself and to the unit which he commanded.

After a period of peaceful pursuit of his chosen calling he again entered upon war service in 1917 when he was given the rank of Brigadier General by the Governor of Wisconsin and placed in command of the National Guard Brigade of that State which was sent to the Mexican border.

Then came the World War and with it his assignment to the command of the 322nd Infantry of the 81st Division. In the summer of 1918 he took his regiment to France and stayed with it to the close of the war. His regiment was in the front line of the American Expeditionary Force with Metz as its objective at the time the Armistice was signed.

The recognition given him by his own Government and that of France furnish the best evidences of the character of the service he rendered. From the French he received the Croix de Guerre with Palms and from the U. S. Government the Distinguished Service Medal and a Silver Star citation for bravery which reads as follows:

“For exceptional ability and skill in leading his regiment against strong resistance with a minimum of losses, capturing three villages and advancing some five kilometers against a heavy fire during the operations east of Verdun, France, November 9-11, 1918.”

During the periods of peace he never slackened his interest or enthusiasm but gave to each duty the best he had. Whether in command of a company, or later, a battalion and regiment or in the various staff positions to which he was assigned from time to time he brought to his work a fairness, a patience, a knowledge and a high degree of efficiency which made him respected by his seniors and by his subordinates as well. By precept and example he constantly endeavored to instill into his command and into those associated with him the truth that service to country is a privilege to be sought and not a duty to be shirked.

A distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, of the Army Staff College and of the Army War College, his knowledge of military science and of military history and his ability to apply their

lessons were surpassed by few officers in our service. His name naturally appeared on the initial General Staff Corps Eligible List when it was first established by the War Department.

At the time of his retirement from active duty on account of physical disability in line of duty, November 7, 1922, he was serving as a most useful member of the War Department General Staff at Washington, D. C., having been on that duty since August 25, 1920.

With his retirement the Army lost one of its most accomplished members but its loss was a gain to the widely extended circle of warm friends which his activities in civil life enabled him to build up in his new surroundings. Following his retirement, Dick made his home in Berkeley, California, where surrounded by an adoring family in his beautiful home on the heights of that city he looked squarely out through the age-old portals of the Golden Gate where the daily miracle of the setting sun furnished him a benediction for the day and a promise and inspiration for the morrow.

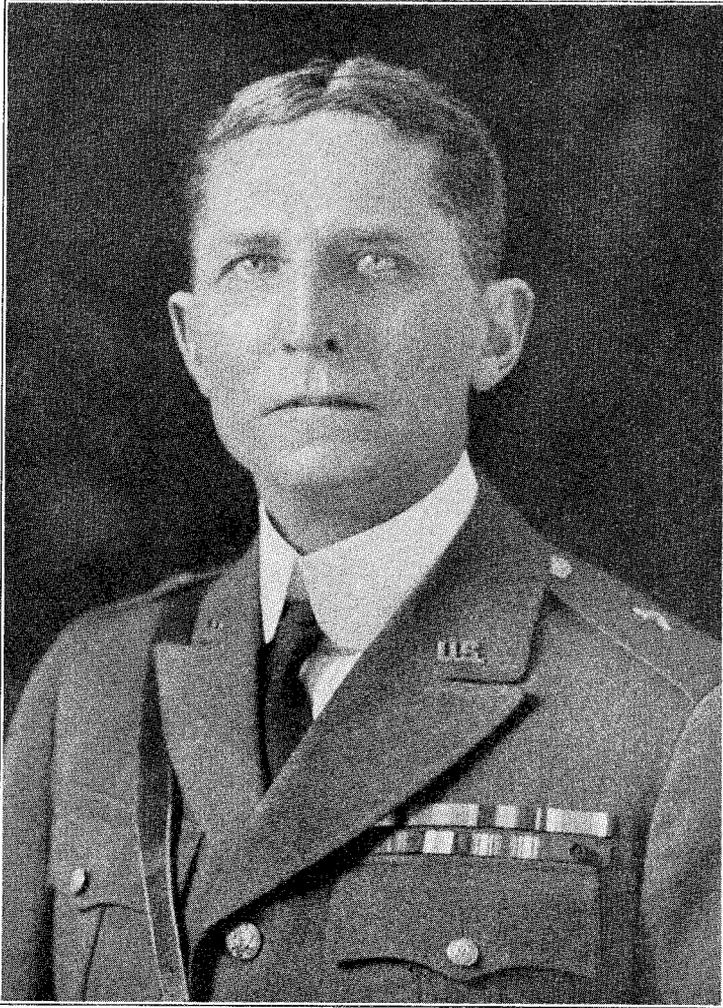
Following his retirement Dick knew well his hold on life was most precarious, the thread of his earthly existence most tenuous and yet he lived each day as though no end would ever come. Cheerful, brave, happy, he was willing and ready to answer the final call with the same dauntless spirit, the same eager desire to serve well and obey that had marked every demand of fate and fortune.

A man may well be judged by the friends he makes and Dick had many, devoted and loyal. The letters of condolence which poured in to his family after his death are filled with testimonials not only to his high character, his soldierly qualities and his professional attainments but to a spirit of tolerance, of sympathy, of patience, of devotion to ideals and of loyalty to those with whom he served. Testimonials they are to a soldier, and to a man whose life cannot fail to be a profound inspiration to those who knew him well and which must make them truer to the richer, fuller, nobler sensibilities which by deed and thought he so fully epitomized.

Colonel Richardson is survived by his widow, Ellen Marie and his three daughters, Marie Richardson, Florence Richardson Watson and Lorraine Richardson.

Somewhere beyond the Golden Gates that lead to the Great Beyond there is a spot made more bright, a spot where others will want to assemble, since Dick passed that way.

G. H. E.



HENRY CARPENTER SMITHER

HENRY CARPENTER SMITHER

NO. 3770 CLASS OF 1897

Died July 13, 1930, at Lawrenceville, Ill.,

aged 57 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY CARPENTER SMITHER was born at Fort Sill, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) on July 28, 1873, the son of Major Robert G. Smither, 10th Cavalry, and Mary Stacey Smither. His father, a veteran cavalry officer of the Civil War and Indian campaigns, in the former of which he received wounds that eventually incapacitated him for active service, was retired in 1888, while serving as a captain in the 10th Cavalry. He was promoted to the grade of major on the retired list in 1904, and died in 1923.

Smither's boyhood was spent on the frontier and in Denver, Colorado, in which city his father resided after his retirement. Accustomed from childhood to a vigorous, out door life, Smither developed a great fondness for athletics, particularly football, in which he was to prove his prowess later on as a prominent member of the Army teams of his cadet days. Receiving a Presidential appointment to West Point, he prepared at Braden's for his entrance examinations, and was admitted to the Military Academy with the Class of 1897 on June 15, 1893. From his first day, he was an outstanding figure—tall and erect, coal black hair, and aquiline nose, energetic and alert he commanded instant attention. Resolute and forceful yet kind and sympathetic, he won our respect, admiration, and love. These characteristics he carried throughout life, endearing him to his subordinates and winning for him the respect and confidence of his superiors. One has only to note his masterful handling of the varied and important tasks allotted him during his long and eventful career to realize that in Henry Smither the Academy bore on its rolls one who fulfilled its highest ideals.

Upon graduating from West Point, June 11, 1897, he was commissioned as an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 8th Cavalry. At the expiration of his graduation leave, he joined that regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and remained on duty with it until he was promoted to second lieutenant, December 11th, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. After the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in April, 1898, he accompanied the 1st Cavalry to Cuba and served throughout the campaign that resulted in the surrender of Santiago. He participated with his regiment in the engagements at Las Guasimas and San Juan; was cited for gallantry in action in each, and served for a time as engineer officer on the Staff of General Leonard Wood. Returning to the United States at the close of the campaign, he performed duty with his regiment at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, until December, 1898, when he was detailed on recruiting service in Philadelphia. On completing this detail, he returned to the 1st Cavalry and served with it on strike duty at Coeur d'Alene and in other parts of Idaho during the summer of 1900.

On June 28th of that year, he married Miss Helen Lytle at Tacoma, Washington. To this ideally happy union, the following children were born: Bernice Lytle, now the wife of Captain George W. Gering, U. S. A., retired, Cassis Sur Mer, France; Henrietta Carpenter, who, with her mother, is living in Washington, D. C.; and Henry Carpenter, Jr., now a cadet at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

From August 21, 1900, to August 13, 1904, Smither was on duty as an instructor in the Department of Drawing at West Point, and also rendered valuable services to the Academy's football interests during those years by his work as a coach. He was promoted to first lieutenant on February 2, 1901, and to the grade of captain on June 6, 1903. On the expiration of his tour of duty at West Point, he joined and assumed command of his troop, "D" of the 15th Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. In the autumn of 1906, this regiment (less one squadron) was ordered to Cuba as one of the units of the Army of Cuban Pacification. Smither served with the 15th Cavalry during its tour of duty in Cuba, returned with the regiment to the United States in February, 1909, and was stationed with his

troops at Fort Myer, Virginia, until December 3, 1912. On that date, he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps and remained on that duty until March 18, 1913, when he was detailed to the General Staff and ordered to Washington.

By this time, his reputation was well established in the service as one of the Army's most capable young officers. A gallant soldier, a hard fighter, an athlete, skilled in horsemanship, and the use of arms, he, at the same time, was gifted with a constructive and vigorous mind, nobility of character, moral as well as physical courage, and other qualities of leadership that eminently fitted him for command, and in later years enabled him to handle with marked success the broad problems of military administration and the coordination of the routine business of government that became the principal tasks of his life.

He served on the General Staff in Washington until October, 1915. Then, being due for another tour of foreign service, he was relieved and assigned to the 9th Cavalry at Douglas, Arizona, that regiment having been ordered to the Philippines. He accompanied the regiment to the Islands and served with it as a troop commander at Camp Stotsenburg until notification was received of his promotion to the grade of major to rank as such from January 30, 1917. Soon after the United States entered the War, cabled orders began to arrive in the Philippines for the return of certain officers and organizations to the home land. Among the organizations ordered home was Smither's old regiment, the 15th Cavalry, which had been stationed at Fort William McKinley, near Manila, since November, 1915. Early in September, he was ordered to return to the United States with this regiment. On joining, he was assigned to the command of the 2d Squadron, and sailed from Manila with the regiment on September 15th. On his arrival at San Francisco, October 8th, he found awaiting him a commission as colonel, Signal Corps, and orders which directed him to proceed at once to Washington, prepared for immediate service with the A. E. F.

On his arrival in France, in November, 1917, he was assigned to the Training Section of the Air Service with station in Paris, but a few weeks later was detailed as a member of the General Staff, A. E. F., and ordered to duty at G. H. Q. When, under the pro-

visions of General Orders 31, G. H. Q., A. E. F., dated February 4, 1918, the great supply organization, known as the Services of Supply (S. O. S.) came into existence as successor to the old organization, known as the Line of Communications (L. O. C.), Smither was designated as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, at Headquarters S. O. S., located at Tours.

The impression he made there is well described by Lieutenant Colonel Frederick M. Alger of Detroit as follows:

"It is a rare thing to find a man, who, when you first meet him, gives you the impression of embodying the best qualities of manhood, and who, on intimate acquaintance, proves actually to have those qualities.

"I first met Henry Smither when I reported for duty at G-4, General Staff, Tours, the last of October, 1918. Personally, I was in a very disgruntled frame of mind, because my own organization, with which I had worked hard for over a year, had just been put into replacement and my men taken away from me. Colonel Smither, however, soon brought me up with a round turn by that most effective of all lessons, the lesson of example. A West Pointer, a cavalryman, a natural soldier, equipped in every way for the handling of men, he, nevertheless, had accepted Staff duty with a high heart and with no visible sign of disappointment, and had performed that duty with a brilliancy hardly equalled in the A. E. F.

"Outside of the immediate Service, I doubt that many people appreciate how ably he carried out his difficult and vital work. In a way, I think that I was able to appreciate this more clearly than were those who had been associated with him in this work for a longer time. In the first place, the most difficult and important part of it had already been accomplished, and I was able to review it as a whole. In the second place, my less than two years' Military Service had, after all, only thinly veneered my long civilian training, and I was able to look at the thing from the civilian's point of view of organization and efficiency.

"It is my conviction that a great deal of the genius of the Service of Supply in France was furnished by Henry Smither. It was very largely due to his unique combination of great ability, indomitable energy, and great personality, that the inevitable confusion of the

earlier days was hammered into thorough coordinated organization.

"Henry Smither had the ability to pierce through nonessentials, directly to essentials. He always threw aside unnecessary and encumbering details. He knew exactly what he wanted, and what he wanted of other men, and he could both act and direct with clearness of vision and with unfaltering promptitude.

"His grasp of the whole map of France and what that map meant as to his duties, indeed what it meant in the broadest military sense, was astonishing.

"Coupled with these very remarkable abilities, he had an unsurpassed personal charm. Anyone who worked under him, or with him, would rather do a thing than not do it, even if he disliked the thing itself.

"As a companion, he was interesting, humorous, human, and lovable. As a friend, he was simply a friend, because his nature itself would permit of no qualifications.

"Henry Smither was a soldier and a great man."

Concerning this period of Smither's services, General Harbord has written the following for quotation in this sketch:

"When I went to command the Services of Supply at the end of July, 1918, I found as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Colonel Henry C. Smither. He continued in that capacity until some time after the Armistice, giving to the work his intense, concentrated energy without regard to his health or his need for rest. It covered the high tide of the American Expeditionary Forces as far as the arrival of personnel and supplies from the United States was concerned, and the job, (there was hardly any more important to our American effort that summer) was a great piece of work. He was geared for high speed and continuous operation and, when it was necessary, after the Armistice, to throw the machinery into reverse and turn the stream in the direction of home, he felt that he was hardly physically able to undertake it. At his own request, he was relieved and came home.

"I know of no officer who gave more of his strength and nervous energy to his work than did Smither as G-4 at Tours. When I went to the Services of Supply, General Pershing turned over to my headquarters all telegraphic correspondence with the War Department on

supply matters on which the policy had been determined. A very great share of this work fell on the General Staff Section, of which Colonel Smither was the able head.

"It is a matter of great regret to me that I was unable, while we were still in France, to obtain for him the promotion which he deserved, and I was very happy to see it come to him later in life."

On his return to the United States, in February, 1919, Smither was assigned to duty as Assistant Director in the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C. On July 1, 1920, he was promoted to the grade of colonel of cavalry in the permanent establishment, and, on August 20th, was detailed on general staff duty with troops and assigned to duty as Chief of Staff of the 3rd Division at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

In June, 1921, on the recommendation of General Dawes, Smither was detailed by the President to fill the newly created office of Chief Coordinator, under the supervision of the Bureau of the Budget, an office that he occupied with distinction for the remainder of his active duty career. An adequate account of his achievements as Chief Coordinator would exceed the limits of this sketch, but the great value of the services which he rendered to the Government in this capacity will be shown by later quotations from the statements of the two directors under whom he served, General Dawes and the latter's successor, the late General Herbert M. Lord.

On June 18, 1925, Smither was appointed to the grade of brigadier general. On January 1, 1929, after more than thirty-five years' service, he was retired from active duty at his own request. On that date, General Lord wrote to the Secretary of War as follows:

"Brigadier General Henry C. Smither, U. S. Army, today goes on the retired list of the Army and stands relieved from duty as Chief Coordinator, a position which he had held since the establishment in 1921 of the coordinating agencies of the President.

"In coordinating the routine business of the Government, Brigadier General Smither has rendered to the Government and to the people a service of immeasurable value. I say to you frankly that I do not know of any other man who could have accomplished the results which have been derived from his administration of one of the most constructive and difficult tasks ever undertaken in the Executive

service. We have today a greatly improved Federal Service and much of the credit goes to the admirable manner in which Brigadier General Smither planned and administered his office as Chief Co-ordinator.

"I wanted to express to you, my dear Mr. Secretary, the deep appreciation which I have of the services rendered by Brigadier General Smither and to request, if not inconsistent with your policies in such matters, that a copy of this letter be filed with his official record. While the detail of Brigadier General Smither as Chief Co-ordinator antedated my own appointment as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, I naturally feel a certain pride, which I know is shared by you, that he came from the United States Army."

During the course of his active duty career, Smither received the following decorations: For gallantry in action at Las Guasimas and Santiago, Cuba, he was awarded two Silver Star citations. For his exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services with the American Expeditionary Forces, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of Honor (Officer), and the Panamanian Order of La Solidaridad (2d Class).

On leaving the active list of the army, he became Assistant to the President of the Indian Refining Company at Lawrenceville, Illinois. On July 13, 1930, the newspapers of the land conveyed to Smither's host of friends in civil life and in the military and naval services the news of his untimely death which occurred on that date at Olney, Illinois, following an operation for appendicitis. Three days later his body was laid to rest at West Point in the embrace of the Alma Mater he had done so much to honor.

There could be no more fitting conclusion to this brief account of Smither's life and services than the following, written for this sketch, by his devoted friend and one time Chief:

HENRY C. SMITHER

Chief Co-ordinator of the United States

A Tribute by Charles G. Dawes

The present system of co-ordinating business control over the forty-three departments and independent establishments of our

Government, which for 132 years had been almost completely decentralized, was established by Executive Order of the President of the United States in 1921, during the first year of the operation of the new Budget Law but not, as is generally assumed, under its authority. It is in effect the same system of co-ordination which was established by order of General Pershing in the business and supply activities of the then decentralized eight services of the A. E. F., in France at the beginning of their work. Upon my appointment as the first Director of the Bureau of the Budget, I, therefore, attached to my office as far as possible those who had helped in this A. E. F. work, and among others, at my request, the President detailed to me from the Army Moseley and Smither, formerly the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-4, of the A. E. F., at Chaumont and Tours, respectively. In the evolution, therefore, of the present system of the central executive co-ordinating control of routine business now in existence in the United States and formerly in the A. E. F., including executive control of expenditures, Henry Smither was an important and constructive factor. Not only that, but as the first Chief Co-ordinator of the United States under the new system he had the very important work in contact with Government personnel of representing the President of the United States and the Director of the Budget in encouraging and, if need be, enforcing teamwork in routine business among forty-three units of the Government which before that had operated practically independently of each other. In this work, in which at first he naturally encountered many difficulties, he resolved them all, and it is largely due to him that there is at present such a loyal, friendly, and close co-operation between all departments and independent establishments of our Government in common sense procedure and the endeavor for business efficiency.

The Chief Co-ordinator is that representative of the co-ordinating organization created by Executive Order and operating under the Director of the Budget who issues co-ordinating orders to the departments affecting the routine business of government. I never had anyone but Smither in mind for this important place of great power, and I mention some of the reasons for my selection of him because of the light they shed upon his abilities and character. In the first

place, real power is most effective when exerted quietly. Its ostentatious use generally has not only its weakening effects upon the power itself but ultimately results in its removal from one who thus exercises it. It was not alone Smither's peculiar competency, arising from his experience, which made him valuable, but because, partly through innate modesty but more as an act of deliberate wisdom, he always sacrificed the semblance of power for its substance. I sometimes think after my experience with governmental and army administration that personal vanity in one who exercises real power in public office is about as dangerous to his continued occupancy of it as gross incompetency itself.

From the establishment of the system to the time of his retirement from the Army, a period of about six years, a great savings in the expenses of government was achieved under Smither's immediate direction. There was, for instance, during the first year of his work as Chief Co-ordinator a saving of \$11,151,461.09 obtained under his direction through ship transfers alone, between the departments and independent establishments. Smither, like so many other able and faithful servants of the United States now in its service, had little reward in general public knowledge and appreciation of the importance of his contributions to the public good, but he has his high place in the history of fiscal and business reform in our Government.

A year ago last April, I took Smither with me on a commission which I had selected, upon invitation of President Vasquez, to establish a system of executive control of expenditures and a budget system in the Dominican Republic. Smither showed the same high qualities in that work which always characterized his work for our own Government.

There is no human association in which in all his qualities a man can be better judged by his fellows than in military association during war. In writing of Henry C. Smither, to be read by his former comrades, one instinctively avoids the phrases common to bereavement to draw sooner the picture which is carried in the heart of every one of them, that of a soldier of most unusual qualities—high ability, indefatigable industry, natural leadership, force, a gentle, friendly heart, and knightly chivalry.

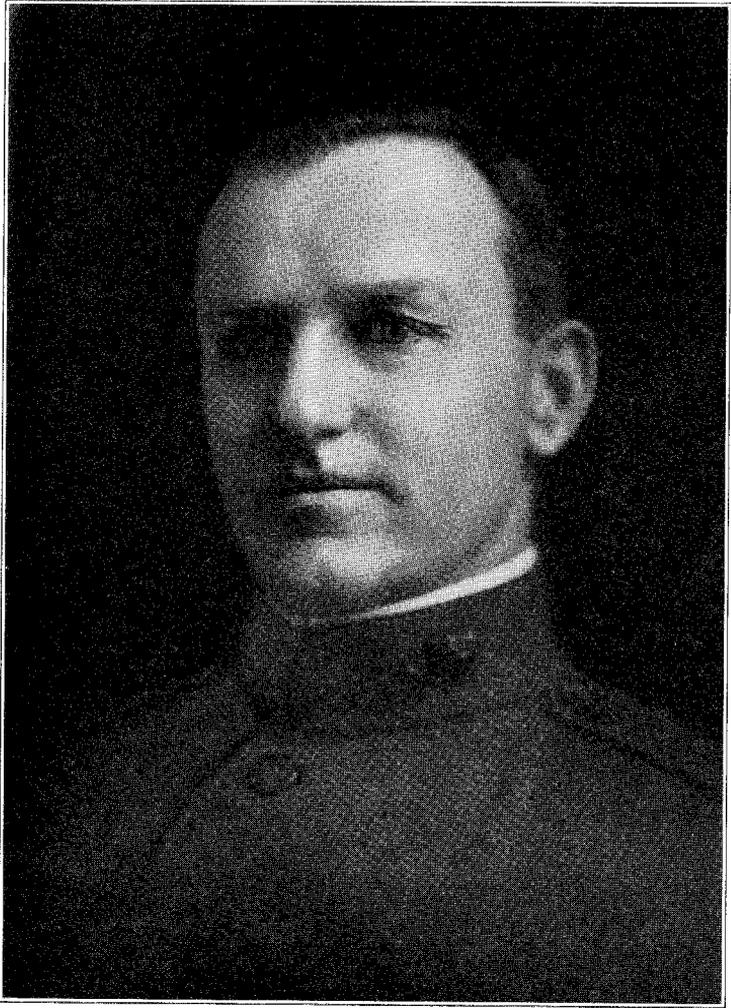
My friendship with Smither developed during my service on the

administrative staff of the A. E. F., when he was serving as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, S. O. S., of which great work I understand General Harbord is writing. This association involved many angles in its relationship and necessitated a joint consideration by us of all kinds of problems under all kinds of difficulties, since from the very first, and during the entire war, G-4 and the Supply Procurement agencies faced an acute emergency.

Character very quickly revealed itself under such a strain. No man could last in any position of official responsibility in these organizations unless he possessed courage, quick decision, constant initiative, untiring energy, and congenial common sense. Without these qualities, his demotion was almost immediate. With these qualities, he could last. Smither had all of them. But among that class of officers who stood successfully the inexorable test of the law of the survival of the fittest and lasted through, there were two classes: one who preserved always the respect of their subordinates and associates, and another who not only preserved their respect but inspired their deep affection. This, Smither did in a marked degree. While he was rigid in his performance of duty, he was always just and gentle, without being in any way weak. His noble and kindly heart was full of sympathy for the failures of those who fell by the way, and full of praise for the achievement and success of others, many of whom were his competitors.

He is mourned by a multitude of friends.

H. G. B.



JOSEPH FRANK JANDA

JOSEPH FRANK JANDA

NO. 3845 CLASS OF 1898

Died May 29, 1928, at San Francisco, California,

aged 53 years.

ON MAY 29, 1928, Joseph Frank Janda suddenly, apparently without warning and, therefore, let us hope, without suffering, answered the long roll. The manner of his passing was quite characteristic of the man. It was not in his scheme of things to cause annoyance or trouble to others. Throughout his reasonably long military career, this genial, splendid character was never known to lose the kindly smile that seemed part of him.

Born of Bohemian parentage in the small town of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, on the 29th day of August, 1875, Janda received his early education in the public schools of that place.

With the idea of pursuing law as a career, he entered a law office in his native town. Receiving, then, an appointment to the United States Military Academy, he joined us at West Point in those memorable days of June, 1894.

It is perhaps needless to say that Janda's Bohemian surname immediately suggested to the nimble wit of his youthful classmates, the contorted pronunciation "Gander" and, hence, with the contrariety peculiar to cadet psychology, he became—and ever after remained—"Goose."

In his early cadet days, Janda will be recalled by his remarkable health and vigor. His unusual coloring was an outward sign of the splendid health with which he was blessed. Indeed his unusual physical strength was one of his outstanding characteristics. Never at any time or under any circumstances, perturbed, irritated, worried or seemingly unhappy, it is little wonder that he carried the cadet load lightly. A good student, not overly ambitious for class standing, he succeeded in giving a good account of himself in all

of his many cadet tasks. He pursued the routine of cadet life with apparent zeal and zest. While displaying an active interest in outdoor sports, he was not conspicuous either in athletics or gymnastics. His love of long "hikes" foreshadowed, it may be believed, his predilection for the Infantry arm of the service.

In a class which, after the thorough weeding-out process which is of the genius of the institution, eventually graduated 59 members, Janda stood 37.

His class, the "Spanish War Class," was the first class since the class of 1865, to graduate ahead of time.

Like most of his classmates, Janda, with an ambitious desire for immediate war service, chose the Dough Boys. He was assigned to the Eighth Infantry. He joined that regiment at Tampa, Florida, in May, 1898, and, with it, sailed for Cuba in June following. He participated in the battle of El Caney on July first and in the battle of San Juan Hill on the two following days. He participated in the investment of Santiago de Cuba and in the surrender of the Spanish Army on July 17, 1898.

He was recommended for brevet and finally awarded, on December 15, 1924, a Silver Star Citation for "gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898."

Returning with his regiment to Montauk Point in August, 1898, Janda performed, to the entire satisfaction of his military superiors, all duties to which he was assigned. This deduction is made not alone from his Efficiency Reports but also from the fact that, despite his youth and limited experience, he was thus early assigned to the performance of various regimental staff duties. Throughout his service, he proved himself to be an efficient staff officer, fully qualified to perform all kinds of staff duty.

In March of the following year, his regiment was again serving in Cuba and, from the variety of the duties performed by him during this period of foreign service, it may well be believed that this young second lieutenant had created an excellent impression on his military superiors.

Promoted to first lieutenant in his old command on March 2, 1899, he returned with his regiment to the United States in July, 1900. Performing various regimental duties—largely of a staff nature—

he found himself serving in turn at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at Forts William Henry Harrison and Missoula, Montana, and in Alaska.

On December 2, 1902, he was promoted to captain and assigned to the First Infantry which regiment was, at that time, also serving in Alaska.

Returning with the First Infantry to the United States in July 1903, he performed various routine duties with his new regiment, diversified by service with the Jefferson Guards at the St. Louis Exposition in the Autumn of 1904, and a detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Ohio Northern University.

Rejoining the First Infantry—then serving in the Philippine Islands—he returned to the United States with that regiment in October, 1907, and performed duty therewith until the Autumn of 1909 when he became a student at the Army Service Schools graduating from the Army School of the Line in 1910 and from the Signal School in 1911.

On his graduation from the Signal School, he was assigned to the command of the Cableship "Cyrus W. Field" at New York City and acted as assistant to the Department Chief Signal Officer at Governors Island.

In 1912 he was for some months detailed in the Signal Corps. Again assigned to duty with his old command, the First Infantry, he served in various capacities in the performance of regimental duties. The period from July 13, 1912, to January 12, 1917, was spent in Hawaii. In September of 1916, he was promoted to Major, 25th Infantry, but, as that regiment was at the time also serving in Hawaii, Janda continued on duty with our forces in our beautiful outpost of the mid Pacific which he loved so well and where a considerable part of his military service was spent.

Transferred to the Third Infantry serving in the United States, he performed regimental duties for some months at Eagle Pass, Texas, and, later, as assistant to the Senior Instructor of the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

In July, 1917, he was detailed for duty in The Adjutant General's Department in which branch he was destined to pass the remainder of his active military service.

During the World War he was in charge of the record section of the Officers' Division of The Adjutant General's Office. When it is stated that the number of officers in the Army of the United States increased from about 6,400 in April, 1917, when the United States Government formally declared war against the Central Powers, to approximately a quarter of a million at the peak, it is possible to form some conception of the nature of the task performed by him during the war period.

With the geniality characteristic of the man, his habitual smile remained an inseparable part of his kindly demeanor; it is little surprising that the large clerical force under his direction learned to hold him in the highest regard.

Temporarily promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel on August 5, 1917, and of colonel on May 9, 1918, Janda retained the latter grade until March 22, 1920. He was promoted to be Colonel of Infantry on July 1, 1920, and assigned to The Adjutant General's Department on July 11, 1922.

He served as Adjutant General, Headquarters Hawaiian Department, from November 23, 1919, to August 22, 1922. On his return to the United States, he was admitted to the Letterman General Hospital and remained there—and on sick leave—until the date of his retirement, December 15, 1922.

On the 23rd day of November, 1904, Janda, at that time a Captain of the First Infantry, married Mabel R. Lyon, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Lyon, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Two sons were born to this union. Mrs. Janda is at present living in Pasadena, California. Robert Lyon Janda, the elder of the two sons, was graduated from the Leland Stanford University, with the class of 1928 and has just graduated with this year's class—1931—from the Law School of that University. The younger son, Louis Richard, manifested a desire to follow his father's career and become an officer of the Army but a minor eye defect has thwarted him in his ambition to enter the Military Academy.

Janda was a thirty-second degree Mason.

A careful examination of his entire military record, fails to disclose a single unfavorable comment made by his military superiors from the date he reported at West Point in 1894 until the date of

his retirement from active duty in 1922. One major general, on whose staff Colonel Janda served as Adjutant General, describes him, in an official report, as "an ideal adjutant."

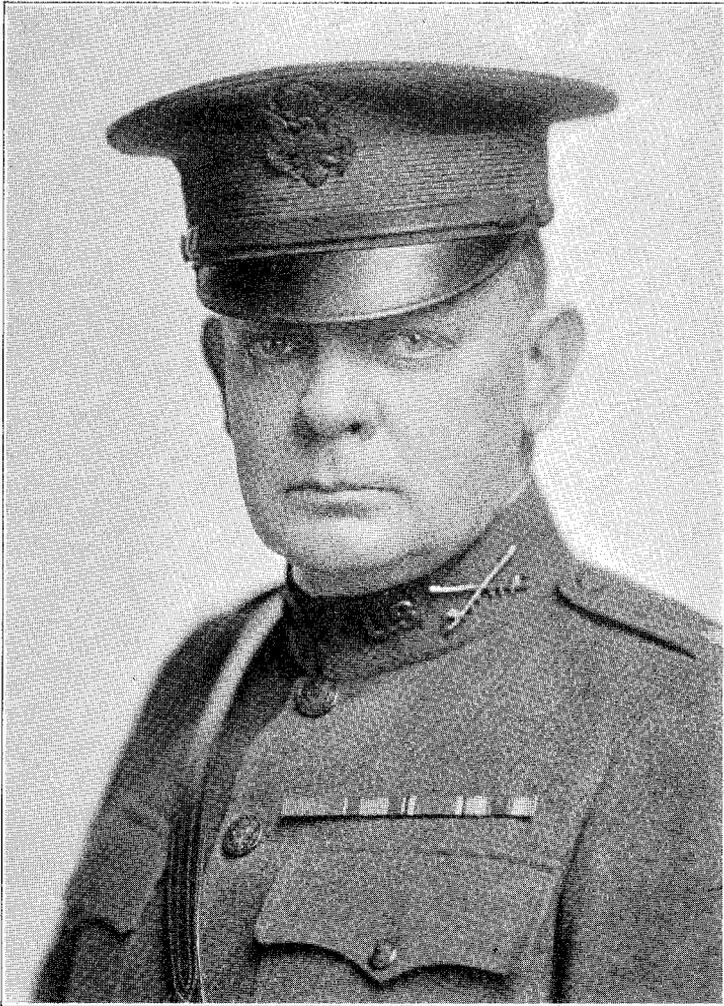
It may not be inappropriate to conclude this résumé of his service, by quoting an indorsement of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, a distinguished soldier—later to be General and Chief of Staff of the Army—Major General Charles P. Summerall—expressed in words that may be fairly accepted as an estimate of the quality of Janda's service.

"A very efficient adjutant general and of the type it is desirable to retain in the service."

It may be added by way of elucidation, that the above comment was prompted in connection with Janda's first appearance before a retiring board when the symptoms of the ailment which was later to prove fatal, first seriously manifested themselves.

In the passing of Joseph Frank Janda, the service lost an excellent and most deserving officer and West Point a worthy son. His military career reflected much credit on himself, his family, and his Alma Mater.

H. W. M.



FRANK PORTER AMOS

FRANK PORTER AMOS

NO. 3968 CLASS OF 1900

*Died September 1, 1930, at Omaha, Nebraska,
aged 55 years.*

FRANK PORTER AMOS was born in Racine, Wisconsin, June 19, 1875, the eldest son of the three children of Arthur H. Amos and Julia McCumber. Very shortly after his birth the Amos family moved to the plains of Western Nebraska where Colonel Amos received his early education. After his schooling in Kimball, Nebraska, he spent two years at the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, before he received his appointment to the Military Academy, which he entered in June, 1896.

In 1900 he was graduated and entered the service as a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and ordered directly to Fort Yellowstone, which tour of duty was one of the happiest memories of his Army career as it opened his active service in a country that was familiar and gave him great opportunity for much outdoor life filled with hunting and fishing of which he was very fond.

In 1901 Colonel Amos joined the newly organized Eleventh Cavalry which was under orders for the Philippines for duty. While there Colonel Amos served, in 1902, on the Island of Samar which was in active insurrection.

He returned to the United States with his regiment in 1904 and served with his squadron at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he took the course at The Cavalry School.

In 1905 the entire Eleventh Cavalry was assembled for station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. From there Colonel Amos was ordered to the United States Military Academy as Instructor in drawing and was relieved to rejoin his regiment which was ordered to Cuba in the Fall of 1906 as a part of The Army of Cuban Pacification.

While in Cuba Colonel Amos was in charge of making the American military map of the Vuelta Abajo district of that country with

headquarters at Pinar del Rio. This work was completed under his direction.

Colonel Amos returned to the United States with the Eleventh Cavalry in 1909 and the regiment participated in the parade at the inauguration of President Taft. The Eleventh Cavalry was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Colonel Amos remained there with it until 1916 when he again was ordered to the Philippines.

While at Fort Oglethorpe Colonel Amos married Katherine Herrick of Lawrence, Massachusetts, July 12th, 1911. Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Amos: Isabel Herrick the eldest daughter and Arthur Kirkham the only son were born at Fort Oglethorpe and Helen McCumber was born during his second tour of duty in the Philippines at Camp Stotsenburg.

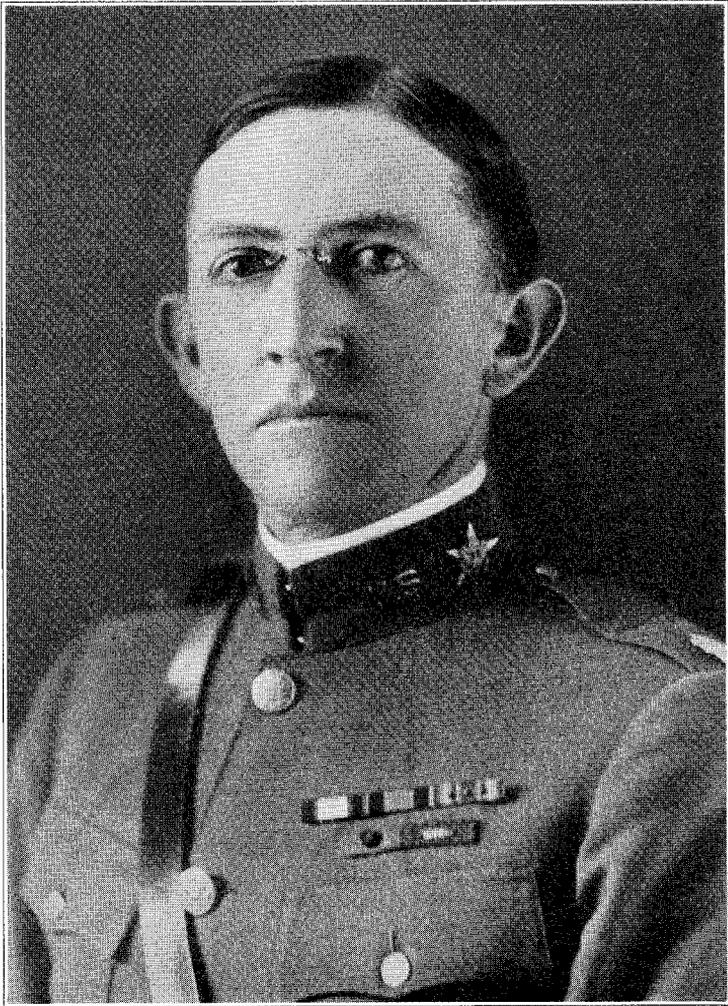
During the World War Colonel Amos was stationed in the Philippines and this tour of duty was the hardest of his entire Army life on account of not being able to see active combat service in France.

Returning to the United States in December, 1918 Colonel Amos served for a short period with the Cavalry on the Mexican Border and was then ordered to Kansas City, Missouri, on recruiting service on which duty he served for two years and then joined the Headquarters of the 89th Division, Organized Reserves, at Omaha, Nebraska, remaining there until his death. His long service with the 89th Division, Organized Reserves, was caused by the repeated requests of the Nebraska Reserve Officers Association.

In his connection with the Organized Reserves and C.M.T.C. at Omaha for a period of over eight years Colonel Amos because of his personality, unvarying courtesy, likeable qualities and efficiency in his conduct of Reserve affairs endeared himself to the numerous civilians with whom he was thrown in contact as evidenced by his long stay on this detail through their efforts. In the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves and by his civilian acquaintance Frank "Goat" Amos was widely known as a true friend, a fine officer, a good citizen and devoted father and husband. Colonel Amos' unflinching good humor and sunny smile but added to the military qualities of the soldier that he was and the statement, made by a friend, that "Goat Amos never knowingly did a wrong or unkind act to anyone" was considered axiomatic by all.

Colonel Frank Porter Amos, United States Army, lies in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska, but his soldierly spirit remains with us.

K. H. A.



SAMUEL REID GLEAVES

SAMUEL REID GLEAVES

NO. 3977 CLASS OF 1900

Died January 7, 1926, at the Walter Reed Hospital,

Washington, D. C., aged 47 years.

SAMUEL REID GLEAVES, the son of James Lucien and Susan Reid Gleaves, was born at Wytheville, Virginia, April 17th, 1878. He was named for his grandfather Brigadier General Samuel Crockett Gleaves, a surgeon in the Confederate Army.

His boyhood was spent in Wytheville until the age of fifteen when he went to the Virginia Military Institute. From there he entered the United States Military Academy in June 1896. Upon graduation he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of the First Cavalry in which regiment all of his service with troops was spent.

One cannot read the Military history of Colonel Gleaves without knowing that in him the ideals of his Alma Mater, "Duty, Honor, Country," had been fulfilled. During the World War, while engaged in highly responsible duties both at General Headquarters and in the front line divisions, he enhanced the splendid reputation already won in his profession in war and peace.

His death occurred just as he was entering upon a career of enlarged responsibilities, and was about to receive the rewards of successful accomplishments.

Everyone liked Sam, as he was affectionately called by those who knew him well. His unflinching courtesy, kindness, and sense of humor won all with whom he came in contact. As ever ready for a good laugh as for a task to be done, it made no difference whether one saw him the next year or in twenty years he was the same loyal steadfast friend. His charming, cultivated home bore out these same characteristics, and one did not know him fully until one had had the privilege of seeing him there, surrounded by those he loved so very much.

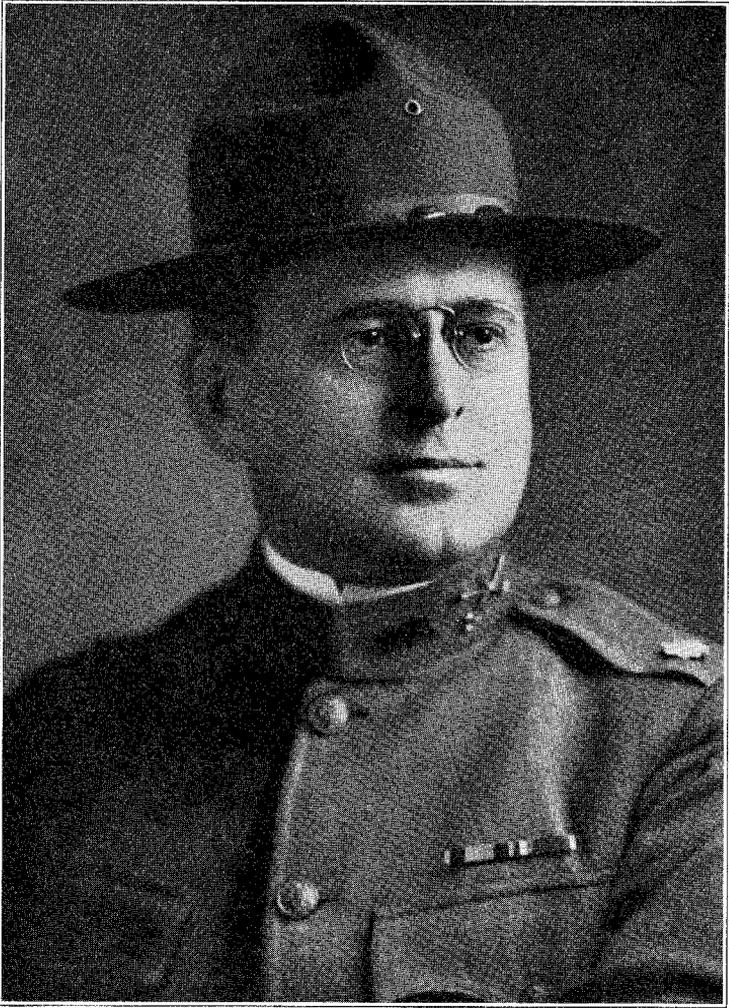
It is interesting to note here that Colonel Gleaves was an honor graduate of the Cavalry and Infantry School, graduate of the Army Staff College and the Army War College. Decorations received included the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre with palm, and Officer of the Legion of Honor. The Cross of the Confederacy was conferred upon him by the Daughters of the Confederacy as the distinguished descendant of a distinguished Confederate.

On April 5th, 1904, he married Julia, daughter of Judge W. W. King of San Antonio, Texas. There are two daughters, Julia, now Mrs. Dabney H. Maury, Jr. of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., and Anne, now Mrs. Francis T. Dwight of San Antonio, Texas.

In the untimely death of Colonel Gleaves the Army has lost a brave and efficient officer, his country a splendid citizen, and his friends a loyal comrade.

He left a noble heritage to those who knew him.

R. F. J.



RICHARD MORGAN THOMAS

RICHARD MORGAN THOMAS

NO. 3993 CLASS OF 1900

Died July 26, 1925, at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania,

aged 49 years.

RICHARD MORGAN THOMAS was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1875, the son of William M. Thomas and Mary Ann Thomas. Educated in the primary schools of Wilkes-Barre he graduated from Wilkes-Barre High School and the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and then taught for several years in the Wilkes-Barre High School. In 1896 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Graduating June 13, 1900, with his class, his first commissioned service was, until June 15, 1901, as a second Lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry, in Cuba. On February 2, 1901, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, 14th Cavalry, and after a few weeks at Fort Leavenworth, from July 27, 1901 to September 10, 1901, he served with Troop M at Fort Grant, Arizona. Leaving there August 27, 1903 he went to the Philippine Islands and served at Jolo from October 12, 1903 to October 12, 1905, participating in seven engagements with hostile Moros. He returned to the United States and was on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco until May 23, 1906, being Adjutant of the San Francisco Provost Guard during the days following the earthquake. In June, 1906, he was in the Yosemite Park, but having been transferred to the 15th Cavalry on June 11, 1906, he joined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, in time to march with the regiment to the Maneuver Camp at Mount Gretna, where he served until September 14, 1906.

Again he went to Cuba, commanding Troop L, 15th Cavalry, at Santa Clara, from November 18, 1906 to August 6, 1907. Then he returned to the United States and was on duty at West Point until December 23, 1910.

On March 11, 1911 he was promoted Captain of the 11th Cavalry. He joined the regiment at Fort Sheridan, was with it in the summer and fall of 1911 when it formed part of the maneuver division at San Antonio, went from there to Fort Oglethorpe, and in 1913 was detailed to the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. He was injured there on February 19, 1914, and was sick until August 16 of that year. Then he went to Trinidad, Colorado, for about four months duty during civil disturbances, and returned to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, about January 9, 1915.

A transfer to the 9th Cavalry took him to Douglas, Arizona, and to Culberson's Ranch, New Mexico, for the period November 15, 1915 to December 24, 1915; then to Hawaii where he served until May 29, 1917. After a leave of absence in the United States he was Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, from July 3, 1917 to April 18, 1918, being in the meantime promoted a temporary Lieutenant Colonel.

After a sick leave of about three months he went to Chicago, Illinois, on General Recruiting Service, but on August 29, 1918, was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. After serving as Quartermaster of the Southeastern Department at Charleston, South Carolina, from September 8, 1918 to March 3, 1919, he was relieved from duty in the Quartermaster Corps and was sent to Salt Lake City, Utah, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Public Schools. On January 10, 1920, he was retired as a captain for disability in line of duty. He remained on duty however until April 29, 1920, when he was promoted Major on the retired list. On July 10, 1920 he reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list.

After his retirement he was associated in a business capacity with the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

He was a member of the Westmoreland club of Wilkes-Barre, of the American Legion, and of Masonic orders; and belonged to the First Welsh Presbyterian church of Wilkes-Barre.

His affectionate nickname at West Point was "Shafter," coined by that master of nicknames, "Goat" Harvey.

Though prevented by ill-health from going overseas, and thus being denied the opportunity of winning distinction on the battle

fields of the World War, he nevertheless had had the good fortune in his early career to be mentioned for "meritorious conduct" in the fight at Peruka Uttick's Cotta on May 2-3, 1905, in Jolo.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, who after successful campaigns against the Sulu Moros, was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and later Chief of Staff of the Army, pays Colonel Thomas this tribute:

"Lieutenant Colonel Richard Morgan Thomas, U. S. Cavalry, came to Jolo, P. I., as a Lieutenant with his squadron of the 14th Cavalry in 1903; and although never robust, served his foreign tour with it. He took part in the field operations with the squadron that resulted in the abolishment of slavery among the Sulu Moros and the establishment of civil government with great credit. Later he was stationed at West Point, N. Y., as an assistant to the Superintendent of the Military Academy under my direction. He was a zealous, able, and conscientious officer—a generous and loyal friend."

On April 12, 1912, he married Marjorie A. Clay at the church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City.

He was survived by his widow, Marjorie Clay Thomas; his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas Smyth, who herself died six months after her son; and two nieces, the Misses Gwladys and Marion Tobias, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

W. S. G.



ARTHUR HENRY BRYANT

ARTHUR HENRY BRYANT

NO. 4015 CLASS OF 1901

Died April 22, 1926, at San Fernando, Calif.,

aged 47 years.

ARTHUR HENRY BRYANT was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16th, 1878. He was educated in the public and High Schools of Cincinnati. While attending Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, he was appointed to West Point and entered the Academy June, 1897, and graduated in February, 1901. While at Trinity College he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

"Chick," as he was known by his classmates and friends, was assigned to the Artillery Corps. In August, 1904, he was sent back to West Point as an instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery. While in the Philippine Islands during the target practice season of 1912, his battery made the finest record in firing heavy seacoast guns that has ever been made at that range. He went to France as Lieutenant Colonel of the 62nd Artillery early in the summer of 1918, afterwards being transferred to the 64th Artillery. He served in various places in France and finally was assigned to the embarkation center at Le Mans, assistant to G-1, General Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. He arrived in the United States July 5th, 1919, and after one month's sick leave, he was assigned to the 59th Artillery, C. A. C. While a captain in that regiment, he resigned December 31st, 1919.

After his resignation he was with N. K. Davis, San Francisco, as Assistant Engineer until May, 1921, when he went to Los Angeles, California, and became Assistant General Manager of the Thomas H. Ince Studios, Culver City, California. He resigned in June, 1923, to become assistant editor of the Palmer Photoplay Corporation of Hollywood until February, 1924, when he had to give up work on account of failing health. He contracted tuberculosis and entered

the Government Hospital at Camp Kearny, afterwards being transferred to the U. S. Veterans Hospital, San Fernando, California, where he died April 22, 1926, and was buried in the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

In 1902 while stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, "Chick" married Mabel Chapman. They had two sons,—Donald, born at Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 9, 1903, and Gordon, born at West Point, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1905. Gordon died in Hollywood, Calif., May 19, 1924.

M. C. B.



DENNIS HADLEY CURRIE

DENNIS HADLEY CURRIE

NO. 4024 CLASS OF 1901

Died March 26, 1928, at Piedmont, California,

aged 53 years.

DENNIS HADLEY CURRIE was born at Glen Rose, Texas, July 22, 1874, the son of Angus Currie. Most of his childhood was spent on a farm near Glen Rose. After the completion of his high school education in Glen Rose, Currie attended a small college that was located nearby, followed by a year devoted to teaching school. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Texas and was graduated therefrom in 1901. He was assigned to the artillery corps. Upon the reorganization of the artillery he was assigned to the field artillery and served in that branch until his retirement in December, 1922, with the exception of a detail in the signal corps and two tours of duty in the general staff corps.

General Currie was a distinguished graduate of the infantry-cavalry school in 1907 and graduated from the Army Staff college in 1908. He was on the initial G. S. C. eligible list. During the World War, General Currie held the grades of colonel of field artillery, National Army, and brigadier general, U. S. Army.

General Currie had varied service in different parts of the United States and participated in campaigns against the Moros in Mindanao. Colonel L. S. Sorley, Infantry, D. O. L., pays him the following tribute:

“He was a man and a soldier of the most sterling qualities. He was always beloved by his subordinates for his eminent fairness and firm, though kindly, discipline. He was admired and respected by his comrades and his superiors for his keen interest in and knowledge of his profession, for his unswerving loyalty to country and comrades and for those fine qualities of mind and heart which marked him as a man’s man. He was a devoted husband and father and a faithful friend.”

A class-mate, Brigadier General W. I. Westervelt, writes of him as follows:

"Dennis Currie was an extremely satisfactory fellow from all points of view. He had a surpassing charm of mind, quiet, unassuming, without haste in his performance, yet so sure and so encompassing as to give the impression—the conviction—of incapacity for wrong thinking coupled with a startling inability for wasting time.

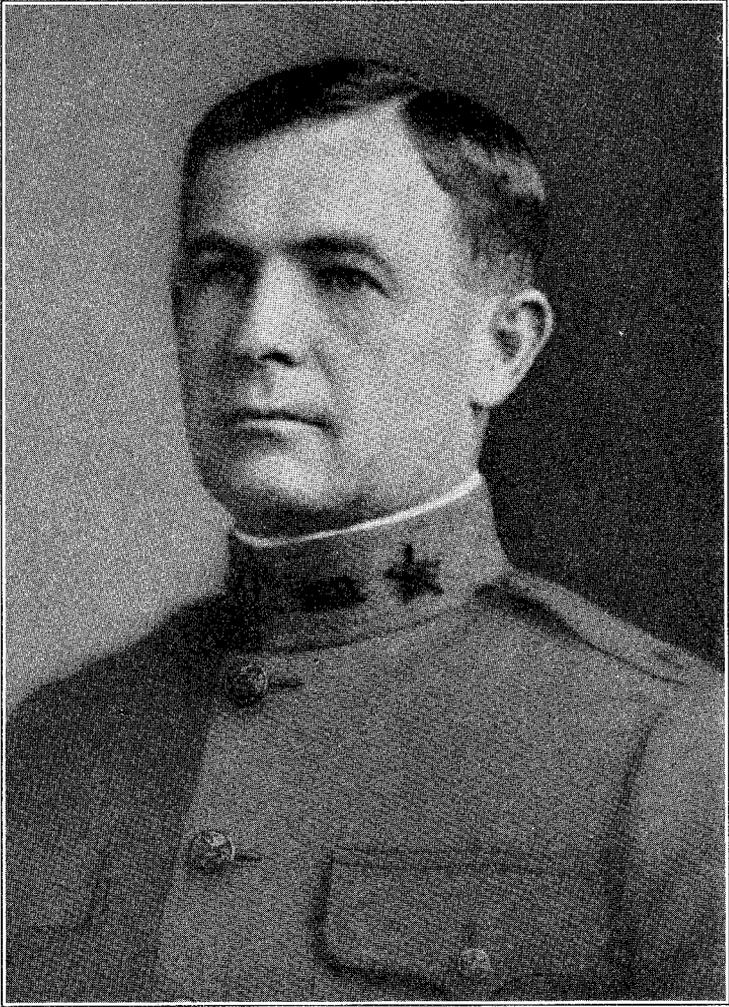
"Handicapped in his second class year by an illness, the effects of which delayed his graduation, disturbed his active service, caused his early retirement and hastened his death he, nevertheless, went on undeflected. Professionally his success was outstanding in an era of adjustment to vital changes in military technique; to many of the changes he contributed beneficially."

General Currie received his promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, temporary, October 1, 1918, reverting to his permanent rank of Major, Field Artillery, on June 10, 1919. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, July 11, 1920, and was retired for disability incident to the service on December 31, 1922, having been in ill health for nearly seventeen years and suffering continual discomfort for the last two.

He died March 26, 1928, at Piedmont, California, and was interred at the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, California. He was posthumously promoted to the grade of Brigadier General, as of date of death.

General Currie is survived by his widow; a son, Lieutenant William Ross Currie, and his daughter, Annie Virginia Currie.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



ALFRED ALLEN MAYBACH

ALFRED ALLEN MAYBACH

NO. 4031 CLASS OF 1901

Died May 26, 1930, at San Francisco, Calif.,

aged 54 years.

HE HAD been sent to the Letterman General Hospital for an operation, after having been under observation and treatment in the Military Hospital at Manila, P. I., for several weeks prior to sailing for the United States, April 24.

Alfred Allen Maybach was born near Dundee, Ohio, December 7, 1875. He was the son of Daniel Maybach and Caroline Meyer Maybach. His boyhood was passed on a farm and his early schooling was obtained in the schools of Dundee. After his graduation from High School, he taught school for a period of three years.

In 1897 he successfully passed a competitive examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy, after which he was given the appointment by the Honorable John McDowell, and entered West Point, June 18, 1897, graduating Feb. 18, 1901.

While instructor of Tactics at West Point he met Myra Mowery Capron, daughter of Congressman Adrian Capron of Rhode Island, whom he married Oct. 30, 1909. Of this union one child, Alfred Allen Maybach, Jr. was born March 20, 1915. The son's ambition is to enter West Point and follow in the footsteps of his father.

Early in 1929, Mrs. Maybach was sent back to the states on account of poor health and died at Providence, R. I., April 19, 1929.

Upon graduation, February 18, 1901, Colonel Maybach was assigned Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, promoted First Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1905; Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, July 18, 1909; Major Field Artillery, National Army, August 5, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, May 3, 1918; emergency Colonel, September 4, 1918; honorably discharged as an emergency officer only, January 18, 1920; permanent Major, Coast Artillery Corps, July 1, 1920; Lieutenant Colonel, July 17, 1920.

After his graduation from the Military Academy, he was assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery arm and served with troops at various coast defense stations in the United States, in the Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands. While in the Philippine Islands, he was inspector of harbor defenses at Manila and Subic Bays. After the entry of the United States into the World War, he was sent to join the American Expeditionary Forces in France and was detailed as Assistant Chief of Staff, 26th Division and as student at the Army War College, Langres. He was on duty at the front, Chemin des Dames and in Toul Sector.

Among the special duties assigned to Colonel Maybach were the following:—Commander of the Army Mine Planter "Henry J. Hunt;" duty in the office of the Chief of Staff and in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Instructor of Tactics, United States Military Academy; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Director, Department of Engineering, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and Executive, Coast Artillery Training Center.

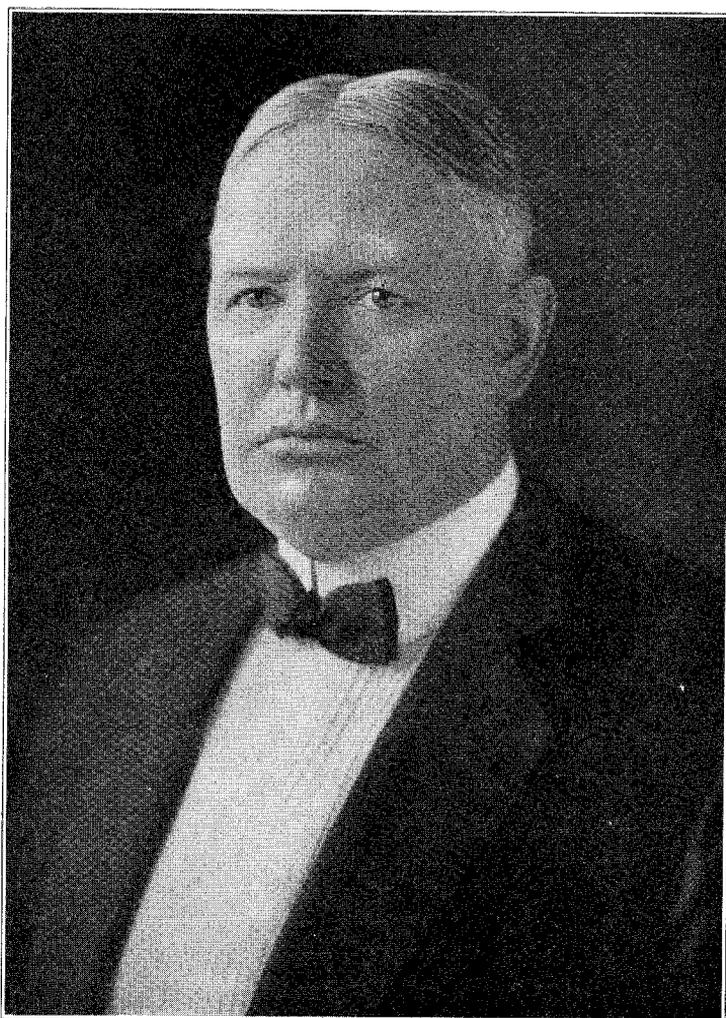
He was an honor graduate of the Coast Artillery School, 1912; of the Army War College, 1928, and was selected as a member of the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Major General Summerall, Chief of Staff, in writing to Colonel Maybach's mother, said:

"The records show that Colonel Maybach was an energetic, hard-working officer who had acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its phases. Of pleasing personality, tactful, reliable and efficient. He won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His death is deeply regretted throughout the service."

Colonel Maybach is survived by his son, his aged mother, three sisters and two brothers.

E. L. M.



ARTHUR WILLIAMS

ARTHUR WILLIAMS

NO. 4003 CLASS OF 1901

Died August 20, 1930, at Marion, Indiana,

aged 53 years.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS was born in Fayette County, Indiana, March 21, 1877. He was the fourth son of Ambrose and Cynthia Ludlow Williams. He attended the district school of his native township and later, in the winter of 1893-4 attended a normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, for a few months. For part of the next winter he attended a normal school at Marion, Indiana, and with this preparation obtained a teacher's license and taught a district school in his home county during the school year of 1896-7.

He won his appointment to the cadetship at West Point, over a large field of contestants, in a competitive examination held by the congressman from his home district. This was in the spring of 1897 and he entered the Academy as a cadet June 18, of that year. A surgical operation, during his senior year, resulted in complications that confined him to a hospital bed for several weeks, but, in spite of this, he graduated with his class and was recommended for service in the Corps of Engineers.

He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, to rank from February 2, 1901. After a short period of service at Willetts Point, N. W., he went to the Philippines with the Second Battalion of Engineers. His service in the Philippines was diversified, including engineering work on the port of Manila, open-market purchasing of engineering supplies and road construction in the vicinity of Ilo Ilo. While in the Islands he suffered a severe and protracted sickness, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

After his return to the States he was at Fort Leavenworth, with the First Battalion of Engineers, from July, 1903, to May, 1906, being promoted to First Lieutenant April 23, 1904. During this

period of his service he took an active interest in rifle shooting and was a member of several teams, including the Cavalry team in the National Match of 1906. He was Statistical officer at the National Matches of 1907-8, in which years his brother, Hilary, a naval officer, was also at the National Match in charge of the Midshipmen team. He, perhaps remembered this part of his service with greater pleasure than any other.

From 1906 to 1912 he was engaged principally, on River and Harbor work, at Zanesville, Ohio; Cincinnati; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle. After his promotion to Captain, in 1909, he superintended the design of the Lake Washington Lock, at Seattle, and designed the gate. He considered this his most important engineering work.

During the concentration of troops near the Mexican border in 1914, he commanded a company of the Second Battalion of Engineers at Texas City. He reached the rank of Major in February, 1915, and for most of the next two years was in charge of River and Harbor work at Portland, Oregon. On April 13, 1917, he was retired for disability contracted in line of duty, with the rank of Major.

Early in the World War he volunteered for active duty and was accepted and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C., as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers. During this period of active service he held the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but returned to the rank of Major at the close of the war. The permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A. Retired, which he held at the time of his death, dated from June 21, 1930.

He was never married and after his final retirement he traveled quite a little in North America and Europe and lived in a number of different places. His last years were spent principally, however, at Connersville, Indiana, a few miles from his boyhood home, and where his father and mother still live. He found his principal enjoyment in reading books and magazines of the heavier sort, from which he could add to his store of knowledge. His ability to converse instructively on a wide variety of different subjects was surprising. His loyalty and devotion to the Corps of Engineers and his abiding faith that it would give a good account of itself under any conceivable circumstance was part and parcel of his very life.

M. W.



VICTOR SIDNEY FOSTER

VICTOR SIDNEY FOSTER

NO. 4092 CLASS OF 1902

Died November 11, 1926, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 47 years.

VICTOR SIDNEY FOSTER was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 19, 1879, the son of Captain William Kellam Foster, an officer in the Confederate Army, and Margaret Hadley Foster. His father died when he was two years old.

Victor Foster received his primary education in the public schools of San Francisco, California, and in Trinity School, an Episcopalian School in San Francisco. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Texas in 1897, from which he graduated on June 12, 1902.

"Vic," as he was familiarly and affectionately known by his classmates and intimate friends at West Point, was a very lovable character. While always gracious and courteous towards the fair sex, he was typically a man's man. He was fond of horses, loved good stories and was at his best in the society of men—a good mixer in every sense of the word.

While at West Point he made a host of friends, including members of all classes, and that these men have clung to him throughout the years may be attributed to his interest in them and his extreme friendliness towards them. He was a man of much magnetism and a very engaging personality. To know him was to like him.

Upon graduation "Vic" was assigned to the 15th Cavalry which he joined in the Philippine Islands in December, 1902. He served with his regiment in the Islands until its return to the States, participating in two expeditions against hostile Moros under the leadership of a noted Cavalryman who afterwards became our great Commander of the A. E. F. in the World War.

Upon his return to the States, Foster was stationed with his

squadron at Fort Myer, Virginia, until November, 1904, when the squadron joined the rest of the regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Here he remained until October, 1906, when he accompanied his regiment to Cuba as part of the Cuban Army of Pacification, remaining there until February, 1909.

Upon returning from Cuba he was once more stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, where he served with his squadron until 1912. On March 3, 1911, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 15th Cavalry. While on this tour of duty near the most beautiful city in the country he was married in May, 1911, to the daughter of the Colonel of his regiment, Lucy Lees Garrard, a typical army girl of unusual charm and attractiveness.

In the fall of 1912 Foster was sent to the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, graduating therefrom with distinction in 1913. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Myer in July, 1913, and went with it to Fort Bliss, Texas, in November of the same year. While at Bliss he performed the usual border duties, being stationed at several places along the border. At Fort Bliss on March 26, 1914, his first child, a daughter, Lydia Lane, was born, the granddaughter of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, and great-granddaughter of a famous army woman, Lydia Spencer Lane.

In September, 1914, he was sent again to the Mounted Service School to take the Second Year or Advanced Course which he completed in June, 1915. Upon returning to the border, Foster, with many other officers of his regiment, was transferred to the 8th Cavalry which regiment was being relieved in the Philippines by the 15th Cavalry. Here he served with the 8th, taking part in a punitive expedition into Mexico following Mexican bandits who raided into Texas in May, 1916. He was promoted to Captain, 8th Cavalry, on July 1, 1916.

During the mobilization of the National Guard on the border, Foster was detailed as an inspector-instructor with National Guard Cavalry at Fort Bliss.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War, he was ordered to Madison Barracks, New York, as an instructor in the Officers' Training Camp at that post. At the conclusion of the camp he was appointed a Major of Infantry, National Army, on August

5, 1917, and assigned to the 309th Infantry, 78th Division, at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

He went overseas with this Division in May, 1918, and was promptly selected for duty with the 2d Corps Headquarters. From these headquarters he was sent to Camier, France, where he organized the American Wing, British GHQ Machine Gun School and remained in charge until the school was disbanded in the latter part of August, 1918.

While on duty at this school, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, U. S. Army, (July 30, 1918) and upon rejoining his Division found himself assigned to the 310th Infantry with which regiment he served until after the armistice.

It was in this memorable year of 1918, that Foster's first son, William Kellam Garrard, was born in San Francisco, California, on January 19th.

In December, 1918, Foster was ordered to the First Army Headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube, France, where he organized and very ably conducted the First Army School for the Care of Animals. The teachings of this school were reflected throughout the army in a marked improvement in the care of animals.

While on this duty in March, 1919, he was selected as one of a Board of ten specially qualified Cavalry officers to make an inspection of the Veterinary Hospitals and Remount Stations of the British Army in England and France with special reference to their care of animals and equipment.

This was a very interesting and enjoyable experience for "Vic" for he had always had a great weakness for the British and this trip afforded him an opportunity to see them in a very favorable light and at a work in which they excel all other armies.

Upon his return from this inspection, he was ordered to the 6th U. S. Cavalry at Vendome, France, as its Lieutenant Colonel and returned from France with this regiment in June, 1919, being stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

On August 31, 1919, he was discharged as Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry and reverted to his permanent rank in the Regular Army as Captain of Cavalry.

In August, 1919, Foster was ordered to Fort Leavenworth,

Kansas, as senior instructor of equitation at the General Service Schools. This was a very happy detail for "Vic," for he was regarded as an excellent horseman and highly qualified for this important duty. The Cavalry Detachment was brought to a high state of efficiency under his careful management. The Ladies Riding Class also have pleasant memories of the painstaking and careful instruction he gave them during this period.

On July 1, 1920, he was promoted to the grade of Major of Cavalry.

Foster suffered a very severe loss at this post on January 14, 1920, when his mother who was visiting him died at his quarters.

It was here on October 5, 1920, that his second son, Garrard, was born.

In September, 1922, Foster entered the Command and General Staff School as a student, graduating therefrom in 1923 as a distinguished graduate. His name was placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List in 1923.

After leaving Fort Leavenworth he spent a year at San Antonio, Texas, on duty with the Cavalry of the Texas National Guard, his home state.

In September, 1924, he entered the Army War College as a student graduating therefrom in June, 1925, when he was detailed in the General Staff Corps and ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, as Chief of Staff of the 1st Cavalry Division. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry on January 18, 1925.

Again he considered himself fortunate to be back with the branch he loved so well and was enjoying this service to the fullest when the fatal accident occurred in May, 1926, in which his eight year old son, William, was killed by the discharge of a rifle.

In March, 1926, Colonel Foster strained his heart from sudden exercise and was never able again to perform active duty. He was sick in his quarters for a long time and was forced to go on sick leave until July 15th, when he was admitted to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Here he answered the last roll call on November 11, 1926.

He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, all of his classmates in Washington attending his funeral.

Colonel Foster is survived by his wife, daughter and son and an only brother, Paul Hadley Foster, American Consular Service, Eagle Pass, Texas.

His life was characterized throughout by a strict and constant observance of all that was embodied in the meaning of the motto of the Class of 1902, "Loyalty." He was not only loyal to the country which he loved, to his chosen profession and the Cavalry arm, but above all his every thought and act exemplified his loyalty to his friends.

The service has lost a valuable officer and the country a staunch citizen.

We of 1902 loved him and shall mourn his loss always.

TROUP MILLER,
Lt. Colonel, 6th Cavalry.



GEORGE RENDEL GUILD

GEORGE RENDEL GUILD

NO. 4201 CLASS OF 1903

Died August 5, 1930, at Buffalo, N. Y.,

aged 50 years.

CAPTAIN GEORGE R. GUILD, retired army officer, well-known economist and authority on department store problems passed away Tuesday evening, August 5th, 1930, at his residence 1579 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, New York, after an illness of six months.

His untiring effort and earnest desire to give a perfect analysis and forecast of the retail trade and stock market situations undermined his health and he was forced to retire from his active duties as president of the Guild Business Corporation of this city during the Spring of this year.

After graduating from West Point in 1903, Captain Guild was detailed to service in the Philippines and later to the signal corps stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He also served in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. During his service he was the author of official U. S. A. textbooks on military tactics. In 1917 he was retired from active army service due to the condition of his health.

He later became connected with several prominent department stores as an operating executive among which was the L. S. Ayres & Company, Indianapolis, where he devised many automatic stock control systems that are now widely used throughout the entire country.

After successfully forecasting the retail trade outlook six months in advance for several years, he organized the Guild Business Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y.

While president of the Guild Business Corporation he became well-known as a department store and stock market consultant. He originated the Cheney Color Index, used by The Cheney Silk

Mills in forecasting the color situation in silks and also the Duco Color Index which forecasts the color situation in automobile paints. His methods of analyzing and forecasting the business and trade situations are being successfully used by many prominent industries.

He is survived by his wife Helene H. Guild, two sons, Stewart L. and Phillip H. Guild of Buffalo, and his mother Mrs. Avrilla C. Guild and a brother David S. Guild of St. Louis, Mo.

The funeral services were held from the home, Thursday afternoon, August 7th at 4 o'clock. Burial was in St. Louis, Mo.

H. H. G.



JAMES JOSEPH O'HARA

JAMES JOSEPH O'HARA

NO. 4297 CLASS OF 1904

Died May 30, 1930, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 47 years.

It is not given to many of us in the service to build huge monuments or lead great armies. Only in the minds of men, an unstable repository at best, do those deeds briefly survive to which we gave our effort. With the old Greeks, we realize that there are no fields of amaranth this side the grave; and that "there is no name, with whatever emphasis of passionate love repeated, of which the echo is not faint at last." If only these lines shall make that echo linger, as they try to show the outlines of the tall tower which Patsy builded in one man's memory!

Somewhere in Browning is that estimate which says that a man is made up of three parts—What Does, What Knows, and What Is. And when the bricks have crumbled and the vast armies have dispersed, What Is remains to show the worth of the man. With Patsy it was a great friendliness. In the midst of the tumult and shouting of a Beast Barracks, the slender cadet lieutenant with the blue eyes and the smile seemed the one object of known value in a world suddenly gone inexplicably wrong. From that day until the last one, that same friendliness reached out from every act of his. The records of the War Department will tell for a time of What Does and What Knows; but as long as there are those who loved him, What Is remains unfading.

I have sometimes thought that in another age, Patsy would have been the privileged jester of a king. For his sound judgment and wise thought were given with a jingling of the bells, which to too sober souls always sounds frivolous. Rarely was the situation so grave but he found in it those elements of the incongruous which roused his wit to its liveliest sallies, and impelled those shafts of

ridicule which pointed out to others the weak spots where assault might be successfully made. For the pompous in argument, he had the pointed word which pricked the empty bladder. And always with the blithe approach that disarms hostility; for to him the humor of the thing was its real worth, and the chuckle that accompanied, nay preceded, his onset completely disabled his opponent.

There was an elfin quality in his fun that carried over into everything he did. In the classroom, where often the atmosphere goes dead, he carried a freshness of thought that suggested the wind on the hills. He gave the impression of having but recently come from some delightful, and slightly unreal, place to which he alone knew the way, but of which he would gladly make you co-explorer with him if you would submit to the guidance of his fancy. When he gardened, being new at the craft, and planted the onions upside down, the fantastic efforts of the shoots to reach the light seemed only a suitable response to the gayety with which he had embedded them.

He loved places as he loved people; and I am sorry that West Point does not have him now in his quiet as it had so much of him in his activity. As a young man he went back to the Academy to teach, as his father had taught before him; and it was there, I think, that he spent his happiest time. He went with his lovely wife to live in the quaint old house at the North End where he was born, and where his own son was born. The house is gone now; but it stood (where to-day stands a huge brick pile more useful, perhaps, but lacking all that makes for charm in houses) amid the horse chestnuts and cherry trees, backed up against the hillside with its dark hemlocks, through which flashed the little white brook coming down from Delafield Pond. The spring mornings must sometimes even yet echo his shout as he came down the back road with Peter Cooper in the dog cart, ready for a jaunt in the hills. It was never a quiet house; for its afternoons were broken by a dozen folk coming in out of the garden to claim a share of the friendliness which seemed their right. Did people sing more in those days? Or was it only because we were young that the old house filled with choruses, with intervals of listening terminated by shouts of laughter, which told that Patsy

was singing a Come-all-ye? Perhaps it was "They wanted me to take his place," or "There'll be no show this evening?"

And so on through the lengthening years—not too many—of his life, his kindness and sympathy went out. I think no one ever came from him without some gift of the spirit, of which Patsy was the unconscious giver who is never made poorer. It was not all mirth; for he had his own ill days that took their toll. But it was always friendliness; and his suffering never added to that of the rest of us. Yes; decidedly, Patsy "bettered the tradition of mankind." It is of no purpose, here, to say what he did. Another record tells all that. I have chosen only to say what he meant. And if that meaning seems incomplete, with its author stopped in mid-career, it is, I think, as Patsy would have wished. There is a line in one of his favorite essays which well suits his end. "And does not life go down with a better grace, foaming in full body over a precipice, than miserably straggling to an end in sandy deltas?" Suddenly, bravely, is how he would have chosen to come face to face with the bright bird which for all of us perches on the far side of the future.

Born at West Point, New York, August 15, 1882. (Son of General James O'Hara, U. S. M. A., Class of 1866. Grandson of Colonel Truman Bishop Ransom, killed at the Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico.) Cadet at U. S. Military Academy, Aug., 1900-June, 1904. 2nd Lt., 4th Cavalry, June 1904-April, 1911. 1st Lieut., 1st Cav., 11th Cav., 15th Cav., April, 1911-July, 1916. Capt., 15th Cav., July, 1916-August, 1917. Major (temporary) of Cavalry, Aug., 1917-August, 1918. Lt. Col., Infantry, U. S. A., Aug., 1918-Aug., 1919. Capt. of Cavalry, Aug., 1919-July, 1920. Major of Cavalry, July, 1920-Aug., 1928. Lt. Col. of Cavalry, Aug., 1928-May, 1930. Duty with troops in U. S. and P. I., 1904-1911. Instructor, Dept. of Eng. and Hist., U. S. M. A., and Asst. Prof. Eng., 1911-1914. Duty with troops in U. S. and P. I., 1914-1917. War Service: Camp Fremont, Calif.; Douglas, Ariz.; Chief Remount Officer, Base Section, No. 2, Bordeaux, France, Apr.-July, 1918; G. H. Q., A. E. F., with Administrative Section, General Staff, July-Dec., 1918. Acting Chief of Staff, Western Dept., May-Aug., 1919. Asst. Prof. English, U. S. M. A., Aug., 1919-1922. Asst. Prof. Economics and Government, U. S. M. A., 1922-1923. Cavalry School, Ft. Riley,

Kans., (Troop Officers' and Field Officers' Courses), 1923-1924. Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., 1924-1925. Member Cavalry Board, 1925-1928. Officer Chief of Cavalry, Washington, D. C., 1928-1930. Married Winifred Westlake, June 7, 1909, at Minneapolis, Minn. Children: James O'Hara, born Aug. 9, 1912, West Point, N. Y. (Now cadet, U. S. M. A.). Grace O'Hara, born Oct. 5, 1916, Manila, P. I. Died, May 30, 1930, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. Buried in Arlington Cemetery.

TRINCULO.



RUPERT ALGERNON DUNFORD

RUPERT ALGERNON DUNFORD

NO. 4451 CLASS OF 1905

Died June 4, 1930, at Los Angeles, Calif.,

aged 47 years.

RUPERT A. DUNFORD was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10, 1882, the son of George and Eliza Dunford. He received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City. During the Spanish-American War he enrolled in the Utah Volunteer Cavalry of which he was a member from May 12 to December 23, 1898. He took a competitive examination for appointment to the Military Academy winning the appointment and entering the academy on August 1, 1900, after attending preparatory school at Highland Falls, N. Y. for a short period of preparation.

During his cadet days he devoted himself to his academic work and although of a quiet disposition he made many friends and was well liked by all who knew him. He graduated from the academy in June, 1905 and was commissioned an additional second lieutenant of Infantry, remaining in that branch during his entire active service.

He was appointed a second lieutenant on July 17, 1905 and assigned to the 26th Infantry; he was promoted to first lieutenant in 1911 and remained with the regiment until he was sent on foreign service when he was transferred to the 10th Infantry; he was promoted to captain in 1916 and was assigned to the 33rd Infantry which he helped to organize; he was promoted a temporary major in November, 1917 and lieutenant colonel U. S. A. in October, 1918 which latter grade he held until April, 1920; he was promoted a major in the summer of 1920 and lieutenant colonel in September, 1929.

He served at various posts in the United States, the Philippine Islands and Panama Canal Zone and with the American Forces in

Germany. In 1918 he was detailed in charge of the U. S. Military Police in Panama and served in that capacity until he left the Canal Zone for the United States early in May of that year. Upon his arrival in the United States he was made Adjutant of the 12th Division, then being organized at Camp Devens, and was later transferred to Camp Sevier and made Adjutant of the 20th Division. In March, 1919 he was assigned to the Military Information Division and was sent to France in June of that year and proceeded to Russia in July as a member of the Near East Relief Commission. Upon his return from Russia he served with the American Forces in Germany, until he returned to the United States and joined the 34th Infantry with which regiment he served until September, 1921. During 1922 and part of 1923 he served with the 20th Infantry in Texas.

Colonel Dunford graduated from the Army Signal School at Ft. Leavenworth in 1914; the Quartermaster School at Camp Holabird in 1921; the Advanced Course of the Infantry School at Ft. Benning in 1924; Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth in 1925 and the Q. M. Subsistence School at Chicago in 1929. After his graduation from the Command and General Staff School he was on duty with the 100th Division Organized Reserves in West Virginia and later upon his promotion to lieutenant colonel he was assigned to the 17th Infantry with station at Ft. Omaha, Nebr., where he was serving when he retired.

Upon his retirement he went to Los Angeles, Calif., where he was taken ill and died of a heart attack on June 4, 1930, just ten days after his separation from active service. He was very fond of travel and had visited twenty-one countries during his lifetime and at the time of his death he was planning to spend a few years in travelling around the world. Colonel Dunford was unmarried and is survived by his sister, Mrs. William K. Mordock of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Colonel Dunford was a quiet, hardworking, unselfish officer who always gave his best for his friends and his country; he was loved and respected by all who knew him. A better description of the character of Colonel Dunford could not be written than that contained in a letter from the Chief of Staff, General C. P. Summerall, who wrote as follows:

“Colonel Dunford rendered more than thirty years of loyal and faithful service to his country. The records show that he was a conscientious, zealous, and efficient officer who had acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession and was intensely interested in his duties. His death is deeply regretted throughout the service.”

F. C. T.



DEWITT CLINTON TUCKER GRUBBS

DeWITT CLINTON TUCKER GRUBBS

NO. 4374 CLASS OF 1905

Died January 16, 1930, at Omaha, Nebraska,

aged 49 years.

DEWITT CLINTON TUCKER GRUBBS was born in Shelby City, Kentucky, May 14, 1880. His early ideas on a military life were largely shaped by the fact that his brother, Hayden Young Grubbs, a graduate of the United States Military Academy in the Class of 1896, was killed in action in the Philippines on October 1, 1899. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Kentucky and graduated in 1905. While he was a cadet, he was known as "Old man Grubbs," a nickname which was originally given him by reason of the fact that he was older than most of his classmates, but which was later used as much as an affectionate nickname as to indicate its original source. He was very active in all class affairs, was a hop manager, business manager of the class "Howitzer" and business manager of the baseball team. He was very popular in his class and earned the good will and affection of all his classmates by his active participation in all class affairs and his strong feeling for his class, which remained with him throughout his life.

Upon graduation, he asked for and was assigned to the regiment of Infantry to which his brother formerly belonged and he served with the Infantry in the Philippine Islands on two different tours. On both of these tours, he was in the field against hostile Moros, participating in the fight at Mt. Dajo of 1906, and in the campaign in the vicinity of Lake Lanao during 1911. He continued to serve with the Infantry, with some service as Quartermaster on the border in 1916, and with a regiment in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1917. During the World War he served as Division Inspector of the 84th Division in this country and in France. He was later

detailed as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Tank Corps and served with the Tank Corps in France until his return to the United States in 1919. He continued on duty with the Tank Corps after returning to the United States, where he gave valuable service during the period of reorganization immediately following the World War. In 1921, he transferred to the Ordnance Department and remained therein until the time of his death. He served at Headquarters, 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Nebraska, both as Corps Area Ordnance Officer and as G-1 and G-4. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and in the 1st Army Area Defensive Sector in the World War, and was awarded the French Order of University Palms (Officer of Public Instruction). He was killed by being hit by a train while driving his automobile.

Comments from his Commanding Officers during his entire service were that Grubbs was a man of tireless energy, exceptional devotion to duty, and one for whom no job was too much work. His classmates and friends knew him as a man who was devoted to the Army, to West Point, and to his Class. He left a widow, Mrs. Caroline Grubbs, and two children; a son DeWitt Grubbs, who is now a Midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, and a daughter, Laura Grubbs.

R. W. C.



FREDERICK STORY SNYDER

FREDERICK STORY SNYDER

NO. 4608 CLASS OF 1907

Died January 22, 1925, at Englewood, New Jersey,

aged 38 years.

FREDERICK STORY SNYDER was born at Saco, Maine, on May 23, 1886, the son of Reverend Albert Whitcomb Snyder and Josephine Smith Snyder.

Following his public school course at home, he entered St. Johns School at Manlius, New York. He was admitted to the Military Academy in August, 1903.

For ten years after graduation he served as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain of the Second Cavalry. During that service he participated in the Expedition against the Ute Indians in South Dakota in 1907-1908 and in operations against the Moros in Mindanao in 1911.

In 1917 and 1918 he served as Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Field Artillery, serving with the 76th, 77th and 40th Field Artillery Regiments, during which time he had service in the American Expeditionary Forces.

On October 29, 1917 he was married to Beatrice Brown, who survives him.

After the war he served with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca and on College and Organized Reserve duty until retired as a Major in December, 1922.

By an Act of Congress of June 21, 1930, he became (posthumously) Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army.

"Snitz," as he was affectionately known to those of us who knew him as a Cadet and in the Second Cavalry, was a most delightful comrade and friend.

He was devotedly fond of animals, upon whom he lavished great thought and care. The organization of the pack of fox hounds for

the Second Cavalry Hunt was due to his untiring and devoted efforts and until the time of his death, Snitz was an active member of Masters of Foxhounds Association.

Indefatigable of energy—courageous of heart—true to his friends—devoted to his old regiment—cheerful under all circumstances—Snitz was one of those uncommonly fine characters who cannot but leave a gap when taken from their comrades.

H. H. M.



WALKER EVANS HOBSON

WALKER EVANS HOBSON

NO. 4851 CLASS OF 1909

Died March 8, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

aged 44 years.

WALKER EVANS HOBSON, affectionately known by his classmates as "Bunny" Hobson, was born at Williston, Tennessee, on March 26, 1886. He was the oldest of seven children of Horace Pulliam and Sarah Walker Hobson, both of whom were descended from distinguished old families of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. His middle name, "Evans," was to commemorate the name of an illustrious ancestor, Captain William Evans, of Virginia, who served in the Continental Army with distinction on General George Washington's Staff. Bunny received his early education in the public schools of Somerville, Tennessee, his home town; Branham and Hughes Preparatory School, Spring Hill, Tennessee; and Vanderbilt University. Following a preparatory course at Braden's in Highland Falls, N. Y., he entered West Point in June, 1905 and graduated in 1909. He was promoted First Lieutenant, July 1, 1916; Captain, May 15, 1917; Major of Infantry, National Army, June 7, 1918; and Major, Regular Army, July 1, 1920, in which grade he was retired December 9, 1922.

Small of stature and big of heart, Bunny, with his sunny disposition and many lovable traits of character, soon became a favorite among his classmates at West Point.

Following graduation he joined the 8th Infantry at the Presidio of Monterey, California, where he served until February 5, 1912, on which date his regiment sailed for duty in Mindanao, Philippine Islands. He engaged on Progressive Military Map work in the Southern Islands and continued on routine duty with his regiment until October 1, 1914, when he was transferred to the 15th Infantry with which regiment he served at Tientsin, China, until January

12, 1915, the expiration of his tour of foreign service; served with 9th Infantry at Laredo and San Antonio, Texas, to May 10, 1917; Instructor at Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to April 5, 1918; duty in office of Director, Tank Corps, Washington, D. C., to July 15, 1918; with 302nd Battalion, Tank Corps, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, to October 15, 1918; with 333rd Battalion, Tank Corps, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to November 15, 1918; at Camp Dix, New Jersey, to December 19, 1918; with 72nd Infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, to February, 1919; Instructor, Infantry Officers' School, Camp Lee, Virginia, to April 12, 1919; Operations Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C., to June 5, 1919; American Forces in London, England, and Germany to November 25, 1919; Camp Holabird, Maryland, with Motor Transport Corps Repair Units to April 16, 1920; duty with 58th Infantry, Camp Dodge, Iowa, to July, 1920; at Camp Lewis, Washington, to September 20, 1920; Student, Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, to June 30, 1921; Student, School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to July 30, 1922; Commanding Battalion, 9th Infantry, Camp Travis, Texas, at time of his retirement, December 9, 1922.

Following his retirement he made his home most of the time in Washington until November, 1929, when he transferred to Philadelphia where he was in the insurance business at the time of his death.

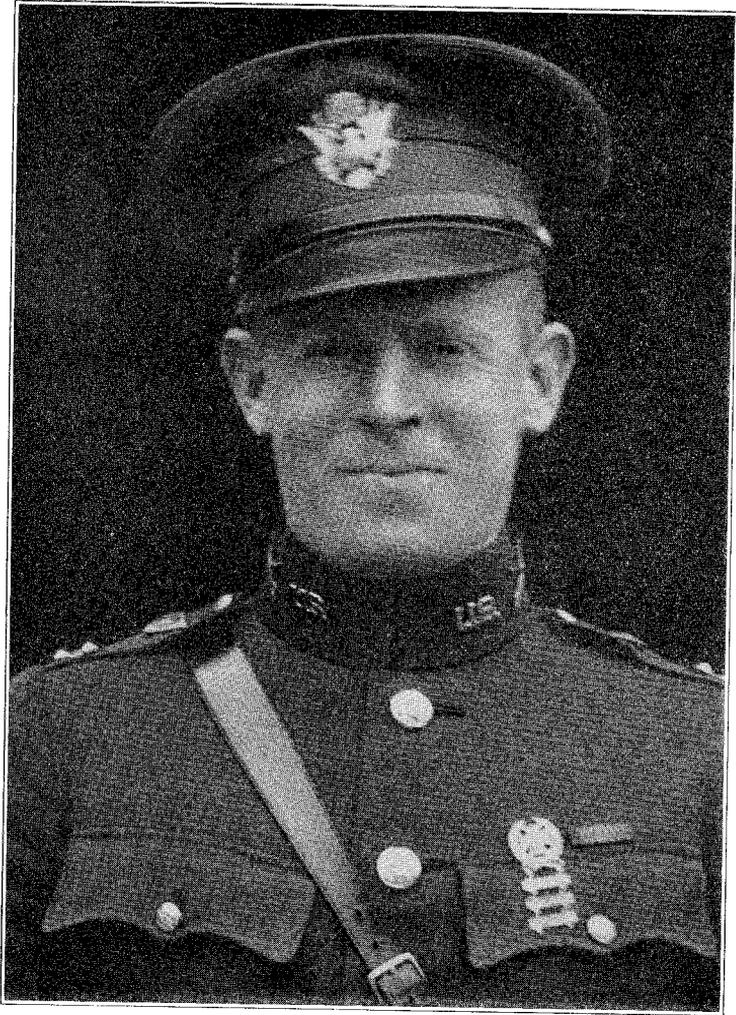
A friend wrote: ". . . Bunny and I first served together as lieutenants in the 8th Infantry. I got to know him well then. We became close friends. Anybody fortunate enough to know Bunny well and to enjoy his rare type of friendship had to love and admire him for his many lovable traits of character: his generosity; his kindness to everyone with whom he came into contact, regardless of rank or social position; his fecundity of mind; his happy disposition and keen sense of humor; his hospitality which a wide circle of friends enjoyed wherever he went, in the Army or in civil life. . . ."

Another friend wrote: "From Bunny I learned much of the sterling qualities and essential requisites for True Friendship which his life so generously exemplified. . . ."

Bunny was never married. He is survived by his parents; two sisters, Miss Pauline Hobson, Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. Jerome H. Sneed, of Knoxville, Tennessee; two brothers, Mr. J. P. Hobson, of Charlotte, N. C., and Major William H. Hobson, Infantry, U. S. M. A., 1912.

Interred with full military honors, on the eastern slope of Arlington National Cemetery, near the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, overlooking the city of Washington, Bunny was laid to rest by a devoted following of relatives, friends and classmates.

H.



ARTHUR MARION JONES

ARTHUR MARION JONES

NO. 5566 CLASS OF 1916

Died December 15, 1930, at Freeport, New York,

aged 38 years.

ARTHUR MARION JONES was the son of Colonel and Mrs. Frederick M. Jones, U. S. Army, Retired, and was born at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, September 25th, 1892. He spent his early boyhood at Governors Island, N. Y., Porto Rico, the Philippines and Freeport, New York. He graduated from the Freeport High School in 1911 and received a Presidential appointment to the Military Academy the same year but owing to sickness during his cadetship graduated with the class of 1916 and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry joining the regiment with the Expeditionary Force at Colonial Dublan, Mexico a few months later.

As a 1st Lieutenant he commanded Troop K, 7th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, and upon being promoted Captain was made Adjutant of the Regiment until he was appointed a temporary Major of Infantry, July 30th, 1918, which appointment he held until June 30th, 1920.

During the World War he served at Fort Sill, Fort Bliss, Washington, D. C. and Camp Dodge, Iowa.

After the war he graduated from the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans., commanded the Training Troop at Fort Sheridan, Ill., served as Adjutant 1st Cavalry Brigade at Fort Clark, Texas, and was serving at the Military Academy as a tactical officer at the time he was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty, May 20th, 1927.

After his retirement, Major Jones was a member of the Staff of the Paramount Theater, New York City, and was holding that position at the time of his death.

Major Jones was a man of many sterling qualities and the army

lost an officer whose future was of great promise, and he carried with him into the army the high standards which had been inculcated in him at the United States Military Academy.

Major Jones was married on January 1st, 1918, to Miss Edith Crandell of Freeport, N. Y., who survives him. To this union were born a daughter and son. He is also survived by his parents, a brother, Lieut. Henry C. Jones, Infantry, U. S. A., and two sisters, Mrs. A. B. Jones, the wife of Major A. B. Jones, M. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Ernest T. Owen, the wife of Lieut. Owen, Field Artillery, U. S. A.

F. M. J.



JOHN RICHARD WILMOT DIEHL

JOHN RICHARD WILMOT DIEHL

NO. 5810 CLASS OF AUG. 30, 1917

Died March 9, 1931, at Philadelphia, Pa.,

aged 36 years.

IT is one of those unanswerable mysteries that Square Diehl who was so alive with the adventure of living should go just at the threshold of a career, as Colonel Hilgard said: "whose service to the Government and whose promise for the future were of such high order."

John Richard Wilmot Diehl was born in Philadelphia on November 18, 1895. He was the son of Elizabeth Marie Wilmot Diehl of Limerick, Ireland, and William Henry Diehl of Philadelphia, and following a custom of generations was named after his paternal and maternal grandfathers.

Even as a youngster he showed a strength of character, and an inborn courage to know his own mind and be himself which was one of his strongest characteristics. He was smaller than the average boy and very often bigger boys tried to impose on him. He never hesitated to fight them, many times he was trounced, but no bigger boy ever dominated him.

He attended the Public Schools of Philadelphia, first the Hoffman Public School, and later graduated in a Latin scientific course from the Central High School. He loved to draw. The covers of his school books were filled with his drawings, and when he finished grammar school, he spent one year at the Public Art School.

During his High School days he was interested in athletics. He specialized in foot-ball, and played in the position of Quarterback on Second Team, and on the Varsity Team. At West Point he took part in all athletics and throughout his life he was an enthusiastic polo player and horseman. He had a great passion for hunting and loved animals. Peanut, his little dog, was known throughout the service by his friends as his inseparable companion.

His interests even as a lad were many and varied. At High School he was a member of the Dutch Club and Gamma Eta Kappa fraternity. He was an incessant reader; too, he wrote well, his letters had an irresistible whimsicality and charm. He was a talented dancer, and lover of good music.

After finishing High School he thought he would go to the University of Pennsylvania and study law and art when one night at dinner his father asked him if he would like to go to West Point. With his inherent quickness in making up his mind, he immediately answered "yes."

He received his appointment from Congressman Washington Logue, Sixth District, Pennsylvania, and was third alternate. As his average at High School was above the requirements, he entered the Military Academy June 15, 1914, without taking a mental examination.

From the day that he found himself in the stately and historic halls of West Point, he knew he was a soldier with all his heart, and thereafter he gave to the profession of his choice the best that was in him. The love of his profession was deeply rooted in his soul, and came to him by heredity. There are many soldiers in the annals of his genealogy. His grandfather died fighting during the civil war.

At West Point he was called "Square." Perhaps on account of his surname, or his long, square jaw. In after years most of his friends knew him by that name, and he deserved it always. A friend said of him, "He was a real West Pointer worshipped by the many West Pointers with whom I have come in contact." A classmate wrote: "Living close to him in camps and barracks at West Point for several years, I came to know him as a fine character and a true friend."

He was of the 1918 class which graduated August 30, 1917, because of the world war. He received his appointment as second lieutenant of cavalry, also first lieutenant, temporary. In October he was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and joined it in Fort Sam Houston on the 11th of October. That same day he entrained on his way overseas. He sailed from Philadelphia on the *S. S. Northland* on the 16th of October via Halifax to Liverpool, England. His

anxious family and dear friends stood on the dock with tears in their eyes to bid him goodbye, but he could see no reason for crying. Was he not given the golden opportunity to distinguish himself with honour in the service of his country? The dream of a soldier had come true.

He landed in Liverpool in November. From there he went to Le Havre and Bourbonne Les Bains. In France he was assigned to Supply Troop as Assistant to Supply Officer. In making requisitions from the French, he made himself invaluable with his knowledge of the French language, and his expediency in finding what was needed.

Later he was ordered to the Army School at Langres as Instructor for West Point candidates. In April, 1918, he was relieved from duty at Langres and was assigned as Squadron Adjutant. In June he was promoted to the rank of Captain, temporary, and attached to troop F and headquarters troop, Third Cavalry.

While in France he performed remount duty for several months, getting horses up to the front under the most withering fire. Apparently this arduous duty attracted but little notice, however, his conscientious performance of duty was subsequently repaid for when the King of Belgium visited Washington after the war, "Square," along with several others, was presented with the decoration of Officer, Order of Leopold.

In January, 1919, he was assigned to command headquarters troop. At the end of June of that year, he sailed from Brest for home.

During his service in France, his duties brought him in close contact with the French people, and he made many friends over there.

After his return he was stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, commanding Troop I, 3rd Cavalry, under General W. C. Rivers, and General L. M. Brett. It was this troop in Fort Myer, the troop in which he took so much pride that under Lieutenant Fuller escorted his remains to their last resting place.

One who knew "Square" wrote "Square was in command of Troop 'I' of the 3rd Cavalry when we went over to visit General Brett. The first day we arrived we saw an exhibition drill in which

'I' was the last troop to perform, and it was easy to see why they had been saved for the last—they were simply head and shoulders above the others. I looked at 'Square' and remarked that he seemed to have a flair for the military. General Brett replied that it was more than a flair with 'Square,' that he had a great deal of military ability and was a young officer of great promise. That was in 1920."

While stationed at Fort Myer, he received a telegram telling him of his father's death. By a strange coincidence, his father too, died of pneumonia.

It was during his service under General Brett that he met and married his first wife, Lloyd Brett, General Brett's younger daughter.

On June 30, 1920, he returned to the grade of First Lieutenant, and in September he was promoted to Captain, permanent.

From Fort Myer he went to New York and served as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the College of the City of New York. While on the staff there, he received his nomination by the King of the Belgians as Officer of the Order of Leopold II. He took rank in the order on the 22nd of December, 1919.

In August, 1921, he was ordered to Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, also as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Here he was very popular and considered one of the best instructors ever on that duty.

After his details in New York and Northfield, Vermont, he requested to be sent back to duty with troops. From Northfield, he went to Oglethorpe, Georgia, with the Sixth Cavalry. At Oglethorpe he had two prize winning horses and was prominent in mounted sports. In Chattanooga, like everywhere else, he made many friends among the civilians.

From Oglethorpe he went to the Cavalry School, Troop Officer's Course, Fort Riley, Kansas from which he graduated in 1927. His mother became seriously ill while he was at Riley, and he went on leave to Philadelphia. He was with her when she died.

From Fort Riley he was ordered to Fort Bliss. While serving at Fort Bliss, he was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry in command of Troop C, and later of Troop A. He also served as Assistant Regi-

mental Adjutant, Regimental Plans and Training and Intelligence Officer, and Regimental Adjutant under Major John C. F. Tilson, and Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Jr.

In 1929 he married his second wife, Consuelo Seggerman of El Paso.

After his service on the border, he was anxious to be near Philadelphia. He had only been back on short leaves since he entered the Military Academy. He wanted to see his sister and his many friends in the East, and when he was ordered to the Quartermaster School, he was glad to go. Too, the Quartermaster School meant the business department of the Army, something different in a Cavalry Officer's training, and he was interested.

It was while attending the Quartermaster School that he became ill with influenza which developed into lobar pneumonia. His illness was short. His last days were typical of his whole life, serene courage in the face of racking pain, and full of thoughtfulness for others. One of his Instructors said that he had more grit than anyone he had known.

He was an intelligent, conscientious student. His average at the Quartermaster School was 94.43, and he was at the time of his death number seven in the class.

Among his many interests was Flying. He loved to fly and went up at every opportunity. He counted many friends in the Air Corps.

He loved every detail of life. His life was filled with honour, service, pleasure and happiness to others. He had an unusually keen intellect, and was very gifted, and succeeded in anything he undertook with brilliant ease. One of his closest friends said: "He grasped tactical situations rapidly and solved with ease problems that were difficult. His decisions were usually sound and correct. His judgment of men was a quality that enabled him to always have a good troop." A native sweetness and keenly sensitive understanding endeared him to all those who knew him. Another friend said of him: "Generous to a fault, lovable, and always ready to lend a helping hand to those who needed it." And with it all strength of character, courage to do what was right, and to know and speak his own mind.

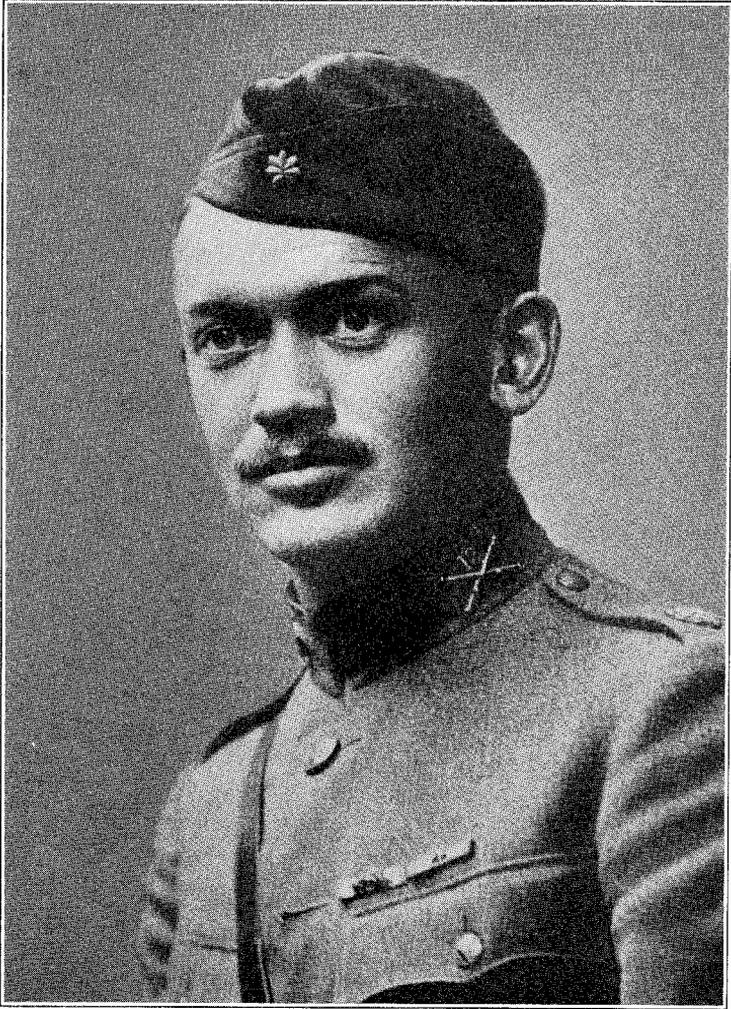
General MacArthur at the time of his death wrote to his wife: "The records show that he was a capable and conscientious officer, of pleasing personality who ably performed the varied duties to which assigned."

He is survived by his wife, Consuelo S. Diehl, and their little son, William H. S. Diehl, and his sister, Marie Dunn of Philadelphia.

In the beautiful hills of Arlington, as he wished, surrounded by a glorious past, in the midst of comrades, near the tomb of the unknown soldier, he sleeps.

"Soldier, rest thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking."

C. S. D.



FREDERICK EDWIN TIBBETS, JR.

FREDERICK EDWIN TIBBETS, Jr.

NO. 5762 CLASS OF AUG. 30, 1917

Died May 1, 1926, at Denver, Colorado,

aged 30 years.

FREDERICK EDWIN TIBBETS, JR., son of Frederick Edwin and Jennie Tibbets was born in Helena, Montana, January 10, 1896. He attended the Helena Public Schools, graduating with exceptionally high honors from the Helena High School.

"Two-bits" or "Freddie," as he was familiarly known to his classmates, entered upon his military career June 15, 1914 when he entered the Academy. His ability combined with a jovial disposition immediately made him a favorite and no "boodle fight," or similar unauthorized gathering was complete without Freddie's sky-blue eyes, winning smile and sunny disposition. He received his hard knocks along with the rest of his classmates, however, by virtue of his even temper he was able to extract that which was worth while from his rigorous plebe training and let the rest pass on without in any manner dampening his sunny disposition.

He distinguished himself in the section room as well as on the gym floor. He was interested in his studies, yet devoted to them a comparatively small portion of his time. In spite of this fact he was always to be found at or near the top of his class and graduated in the upper seventh—to be exact—number 22 in a class of 151 members.

Upon graduation, Aug. 30, 1917, he was assigned to Fort Myer, Virginia, with the 12th Field Artillery. On December 19, 1917 he sailed for France with his regiment, serving as a battery officer, Battalion Adjutant, Battalion Orientation Officer, Regimental Adjutant and Operations Officer to April 14, 1919, being promoted to the grade of Captain, National Army, on July 12, 1918. He created for himself an enviable reputation for the manner in which he had

served with the 12th Field Artillery through the major operations of Aisne-Marne Defensive (Belleau Wood); Aisne-Marne Offensive (Soissons); St. Mihiel Offensive and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Blanc-Mont and Meuse). For this he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with gilt star and cited: "While in charge of operations near Blanc-Mont, October 3-9, 1918, he rendered invaluable service, thanks to his energy and devotion."

Following the Armistice, Tibbets served in the Army of Occupation, Germany, with the Headquarters of the Second Division, the Advance Embarkation Section, S. O. S., and Embarkation Section, G-4, American Forces in Germany. He was promoted to the grade of Major, Temporary, on April 10, 1919, then scarcely twenty-three years of age. He returned to his permanent rank of 1st Lieutenant on March 17, 1920 following the return of the army to its peacetime status.

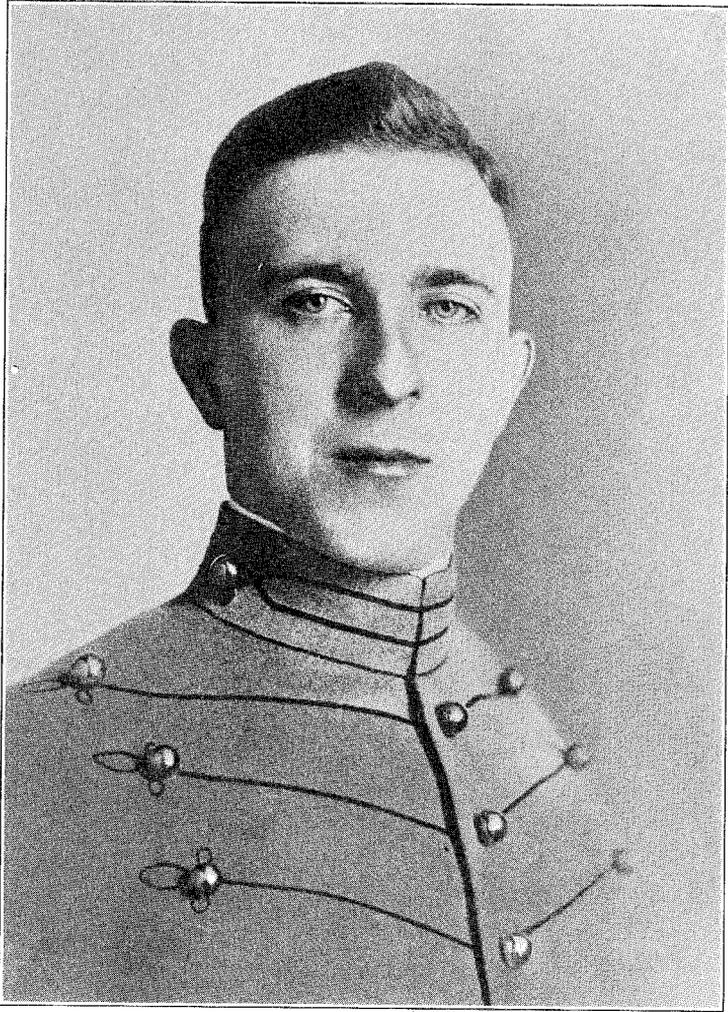
Tibbets was taken sick September 5, 1920, was returned to the United States and sent to the Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, Colorado. He was retired as a Captain, June 29, 1922. After his retirement "Freddie" made his home in Denver. Here he met Miss Mary Frances Harris to whom he was married November 6, 1922. To this union were born two children: a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, and a son, Frederick Edwin.

On May 1, 1926 "Freddie" cut his traces and passed on to the great unknown, leaving behind him a host of friends and relatives who will not readily forget his kindly and shrewd humor, his strong yet tender nature and his lovable yet manly traits. Death was due to pulmonary tuberculosis. His untimely illness and death deprived this country of the services of an accomplished officer of the very highest type and his class one of its best beloved and most esteemed members.

He was promoted, posthumously, to the grade of Major, May 1, 1926.

In addition to his widow and two children, he is survived by his mother and one sister.

WM. H. DONALDSON.



HERBERT JOSEPH RIESS

HERBERT JOSEPH RIESS

NO. 6532 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died June 15, 1930, at Pontiac, Ill.,

aged 35 years.

|| LIEUTENANT HERBERT JOSEPH RIESS passed away at St. James Hospital, Pontiac, Ill., on June 15, 1930 after an illness of three years due to tuberculosis.

He was born at Pontiac, Ill., on July 16, 1895, the son of John and Catherine Riess.

On March 1, 1921 he was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Heath of Columbia, S. C., who survives him together with his father John C. Riess of Pontiac, Ill., a brother, Dr. J. Carl Riess of Chicago and a sister, Mrs. Wanda Gunning of Wilmington, Ill.

He attended the Public Schools in Pontiac and graduated from the Pontiac Township High School with the class of 1913. After graduating from High School he taught school for several years and it was while teaching at the Illinois State Reform School that he received his appointment to West Point from the Hon. John Sterling. He attended school at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson a year before taking his entrance examinations.

Herbert Joseph Riess entered the U. S. Military Academy as a Cadet on June 14th, 1917 and was graduated Second Lieutenant on June 11, 1919. From July 13, 1919 until Sept. 26th he was on a tour of observation of the Belgian, French and Italian battle fronts and visited the Army of Occupation in Germany.

After returning from Europe he became a student officer at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Georgia, from which he graduated June 1, 1920. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, February 29, 1920. From June 1st, 1920 until June 1st, 1923, he was stationed at Camp Lee, Va., with the 62nd Infantry; at Camp Jackson, S. C., with the 60th Infantry and 6th Infantry; Camp McClellan, Ala-

bama, where he acted as Camp Exchange Officer; at Fort McPherson, Georgia, commanding a company of 22nd Infantry. From July 16th, 1923 until July 6, 1926, he was on company and detachment duty at Schofield Bks., Hawaiian Territory.

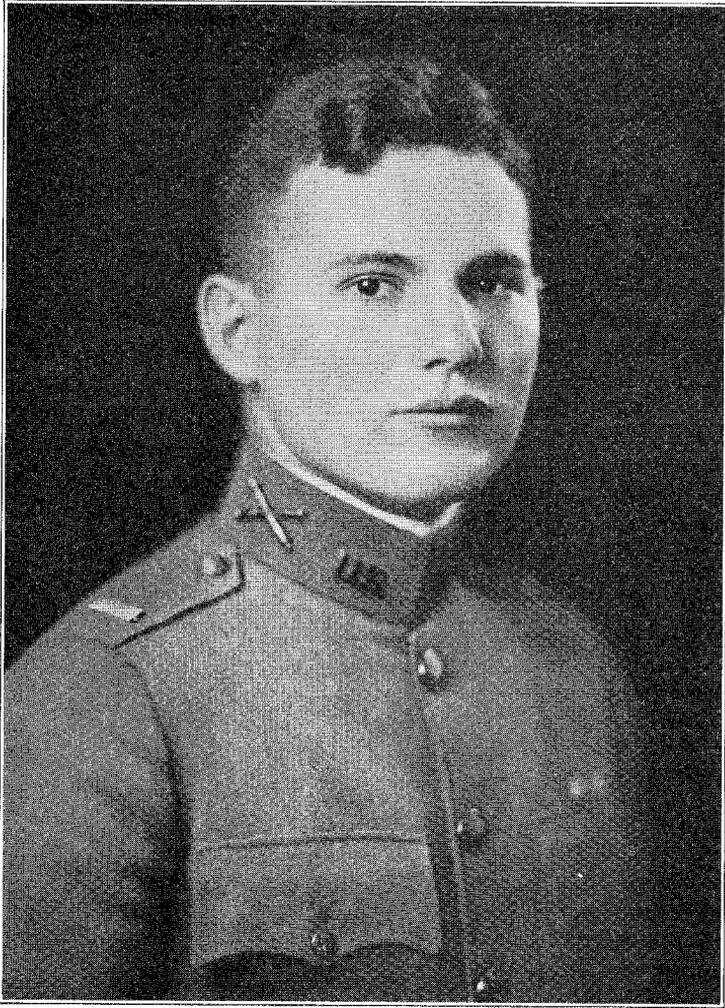
Upon returning to U. S. he was stationed at Fort Screven, Georgia, as Battalion and Acting Reg. Adjutant of 8th Infantry. It was while at Fort Screven, Georgia, he sought medical advice at Walter Reed General Hospital. He went from there to Fitzsimons Hospital in Denver. He was retired Dec. 26, 1928 for disability in line of duty.

His wish was to stay in Pontiac, his old home and although he was very ill and in much pain he remained cheerful and never gave up hopes of recovery. Aside from his immediate family he leaves a host of friends who with his family were untiring in their efforts to make him comfortable and happy during his illness.

Lieutenant Riess was a member of the Episcopal Church and he maintained an unwavering faith to the end. He was a member of Lodge No. 294 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons who rendered their last services at the grave together with a military escort.

The family is in receipt of many letters of condolence from friends, fellow officers and classmates and in each one is mentioned his strong personality, his ability to make and keep friends and his strong sense of right and wrong. The writer knows that there never was a more loyal person to his Alma Mater than Lieutenant Riess whose guiding light was Duty, Honor and Country.

W. G.



EDWARD MAURICE FLEXNER, JR.

EDWARD MAURICE FLEXNER, JR.

NO. 6808 CLASS OF 1920

Died December 17, 1930, at Louisville, Kentucky,

aged 32 years.

EDWARD MAURICE FLEXNER, JR., son of Edward Maurice and Belle Lois Flexner was born on October 4th, 1898, at Chicago, Illinois. At an early age his parents moved to Louisville, Kentucky, at which city he completed his high school education.

In his early youth he became imbued with a firm desire to enter West Point. This ambition was realized on June 14, 1918. At the Academy he soon impressed his classmates with his integrity and sincerity of purpose. His great regret was that he was unable to remain at West Point for the full four year course. His class graduated on June 15, 1920.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Field Artillery. He completed the course of instruction at the Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, Kentucky, August 20, 1921 and was assigned to duty with the 1st Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. There he was thoroughly happy. He was intensely interested in remount training and pistol shooting, devoting every spare moment to these two hobbies.

In December, 1921 a tragedy occurred in his life. At that time his father became quite ill and suggested to Edward that he would be quite happy if he resigned from the army to look after his father's business. To "Flex" no disappointment could have been more bitter than this. Still he did not waver a moment. He submitted his resignation immediately. He was successful in business but never entirely happy in civilian life. He accepted commissions in the National Guard and in the Officers' Reserve Corps and devoted considerable time to these activities. After his father died several years later he began planning ways and means to dispose of his

business interests so that he might rejoin his first love as a lowly second lieutenant. Shortly before his death he again expressed a desire to reenter the service.

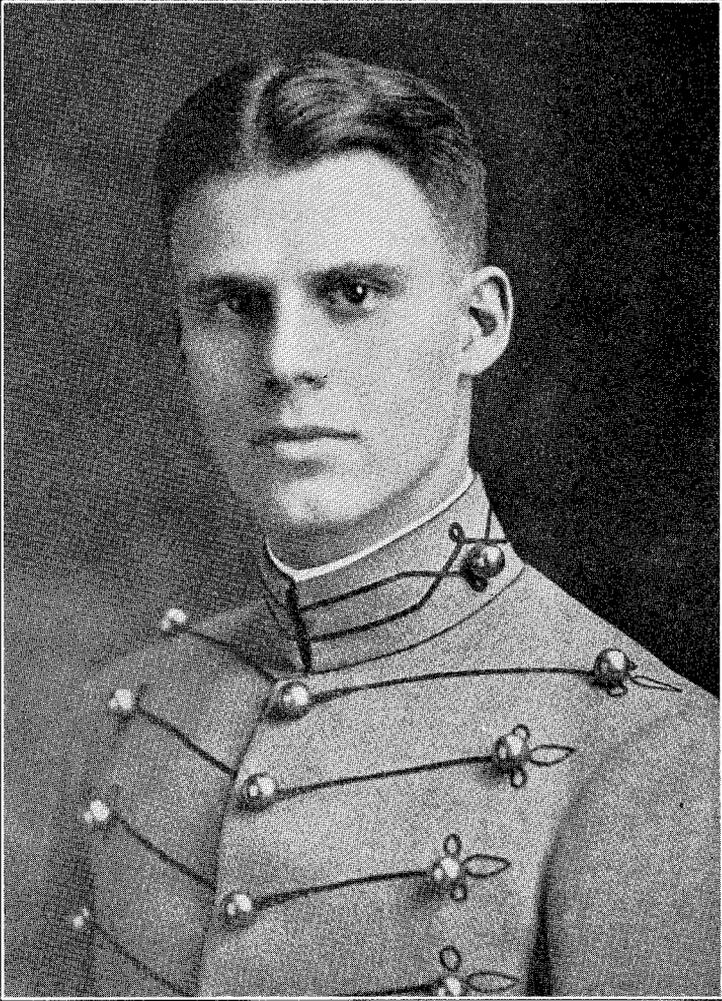
"Flex" was always known for his intense devotion to duty. He was so conscientious and so scrupulous that he often became a nuisance. During a single month, as a cadet at West Point, he reported himself for violations of regulations eight times, every one of the reports being removed. Finally his tactical officer called him in and directed him to stop submitting such reports.

As an athlete he was quite adept at polo, boxing and wrestling. In the latter two sports he delighted in challenging men outweighing him by twenty-five pounds. If he lost he would immediately challenge a bigger man. He appeared to have no fear of physical punishment.

Though his span of life was short "Flex" left behind a host of friends who will always cherish his memory as one who was himself the embodiment of those ideals of West Point—Duty, Honor, Country.

He was buried at Louisville, Kentucky. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Edward M. Flexner, residing in Louisville, Kentucky, and his brother, Henry W. Flexner, residing at 1085 Park Avenue, New York City.

A. M. G.



JOHN HENRY HOFFECKER HALL

JOHN HENRY HOFFECKER HALL

NO. 6695 CLASS OF 1920

*Died September 5, 1928, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
aged 32 years.*

JOHN HENRY HOFFECKER HALL was born in Smyrna, Delaware, on December 12, 1896. He was the only son of Harvey P. and Anne H. Hall, both of whom survive him.

John attended the primary schools in his native town and graduated from the Smyrna High School in 1914. He continued his education at the University of Delaware until the spring of 1916 when he enlisted as a private in the First Delaware Infantry, for service on the Mexican border. The company to which he belonged was composed entirely of his schoolmates at the University. Together with them he served at various stations on the border from June, 1916 until February, 1917, when the organization was mustered out of Federal service.

Upon his return to his home state he was appointed to the Military Academy by Senator Wolcott. He entered the Academy the following year and graduated on June 15, 1920. As a cadet he distinguished himself by his military efficiency and his remarkable aptitude in English and in History. As a first classman, he was a cadet lieutenant and a leader in every cadet activity. Although John was older than the average age of his class, no one was ever tempted to call him "Pop" or "Daddy." His enthusiasm and optimistic outlook forestalled the conferring of such nick-names. During his short career these attributes never failed him. Had he lived fifty years longer and attained high rank, he would still have been Johnny Hall—ready for any fun or adventure.

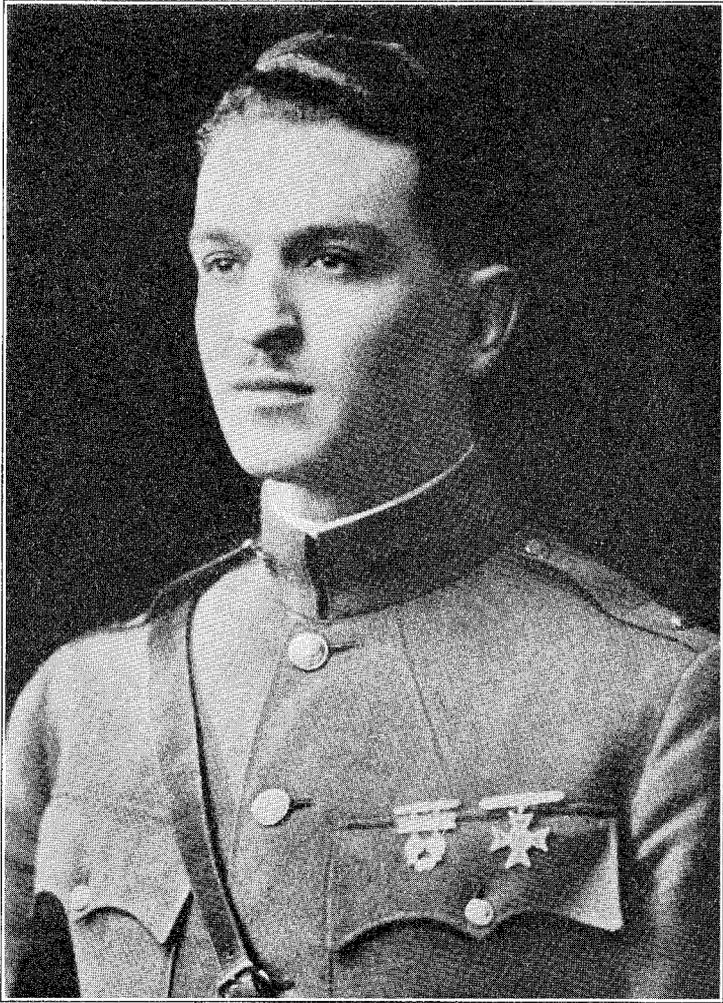
Upon graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry and was detailed to attend the Basic School at Fort Benning, Georgia. He completed the course there in June, 1921 and

was assigned to the 34th Infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland. He served with this regiment and its sister organization, the 12th Infantry until May, 1923, when he became aide-de-camp to General G. LeR. Irwin, Commandant of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant in August, 1925 and continued to serve as aide until the fall of 1927 when he was stricken with a severe attack of bronchial pneumonia from which he never completely recovered. After a year of ill health, he died at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

John's circle of friends was as wide as that of his acquaintances. His buoyant nature and unfailing good humor endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His generosity was proverbial and it is certain that Johnny Hall never declined to do a favor for one who asked or needed such a service. General Irwin, in a letter to John's mother, said, "Your boy never failed me. He was always ready and dependable." So he was to his superiors and to his classmates and contemporaries he was more. He was a true friend, one whose ready sympathy and unselfish aid were always forthcoming. All who knew him mourn his untimely end and condole with his parents in their bereavement. Johnny's memory will always be green in the hearts of his friends and classmates.

F. W. F.



HOWARD GILLESPIE DAVIDSON

HOWARD GILLESPIE DAVIDSON

NO. 6876 CLASS OF JUNE 13, 1922

Died March 23, 1930, at Sea,

aged 30 years.

HOWARD G. DAVIDSON was born near Tiffin, Ohio, March 30, 1899, the second son of Fannie B. and William H. Davidson. The early years of his life were spent on the farm, the place of his birth, where he attended the local township school. Upon the death of his father, the family residence was moved to Tiffin, Ohio, where he entered the local schools. Early in his high school career he began playing football. It was during this time he learned the elements of the game in which he later became an outstanding player. After completing his high school course, he entered Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, where he played for four seasons.

At the age of nineteen he took a competitive examination for West Point and was appointed to the Academy from the 13th Ohio District. Dave entered with the Orioles on November 1, 1918. The following fall, when football was resumed after its war time suspension, he became a candidate for the tackle position but did not secure a regular berth. He did, however, play in the Navy Game that year as a substitute. The following year he was listed as a regular player and held that position until graduation. His ability as a player was favorably commented upon by many of the leading sports writers, which comment led to his name being placed on the National Football Honor Roll.

Dave's athletic interests were not limited alone to football. During his yearling year he was on the wrestling squad and during his second and first class years he fought in the heavy weight class on the boxing team. He was elected Captain of the team his first class year. His spring sports diversion was the pistol team on which he fired for two seasons.

At graduation Dave was an enthusiastic candidate for the Air Corps and in September, 1922, reported to the Primary Flying School at Brooks Field where he remained until March, 1926. He was tenacious in his efforts to get his wings but never reached his goal; a keen disappointment to which he could never reconcile himself. He was graduated from the Primary and Advanced Flying Schools at San Antonio, Texas. During his course of instruction at these two schools, he "cracked up" seven times, none of the falls serious, but one or two sufficiently severe to undermine his health.

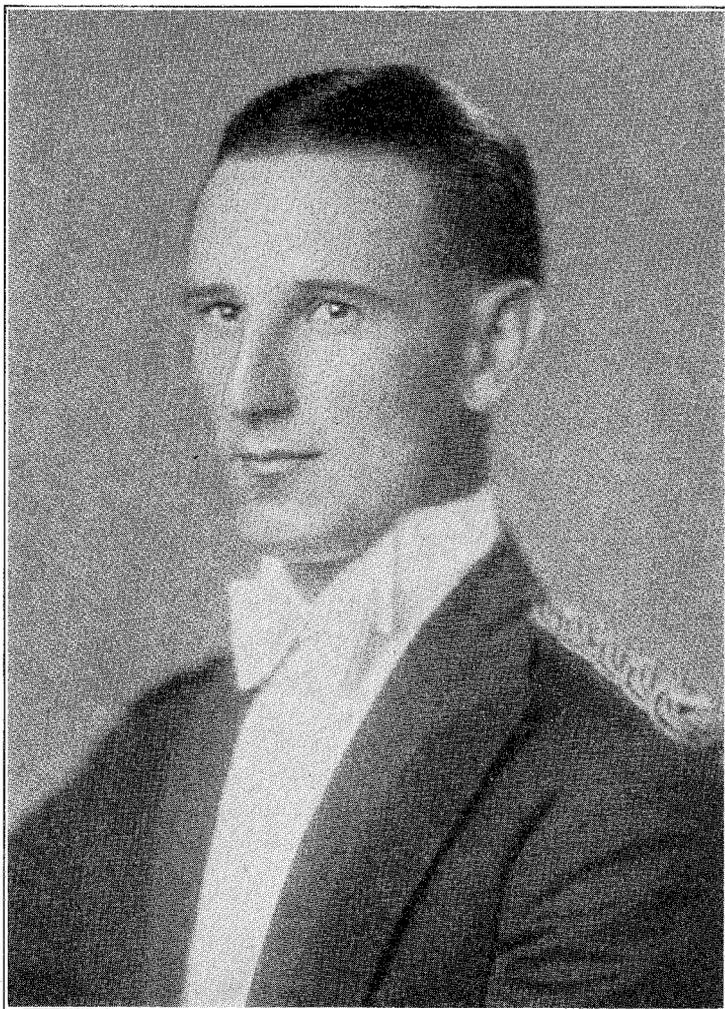
From San Antonio, Dave went to Belleville, Illinois, to the Balloon and Airship School. Upon the completion of this course he was given the ratings of Airship Pilot, Balloon Observer, and Air Observer. It was here that he was married to Miss Martha Hoppe of Belleville, Ill.

In May, 1928, he was transferred to the Philippine Department where he remained on duty until he was forced to return to the United States in March, 1930, in a broken state of health.

Besides his mother, Fannie Ball Davidson, and a brother, William J. Davidson, of Tiffin, Ohio, he is survived by his wife, Martha Hoppe Davidson and son, William, of Belleville, Illinois, and a brother, James R. Davidson, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Davidson was an energetic and conscientious type of Officer, a man of high ideals, strong will, and forceful personality, and despite his reverses in flying had a splendid record as an officer in the Air Corps. A friend has said of him, "It's hard to realize that Dave is gone, nevertheless, those who knew him best are the better for his having lived."

J. R. D.



GEORGE WILLIAM HARTNELL

GEORGE WILLIAM HARTNELL

NO. 7114 CLASS OF 1923

Died November 7, 1930, at Louisville, Kentucky,

aged 28 years.

GEORGE WILLIAM HARTNELL, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hartnell, was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 21, 1902. When two years of age he moved to Europe with his parents, remaining there for some time. Upon their return they made their home in Lincoln, Illinois, where Hartnell spent most of his childhood.

In the Lincoln public schools he was known as a brilliant student, winning many honors. Finishing high school he entered St. John's Manlius where he graduated high in his class, first in Trigonometry and second in French. George also spent two summers at Culver and attended Lincoln College, then receiving his appointment to West Point.

He entered the Military Academy Aug. 7, 1919 and graduated June 12, 1923, receiving his commission in the Air Service. His first station was Brooks Field, Texas.

On February 12, 1924 he married Elizabeth Savage of Schenectady, N. Y. Miss Savage was at the time a guest of Colonel and Mrs. Philip Corbusier of Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

On April 4, 1924, George was transferred to the 15th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston where he remained a year, receiving orders for Honolulu on May 10, 1925.

While in Honolulu he served with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Second Battalion, 11th Field Artillery, June 22, 1925, to Feb. 2, 1926. He was then made a Post Exchange Officer for a year then returning to the 11th Field Artillery until he received orders for Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Here he was a student in the Battery Officers' Course from September 5, 1928, to June 1, 1929, when he was graduated.

His next station was Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, with Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery, July 5, 1929 to November 7, 1930 (commanding same June 5 to September 17, 1929).

He died at Louisville, Kentucky, November 7, 1930.

While in Honolulu, George learned to play the uke and with his wonderful memory for songs, was the life of many parties. He was very fond of music, also a great reader, spending most of his time with his books.

He was a faithful and generous friend. George had a very quick brilliant mind and as the records show he was a capable, intelligent and competent Field Artillery Officer. In his passing the Army has lost a capable and conscientious officer and his associates a dear and trusted friend.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hartnell, and widow, Elizabeth S. Hartnell, a daughter, Adeline Virginia and a son, George, Jr., all of Schenectady, N. Y.

A Classmate.



ALLEN ANNESLEY CAVENAUGH

ALLEN ANNESLEY CAVENAUGH

NO. 7649 CLASS OF 1925

Died August 14, 1930, at Lake Champlain, N. Y.,

aged 26 years.

ALLEN A. CAVENAUGH was born at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, on February 16, 1904. The son of a Cavalry Officer, he never considered any career other than the Army. He was appointed to West Point, from Kansas, while attending Kansas State College, and reported on July 1, 1921.

He graduated on June 12, 1925, and chose the Cavalry. In September he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry, and reported at Fort Marfa, Texas, for station. He served at this station until 1929, when he went to Fort Riley as a student officer.

While at Fort Riley he married Miss Marion Wood, and upon the completion of his student course, he motored East with his bride to take a position as councillor at Brown Ledge Camp, Vermont, during a leave of absence.

On August 14th, Allen, with his wife and six young camp girls, were returning from a boat trip in an outboard motorboat towing a canoe. A storm blew up while the boats were well away from shore, and presently the canoe swamped. While trying to get its occupants into the motor boat, that capsized. Allen and Mrs. Cavanaugh dispatched the strongest swimmers for aid. They then bent their energies to calming the remaining girls, and made them cling to the half-submerged boat. Allen tried to make their position safer by detaching the motor, which was making the stern sink. While thus engaged he struck his head, became delirious, and, while his wife was rescuing a child, he was washed off the boat and sank.

A well-built, attractive, quiet man, Allen made a wide circle of friends among his classmates. At the Academy he performed his

work conscientiously and well, with the result that he graduated No. 38 in a large class. His military ability won him a high lieutenancy in his First Class year. His true metal was shown in the crisis surrounding his death, wherein he performed with calmness and bravery, and showed himself to be the loyal son of a long line of soldiers. His heroism will be a lasting credit to his family and to West Point.

“Greater love than this hath no man—”

C. H. B.



HARLAND HOLMES DEKAYE

HARLAND HOLMES DE KAYE

NO. 8641 CLASS OF 1929

Died May 22, 1930, at March Field, California,

aged 26 years.

HARLAND HOLMES DEKAYE was born at Cadillac, Michigan, January 12, 1904. He was the only child of Thomas and Myrtle DeKaye. He attended the public schools of Cadillac and was a graduate of the high school in that city in the class of 1922.

When Harland was but two years of age, his father died, leaving his widow and the little boy. Under the care and guidance of his mother he absorbed the qualities that make for strong, reliable and wholesome manhood. At an early age he became financially responsible for his personal maintenance and might have been seen before and after school hours, on Saturdays and vacation periods, engaged in any work he could find that he might earn an honest dollar. While companions of his age would be playing or idling away their time, he would be found at some sort of work if it could be found.

After graduation from high school he became filled with a desire to enter West Point. Once his decision was made, the prosecution of his plans knew no bounds. He attended the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan, where his energy, enthusiasm and the degree of concentration which he applied to his work, attracted the personal attention of the late Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris. During all of this time Harland was earning his tuition, clothing and all other expenses.

How well he passed the competitive examination is shown by the fact that he received the coveted appointment to West Point in 1925. There he continued to exhibit his many fine attributes of character.

He served nearly all his appointment at March Field, and was

soon to have been transferred to Kelly Field, Texas. On May 22, 1930 after going up with his ship it was observed to be in difficulty and it fell, carrying him to his death. His body was taken to Cadillac, Michigan, and buried with military honors by the American Legion. The funeral was large and impressive. Old and young attended to do honor to the memory of this young man. He was laid to rest on the north slope of beautiful Maple Hill Cemetery, overlooking the city he knew as home and where he had acquitted himself so nobly, raising a monument that time will not efface.

His untimely passing was a severe shock to all who knew him and it is so deeply regretted, and yet, the influence of his life, so full of promise, will live and will act as a beacon of encouragement and inspiration to those who were so fortunate to have known him.

One of his closest friends during his earlier years in Cadillac, writes:

"Even in the grades he was an earnest young chap, seemingly older than his playmates of the same age. As time passed we found him a young man of spirit and steady head, with a marked undercurrent of tenacity of purpose that gradually grew, never to yield. He loved music and was particularly interested in the work of our male quartette. One summer he worked on one of the main streets digging a gas main and in one instance injured himself quite badly in a hopeless attempt to save a man's life in a cave-in. I was in correspondence with him during his West Point days and after he was transferred to California, when the end came. Thus ended all my association with a very lovable young man and I miss him as a loyal friend, real sportsman and jolly company."

Rev. J. E. Littell, one time pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Cadillac, Michigan, of which Harland was a member from an early age to the date of his death, sends this word:

"I knew Harland when he was a lad. His mother and grandmother, both widows, were among the most substantial of the members. It so happened that I resided near the boy's home so that I saw much of him from week to week. He was a real boy and full of life. He early gave evidence of sterling qualities that later became prominent in the man."

From the Registrar of the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan:

"He was an excellent student and his work here was very commendable. He attended the Ferris Institute from September 8, 1924 until about the middle of February, 1925, a total of 22 weeks. However we have no record of his examinations. As I recall it, he did not take our tests, as he was only preparing for the competitive examination for entrance into the Military Academy. It is very unfortunate that his career should end as it did."

One of his close companions at March Field stated to the writer of this article:

"Harland had the highest ideals of any young man I ever knew."

His roommate at March Field quarters wrote:

"His life out here was most commendable. Never during the time he was here did he touch one drop of liquor or even smoke a cigarette. That is something which not another one of us here can say. The idea of whooping around was indeed below him. He lived quietly finding joy in things which others missed while everyone around him was not living so quietly. He was a man and of the highest type and I was proud to have him for a 'wife'—and my best friend."

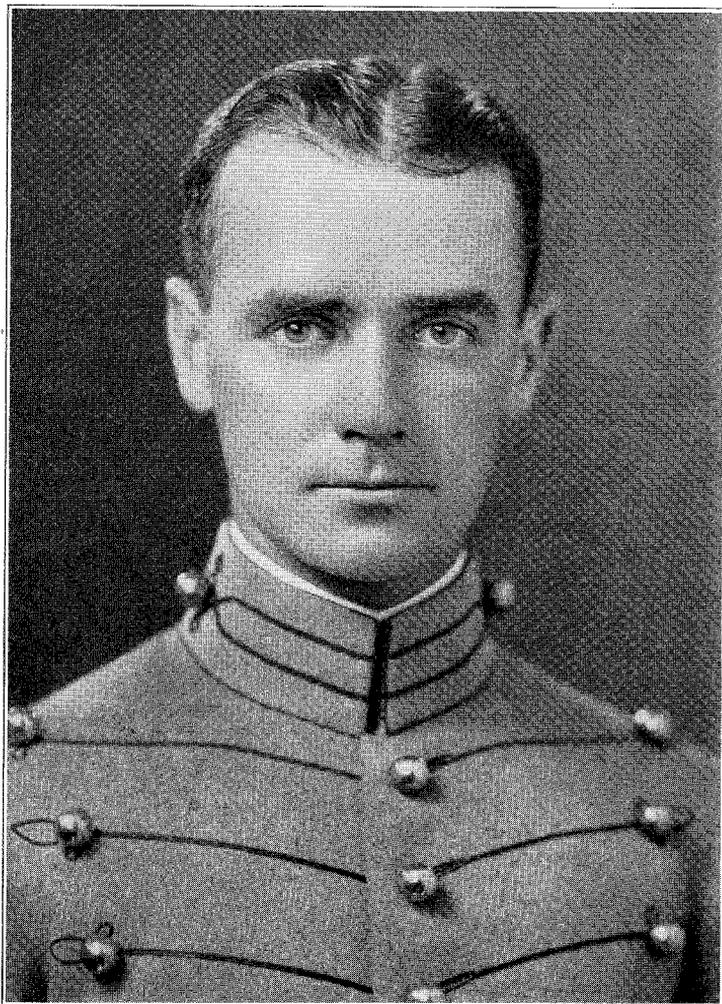
The following from a letter from his roommate at West Point shows the esteem in which he was held by one who daily associated with him:

"I knew Deke so well—his faults and his virtues equally well—and I want to tell you he had a fineness; moral and spiritual, as well as the ordinary physical, guts (if you will pardon the word) that was refreshing and reassuring since it is so unusual in fellows our age."

The writer of this obituary knew Harland DeKaye intimately from the time he was about two years old to the time of his death. He was a member of a group of boys I had the good fortune to be associated with for a number of years. It is more than difficult to express my feeling at his passing. This closing word may indicate it to a certain extent: Harland represented America's cleanest manhood; a type wherein lies her hope for the future.

He is survived by his father, mother and sister: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gage, and Ruth Gage, of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

ERNEST F. PARKER.



THOMAS CHARLES DOLAN

THOMAS CHARLES DOLAN

NO. 8771 CLASS OF 1929

Died August 10, 1930, at Savannah, Ga.,

aged 25 years.

“The dials of earth show the length,
Not the depth of years.
Few or many they come, few or many they go
But time is best measured by tears.”

AS MEN value time, the life of Lieutenant Dolan was brief indeed, but, judged in the light of eternity and by the depth of the years he did pass on earth his cup of merit was full indeed, full and running over.

Quiet, modest, unassuming, few but his intimate friends knew the real worth of the manhood that was hidden beneath the cloak of his boyish, fun loving nature. Even those who have watched him emerge from childhood into youth and later into early manhood scarcely realized how fully he had, with his physical growth, developed into the stature of a man both intellectually and spiritually.

It has been said that to call a man noble is to pay him the highest possible eulogy. If a man's nobility is judged by his candor, his honor, his integrity, by his conscientious devotion to duty, then indeed, we can pay our friend this greatest of tributes, for, more royal than any honor or distinction that could come to him was his spotless character, his consciousness of moral rectitude, his belief in the dignity of his own soul. He possessed that expansive power of noble emotions that exalts manhood, he had that greatness of mind and capaciousness of heart known as magnanimity, the virtue out of which so many virtues grow—the spirit to do and to bear all things. He felt deeply the realities of the invisible and had in a superlative degree that faith that ennobles life—the faith that is the

root of all practical virtues, the faith that gave him courage and in the midst of the most excruciating pain the fortitude to cry out, "Never mind me. Take care of the others." The story of Sir Philip Sidney, now become a classic, tells of no greater heroism than this.

We know full well, nobility of action is never just the hasty outgrowth of the moment's necessity. It is the result of a nobility of feeling and character that has been slowly and steadily developed by inner forces set in motion by lofty purposes, deep sympathies and a power of absolute self sacrifice. Layer upon layer, Lieutenant Dolan built into his character the virtues of patience, manliness, kindness, godliness and love. Nothing but true thoughts, pure resolves, loving acts went into the solid structure of that character which he so conscientiously built for eternity. Cut down in the very morning of life, we know not what heights he might have attained, but we can be sure of this—The true plan of our friend's life was in the hands of the Great Architect—the building was complete, when, to human eyes, it seemed but just begun. The foundation was laid strong and deep, then the builder was summoned Home. If to those who were called at the first hour was given no more than those who began labor at the eleventh, we know that the Master will give ample value to the faithful work of him whose young life was one act of fidelity to his Maker and his friends. Of Tom Dolan nothing more beautiful can be said of his passing, than the words spoken by his commander:—"He went out of life calmly and bravely, like one, who passing into a beautiful garden, turns to shut the gate behind him."

Thomas Charles Dolan was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, September 16, 1904. He was the third son of Thomas and Catherine O'Connell Dolan.

Graduating from St. Michael's School, Lowell, on June 23, 1918, Thomas Dolan entered the Lowell High School in September of that same year and from this latter place graduated with honors in June, 1922. From July 1, 1925 until June 13, 1929, he attended the Military Academy at West Point. Finishing his course of studies here, he was detailed to the Air Corps September 12, 1929, was transferred to the infantry branch of the service and assigned to

duty at Fort Screven February 13, 1930. After the spring of 1929 he was athletic instructor at Fort Screven.

At ten o'clock on the night of August the eighth, Lt. Dolan was accompanying five members of the Fort Screven baseball team in a government car from Brunswick to Fort Screven. Four miles from Savannah the car overturned. The accident killed two immediately. Two others died on their way to the hospital. Lt. Dolan, suffering from two crushed legs, a broken arm and a deep tear in his left side, flatly refused assistance until the others had been cared for. "Get my men out," he said, "I'm all right." The doctors considered his condition serious but not critical. The next day, however, Dolan took a turn for the worse. He lingered until six twenty the following morning.

It is difficult for Dooley's friends to realize that he has gone. It is much easier to recall those days of Yearling Year; to remember the spirit, the courage and the determination that characterized him then. Desperately "D" in Descript—the writs in full swing—cold winter nights in the sinks after "taps"—and Dooley wrapped in a red comforter, slowly but effectively digging out that abominable math. He passed. Or perhaps it is that afternoon during intramural soccer which we remember. A ball headed squarely for the goal—a figure suddenly blocking its course—a dull thud—a jumble of bodies—and Dooley finally emerging from the bottom of the heap with a kicked forehead. It was swelling alarmingly. Then he smiled. He shook his head and asked: "They didn't make that goal, did they?" It was the game, hard fought and cleanly waged, that counted—not himself.

During Beast Barracks we liked Dooley; during the Descript writs we admired him; at Graduation we loved him. The class has lost a loyal friend; the Army an efficient soldier; the world a thorough gentleman.

In Thomas Charles Dolan we may feel that the ideals of West Point have been realized. We may be thankful for the privilege of his association and grateful for the pleasure of his friendship—even though the time was short.

Lt. Dolan's last commanding officer stated:—"Of all the young officers with whom I have come in contact, Lieutenant Dolan was one

of the most faithful, loyal, honorable and promising. A fine career has been cut short by a most unfortunate accident."

At the time of his death, Lieutenant Dolan was athletic and recreation officer at Fort Screven and as such came into close contact with the officers and men. He was a young officer of a very happy disposition, a pleasing personality and one who won and maintained friendship easily. As athletic officer he directed the sports activities among the enlisted men of the post and as recreation officer he managed the War Department theater at Fort Screven. In addition to these duties, he was second in command of Company B.

A class-mate speaks of him as follows:—"Dolan had that magnetic personality which at once called for the esteem and respect of everyone. His life as a man was exemplary. Kindness was always manifested in his remarks, a rare quality desired in all men. His ideals and morals were of the highest and his remarkable strength of character was proven by the manner in which he lived his life at West Point.

Possessing all the desirous qualities of a real man and lacking all sham and bravado, made him one of the most highly esteemed men in his class and a leader with great possibilities as an officer.

The body of Lieutenant Dolan was sent to Lowell, Massachusetts, the home of the deceased officer. It was accompanied by Captain A. Donald Cameron from Fort Screven. A military escort comprising a firing squad from the Thirteenth Infantry at Boston, attended the body on the way to Lowell and from the home of the deceased to the grave. Previous to leaving the South, funeral services were conducted by Very Rev. Joseph D. Mitchell, Vicar General of Savannah diocese and rector of St. Patrick's Church. He was assisted by Father Knox, Father Sheehan and Father Kennedy of the Cathedral. At the conclusion of the services Bugler Nefer, Eighth Infantry, sounded "Taps" over the casket. Because of the distance and the difficulty of making transportation arrangements, the large attendance at these services was a real tribute to the deceased.

The army's final testimonial to the worth of its dead young soldier was paid at Lowell, the birthplace of the deceased. A platoon of the Fifth U. S. Infantry from Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, formed a military escort as the funeral procession passed from the home of the young man's parents to St. Michael's Church.

At St. Patrick's Cemetery, the family burial place, committal prayers were read by Father Heagney, assisted by Father Dawson. After Taps had been sounded by the platoon's bugler, three volleys were fired over the grave. This is the soldier's farewell to a dead comrade, but after all

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

GEORGE F. BALTZELL, JR.

WM. E. KARNES

and

M. J. McC.

Deceased Graduates

THE FOLLOWING named graduates have died recently. No relative or friend has yet indicated his willingness to prepare an obituary. It is believed that they are due this memorial which is in many cases the only permanent record of their lives.

It is requested that anyone willing to prepare a sketch of the life of any of these deceased graduates, or able to suggest the name of someone else who might be willing, communicate with the Secretary.

<i>1862</i>	<i>1877</i>
Samuel Mather Mansfield	Matthias Walter Day and Medad Chapman Martin
<i>1863</i>	
Frank H. Phipps	<i>1878</i>
<i>1865</i>	Douglas Alexander Howard
Benjamin Dwight Critchlow	<i>1879</i>
<i>1867</i>	Charles Henry Grierson
Gilbert Palmer Cotton	<i>1883</i>
<i>1870</i>	William Frederick Hancock, William Porter Stone and Charles Case Teare
John Brown Kerr	
<i>1871</i>	<i>1884</i>
John Burke Hickey, Henry Peo- ble Kingsbury, Thomas Taylor Knox, Richard Henry Poillon, Francis Worthington Mansfield and Henry E. Robinson	John Conklin
<i>1873</i>	<i>1888</i>
Louis Philip Brant	Eugene Trimble Wilson
<i>1874</i>	<i>1892</i>
Charles Frederick Lloyd	William Gerald Fitzgerald
	<i>1893</i>
	Hunter Bithal Nelson

<i>1900</i>	<i>1915</i>
Edward McGuire Adams	Karl Hartman Gorman
<i>1901</i>	<i>April 20, 1917</i>
William Poisson Platt	Oliver Byron Cardwell
<i>1904</i>	<i>June 12, 1918</i>
Wilbur Alexander Blain	Donald Coray
<i>1907</i>	<i>June 11, 1919</i>
William Lewis Moose, Jr.	Ralph Bernard Kindley,
<i>1908</i>	David Horn Whittier
George Cleveland Bowen	
<i>1912</i>	<i>1928</i>
Stephen Marston Walmsley	Thomas O. Huddleston
.....1931.	

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

1874	1914
C. C. Norton and George L. Turner	Harry M. Brown
1881	1915
Simon M. Dinkins	Thomas J. Brady, Otto A. B. Hooper, Blackburn Hall
1887	<i>Aug. 30, 1917</i>
Henry R. Adams	Dean I. Piper
1888	<i>June 12, 1918</i>
Charles D. Palmer	John P. Zachman
1896	<i>Nov. 1, 1918</i>
Duncan N. Hood	Thomas R. Denny, Otto Praeger, Jr., Brooks Scott
1901	<i>June 11, 1919</i>
Edward Canfield, Jr. and Clarence H. Knight	Roy A. Moore, Rollin F. Risen, Clarence A. Rosendahl
1902	1920
William M. Davis	Cornelius Garrison, Harvey K. Greenlaw, Newton N. Jacobs
1903	1922
Wm. C. Russell	Zeng Tse Wong
1907	
Patrick J. Morrissey	
1911	
Philip J. Kieffer	

<i>1924</i>	<i>1926</i>
Leighton M. Clark	Robert A. Gaffney, Charles E. Martin
<i>1925</i>	<i>1927</i>
Daniel F. Crosland	James D. Curtis

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
 WEST POINT, NEW YORK. 1931

Dear Sir:

The following addresses listed as "doubtful or unknown" are furnished:

1. Name.....Address.....
2. Name.....Address.....

Signed.....

INDEX

	PAGE
KOSCIUSKO'S GARDEN (Portrait).....	3
CONTENTS	7
REVIEW OF CORPS OF CADETS BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL KISHIMOTO (Portrait)	8
FOREWORD	9
REPORT OF THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.....	11
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.....	17
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.....	19
ORIGIN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.....	22
ATHLETIC REVIEW (Portrait).....	26
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1931-1932.....	27
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION.....	30
ARMY-NAVY GAME, 1930 (Portrait).....	32
BOARD OF TRUSTEES, ENDOWMENT FUND.....	33
BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NEW MEMORIAL HALL FUND.....	33
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	34
AWARDING OF STARS TO DISTINGUISHED CADETS (Portrait).....	40
PROGRAM FOR GRADUATION WEEK, 1931.....	41
WASHINGTON HALL (Portrait).....	42
GRADUATION EXERCISES, 1931 (Portrait).....	44
ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE FREDERICK H. PAYNE.....	45
FACTS CONCERNING THE MILITARY ACADEMY AND ITS GRADUATES	49
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.....	54
ANNOUNCEMENT	57
CONTRIBUTIONS BY CLASSES TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND.....	59
CLASS REPRESENTATIVES.....	61
WASHINGTON HALL IN THE WINTER (Portrait).....	66
VISITING ALUMNI OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT WEST POINT, JUNE, 1931.....	67
VIEW FROM CULLUM HALL (Portrait).....	70
GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING	71
ANNOUNCEMENT	72
OLD CHAPEL (Portrait).....	73

OBITUARIES

	PAGE
ALLEN, HENRY TUREMAN (Portrait).....	182
ALVORD, BENJAMIN (Portrait).....	194
AMOS, FRANK PORTER (Portrait).....	368
ANDRUS, EDWIN PROCTOR (Portrait).....	132
ANDRUS, FRANK BURTON (Portrait).....	176
AVERY, FRANK PORTER (Portrait).....	158
BARNHARDT, GEORGE COLUMBUS (Portrait).....	318
BENNET, JOHN BRADBURY (Portrait).....	276
BENTON, ELISHA SPENCER (Portrait).....	208
BLISS, TASKER HOWARD (Portrait).....	140
BOWEN, EDGAR CAMPBELL (Portrait).....	84
BRYANT, ARTHUR HENRY (Portrait).....	380
CARTER, JESSE McILVAINE (Portrait).....	222
CAVENAUGH, ALLEN ANNESLEY (Portrait).....	464
CLARK, ELMER WRIGHT (Portrait).....	322
CURRIE, DENNIS HADLEY (Portrait).....	384
DADE, ALEXANDER LUCIEN (Portrait).....	240
DAVIDSON, HOWARD GILLESPIE (Portrait).....	456
DE KAYE, HARLAND HOLMES (Portrait).....	468
DIEHL, JOHN RICHARD WILMOT (Portrait).....	432
DOLAN, THOMAS CHARLES (Portrait).....	472
DUNFORD, RUPERT ALGERNON (Portrait).....	412
EDWARDS, CLARENCE RANSOM (Portrait).....	198
EDGERLY, WINFIELD SCOTT (Portrait).....	92
ELLIOTT, WILLIAM JOHN (Portrait).....	162
FLEMING, LAWRENCE JULIAN (Portrait).....	262
FLEXNER, EDWARD MAURICE, JR. (Portrait).....	448
FOSTER, VICTOR SIDNEY (Portrait).....	396
GATLEY, GEORGE GRANT (Portrait).....	266
GLEAVES, SAMUEL REID (Portrait).....	372
GUILD, GEORGE RENDEL (Portrait).....	402
GRUBBS, DeWITT CLINTON T. (Portrait).....	416
HALE, IRVING (Portrait).....	216
HALL, CHARLES SCOTT (Portrait).....	152
HALL, JOHN HENRY HOFFECKER (Portrait).....	452
HARBESON, JAMES PAXTON (Portrait).....	326
HARE, LUTHER RECTOR (Portrait).....	122
HARTNELL, GEORGE WILLIAM (Portrait).....	460
HATFIELD, CHARLES ALBERT PHELPS (Portrait).....	118
HOBSON, WALKER EVANS (Portrait).....	424
HUNTER, ALFRED MILTON (Portrait).....	244

	PAGE
IRWIN, GEORGE LEROY (Portrait).....	252
JADWIN, EDGAR (Portrait).....	272
JANDA, JOSEPH FRANK (Portrait).....	362
JENKS, ISAAC COLBURN (Portrait).....	284
JONES, ARTHUR MARION (Portrait).....	428
KNISKERN, ALBERT DECATUR (Portrait).....	226
MACNUTT, IRA (Portrait).....	98
McARTHUR, JOHN CAMPBELL (Portrait).....	330
MAYBACH, ALFRED ALLEN (Portrait).....	388
MENOHER, CHARLES THOMAS (Portrait).....	234
MOSS, HENRY NIXON (Portrait only).....	90
NAVE, ANDREW HUMES (Portrait).....	110
O'HARA, JAMES JOSEPH (Portrait).....	406
PAINÉ, CHARLES HERMAN (Portrait).....	338
PAXTON, ROBERT GLASGOW (Portrait).....	248
REED, HENRY ALBERT (Portrait).....	104
REYNOLDS, ALFRED (Portrait).....	126
RICHARDSON, LORRAIN THOMPSON (Portrait).....	346
RIESS, HERBERT JOSEPH (Portrait).....	444
SCHERER, LOUIS CHARLES (Portrait).....	296
SIMPSON, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (Portrait).....	148
SMITHER, HENRY CARPENTER (Portrait).....	350
SNYDER, FREDERICK STORY (Portrait).....	420
TATE, DANIEL LISLE (Portrait).....	170
THOMAS, RICHARD MORGAN (Portrait).....	376
TIBBETS, FREDERICK EDWIN (Portrait).....	440
TRUITT, CHARLES MARCELLUS (Portrait).....	166
WAHL, LUTZ (Portrait).....	308
WALSH, ROBERT DOUGLAS (Portrait).....	202
WEBSTER, JOHN McADAMS (Portrait).....	114
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR (Portrait).....	392
WILSON, JAMES HARRISON (Portrait).....	74
WINSTON, EDWARD THOMAS (Portrait).....	258
LIST OF UNPREPARED OBITUARIES.....	478
LIST OF UNKNOWN ADDRESSES.....	480