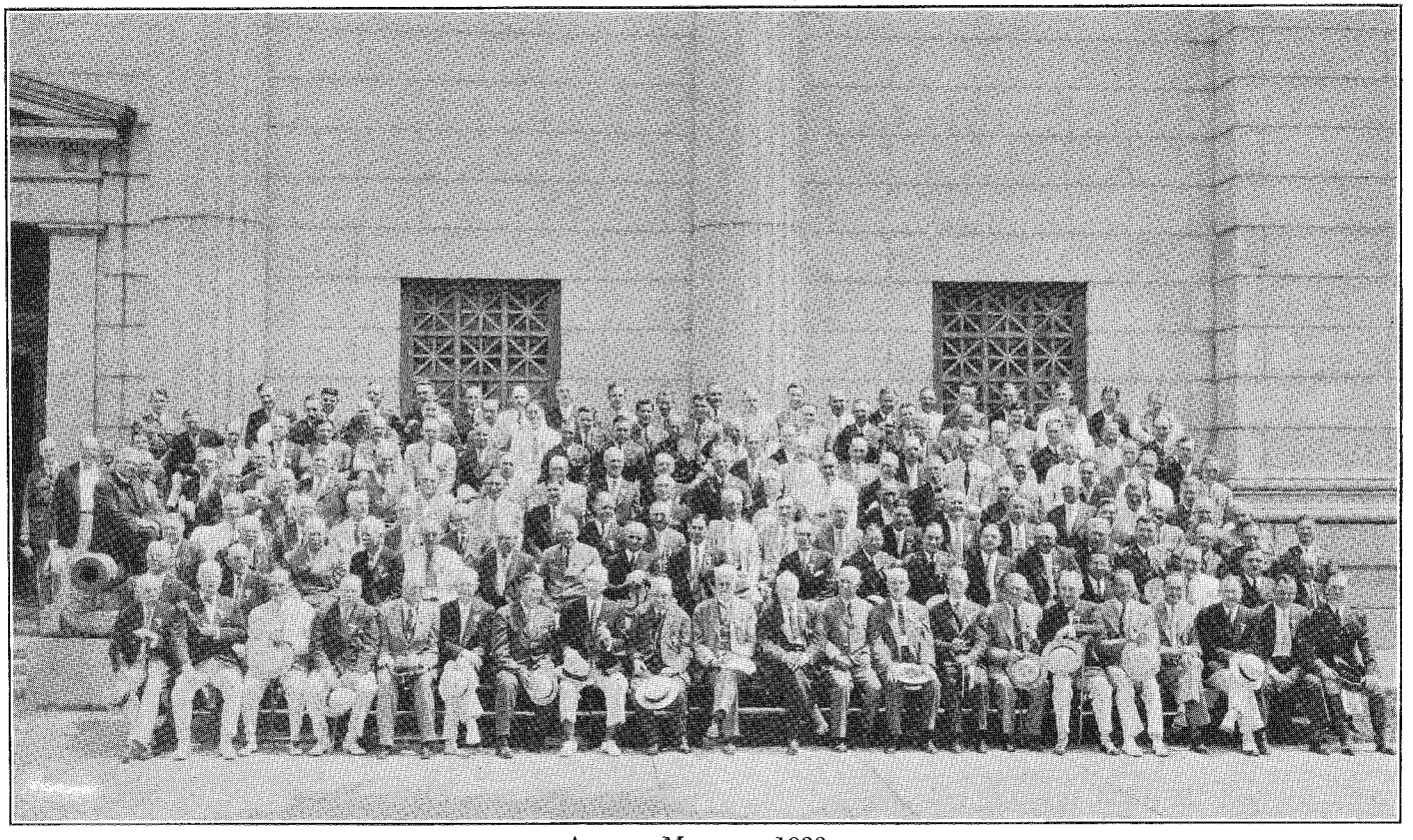
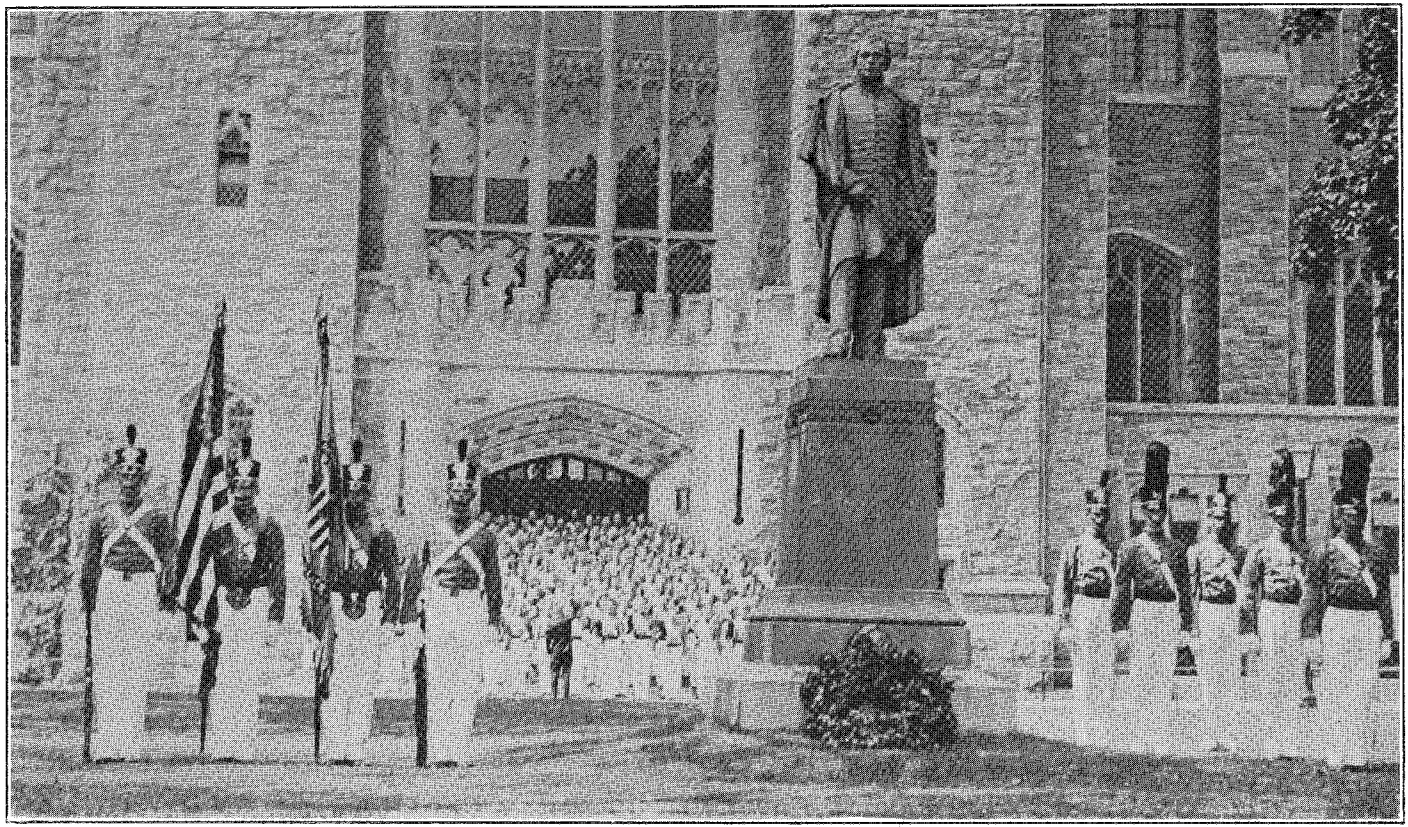
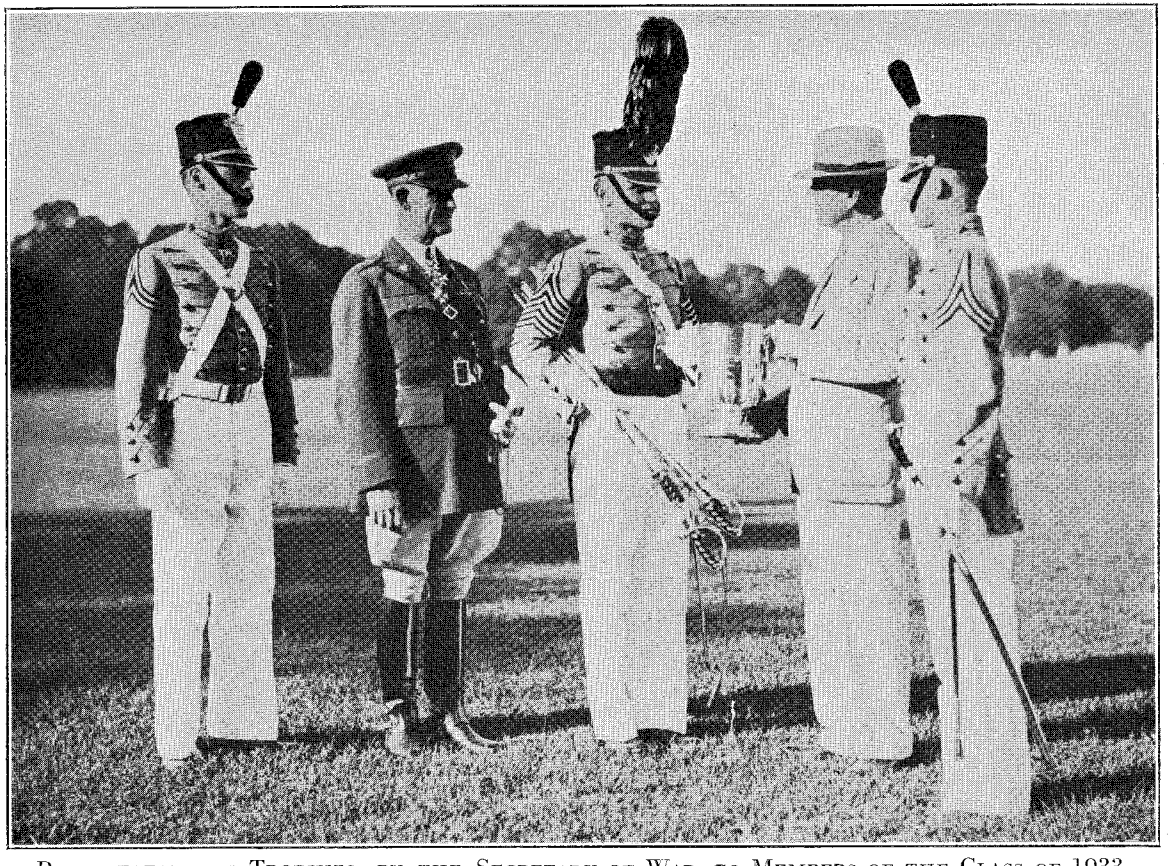


Annual Meeting, 1933.



Alumni Exercises (Thayer Monument), 1933.



PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES, BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, TO MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1933.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Association of Graduates

of the

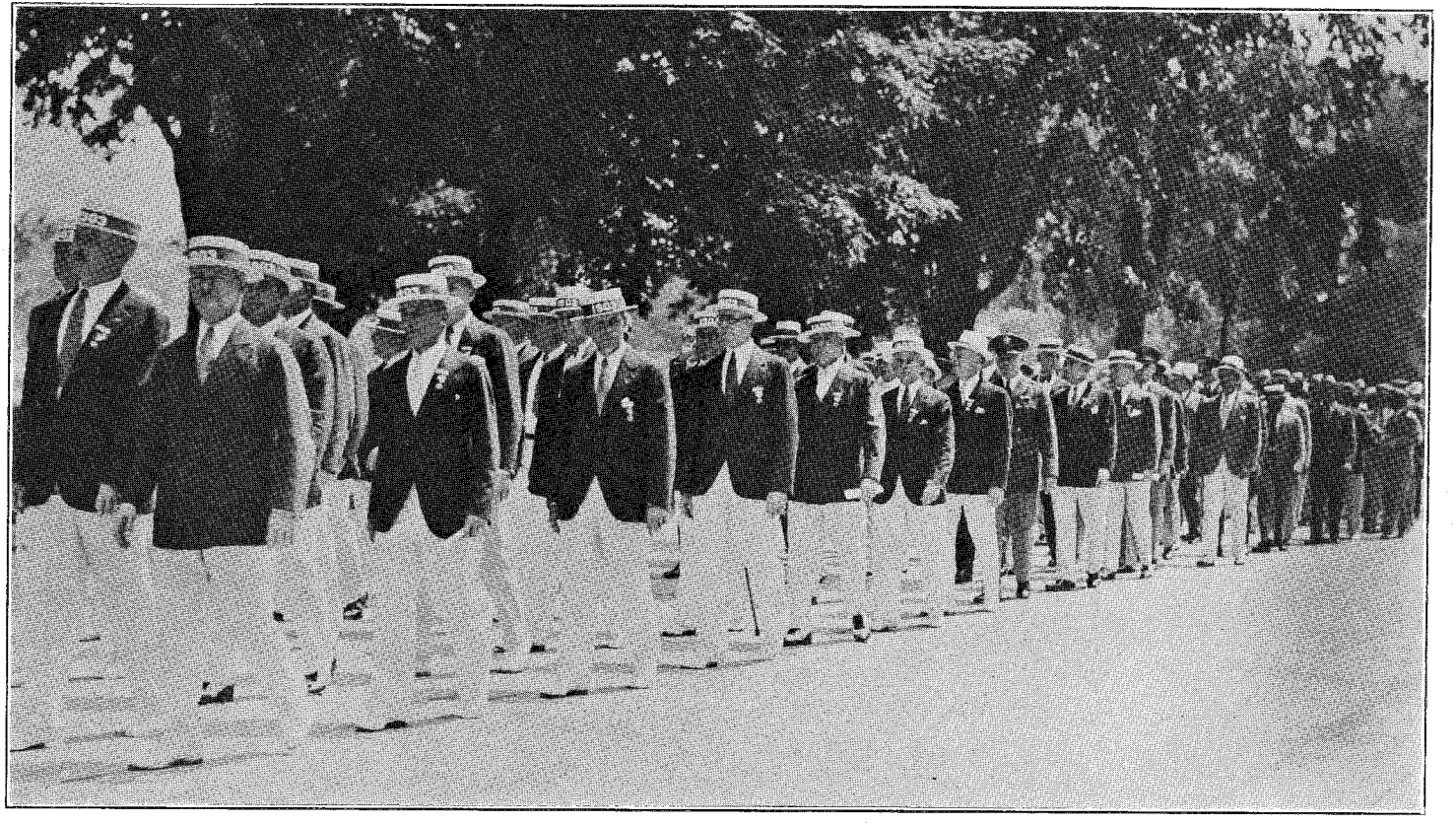
United States Military Academy

at

West Point, New York

June 12, 1933

Printed by
The Moore Printing Company
Newburgh, New York



Alumni En Route to Exercises at Thayer Monument, June Week, 1933.

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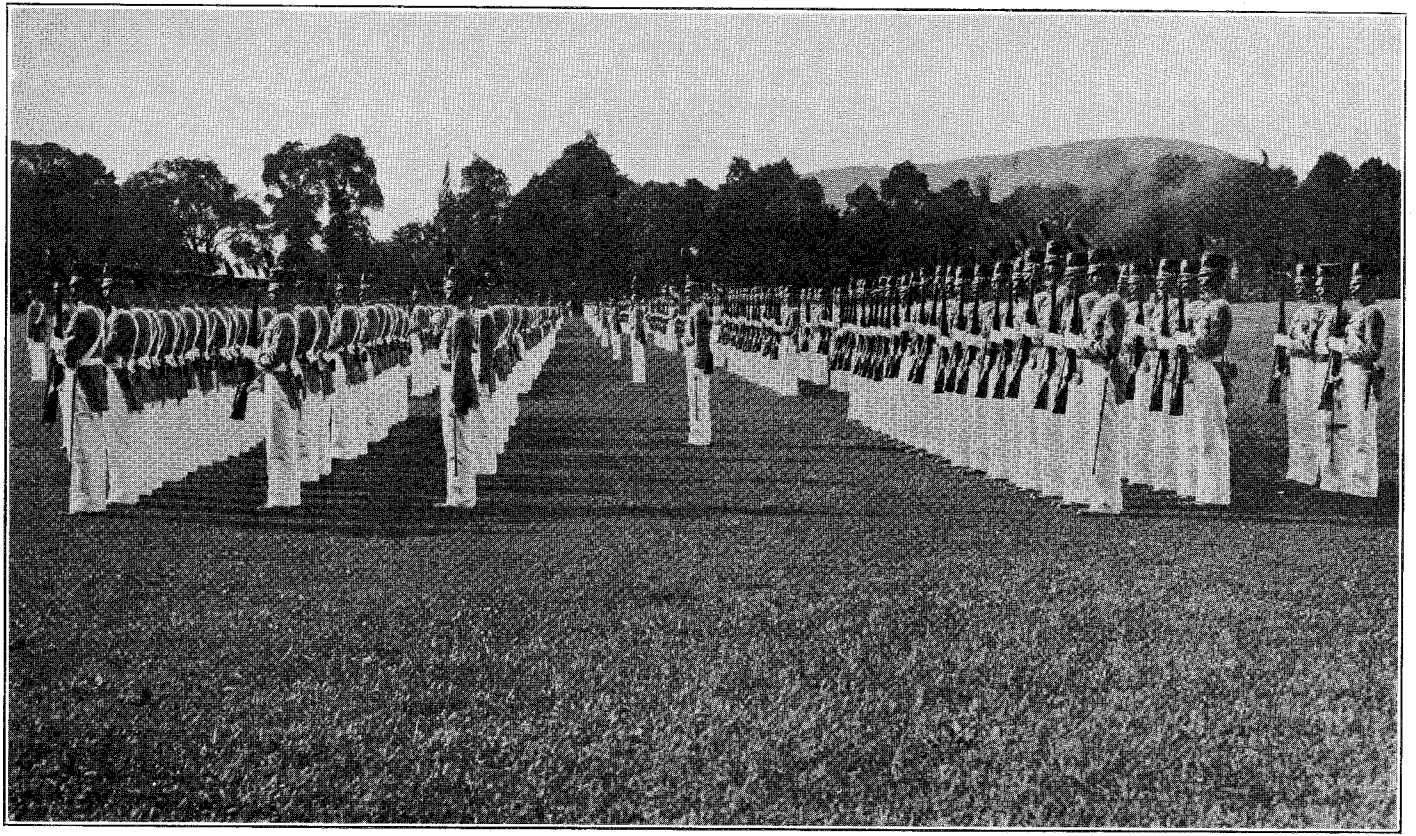


Regimental Parade, June Week, 1933.

FOREWORD

DETAILS of the activities of the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, during the year ending June, 1933 will be found in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, June 12th. I am sure a reading of these reports and minutes will convince the members that the Association is in a healthful condition as to its finances and as to the service it is rendering West Point and the graduates of the Academy.

You will note in the report of the Secretary that Captain William H. Donaldson has been relieved from duty at West Point and Lieutenant M. P. Echols has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and Lieutenant Earl Mattice and Lieutenant Raymond E. Bell assistants to him. Captain Donaldson has rendered efficient services to the Association during the past four years as is evidenced by resolutions adopted at annual meetings. It is believed, however, that the work of the Association will proceed satisfactorily and efficiently under the direction of Lieutenant Echols.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the following appointments have been made since the Annual Meeting:

Trustee of the Endowment Fund—Reappointed

To Serve Until June 30, 1938

ALLAN M. POPE, 1903

Members of the Board of Trustees

To Serve Until July 1, 1936

Appointed

Wm. C. Rivers, 1887
Samuel B. Arnold, 1892
Jay E. Hoffer, 1892
Charles G. Mettler, 1906
Francis M. Greene, 1922
Chas. P. Nicholas, 1925

Reappointed

Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896
Wm. A. Mitchell, 1902
George R. Goethals, 1908
Robert L. Gray, 1911

Palmer E. Pierce, '91,
President.

Report of the 64th Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates

Held at West Point, New York, June 12, 1933.

1. The meeting was called to order at 2:15 P. M., by the President of the Association.

2. Prayer was said by Lt. Colonel Clayton E. Wheat, 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, Palmer E. Pierce, '91, said: "I invite your attention to the fact that we came through the year without a deficit and that the shrinkage in value of securities held by us was not excessive; that the membership continues to grow and your Board of Trustees has endeavored to justify this growth by the service rendered; that the sending out of circular letters on subjects thought of interest to graduates has been continued; that the Secretary assisted in arranging programs for annual dinners; and that a small pamphlet entitled *Brief Historical and Vital Statistics* was brought up to date and circularized. A study and report of civil occupations of graduates was published. The records of graduates nearly up to date and an index of all obituaries published by the Association have been prepared." The President also stated that Captain Donaldson had been relieved as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association and that Lieutenant M. P. Echols had been appointed, with Lieutenants R. E. Bell and Earl Mattice as assistants. All of these officers are on part time duty with the Association.

General Pierce also said: "I wish to express to Captain Donaldson, on your behalf as well as my own, appreciation of the signal services rendered by him to the Association of Graduates and Cullum Register during the past four years; and I wish for him continued success and future happiness and contentment."

He called attention to Article II of our Constitution, and asked for suggestions in order that the purpose of this article may better be carried out.

The President regretted very much that Generals John J. Pershing and Avery D. Andrews, and Colonel Wm. N. Dykman were unable to

attend the meeting, and thanked the Superintendent and his able assistants for their great aid to him in his work with the Association.

5. The Report of the Treasurer, which had been audited by the Finance Officer, at West Point, was then read and approved. (Appendix 1).

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

7. The following resolution, read by Douglas I. McKay, '05, was unanimously adopted:

> "In view of the approaching termination of the service of Captain William H. Donaldson as Secretary and Treasurer of this Association, your Board of Trustees, at its meeting held this morning, adopted a minute to its proceedings expressing the high appreciation and respect in which it held his services, for the devotion and efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of his office; and it was ordered that similar opportunity should be accorded the membership of the Association in the meeting regularly convened at this time. Therefore, it is
>
> "RESOLVED: That the deep interest in, and effective administration of, the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of this Association by Captain William H. Donaldson are acknowledged and appreciated by the membership at large, and that the heartiest thanks of the Association are extended to him for his devoted and efficient service in its behalf."

8. In reporting for the Organ Committee, Chauncey L. Fenton, '04, stated that because of the depression, no action had been taken during the past year.

9. Fenton, '04, Acting Chairman of the Nominating Committee, in the absence of Wm. N. Dykman, '75, appointed by the President of the Association, then presented the nominations of the committee which were as follows:

President, Palmer E. Pierce, '91.
Vice Presidents, John Biddle, '81.
Alexander R. Piper, '89.
John L. Hines, '91.
Briant H. Wells, '94.
Andrew Moses, '97.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that the report be accepted and that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for the officers.

10. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that telegrams of felicitation, and of regret of inability to attend the meeting, be sent to Ennis, '64, Dykman, '75, Andrews, '86, Pershing, '86, and Jerome, '70.

11. Alexander M. Davis, '92, discussed the possibility of putting markers on statues of graduates to show that they had graduated from the Military Academy.

12. A motion by J. J. Morrow, '91, to thank Pitman, '67, and Tillman, '69, for their attendance was carried by a rising vote.

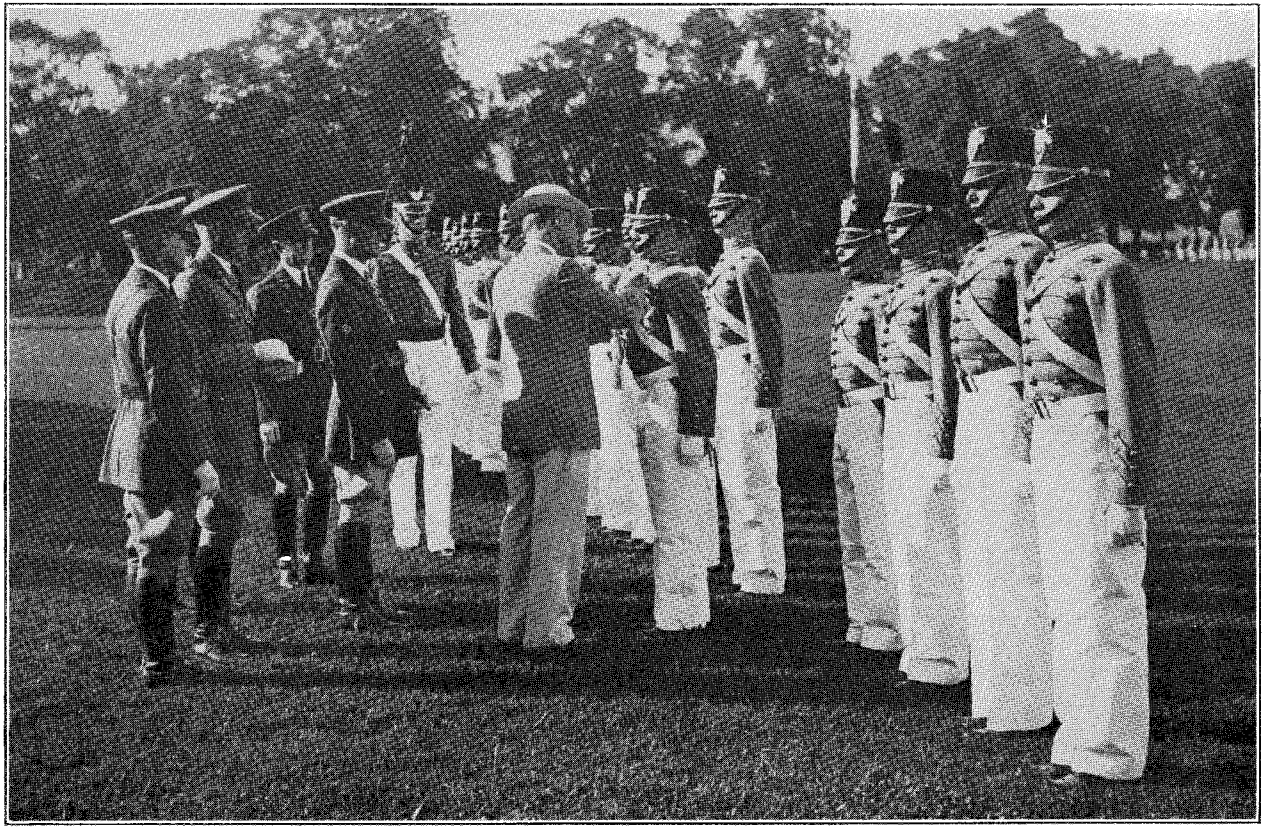
13. The following resolution, upon the motion of J. J. Morrow, '91, was adopted by a rising vote:

> RESOLVED: That the Association of Graduates express to Major General William D. Connor, Superintendent, United States Military Academy, and to his staff its sincere appreciation of their assistance and support throughout the year.

14. Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, '03, discussed the possibility of the erection by the Class of 1903 of a memorial to Thomas E. Selfridge, '03.

15. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

M. P. ECHOLS,
Secretary.



Award of Stars to Distinguished Cadets, June Week, 1933.

APPENDIX 1

Annual Report of the Treasurer

June 1, 1933

GENERAL FUND

Securities on hand June 1, 1932			$ 10,000.00
Cash on hand June 1, 1932			4,874.89
Total			$14,874.89

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES:

June 1, 1932 to June 1, 1933

Received—	Initiation Fees and Dues	$ 4,062.15		
	Sustaining Membership	30.00		
	Int. on Bank Dep. & Sec.	505.64		
	Sundries	25.00		
			$ 4,622.79	
Expended—	Salary and Wages	$ 1,735.00		
	General Expenses	98.35		
	Printing	3,253.38		
	Postage	1,048.94		
	Office Supplies	130.09		
			$ 6,265.76	
	Deficit			$ 1,642.97
				$ 13,231.92
Cash on hand June 1, 1933				$ 3,231.92
Securities on hand June 1, 1933				$ 10,000.00

ENDOWMENT FUND

Securities on hand June 1, 1932				$ 51,769.62
Cash on hand June 1, 1932	$ 7,503.62			

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES:

June 1, 1932 to June 1, 1933

Received—	Interest on securities and bank bal.	2,865.89		
	Contributions (Capital)	1,924.19		
			$ 12,293.70	
Expended—	Comm. & Int. on Sec. Purchased		159.13	
				$ 12,134.57
Total Endowment Fund				$ 63,904.19

On hand June 1, 1933—Securities	$ 62,418.22	
On hand June 1, 1933—Cash	1,485.97	
		$ 63,904.19

Distribution—Cash and Securities of Association of Graduates:

Cash in Banks:		
First National Bank of Highland Falls	$ 675.20	
Newburgh Savings Bank	2,559.03	
Bowery Savings	570.25	
Irving Trust Co	738.38	
Total Cash in Banks	$ 4,542.86	
Cash on hand	175.03	
		$ 4,717.89
of which $1,485.97 is Endowment Fund and 3,231.92 is General Fund		
Securities in hands of Irving Trust Co. for safe-keeping:		
Endowment Fund	$ 62,290.02	
General Fund	10,000.00	
Securities in hands Treasurer, Association of Graduates:		
Endowment Fund	128.20	
		$ 72,418.22
Total Assets		$ 77,136.11

Audited and found correct:

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

APPENDIX 2

Annual Report of Secretary, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

June 12, 1933

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, has held two meetings during the past year: one at the Hotel Astor, New York City, March 18, 1933, and the second at West Point, June 12, 1933.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Secretary has completed and distributed the 1932 Annual Report consisting of 368 pages. In addition to the usual contents of the Report, this number contained an index to *all* obituaries ever published by the Association of Graduates, covering a period of 62 years. This index should be very valuable to those who have any occasion to refer to the biographies of Academy graduates.

During the past year there has also been distributed a Circular Letter devoted to the subject, "Methods of Administering and Maintaining Discipline in the Corps today with the Privileges and Requirement of the Modern Cadets," and another Circular Letter which concerned the history of the Old West Point Hotel by Cadet Thomas L. Crystal, Jr. A reprint of an address entitled "A Picture of Athletics at West Point" by the Commandant of Cadets, Robert C. Richardson, '04, was also distributed. These letters apparently continue to meet with approval.

The Secretary attempted to assist in every practical manner those who were in charge of the Annual West Point dinners held in March Through the co-operation of the Graduate Manager of Athletics, Ludson D. Worsham, '16, and the Head Coach of Football, Garrison H. Davidson, '27, those in charge of the dinners were furnished with a complete statement concerning both the past and approaching football seasons; they were also furnished by the Signal Officer a list of all available West Point films; by the Professor of Drawing, a selection of several hundred lantern slides; and by the Secretary, additional information that would be of use at the dinners.

Of the 347 members of the graduating class, 205 have joined the Association. This is a considerable drop in the number usually join-

ing the Association, probably to be attributed to the graduates' cut in pay.

Shortage in personnel has made it necessary for the Secretary to act as a full time instructor in the Department of Philosophy, carrying as additional duties his work as Secretary, as Treasurer, and as the Officer in Charge of Cullum's Register.

Through the cooperation of the Superintendent, W. D. Connor, '97, a new arrangement has been made for the coming year. Since the new Secretary and Treasurer, M. P. Echols, June, '19, is also the Public Relations Officer, he will have Earl Mattice, '24, of the Department of English, and R. E. Bell, '27, of the Modern Language Department, on part time duty to assist him in the work of the Association. I believe that this arrangement should work out in a very satisfactory manner.

The Superintendent and his staff have been most helpful to the Association during the past year, cooperating in every possible manner. It is believed that the Association should in some manner express its appreciation. The undersigned also wishes to thank the President, Palmer E. Pierce, '91, the officers of the Association, and the members of the Board of Trustees for the advice and assistance that they have given him during the past four years.

WILLIAM H. DONALDSON, *Secretary.*

Officers of the Association

1933-1934

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President.
John Biddle, 1881, Vice President.
Alexander R. Piper, 1889, Vice President.
John L. Hines, 1891, Vice President.
Briant H. Wells, 1894, Vice President.
Andrew Moses, 1897, Vice President.
Marion P. Echols, 1919, 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. Wilcox	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 1932
Edwin B. Winans, Jr.	Class of 1891	1929 to 1932
John L. Hines	Class of 1891	1931 to
Briant H. Wells	Class of 1894	1931 to
Andrew Moses	Class of 1897	1931 to
John Biddle	Class of 1881	1932 to
Alexander R. Piper	Class of 1889	1932 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 1933
Marion P. Echols	Class of 1919	1933 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 1933
Marion P. Echols	Class of 1919	1933 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.
John Biddle, 1881, Vice-President of the Association.
Alexander R. Piper, 1889, Vice-President of the Association.
John L. Hines, 1891, Vice-President of the Association.
Briant H. Wells, 1894, Vice-President of the Association.
Andrew Moses, 1897, Vice-President of the Association.
William D. Connor, 1897, Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Chairman of the Board

William N. Dykman, 1875.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until July 1, 1934.

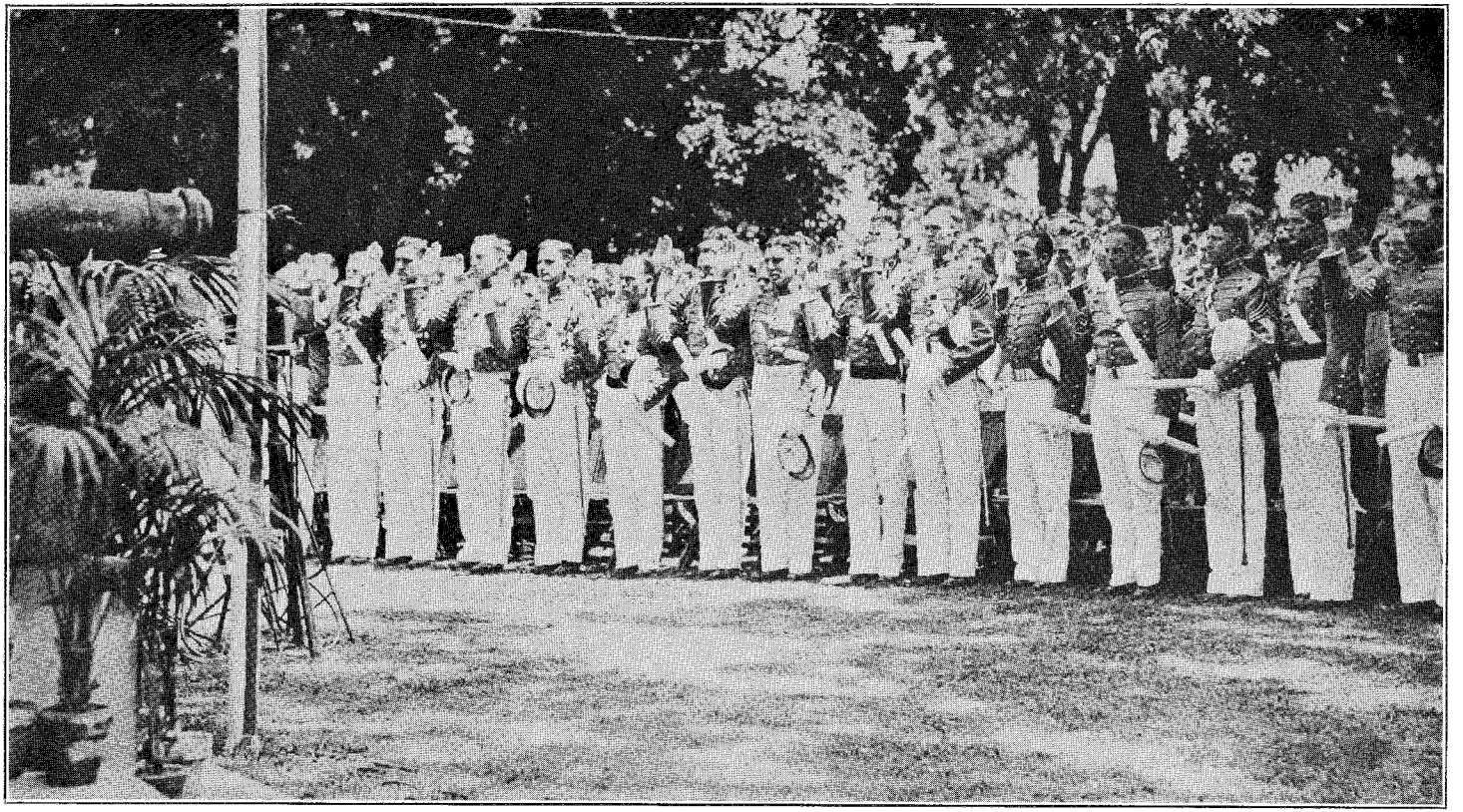
Samuel E. Tillman, 1869.
Milton F. Davis, 1890.
Jay J. Morrow, 1891.
Alexander M. Davis, 1892.
Edward P. O'Hern, 1894.
Paul B. Malone, 1894.
Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904.
Robert C. Richardson, 1904.
Douglas I. McKay, 1905.
Edgar W. Garbisch, 1925.

To Serve Until July 1, 1935.

William N. Dykman, 1875.
Robert L. Bullard, 1885.
Avery D. Andrews, 1886.
Fred W. Sladen, 1890.
Charles P. Echols, 1891.
William R. Smith, 1892.
Dennis E. Nolan, 1896.
Roger G. Alexander, 1907.
Herman Beukema, 1915.
Harris Jones, April 20, 1917.

To Serve Until July 1, 1936.

William C. Rivers, 1887.
Samuel B. Arnold, 1892.
Jay E. Hoffer, 1892.
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896.
William A. Mitchell, 1902.
Charles G. Mettler, 1906.
George R. Goethals, 1908.
Robert L. Gray, 1911.
Francis M. Greene, 1922.
Charles P. Nicholas, 1925.



Class of 1933 Being Sworn in as Officers of the Army, Graduation Exercises, 1933.

Board of Trustees *of the* Endowment Fund

Appointed by the President

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President of the Association.
Marion P. Echols, 1919, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1935

Hugh H. McGee, 1909.

To Serve Until June 30, 1937

Alexander R. Piper, 1889.

To Serve Until June 30, 1938

Allan M. Pope, 1903.

Board of Trustees *of the* New Memorial Hall Fund

Appointed by the President

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, President of the Association.
Marion P. Echols, 1919, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS.

To Serve Until June 30, 1934.

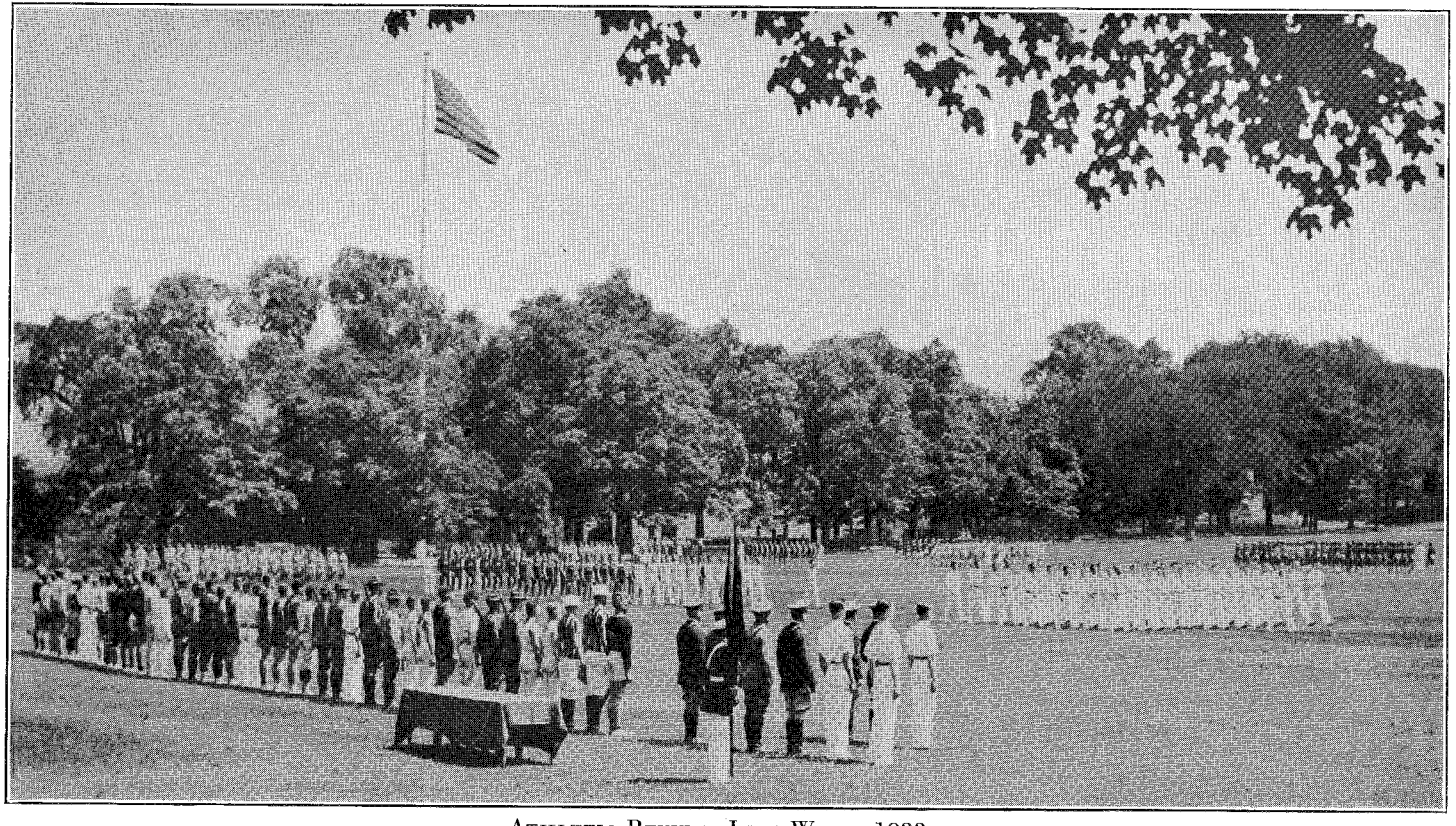
Robert E. Wood, 1900.

To Serve Until June 30, 1935.

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916.

To Serve Until June 30, 1937.

James W. Riley, 1906.



Athletic Review, June Week, 1933.

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 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 receipt of the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

Members to be Dropped.

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

Associate Members.

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

Sustaining Memberships.

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

Parliamentary Procedure.

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

THE POINTER

HOW many Graduates know what is taking place at the Military Academy today?

Have you followed the activity of the Corps since your Graduation?

Today the Corps offers The POINTER to those who still maintain that eager interest in West Point. This publication appears every two weeks in magazine form to its subscribers. Within The POINTER lies all of the news, local and universal, pertaining to the Corps of Cadets. It is an expression of the art, wit, and in general the Spirit of the Corps today.

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THE POINTER
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, N. Y.

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Name .....

Address .....

.....

Class of.....

Program for Graduation Week, 1933

(Daylight Saving Time)

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Horse Show, north practice field	9:00 a. m.—12:00 noon
	1:30 p. m.— 5:00 p. m.
Formal guard mount	4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures, Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.
Field Artillery Exhibition Drill, Riding Hall	9:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Horse Show, north practice field	9:00 a. m.—12:00 noon
	1:30 p. m.— 5:00 p. m.
Formal guard mount	4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures, Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, Cullum Hall	8:45 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Formal guard mount	4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures, Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Formal guard mount	4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures, Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st and 3rd Classes, Cullum Hall	8:45 p. m.
2nd Class, Hotel	8:45 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

4th Class gymnasium exercises	10:30 a. m.
Formal guard mount	4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures, Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st Class, Hotel; 2nd and 3rd Classes, Cullum Hall	8:45 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Athletic Review	11:00 a. m.
Graduation ride	2:00 p. m.
Formal guard mount	4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade and presentation of Stars and awards	5:30 p. m.

Moving Pictures, Gymnasium ..... 8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st and 2nd Classes, Cullum Hall; 3rd Class, Hotel ..... 8:45 p. m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Services at Catholic Chapel ..... 8:00 a. m. / 9:30 a. m.
Services at Cadet Chapel ..... 8:30 a. m.
Baccalaureate sermon to graduating class ..... 11:00 a. m.
Organ Recital, Cadet Chapel ..... 3:30 p. m.
Formal guard mount ..... 4:45 p. m.
Regimental parade ..... 5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures, Gymnasium ..... 8:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Alumni Memorial Service, Holy Communion, Cadet Chapel 7:30 a. m.
Dedication of windows of Cadet Chapel, preceded and followed by informal organ recital ..... 10:15 a. m.
Alumni exercises ..... 11:00 a. m.
Review of the Corps by the Alumni ..... 11:45 a. m.
Luncheon, Association of Graduates ..... 1:00 p. m.
Followed by annual meeting of the Association.
Superintendent's reception to the graduating class and Alumni ..... 4:00 p. m.
Graduation Parade ..... 6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop—2nd, 3rd and 4th Class, gymnasium; 1st Class, Cullum Hall ..... 9:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Graduation exercises ..... 10:00 a. m.
Formation of Corps on parade immediately after graduation for publication of orders announcing appointments of cadet officers.

Program of Alumni Exercises

THAYER MONUMENT

June Twelfth, Nineteen Thirty-three

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

Scene at Army-Navy Football Game, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, 1932

Contributions by Classes to the Endowment Fund

June 1, 1933.

Class	*Promised*	*Paid*	*Bal. Due*
1861	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	$ 0.00
1864	50.00	50.00	0.00
1865	10.00	10.00	0.00
1867	100.00	100.00	0.00
1868	1,173.00	1,173.00	0.00
1869	220.00	220.00	0.00
1870	70.00	70.00	0.00
1871	20.00	20.00	0.00
1872	158.50	158.50	0.00
1873	1,155.00	1,155.00	0.00
1874	1,150.00	1,150.00	0.00
1875	2,590.00	2,590.00	0.00
1876	500.00	500.00	0.00
1877	1,200.22	1,200.22	0.00
1878	1,200.00	1,000.00	200.00
1879	730.00	730.00	0.00
1880	420.00	395.00	25.00
1881	220.00	120.00	100.00
1882	1,045.00	720.00	325.00
1883	1,380.00	1,380.00	0.00
1884	461.00	461.00	0.00
1885	545.00	520.00	25.00
1886	4,835.00	4,545.00	290.00
1887	432.00	347.00	85.00
1888	180.00	180.00	0.00
1889	2,286.89	2,286.89	0.00
1890	1,232.00	1,182.00	50.00
1891	2,611.25	2,596.25	15.00
1892	1,107.50	1,007.50	100.00
1893	370.00	345.00	25.00
1894	245.00	245.00	0.00
1895	1,282.35	1,187.35	95.00
1896	1,090.00	1,016.25	73.75
1897	952.50	952.50	0.00

1898	155.00	130.00	25.00
1899	585.00	535.00	50.00
1900	3,000.00	2,770.00	230.00
1901	616.00	571.00	45.00
1902	1,213.50	1,203.50	10.00
1903	1,570.00	1,560.00	10.00
1904	685.00	635.00	50.00
1905	1,500.00	823.36	676.64
1906	2,000.00	1,211.50	788.50
1907	2,470.00	2,315.00	155.00
1908	1,158.00	1,014.00	144.00
1909	1,558.00	1,173.00	385.00
1910	710.00	555.00	155.00
1911	1,030.00	575.10	454.90
1912	370.00	370.00	0.00
1913	340.00	245.00	95.00
1914	465.00	307.50	157.50
1915	482.50	403.50	79.00
1916	378.00	163.00	215.00
April 20, 1917	295.00	220.00	75.00
Aug. 30, 1917	177.50	157.50	20.00
June 12, 1918	360.00	299.00	61.00
Nov. 1, 1918	545.00	383.29	161.71
June 11, 1919	355.00	200.00	155.00
1920	2,104.00	1,392.00	712.00
June 13, 1922	420.00	260.00	160.00
1923	178.00	74.00	104.00
1924	283.00	225.00	58.00
1925	562.50	325.35	237.15
1926	54.00	24.00	30.00
1927	5.00	5.00	0.00
1928	127.00	77.00	50.00
1929	35.00	35.00	0.00
1930	5.00	5.00	0.00

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 co-operating with the Association in its various activities. The Association feels that it is particularly indebted to these fellow graduates for their valued aid and co-operation, and expresses its appreciation accordingly.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1864	Gen. William Ennis,	54 Kay St., Newport, R. I.
1867	Gen. John Pitman,	611 Berkeley Avenue, Orange, N. J.
1868	Prof. Robert Fletcher,	Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	2021-Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1870	Col. Lovell H. Jerome,	829 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie,	530 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen,	2139 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
1874	Col. Edward E. Hardin,	614 Broadway, West New Brighton, N. Y.
1875	Col. William N. Dykman,	177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1876	Col. Heman Dowd,	500 Berkeley Ave., Orange, N. J.
1877	Gen. Wm. C. Brown,	875 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
1878	Col. George McC. Derby,	1015 S. Carrolton Ave., New Orleans, La.
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.

Class	Name	Address
1881	Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.,	Noroton, Conn.
1882	Gen. Edward Burr,	2017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1883	Col. Matthew F. Steele,	c/o J. B. Folsom, Fargo, N. Dak.
1884	Gen. E. B. Babbitt,	70 Pomar Lane, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1885	Gen. Robert L. Bullard,	2 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.
1886	Gen. Avery D. Andrews,	48 Wall St., c/o Sullivan & Cromwell, N. Y. C.
1887	Gen. John M. Jenkins,	The Dresen, 2126 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey,	131 Church St., Charleston, S. C.
1889	Col. Alexander R. Piper,	7522 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. Milton F. Davis,	N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.
1891	Gen. Palmer E. Pierce,	26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1892	Gen. William R. Smith,	Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. John H. Rice,	1415 Park Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
1894	Col. George Vidmer,	1127 Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	1630 Underwood St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1897	Col. Edgar T. Conley,	U. S. Post Office & Courthouse, Baltimore, Md.
1898	Brig. Gen. A. E. Williams,	Office Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Class	Name	Address
1899	Col. Robert C. Foy,	1st F. A., Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	162 Laurel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
1901	Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave. & Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Col. W. A. Mitchell,	West Point, N. Y.
1903	Lt. Col. U. S. Grant,	Director P. B. & P. P. Nat'l Capitol, Washington, D. C.
1904	Col. Wm. L. Bryden,	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
1905	Lt. Col. Norman F. Ramsey,	Governors Island, N. Y.
1906	Lt. Col. A. G. Gillespie,	West Point, N. Y.
1907	Col. R. G. Alexander,	West Point, N. Y.
1908	Lt. Col. Simon B. Buckner,	West Point, N. Y.
1909	Maj. Stuart C. Godfrey,	The Army War College, Washington, D. C.
1910	Maj. Joseph Aleshire,	G. S. C., O. C. of S. G-4, Washington, D. C.
1911	Maj. Wm. E. Larned,	Schofield Bks., T. H.
1912	Maj. W. H. Hobson,	Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
1913	Maj. W. C. Young,	O. C. of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
1914	Mr. George Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Maj. John F. Conklin,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
April 20, 1917	Capt. A. C. Smith,	West Point, N. Y.
Aug. 30, 1917	Capt. Wm. H. Donaldson,	Command & General Staff Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Class	Name	Address
June 12, 1918	Mr. Meyer L. Casman,	1204 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 1, 1918	Lt. C. R. Bathurst,	West Point, N. Y.
June 11, 1919	Lt. Robert G. Gard,	West Point, N. Y.
1920	Lt. James M. Lewis,	West Point, N. Y.
June 13, 1922	Lt. Lemuel Mathewson,	West Point, N. Y.
1923	Lt. Harold D. Kehm,	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,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Lt. George T. Derby,	13th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va.
1928	Lt. E. K. Daley,	11th Engrs., Corozal, Canal Zone.
1929	Lt. R. D. Wentworth,	Schofield Bks., T. H.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade,
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	Ft. Myer, Va.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

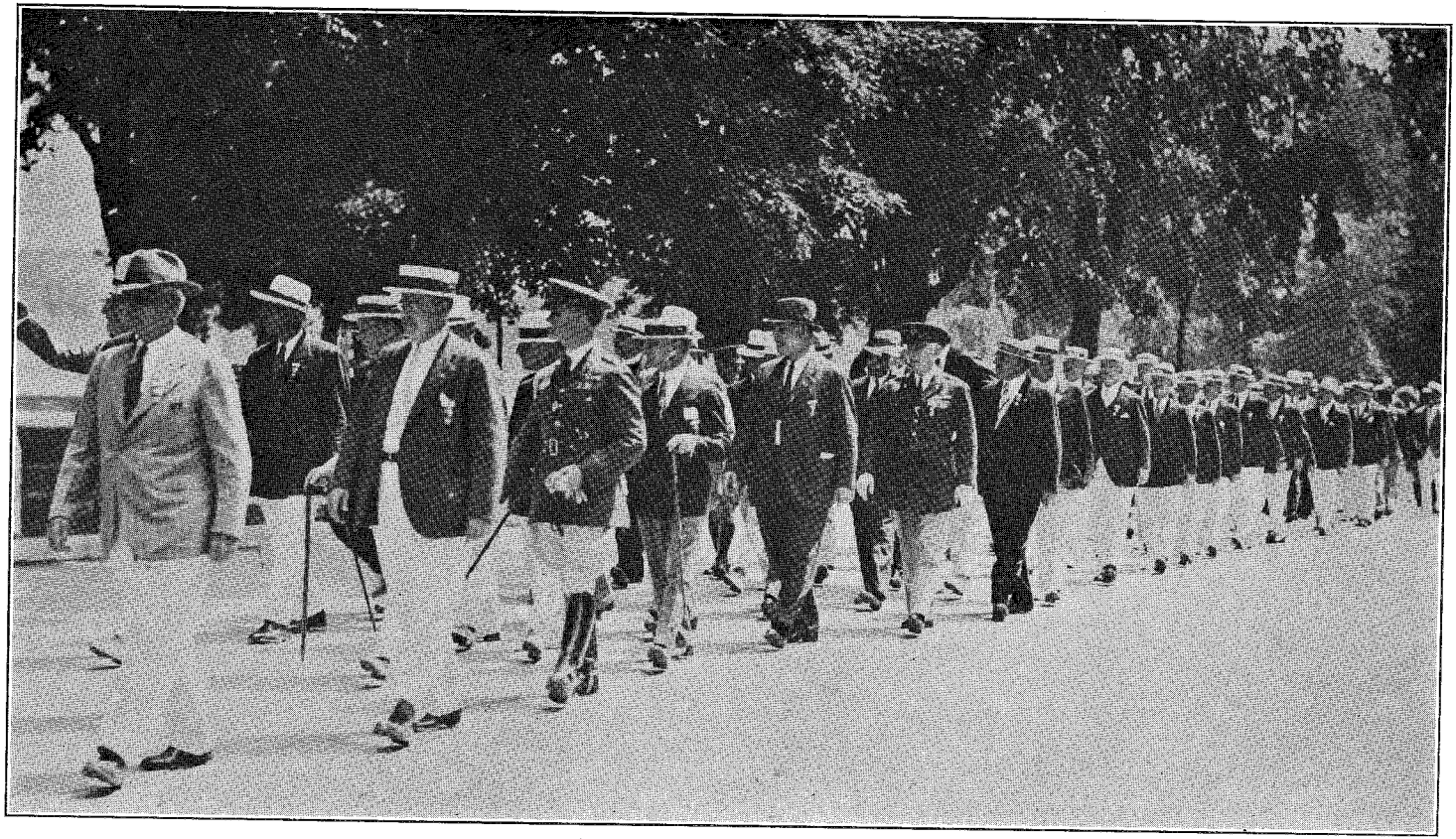
Visiting Alumni Officially Registered At West Point, June, 1933

Name	Class
John Pitman	1867
S. E. Tillman	1869
Hugh T. Reed	1873
E. E. Hardin	1874
Alexander Rodgers	1875
James Parker	1876
H. L. Scott	1876
W. C. Brown	1877
R. T. Emmett	1877
George K. Hunter	1877
C. H. Murray	1877
S. W. Miller	1879
George H. Morgan	1880
H. C. Hodges, Jr.	1881
John B. Abbott	1882
George W. McIver	1882
Blanton C. Welsh	1882
Omar Bundy	1883
George H. Cameron	1883
B. W. Dunn	1883
Wm. F. Flynn	1883
S. D. Freeman	1883
Harry C. Hale	1883
C. W. Kennedy	1883
Jacob F. Kreps	1883
M. F. Steele	1883
L. A. Springer	1884
J. M. Belden	1885
Robert O. Fuller	1885
Stewart W. Griffith	1885
A. L. Parmerter	1885
S. Percy Townsend	1885
U. S. Ward	1885
W. H. Hay	1886
Chas. Downing	1887
Jesse Edwards	1887
M. J. Lenihan	1887
Wm. Weigel	1887
W. R. Sample	1888
W. S. Wood	1889
M. F. Davis	1890
George Montgomery	1890
John C. L. Rogge	1890
Chas. P. Echols	1891
R. J. Fleming	1891
Andrew Hero, Jr.	1891
Jay J. Morrow	1891
Palmer E. Pierce	1891
Lewis S. Sorley	1891
W. M. Whitman	1891
S. B. Arnold	1892
Alex. M. Davis	1892
Jay E. Hoffer	1892
G. W. Kirkpatrick	1892
B. B. Bassette	1893
E. C. Carey	1893
H. B. Crosby	1893
Gordon G. Heiner	1893
C. W. Kutz	1893
L. B. Lawton	1893
G. H. McManus	1893
James D. Mathews	1893
R. R. Raymond	1893
Wm. C. Rogers	1893
W. R. Smedberg	1893
Robert E. L. Spence	1893
Kenzie W. Walker	1893
M. L. Walker	1893
Harrison Waite	1893
Frank E. Wilson	1893
Butler Ames	1894
N. K. Averill	1895
L. M. Nuttman	1895
L. R. Holbrook	1896
C. McK. Saltzman	1896
T. R. Cowell	1897
E. D. Bricker	1898
Amos A. Fries	1898
C. B. Humphrey	1898
Harvey W. Miller	1898
W. B. Scales	1898
Ernest D. Scott	1898
Fred R. Brown	1899
P. W. Guiney	1899
H. W. Schull	1899
Albert E. Waldron	1899
Frederick V. Watson	1899
Julian A. Benjamin	1900
Arthur P. S. Hyde	1900
Morton C. Mumma	1900
Wm. F. S. Root	1900
Wm. N. Haskell	1900
Harry B. Jordan	1900
E. D. Peek	1900
E. M. Shinkle	1900
Wm. Tidball	1900
J. A. Cleveland	1902
Warren T. Hannum	1902
E. L. Bull	1903
E. A. Brown	1903
Paul D. Bunker	1903
G. W. Cocheu	1903
O. G. Collins	1903
Max B. Garber	1903
Jesse Gaston	1903
U. S. Grant, 3d	1903
C. B. Hodges	1903
C. S. Hoffman	1903
Marion W. Howze	1903
J. S. Jones	1903
G. A. Lynch	1903
I. M. Madison	1903
John C. Montgomery	1903
Charles B. Moore	1903
Frank H. Phipps	1903
Allan A. Pope	1903
B. F. Ristine	1903
Dorsey R. Rodney	1903
Charles F. Severson	1903
F. H. Smith	1903

Name	Class
Lewis Turtle	1903
Max C. Tyler	1903
J. S. Upham	1903
S. W. Winfree	1903
G. R. Allin	1904
Arthur W. Copp	1904
J. K. Crain	1904
F. W. Honeycutt	1904
C. W. Neal	1904
S. Whipple	1904
DeWitt C. Jones	1905
Douglas I. McKay	1905
N. F. Ramsey	1905
F. B. Wiley	1905
G. G. Bartlett	1906
Leo A. Dalton	1906
P. V. Kieffer	1906
Wm. E. Lane, Jr.	1906
C. G. Mettler	1906
J. W. Riley	1906
Clark P. Chandler	1907
R. Park	1907
E. P. Pierson	1907
H. K. Rutherford	1907
Hayden W. Wagner	1907
John W. Wilde	1907
B. K. Yount	1907
H. F. Ayres	1908
Lester Baker	1908
George Beavers	1908
John K. Brown	1908
James H. Cunningham	1908
O. A. Dickinson	1908
R. S. A. Dougherty	1908
G. B. Glover	1908
George R. Goethals	1908
E. S. Hayes	1908
E. S. Hughes	1908
Thos. J. Johnson	1908
J. T. Kennedy	1908
G. A. Matile	1908
R. D. Newman	1908
C. K. Nulsen	1908
V. L. Peterson	1908
H. H. Slaughter	1908
Rodney H. Smith	1908
T. J. Smith	1908
T. A. Terry	1908
Raymond F. Topper	1908
Eley P. Denson	1909
Edward F. Kelly	1909
J. R. D. Matheson	1909
E. R. Van Deusen	1909
Harding Polk	1910
C. A. Bagby	1911
Charles R. Baxter	1911
Robt. L. Gray	1911
A. C. Sandeford	1911
H. S. Stanton	1911
Jas. R. N. Weaver	1911
L. L. Barrett	1912
John N. Hauser	1912
C. A. Phelan	1912
F. C. Sibert	1912
J. E. Ardery	1913
Carlos Brewer	1913
David E. Cain	1913
Demetrio Castillo	1913
Paul D. Carlysle	1913
S. W. Cramer	1913
W. C. Crane	1913
J. A. Dorst	1913
F. R. Fuller	1913
S. A. Gibson	1913
D. T. Greene	1913
A. B. Johnson	1913
Junius W. Jones	1913
C. L. Kilburn	1913
George W. Krapf	1913
Chas. B. Lyman	1913
D. O. Nelson	1913
P. Newgarden	1913
Lunsford E. Oliver	1913
W. A. Rafferty	1913
Wm. B. Rosevear, Jr.	1913
C. A. Ross	1913
C. W. Russell	1913
Joseph W. Viner	1913
Carlyle H. Wash	1913
G. R. Young	1913
W. C. Young	1913
James P. Hogan	1914
A. E. Larabee	1914
H. S. Aurand	1915
F. D. McGee	1915
R. P. Kuhn	1916
J. W. Rafferty	1916
R. L. Walsh	1916
James A. Code	April 20, 1917
Lyman L. Parks	April 20, 1917
W. R. Slaughter	April 20, 1917
W. W. Cowgill	August 30, 1917
P. S. Day	August 30, 1917
H. B. Ely	August 30, 1917
R. N. Kunz	August 30, 1917
H. H. Pohl	August 30, 1917
E. E. Sarcka	August 30, 1917
G. B. Aigeltinger	June 12, 1918
O. A. Axelson	June 12, 1918
G. B. Barth	June 12, 1918
E. B. Bellinger	June 12, 1918
H. S. Bishop, Jr.	June 12, 1918
M. L. Casman	June 12, 1918
E. B. Dando	June 12, 1918
John P. Dean	June 12, 1918
P. D. Deylitz	June 12, 1918
F. W. Gerhard, Jr.	June 12, 1918
John L. Grant	June 12, 1918
L. H. Hewitt	June 12, 1918
F. V. H. Kimble	June 12, 1918
Hans Kramer	June 12, 1918
H. B. Lewis	June 12, 1918
John Mesick	June 12, 1918
H. H. Newman, Jr.	June 12, 1918
James B. Newman, Jr.	June 12, 1918
W. E. Lorence	June 12, 1918
N. L. Hemenway	June 12, 1918
Keryn ap Rice	June 12, 1918
H. P. Richardson	June 12, 1918
Preston W. Smith	June 12, 1918
H. M. Wilson, Jr.	June 12, 1918
Alfred N. Bergman	November 1, 1918
John T. Brown	November 1, 1918
Donald F. Carroll	November 1, 1918
A. T. Colwell	November 1, 1918
R. B. Coolidge	November 1, 1918
Bonner Fellers	November 1, 1918

Name	Class
E. B. Fitzpatrick	November 1, 1918
R. A. Hicks	November 1, 1918
W. A. Holbrook	November 1, 1918
Paul B. Kelly	November 1, 1918
G. B. O'Grady	November 1, 1918
H. L. Peckham	November 1, 1918
H. Shaler	November 1, 1918
R. R. Spring	November 1, 1918
Heath Twitchell	November 1, 1918
R. H. Bassett	June 11, 1919
Gordon L. Chapline	June 11, 1919
J. L. Harbaugh, Jr.	June 11, 1919
L. E. Jacoby	June 11, 1919
J. C. Raaen	June 11, 1919
C. Forrest Wilson	June 11, 1919
H. W. Kiefer	1920
E. J. McGaw	1920
A. E. Mickelsen	1920
T. J. Tully	1920
Gene Vidal	1920
James V. Walsh	1920
R. H. Johnson	1921
Robert W. Douglas, Jr.	1922
Harry H. Haas	1922
Arthur A. Klein	1922
H. H. Stout, Jr.	1922
W. F. Breidster	1923
Herbert R. Campbell	1923
John A. Chambers	1923
H. R. Cragin	1923
W. J. D'Espinosa	1923
Mark H. Galusha	1923
E. B. Gjelsteen	1923
W. H. Hardy	1923
L. P. Holcomb	1923
S. J. Keane	1923
Wm. H. Kelly	1923
C. W. Lawrence	1923
Karl F. Lueder	1923
W. J. Morton, Jr.	1923
C. T. Myers	1923
V. P. O'Reilly	1923
Frederick E. Phillips	1923
E. H. Price	1923
Clyde K. Rich	1923
Harry L. Scheetz	1923
J. Smith	1923
R. M. Smith	1923
W. B. Tully	1923
H. S. Vandenberg	1923
K. E. Webber	1923
J. H. White, Jr.	1923

Name	Class
W. W. White	1923
F. E. Wilder	1923
E. L. Cummings	1924
Harold C. King	1924
E. J. Pasolli, Jr.	1924
E. J. Peterson	1924
L. A. Skinner	1924
F. S. Tandy	1924
Charles VanWay, Jr.	1924
E. W. Garbisch	1925
Milton T. Hankins	1925
Gerard W. Kelley	1925
Leo F. Kengla	1925
Littleton A. Roberts	1925
C. E. Saltzman	1925
Geo. T. Summerlin	1925
J. P. Anderson	1926
Brookner W. Brady	1926
W. E. Laidlaw	1926
D. L. VanSyckle	1926
J. W. Cox, Jr.	1927
E. B. Garland	1927
Hans W. Holmer	1927
W. L. Hoppes	1927
R. E. Hunter	1927
W. M. Breckinridge	1928
L. W. Finlay	1928
Norris B. Harbold	1928
T. A. Lane	1928
C. T. Leeds, Jr.	1928
R. M. Ludlow	1928
W. J. Matteson	1928
A. W. Meehan	1928
John C. Oakes	1928
D. H. O'Connell	1928
Delma T. Spivey	1928
Legare H. Tarrant	1928
A. N. Webb	1928
H. W. Wilkinson	1928
R. H. Chard	1929
J. J. Fitzgibbons	1929
B. McKay Greeley	1929
George R. Hays, Jr.	1929
Andrew McKeefe	1929
Chas. D. Wiegand	1929
Edgar Wright	1929
Ned Moore	1930
Jack G. Pitcher	1930
French T. Ratcliffe	1930
W. W. Thiede	1930
Horace W. Taul	1931
E. E. Farnsworth, Jr.	1932



Alumni, June Week, 1933

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH
Ames, Adelbert	1861	April 13, 1933
Dunwoody, Henry H. C.	1866	January 1, 1933
King, Charles	1866	March 17, 1933
Willard, Joseph H.	1868	April 18, 1933
Osgood, Worth	1869	July 23, 1932
Allen, James	1872	February 19, 1933
James, William H. W.	1872	February 20, 1933
Brown, Edward T.	1873	November 17, 1932
Dravo, Edward E.	1876	July 30, 1932
Foster, Herbert S.	1876	October 15, 1932
Bradley, Charles A.	1877	April 20, 1933
Creel, Heber M.	1877	September 18, 1932
Beach, William D.	1879	June 18, 1932
Lockett, James	1879	May 4, 1933
Runcie, James E.	1879	March 31, 1933
Morrison, John F.	1881	October 22, 1932
Richards, Melzar C.	1881	December 20, 1932
Allaire, William H.	1882	May 1, 1933
Forsyth, William W.	1882	February 23, 1933
Patten, George H.	1882	November 2, 1932
Adair, Samuel E.	1883	December 15, 1932
Hughes, James B.	1884	January 21, 1933
Morse, Benjamin C.	1884	April 16, 1933
Sturgis, Samuel D.	1884	March 7, 1933
Towsley, Charles D.	1885	October 5, 1932
Holbrook, Willard A.	1885	July 18, 1932
Durfee, Lucius L.	1886	March 19, 1933
Reber, Samuel	1886	April 16, 1933
Stewart, Cecil	1886	February 25, 1933
Bourke, James C.	1887	November 7, 1932
Moriarty, Ambrose I.	1887	March 22, 1933
Koester, Francis J.	1888	September 23, 1932

Stockle, George E.	1888	March	15, 1933
Fox, Joseph C.	1890	January	28, 1933
Ruggles, Colden L'H.	1890	April	2, 1933
Williams, Andrew E.	1893	November	19, 1932
Welsh, William E.	1894	June	19, 1932
Burgess, Harry	1895	March	18, 1933
Simmons, Benjamin	1895	April	17,1933
Tebbetts, Harry H.	1896	December	25, 1932
Collins, Edgar T.	1897	February	10, 1933
Ingram, Ralph E.	1898	October	23, 1932
Justice, James	1899	April	23, 1933
Dixon, Varien D.	1900	June	30, 1932
Slattery, John R.	1900	September	23, 1932
Canfield, Edward, Jr.	1901	January	16, 1933
Dowd, William S.	1904	May	1, 1933
Greene, Royal K.	1907	May	31, 1933
Harrison, George R.	1907	February	20, 1933
Lewis, Evan E.	1907	October	31, 1932
Shiverick, Nathan C.	1908	August	18, 1932
Franklin, Elkin L.	1909	June	24, 1932
Hanley, John L.	June 12, 1918	April	9, 1933
Lipman, Solomon M.	Nov. 1, 1918	October	16, 1932
MacMillan, George W.	June 11, 1919	August	15, 1932
Tanner, Albert N., Jr.	1920	April	24, 1933
Hopewell, Ellis S.	1924	May	9, 1933
Parks, Harlie H.	1926	September	23, 1932
Rhodes, Edward L.	1926	January	24, 1933
Willis, James A., Jr.	1926	March	19, 1933
Armagost, Donald W.	1929	December	15, 1932
Burton, Theodore G.	1932	March	28, 1933

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

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH	
Russell, Frank W.	1868	March	14, 1932
Norton, Charles C.	1874		
Nourse, Kent E.	1928	June	6, 1932

Announcement

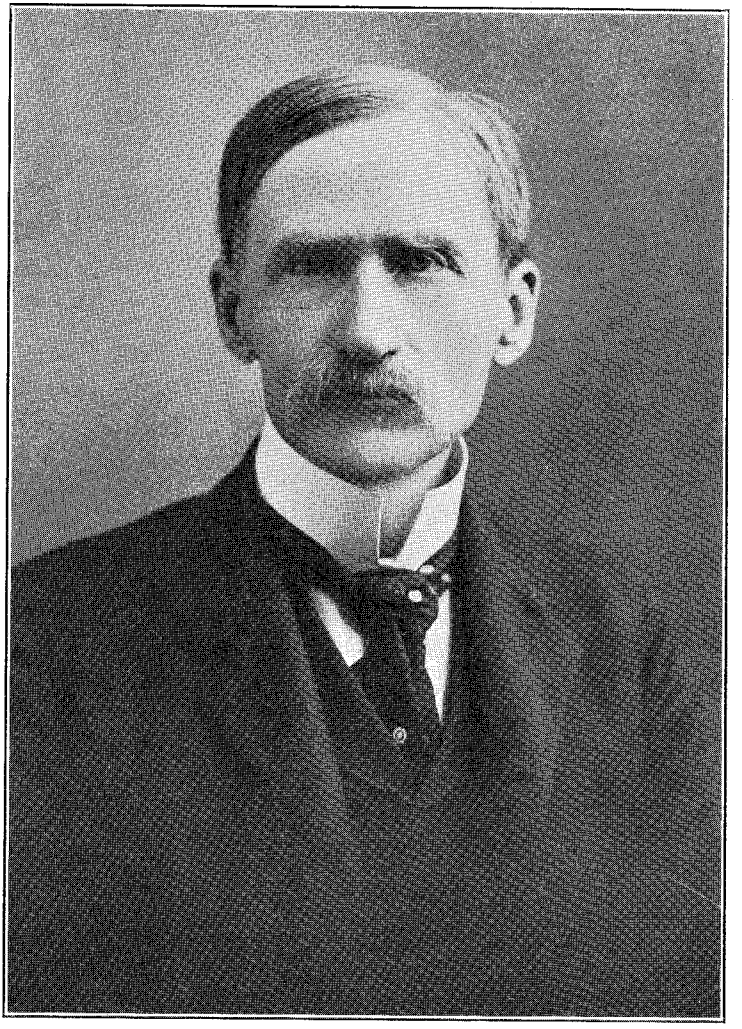
IN THIS volume are published all of the obituaries received up to the time of going to press, for those graduates who have died since the Annual Meeting of 1932, and also for other deceased graduates whose obituaries have never been published. Obituaries received too late for publication will appear 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.

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

P. S. Reinecke, '11.

NECROLOGY



MORRIS SCHAFF

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MORRIS SCHAFF

NO. 1975 CLASS OF 1862

Died October 19, 1929, at Southborough, Mass.,

aged 89 years

Morris Schaff was born December 28, 1838, at Etna, Licking County, Ohio, the son of John and Charlotte Hartzell Schaff. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm in that town, and later, on one purchased in the adjoining town of Kirkersville. Educated in the local district school, he was a student of Otterbein university when in 1858 Samuel S. Cox, familiarly and better known as "Sunset Cox", a Congressman from that district, appointed him to a cadetship at West Point where he entered as a member of the class of 1862.

His cadet days, which include that most dramatic period embraced in the outbreak of the Civil War, are vividly portrayed in his "The Spirit of Old West Point," a series of articles contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and, on completion, published in book form.

Graduating June 17, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, he was assigned to duty at Fort Monroe; First Lieutenant, March, 1863; Assistant Chief of Ordnance, Army of Potomac, Rappahannock, Pennsylvania, Rapidan, and Mine Run Campaigns.

He was Aide-de-Camp and Ordnance Officer on the staff of Major-General Warren in the Richmond Campaign, 1864; brevetted Captain, May 6, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of the Wilderness"; engaged at Spottsylvania, etc. At the close of active operations he was placed in charge of the Ordnance Depot supplying the armies before Richmond with headquarters at City Point, from which he furnished the explosives for the Petersburg mine. He was present, but not engaged at the Battle of the Crater. The Depot at City Point was destroyed but an "infernal machine" planted by Confederates, as was definitely learned from a written report found in Richmond after the evacuation. The loss in property and life occasioned by this explosion was great and resulted in a Court of Enquiry which exonerated Captain Schaff. His subsequent army service was at various arsenals and ordnance posts.

While stationed at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, he married, on August 8, 1868, Alice Page of that town. After completing his term of duty there and at Rock Island, under that distinguished Ordnance Officer, General Rodman, resigned December 31, 1871, to engage in business with his father-in-law, Harrison Perry Page, an importer and manufacturer of glass.

In 1880, John D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts, and subsequently Secretary of the Navy in the War with Spain, appointed him Inspector-General of the Massachusetts Militia with the rank of Brigadier-General, in which capacity he served three years. In 1882, President Arthur appointed him on the Board of Visitors to West Point. In 1892, Governor William E. Russell appointed General Schaff a member of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission on which he served until 1919 when the duties of that Board were assumed by the Department of Public Utilities. At this time, in view of General Schaff's long and useful service, Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, with the approval of the Executive Council, placed him on the Retired List.

He died at his summer home in Southborough, Massachusetts.

General Schaff throughout his life maintained an active interest in public affairs, scientific devolopments, and literature. He is the author of *Etna and Kirkersville, The Spirit of Old West Point, The Battle of the Wilderness, The Sunset of the Confederacy,* and *The Life and Personality of Jefferson Davis.* In recognition of his literary work, Williams College, in 1913, conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and Otterbein University that of Litt. D., in 1914. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

General Schaff's relations to West Point as a cadet, member of the Board of Visitors, and President of the Alumni Association, an office with which his fellow graduates honored him in 1912, were particularly close and affectionate.

The love and admiration he had for the gallant youths of his own day who fared forth from the Academy to draw their swords on Southern battlefields on whichever side their duty called them he gave in equal measure to each succeeding generation of Graduates called on to defend the country and carry on the high traditions of West Point. In later years his dearest wish was that there be built at West Point a Memorial Building of significant and commanding design to enshrine the memories of all West Pointers of whom their Alma Mater is proud, believing as he did that it would be not only a tribute to the dead but an inspiration to the living.

H. H. S.

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HENRY HARRISON CHASE DUNWOODY

NO. 2133 CLASS OF 1866

Died January 1, 1933, at Interlaken, N. Y.,

aged 90 years

General Henry Harrison Chase Dunwoody was born October 23, 1842, in Highland County, Ohio. His parents, William Dunwoody and Sarah Murphy, were among those who followed the urge to move West and settled in Fairfield, Iowa, where General Dunwoody spent his boyhood days. After finishing school, he entered the law office of Senator Wilson, who later appointed him to West Point. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1866 and later graduated in law from Columbia University, Washington, D. C. (now George Washington University).

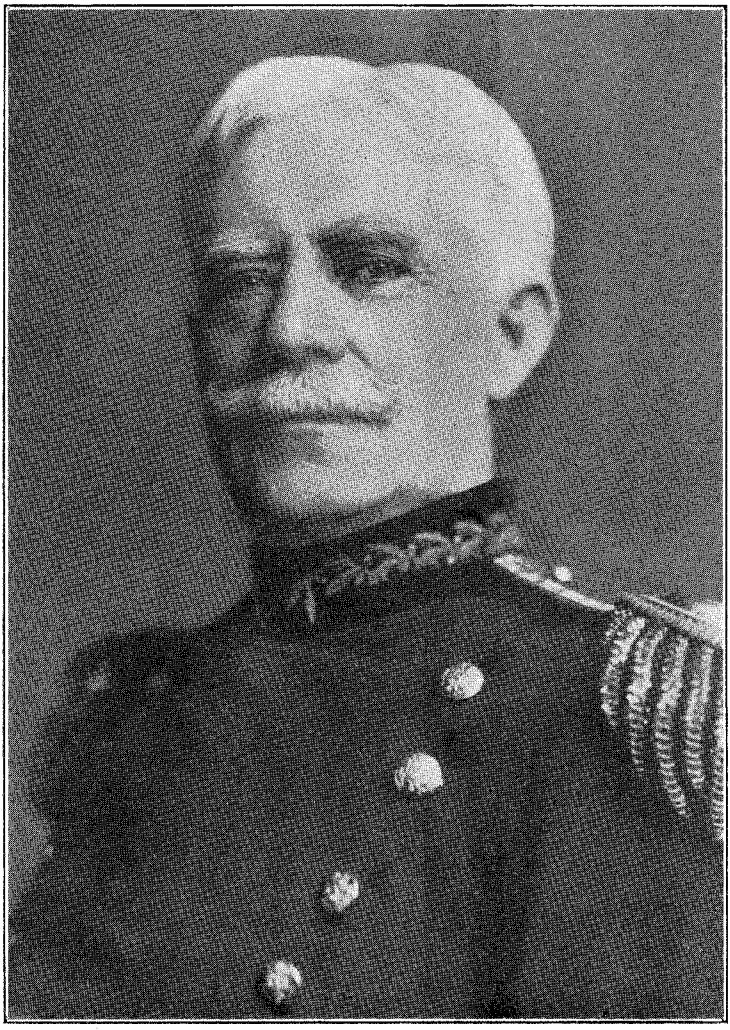
He married Clara Mills Dunwoody, daughter of General Madison Mills, who had served as Medical Director on General Grant's Staff during the Civil War.

General Dunwoody's service is best described in the following letter from General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., to Colonel Dunwoody, General Dunwoody's son.

"*My dear Colonel Dunwoody:*

I wish to extend to you on behalf of the officers of the War Department, and for myself personally, our sincere sympathy in the death of your father, Brigadier General Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Army, Retired.

General Dunwoody entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet on September 1, 1862; was appointed a second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, upon his graduation therefrom, June 18, 1866; promoted to first lieutenant, February 5, 1867; and captain, June 17, 1889; was appointed a major in the Signal Corps, with rank from December 18, 1890; promoted to lieutenant colonel, March 15, 1897; was Chief Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, with the grade of colonel, from June 1, 1898, to July 20, 1898; promoted to the permanent grade of colonel, July 8, 1898; appointed a brig-



HENRY HARRISON CHASE DUNWOODY

adier general, July 6, 1904; and was retired at his own request, July 7, 1904, after more than forty years' service.

Following his early service as an artillery officer of various stations in the United States, General Dunwoody was for a number of years on duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., engaged principally in weather forecasting and the study of meteorology. After the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture, he was detailed in 1891 for duty in that Bureau, where, as Chief of the Forecast Division, he inaugurated a system of distributing storm warnings which resulted in incalculable protection of human lives and property. This valuable service attracted general public attention, and was commended by the Secretary of Agriculture and The President.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish American War, General Dunwoody organized the Volunteer Signal Corps, and served as Chief Signal Officer, Division of Cuba. His skill, energy, and unremitting zeal insured from the outset the successful reorganization and operation of the signal activities in Cuba. Returning to this country in May, 1901, he was subsequently Acting Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.; was Signal Officer, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York; and commanded the post at Fort Myer, Virginia, until his retirement.

He was awarded a medal at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, "for complete and exhaustive summaries and graphic representations of Meteorological Observations, and for its Valuable Contributions to Human Knowledge."

During his long and distinguished military career, General Dunwoody exemplified those fine professional and personal qualifications which earned for him an enviable reputation as a Signal Corps Officer of rare scientific accomplishments and a gentleman of high character and ideals. The records bear ample testimony to the eminent success he attained in his chosen field of endeavor. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest officers on the retired list of the Army, having reached the remarkable age of ninety years, and his passing is deeply regretted throughout the service.

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas MacArthur,

General,

Chief of Staff."

General Dunwoody died at Interlaken, New York, just a year after the decease of his wife, on January 1, 1933, and is buried at the family summer home, Sheldrake Springs, on Cayuga Lake near Ithaca, New York.

General Dunwoody is survived by a son, Colonel Halsey Dunwoody of 430 Gray Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri (St. Louis), U. S. M. A., 1905—D. S. M. (World War), and two daughters, Mrs. Howard W. Nester, (Ellen Dunwoody), 10 Schussler Road, Worcester, Mass. and Mrs. West Chute Jacobs, (Esther Dunwoody), 43 Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.

H. D.

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CHARLES KING

NO. 2136 CLASS OF 1866

Died March 17, 1933, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

aged 88 years

GENERAL KING was born October 12, 1844, in Albany, N. Y., the son of Rufus and Susan McKown (Eliot) King and represented the fine traditions of a name that has been important in American history.

If there be merit in heredity, it must be conceded that he had an unusually good start in life; for we find his father, grandfather, great grandfather, and two great uncles separately discussed in the Dictionary of American Biography.

His great great grandfather, Capt. Richard King (1718-'75) was a commissary in the colonial wars at the siege of Louisburg, 1758; his great grandfather, Major Rufus King (1755-1827)—the most eminent of the family—served in the revolutionary war, sat in the Continental Congress; was a member of the Constitutional Convention; assisted in the final draft of the Constitution of the United States; he was twice Minister to England, his first appointment being made by Washington. He was U. S. Senator from New York for 20 years, and is notable as "the last of the Federalists," for he was twice (1804 and 1808) a candidate of that party for the vice presidency, and in 1816 was candidate for president against James Monroe. He seems to have been a leading advocate of unpopular causes, as he was a leader in the fight for the adoption of the Jay Treaty; an early advocate of the abolition of slavery; and is credited (1787) with authorship of the now familiar Constitutional phrase "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude."

He opposed the Missouri Compromise.

The names of three of his sons are to be found in the Dictionary of National Biography, the second son, Charles King (1789-1867), being the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Charles King (1789-1867), although opposed to the War of 1812, became captain of a militia regiment and Editor of the New York *American,* following which he became President of Columbia College.

CHARLES KING

His son, General Rufus King (1814-1876), whose detailed record is in Cullum Vol. I pp 537-540, and in the Report of Association of Graduates for 1877, graduated at the Military Academy in 1833, was commissioned Bvt. 2nd Lt. Corps of Engineers; resigned in 1836; was Adjutant General of New York 1839-'43; became a journalist; was a member of the Board of Visitors, U. S. M. A. in 1849; was Brigade and Division Commander during the early years of the Civil War, and subsequently U. S. Minister Resident for the Pontifical States in Rome.

The Military career of Charles King, the subject of this sketch, had an early beginning, for in official orders the Adjutant General of Wisconsin credits him as being marker in his father's regiment (1st Wisconsin State militia) in 1856; drummer for the Milwaukee Light Guard in 1859-'60; and mounted orderly in King's (Iron) Brigade, Army of the Potomac, in 1861. For this latter service he was subsequently awarded the Civil War Medal.

He has often told the writer of having acted as guide for General Hancock's brigade in accompanying it from Washington across Long Bridge to its camp in Virginia.

His boyhood comrades in his Milwaukee home although a somewhat turbulent crowd, eventually furnished the country with four generals, two rear admirals, a U. S. Senator, and a famous scientist, while three fell leading their commands in the Civil War.

At this early age of 14 his parents could not, of course, have realized the stuff in this coterie which was characterized as a "Godless and graceless gang", and in 1858 King was packed off to his grandfather's home in New York City, entering a grammar school under the celebrated Dr. Charles Anthon. His Milwaukee associates seem however more to King's liking than his New York comrades, for he tells us that of the 40 very excellent young gentlemen matriculated with him at Columbia College not one ever won distinction.

While at his grandfather's in New York City, he established contact as close as could be between a boy of fifteen and the Brevet Lieut. General Commanding the Army, with General Winfield Scott who paid weekly evening visits to Charles King's grandfather's home; and at the conclusion of these visits it was Charles' duty to escort the old General home. King says that they would talk affably of West Point and the Army as a career and the General, sympathizing with King's desire to enter West Point, would say: "If I can ever help you to obtain an appointment I will be glad to do so."

West Point and the Army was King's ardent ambition, and he could not be deterred from it, though his relatives were insistent on a legal career. The Civil War settled it in King's favor, and Mr. Lincoln was

importuned for the cadet appointment. About this time Wm. H. Upham, a Wisconsin soldier, who had been shot through the lungs and left for dead on the field of the first Bull Run appeared as a candidate for an At-Large appointment, and as he would soon be twenty-one while King was seventeen, the latter willingly relinquished in favor of Upham, who years later became Governor of Wisconsin. King's boyish letter to Secretary Seward being shown to the President the latter remarked: "That boy goes to West Point the first chance I get." That chance soon came as one of the "At-Large" appointees was found to be too young, and Upham and King entered as classmates in June, 1862.

A few days later Mr. Lincoln came to West Point to pay his respects to General Winfield Scott and going over to the barracks sent for his ten boys, Mr. Lincoln putting his great hand on King's boyish head, said: "Well, son, you have got your wish at last."

As a cadet, King's military bearing won for him the chevrons of corporal in 1863, first sergeant in 1864 and cadet adjutant in 1865. In *Cadet Days* (Harper Bros. 1894) he gives the public a picture of cadet life of his period. Always a champion of the Military Academy, he used his books, magazine articles and lectures as a means of acquainting the American public with the high standards and glorious traditions of his beloved Alma Mater.

The most important event of his cadet career came in his First Class year, when, as Cadet Adjutant, he was the most prominent figure in the Boyd affair. Many details of this episode, which savors of a thrilling detective story, appear in King's *Memoirs of a Busy Life;* a brief account of it by Richard H. Savage of '68 was printed in pamphlet form at the Academy after Boyd's death in 1885, and, it is understood that King's biography, now in the course of preparation, will include a more detailed narrative.

Suffice to say that King's manly acknowledgment of his error on that occasion as shown in his *Memoirs* add luster to his sterling character.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 1st artillery and retained at West Point as instructor in artillery tactics during the summer encampment immediately following his graduation.

He commanded the Gatling platoon light battery K, 1st artillery, in the New Orleans riots of 1868. He was a "Tac," officially described as assistant instructor of infantry, artillery and cavalry tactics, at West Point, 1869-'71. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1869.

Yielding to a craving for more active service he transferred in January, 1871, to the 5th U. S. cavalry, which he joined on the plains of the Platte Valley, and the service was ushered in with a glorious hunt or two with their chief scout, Buffalo Bill. His new colonel (W. H.

Emory) having been ordered to New Orleans to command the Department of the Gulf, he took King with him as aide. He served in that capacity from November 18, 1871, to January 31, 1874. While on this duty he was liaison officer between General Emory and the famous former Confederate General Longstreet, who by that time was wearing the uniform of a major general, U. S. Army, and commanding the Louisiana militia.

In November, 1872, he married a famous old sea captain's only daughter, Adelaide L. Yorke, by whom he had four children, Adelaide Patton (deceased); Mrs. Carolyn Merritt MacIntrye, wife of Dr. Donald R. MacIntrye; Mrs. Elinor Yorke Simeon, wife of Charles J. Simeon, and Comdr. Rufus King, U. S. Navy, now executive officer, U. S. S. *Wyoming*. Gen. King's wife died October 22, 1928.

The Tonto Apaches in Arizona about 1874 were raising mischief and as his troop was in the thick of the fighting, King hurried to join it, and for the next five years it was Indian campaigning or fighting, much of which was described in his Army stories written in later years. This Arizona service, much of the time as troop commander, brought actions to his credit at Diamond Butte, Black Mesa and Sunset Pass. The latter (November 1, 1874) proved to be his last fight in Arizona, for an arrow nearly ripped out the left eye, and a bullet smashed the saber arm close to the shoulder and sent him to recuperate on sick leave. An open suppurating wound for eight long years was one of the results of this Arizona service. Subsequently this service was acknowledged by his appointment as brevet captain for "gallant and distinguished services in action against Indians near Diamond Butte, Ariz., May 21, 1874" (declined). The matter in 1924 was, in a measure at least, adjusted by the award of a Silver Star citation.

In 1876 we find him again in the field with the 5th cavalry on the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition participating (July 17) in the much advertised affair on War Bonnet or Hat Creek, in Northwestern Nebraska, and September 9 at Slim Buttes, S. D. On October 5 he was appointed regimental adjutant, holding that position until January 28, 1878. King was retired as captain May 1, 1879; promoted major retired May 14, 1918, and lieutenant colonel retired January 14, 1922.

Others have written of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, but King's account given in his "Campaigning with Crook," which passed through several editions, will doubtless always be the accepted history. This was supplemented (1930) by King, who traced on an out-of-print Raynolds map of that area the route followed by Crook. An abstract from his 1876 diary was also incorporated making a unique and very fair history of the operations of General Crook's

Column in 1876. We thus find King, tho then 86 years of age, engaged in recording data pertaining to the history of our Indian Wars.

He was Acting Adjutant General of Merritt's Command in the Suppression of Railway riots, 1877, and of Merritt's Command (3rd and 5th Cavalry) in Wyoming and Montana in 1877.

He was promoted Captain May 1, 1879 and retired June 14, 1879 for disability from wounds in line of duty.

This retirement in practice was largely one of form—a change of duties—for he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Wisconsin, 1880-'82; Colonel and Aide de Camp to the Governor of Wisconsin, 1882-'91; Assistant Inspector General, Wisconsin National Guard, 1883-'89. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy in 1889. Commanding Fourth Infantry Wisconsin National Guard, 1895-'97.

When he was first assigned to these duties in 1880, the military efficiency of the cadet battalion at the University as well as that of the Wisconsin National Guard was at a low ebb and General C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin and Commanding 64th Brigade, 32nd Division, A. E. F. wrote in 1919:

> *"I entered the University of Wisconsin as a freshman in the fall of 1880. At the time I was a private in Co. E, 2nd Inf. Wisconsin National Guard and therefore had received some instruction and knew a little about discipline, although the military standard of our state at that time was not high. Nevertheless, on reporting for the beginning of the required two years' military instruction in the University, I was at once impressed and greatly surprised at the general attitude of the students toward military instruction. It was not only that of indifference on the part of nearly all but absolute antagonism and opposition on the part of many. There was no discipline, the standard of instruction was very low, and what was far worse, the attitude of the faculty was more indifferent and antagonistic than it was cooperative and helpful.*
>
> *There had come to the University that fall by detail by the War Department, Captain Charles King, U. S. A., just retired for wounds received in Indian fighting, a native son of Wisconsin following in the footsteps of a worthy father noted for his military genius. In two years' time in spite of all opposition, indifference, handicaps, and discouragements of every name and nature, Captain King, every inch a soldier, by his force of character, by example, by the wise use of precept and principle, by patriotic and military industry, and*

through a genius for organization and for establishing and maintaining leadership completely changed conditions. He moulded the raw students into soldierly, disciplined cadets; won respect and honor and fame for his battalion of cadets; and placed them where high and critical army authority after severe tests gave them praise.

Ever since that time from the beginning of General King's work, on the foundations and traditions established by him, the military part of the work of the University of Wisconsin has gone on and on, keeping fully in step with and abreast of its general excellence in all its other departments. Nor has it been wanting in war as is shown by the list of its students and alumni who have responded to every call to the colors."

and in 1921:

"Though on the retired list, General King has been as active as the young officers detailed, and in some cases much more active.

No hours have been too long for him. Always up before reveille; always present to supervise roll calls and formations; always present to see that call to quarters was promptly observed, and always in the company's streets at taps to see that, at the last note of the call, lights were extinguished and absolute quiet prevailed. Then throughout the night he has visited and questioned the sentinels of each relief, following this up with further instructions during the day and also attending the different organizations on the drill field or when out for field instruction.

His application has been constant and his endurance wonderful. I have no hesitancy in saying that whatever good may be said of the Wisconsin National Guard is due in far more proportion to General King than to any other one man."

Adjutant General Holway wrote the Chief of the Militia Bureau in 1921:

"1. The state authorities are much concerned about the rumor that retired Army officers on duty with the National Guard are soon to be relieved from that duty.

2. The one retired Army officer who has been on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard is Major Charles King. He first came on this detail forty (40) years ago when the first battalions of the Guard were formed, and, except for the

period of his service as Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, has ever since been an instructor and counselor of both officers and men of the Wisconsin Guard. There are today in the State far more than fifty thousand members of the Guard, both former and present, who have during their service come under Major King's teaching and influence. They have come and still come to him for advice and assistance and feel free to come on account of long and tried association. His counsel and assistance, always in aid of better discipline and greater loyalty, have the greater authority and effect through his official status as an officer of the Regular Army, detailed for duty with Wisconsin. It is not necessary to add that his influence is not confined merely to present and former Guardsmen, but is wide spread in practically every community of the State. By long, faithful, and able performance of his assigned duties, he has acquired such standing with the Guard and the people of the State as none other can possibly equal without like service."

This situation coming to the attention of General E. A. Helmick, Inspector General, U. S. A., he took the matter up with General Harbord, the Deputy Chief of Staff, and an enthusiastic admirer of King, with the result (Sept. 3, 1921) of the following memorandum: "The Chief of Staff directs that no action looking to the relief of General Charles King from duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin ever be taken without personal action of himself or the Deputy Chief of Staff."

General Helmick in reporting on St. Johns Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., said: "General King is in his 81st year, and takes a very active part in all the military instruction, is one of the best disciplinary instructors in the army today."

Lack of space alone prevents our adding much more as to General King's splendid services of this nature.

LITERARY LABORS

To the country at large General King was probably best known through his delightful stories of frontier Army life which brought pleasure to countless thousands, and which appeared between 1880 and 1912.

In these he presented to the public a vivid picture of the struggles and hardships of our little Regular Army of 25,000 men in Winning

the West in the seventies. This was presented in attractive stories which would be read and appreciated.

A writer in the Milwaukee *Journal* recently said of them: "They are more than romances; they are actually historical novels which will be priceless in their picture of the old West as the years move on and the story of Indian warfare is forgotten. * * * The subject of each of his half a hundred novels was suggested by some series of incidents in his own military experience * * * he really introduced the Army, both regular and volunteer to the American public * * * and the heroes who for 25 years led their companies against the Apache, the Cheyenne, and the Sioux, and who later took part in the Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection, live on in the books of their brother officer."

He gave the public about sixty volumes of these, exclusive of hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles. Some of them were historical, such as *Campaigning with Crook* (1880), *Famous and Decisive Battles* (1884). *Between the Lines* (1889) and *The Iron Brigade* (1902) were fiction with considerable historical background. *Trials of Staff Officers* 1891 (Autobiographical) was widely read and greatly appreciated. His most widely read novels were perhaps *The Colonel's Daughter* (1883) (said to be the only one which he ever asked a publisher to print—a most unusual record) and its sequel, *Marion's Faith* (1885). In these the hero, "Jack Truscott," was in flesh and blood Lieut. George O. Eaton, 5th cavalry, a U. S. Military Academy graduate of 1873.

In action with Apaches at Sunset Pass, Ariz., King had his right arm badly smashed by a hostile bullet and was carried from the field by Serg. Bernard Taylor, Co. "A" 5th Cavalry whose gallantry brought the award of a Medal of Honor. The official citation reads: "Bravery in rescuing Lieut. King 5th U. S. Cavalry from Indians."

The situation here was extremely critical and King ordered Taylor to leave him and save himself. Taylor refused and stuck to his job tho under heavy fire, while Lieut. Eaton sprinted up the mountainside with a small detachment, drove the Apaches back and completed the rescue.

King never forgot this service and in describing it in his stories immortalized the sterling qualities of his two gallant friends.

Among King's other novels may be mentioned Captain Blake (1892) and Medal of Honor (1905). His wife (and wives are often an author's best critics) regarded his short story *Captain Santa Claus* as "the prettiest he ever wrote." It was in 1890 incorporated by Harpers in *Campaigning With Crook,* but deserves a frame of its own.

In the Spanish American war of 1898 he was again to see war service.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt was in San Francisco organizing a corps of 20,000 men for service in the Philippines and asked for the services of his former adjutant, King, who was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, May 27, 1898.

He arrived in Manila, November 28 and was assigned to command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 8th corps, then engaged in defenses of Manila. He was in command at the Battle of Santa Anna, February 5, 1899, and in frequent skirmishes in pursuit of insurgents to February 14, as well as during the attack on his line at San Pedro Macati February 14-16. Later he commanded an expedition to Santa Cruz.

He was recommended by General Anderson for major general of volunteers in February, 1899, for "bravery, energy and efficiency" in battle. General Otis in forwarding this refers to a movement, suggested by General King, and later authorized, resulting in the overwhelming defeat of the insurgents with loss to them of many men, all their artillery and quantities of war supplies. General Otis adds that King in person led the movement, "showing conspicuous gallantry and efficiency." He is entitled to special recognition for this affair.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton wrote King: " * * * you have established a reputation for bravery, ability and skill that will make you honored by Americans while you live * * *."

Maj. Gen. Lawton wrote King, saying: " * * * you are the only general officer whom I know who possesses that peculiar faculty or that magnetism which attracts men to him; you are the only one of all the general officers who has excited among the men of his command any great amount of enthusiasm * * * and you seem to possess that peculiar dash and spirit which carries men who follow you along with you with enthusiasm * * * ."

General King was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, August 2, 1899. From that time until August, 1932, he was almost continuously on duty at such military schools as that at Orchard Lake, Mich., and St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis., which was his last assignment and from which he was relieved in August last, as the Army appropriation act failed to provide for any retired officers engaged in such duties.

His military activities therefore cover the period from 1856 to 1932 —76 years! Even deducting from this short periods when on inactive duty status it is believed that he had a record of years of active service never equalled.

In 1924 he learned from The Inspector General of the Army (Hel-

mick) that The Adjutant General (Wahl) reported that King was the only officer in the Army who had been authorized and issued badges for: 1, Civil War; 2, Indian Wars; 3, Spanish War; 4, Philippine Insurrection, and 5, World War.

Of his service and influence General Harbord in 1921 said: "I read General King's books before I came into the service. My first commission was in the 5th cavalry. General King's name was a household word in that regiment, and his influence was still potent to work up enthusiasm among the youngsters in the regiment * * * General King has ceased to be an officer, he is an institution."

King had been appointed a Major General in the Wisconsin National Guard in 1929; and, upon learning of his death, the Governor issued a proclamation ordering that all flags in state and public buildings in Wisconsin be flown at half mast until after the funeral, the ceremonies of which were attended by the Army Corps Area Commander, the Governor of Wisconsin, and their respective staffs. The interment was at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the salient points in the official record left by General Charles King (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army, retired) whose passing is mourned alike by the Army, by thousands of National Guardsmen of Wisconsin who had benefited by his training, and in literally tens of thousands of homes throughout the land by those who have read with joy, laughter, and tears the clean, wholesome frontier Army stories by the facile writer affectionately known among his intimate Army associates as Charlie King!

W. C. Brown.

FRANK WEBSTER RUSSELL

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FRANK WEBSTER RUSSELL

NO. 2262 CLASS OF 1868

Died March 14, 1932, at Concord, New Hampshire,

aged 84 years

FRANK WEBSTER RUSSELL was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, June 22, 1847. He was the son of William Wallace and Susan Carleton (Webster) Russell and the grandson of Moor Russell, who fought in the Revolution and founded a mercantile business in Plymouth in 1798.

Frank Russell attended Phillips Andover Academy, the Boston Latin School, and the New Haven Collegiate and Commercial Institute.

He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, June 15, 1868, and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. He served with Troops "G" and "K", 6th Cavalry, at New Orleans and various stations in Texas and Kansas. His service was typical of the region at that time and involved much scouting in the field.

He resigned June 10, 1872, to carry on his father's business.

Frank Russell served from 1884 to 1889 in the New Hampshire National Guard as Captain and Aide to General D. M. White, and later as Major and Assistant Inspector General. When the Spanish-American War came in 1898, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and soon promoted to Captain. He become Major, 1st New Hampshire Infantry, which was in camp at Chickamauga. One of his sons, William Wallace Russell, was Sergeant-Major of the 1st New Hampshire Infantry, and later 2nd Lieutenant, and another son, Walter Hall Russell was a trumpeter in the regiment.

During the World War, Major Russell served on the Military Advisory Board for New Hampshire with Generals Elbert Wheeler and Winfield S. Edgerly.

Major Russell was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1902 and was on the Plymouth Town History Committee. He was a member of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Indian Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., and was a 32nd degree Mason and a Knight Templar.

In 1873 he married Louisa Webster Hall, who died in 1905. There were eight children. Those still living are Colonel George Moor Russell, Cavalry, Walter Hall Russell of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, and Louis Webster Russell of Concord, New Hampshire.

The "Plymouth Record" says of him, "In the death of Major Frank W. Russell, Plymouth has lost a most distinguished son. For more than forty years he was active in the management of Plymouth's leading mercantile establishment and during that time the charm of his fine personality, his business integrity and his interest in the business and social life of Plymouth made an impression that will endure at least as long as any who came in contact with him shall live."

For several years Major Russell made an annual pilgrimage to West Point for Alumni Day in company with General Morris Schaff and General Elbert Wheeler. These three perpetuated the "Spirit of Old West Point", so stirringly portrayed by General Schaff in his book of that name.

The standards of West Point have been upheld by her graduates, and imprinted, not only on the Army, but on many a civil community where her sons have resided. Frank Russell's life was in keeping with the ideals of the Military Academy.

G. M. R.

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WORTH OSGOOD

NO. 2285 CLASS OF 1869

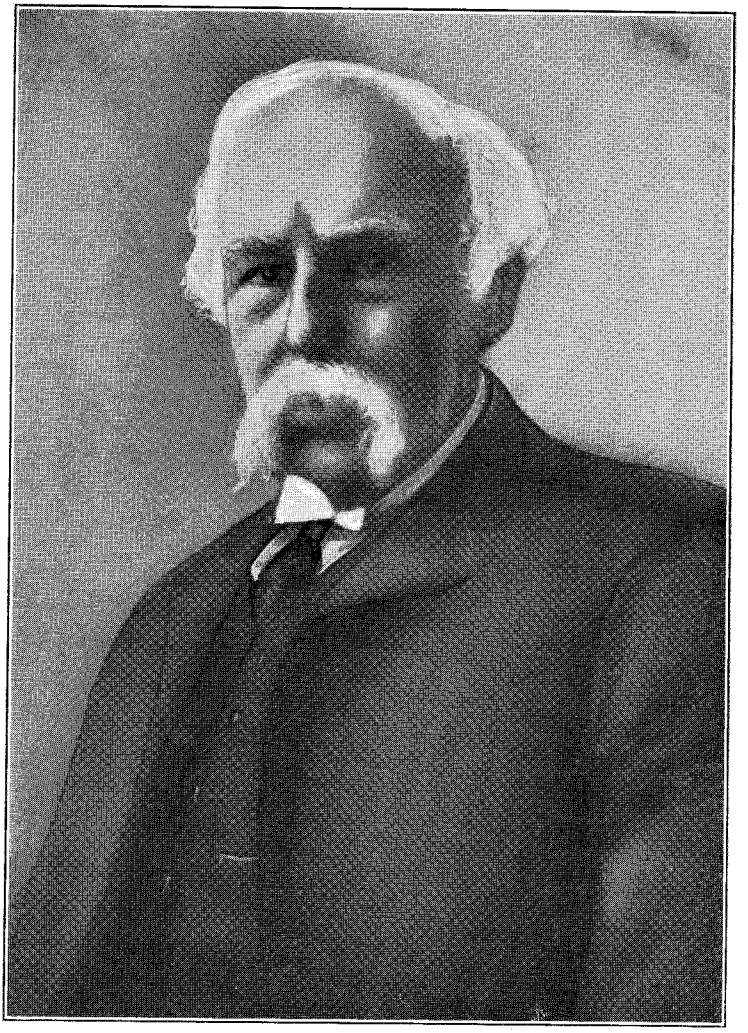
Died July 23, 1932, at Chittenango, N. Y.,

aged 84 years

WORTH OSGOOD was born in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio, April 9th, 1848. He spent his early years on the farm of his grandfather, David Osgood. His early schooling was acquired there and later at the Yates Polytechnic School; and, before going to West Point, he had studied for over a year at the Troy Polytechnic Institute. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1865. His natural disposition was such that he readily adapted himself to the disciplinary regulations of the Academy; he was quiet, modest, and very unobtrusive in manner—inclined to be retiring, but also very good natured. He bore with more than usual calm the many forms of annoyance, then termed "devilling", some of which were extremely disagreeable, that were then inflicted upon the class.

Osgood's preparation was such that when the Academic term began, September 1, he at once took a high stand in his class, maintained it throughout the four years, and graduated number 13. The writer's knowledge of, and acquaintance with, him began immediately upon our entry into "plebe" camp, when we were requested to display our "fistic" ability to some of the upper classmen of "B" company; neither of us before that evening had ever seen boxing gloves. The acquaintance thus originating developed into a friendship which continued through the next two generations, kept up by occasional letters; for we had little personal association in all that time except for six years between 1874-'80.

Upon graduating on June 15, 1869, Osgood was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Artillery. His first and only post was Fort Stevens, Oregon, at which he reported on October 1st, 1869. Active duty in the field began for him almost immediately; and, during the first half of 1870, he had constant service in the operations necessary to suppress the Indian uprisings in that Military Department. On January 1, 1871, Osgood left the Military service by Honorable Discharge.



WORTH OSGOOD

Upon return to civil life, Osgood immediately obtained a position as civil Engineer on the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. Before he had served a full year in this position, however, he received, through a classmate who had also left the service, an invitation to come to Washington and accept the position of Assistant Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office. He accepted this offer and served as Assistant until the autumn of 1872 when he was promoted to be Principal Examiner. In this capacity he served until 1876, when he gave up his position in the Patent Office and established himself as a Patent Attorney and Mechanical Expert. His experience as Principal Examiner combined with his previous education, which was largely scientific, admirably fitted him for the work now chosen, and it continued to be his professional work until he retired from business in 1913, at the age of sixty-five.

He retained his Law office in Washington until 1879; then he transferred it to New York City and kept it located there until 1908, when he made another transfer to Dayton, Ohio. There he continued his legal business until he retired from work in 1913. His residence was in Brooklyn during the time his law office was in New York City. While serving as Principal Examiner in the Patent Office, he graduated from the Columbia Law College, D. C., in 1874, with the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was then admitted to practice before the U. S. District and Circuit Courts and the Appeal Courts of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1880 he published the *Portfolio of Patent Rights Deeds* and *Patentees'* Form Book.

Osgood became a member, in 1875, of the Washington *Knight's Templars* organization. He was a member of the Masonic order in Brooklyn, and was President of the Brooklyn Theosophical Research Society for four consecutive terms, 1904-1908.

In the early decade, 1880-'90, Mr. Osgood married Miss Laura Howe of Torrington, Conn. She was a very cultured woman and had considerable artistic ability. In her earlier years she had taught school. She died January 5th, 1913, and was buried at Cornwall Hollow Cemetery, where now Mr. Osgood's remains also repose.

Mr. Osgood is survived by an adopted son, Frank E. Muni, of Nutley, N. J.; a niece, Lydia Wyant, and a nephew, Worth Wyant, living at Pullman, Ill.

After the death of his wife and his retirement from business in 1913, Mr. Osgood lived for eight years at Clinton, N. Y.; during that time he spent several winters at Aiken, S. C. It was there that I met him for the last time, in the winter of 1916-'17. We spent several afternoons together and greatly enjoyed recalling events of the fifty years since our boxing bout in the camp of 1865.

Though his military career was short, his affection and admiration for the Academy were great. He said that at West Point he had spent four years that devolved less responsibility upon him than any equal period since. He was a liberal subscriber to the memorial window of his class and also rendered some assistance in getting out the 1920 edition of the Cullum Register.

The last eleven years of Osgood's life were spent in Chittenango, N. Y., in the home of friends. He was feeble and quite inactive for more than a year just prior to his death, but his mental powers and his kindly, obliging disposition seemed unchanged almost to the very end.

His last letter to me, written shortly after last New Year, began, "My ever faithful friend", and referred very briefly to what he thought the future contained for him. In the capacity implied by this designation, I here repeat that I knew Osgood and kept in occasional touch with him for sixty-seven years. I think that his extreme modesty, amounting almost to self-effacement, often deprived him of due appreciation. He was very successful in the profession that he adopted and gained high reputation for untarnished *honor* and *honesty* and *marked ability* with all who required his services.

In compliance with a promise made my friend, I submit this sketch in the full belief that it shows that his name deserves to be included on the list of West Point's sons who have brought credit to their Alma Mater.

S. E. Tillman.

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RICHARD THOMPSON YEATMAN

NO. 2430 CLASS OF 1872

Died April 1, 1930, at Cincinnati, Ohio,

aged 81 years

Brigadier General Richard Thompson Yeatman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27, 1848, the son of Walker M. and Eva Ammen Yeatman. He attended the public schools in Cincinnati and graduated from the Hughes High School in 1868, proceeding promptly to the U. S. Military Academy, which he entered as a Cadet on July 1, 1868. He achieved a creditable standing and was graduated with his class in June, 1872, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, June 14, 1872. His subsequent promotions were:

> *First Lieutenant, 14th Infantry, March 15, 1883; Captain, 14th Infantry, March 28, 1892; Major, 22nd Infantry, November 21, 1900; Lieutenant Colonel, 27th Infantry, August 14, 1903; Colonel, 11th Infantry, March 26, 1907; Brigadier General and retired for disability in line of duty, June 5, 1909.*

As a cadet, Yeatman showed a quiet, gentlemanly disposition; he was a good student and popular with his classmates. His record of 37 years in active service in the Army after leaving West Point is notable for the importance of the services performed, his efficiency, and the general approbation of his superior officers as to character and attainments, being especially commended for command of troops.

His service in the junior grades was spent on the Western frontier at a time when the Indians were especially troublesome. In 1874 he was sent with a battalion to Fort Cameron, Utah. In "Historical Sketches, U. S. Army" by Rodenbough and Haskin, it is stated that while this battalion was at Cameron, the Mormon Bishop John D. Lee was arrested and held there as a prisoner, pending his trial as the the leader of the band of Danites (or destroying angels) who perpetrated the Mountain Meadow massacre. After his conviction he had his choice under the laws of Utah, as to whether he should be hanged,

RICHARD THOMPSON YEATMAN

beheaded, or shot. He chose the latter method of execution, which was carried out in March, 1879.

Yeatman's service included the Big Horn Expedition against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux in 1876 and the Ute Expedition in 1879-'80, for both of which he received Indian Campaign badges. The Big Horn expedition starting with four companies of the 14th Infantry from Camp Douglas, Utah, June 24, 1876, was sent to join General Crook in Montana following the Custer Massacre and the repulse of General Crook at Rosebud. It was joined with detachments of the 4th and 9th Infantry at Fort Fetterman. An engagement with the Indians took place at Rabbit Creek, Montana. In "Historical Sketches, U. S. Army", by Rodenbough and Haskin, it is stated that in pursuit of the retreating Indians, which culminated in the battle at Slim Buttes, in which twenty-seven Indians were slain, the column marched 1,137 miles in three months. On the march from Little Missouri to Black Hills the whole column was nearly reduced to starvation.

He was Regimental Quartermaster for one year and Regimental Adjutant for three years when his regiment was stationed at Vancouver Barracks. Then followed a detail of 4 years as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the DeLaSalle Institute, New York City.

Promoted to Captain he was sent to Alaska in 1898 and remained there more than a year, being a good part of the time in command of the District of Lynn Canal. From Alaska he was sent to the Philippine Islands in 1899, where he took part in a number of engagements on the Zapate River and in the engagement at Binacuzan, October 3, 1899, and was alternately in command of the 3rd and 1st battalions of his regiment. In April, 1900, he left the Philippine Islands in command of the home battalion on the Transport Sherman and took station at Fort Wayne, Michigan. Promoted to Major, 22nd Infantry, he was called again to the Philippine Islands, conducting recruits from Fort Slocum and on arrival at Arrayat, April 20, 1901, was placed in command of his regiment.

With reference to his service in the Philippines,

General Funston reported: Capacity for command, professional zeal, and condition of men, good. Conduct and habits, excellent, and can be trusted with important duties.

In 1902 he returned to the United States and commanded the first battalion at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, which remained his station until August, 1903. He was with the regiment at Fort Riley maneuvers in the autumn of 1902 and commanded the regiment during four months in 1903.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 27th Infantry, August 14, 1903, he was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he served, with short intervals of leave and detached service, including command of the second battalion at the encampment of the National Guard near Indianapolis, Indiana, in July and August, 1904, until October, 1906. During the larger part of this time he commanded the regiment and post of Fort Sheridan.

His service in Cuba during the reconstruction period began as police officer at Camp Columbia in October, 1906.

Promoted to Colonel, 11th Infantry, March 26, 1907, he joined his regiment at Moro Barracks, Santiago, in April 1907 and was in command of the regiment and post, to relinquish it finally in February, 1909, when the post was evacuated. During the two years in Cuba his health became impaired and he took three months' leave to spend in the United States. Nevertheless he also was on two occasions commanding troops in the field and took the then prescribed ninety miles annual riding test in October, 1907, and October, 1908. Regarding his service in Cuba, General Barry, after an inspection, reported: A fine regiment and a fine regimental commander.

In March, 1909, Colonel Yeatman returned from Cuba to the United States and appeared before a retiring board in Washington, D. C. He was recommended for retirement for disability contracted in the line of duty and after 41 years of service since entrance as a cadet at the Military Academy, was promoted to Brigadier General and retired June 5, 1909.

During 21 years retirement he resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, until his death, induced by declining health in old age, occurred on April 1, 1930, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. As a fitting tribute to his memory, his countrymen may justly say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Camp Douglas, Utah, adjacent to Salt Lake City, was the base station of Lieutenant Yeatman during more than 4 years (1876-1880) of his frontier service. During this time he was three times detached for details, beginning with the Big Horn Expedition and including Camp Robinson, Nebraska, Hat Creek, Montana, Fort Hall, Idaho, and the Ute Expedition in Colorado and Utah.

At Camp Douglas, October 1, 1879, he was married to Frances Louise Mulhall of Baltimore, Md. Three children were born, Eva Ammen (1881), Walker Meredith (1883) and Richard Thompson (1887). Of these only the last named survived him. His wife survived him and is living with her son in Cincinnati, Ohio, and one brother, Charles Pope Yeatman, residing in Pasadena, California.

In writing to Mrs. Yeatman a few days after her husband's death, the Chief of Staff wrote of his frontier service and his service in Alaska, the Philippines and Cuba, where he participated in numerous engagements with Indians and insurgents, and summarized his services in stating that during a long, honorable career of more than forty years he displayed military qualifications of a high order. Had a thorough knowledge of the duties of his profession, was capable, conscientious, loyal and reliable, and earned an enviable reputation as a regimental commander.

Classmate.

GEORGE OSCAR EATON

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GEORGE OSCAR EATON

NO. 2493 CLASS OF 1873

Died September 12, 1930, at Fort Myers, Florida,

aged 82 years

EATON first entered the military service of the United States by enlistment at Belfast, in the 15th Maine Infantry, February 1, 1865; his enlistment was for a period of one year. He was assigned to Company "I" of that regiment and served in the Shenandoah valley until the assassination of President Lincoln, when his regiment was dispatched to Washington and employed on guard duty during the trial of the conspirators. After the Grand Review (1865), his regiment was transferred to Savannah, Ga., to constitute a part of the Army that it was then thought might be required to operate against the French in Mexico.

On April 30, 1865, the regiment reached Camp Marion, S. C., and remained there until moved to Georgetown, S. C., for discharge, which took place on August 11th of that year. Four years later he was appointed a cadet at West Point by Mr. James G. Blaine and admitted to the Military Academy September 1, 1869. Between the time of discharge from the Army and entrance to the Academy, he was first a subordinate on a Railroad engineering party in the field; later was an experimental and practical manufacturer of blasting and sporting powder.

After completing creditably in every respect the courses of study at West Point, Eaton was graduated on June 13, 1873. In his last year at the Academy he was selected to "receive" the new cadets entering that year. The selection of the cadet to be thus "turned out", as it was called, over the "newcomers" was always, and justly, considered a high mark of distinction, both as regards personal character and maturity of judgment as well as correct appreciation of military discipline and efficiency. That the selection of Eaton for this position at West Point, in 1873, was a most admirable one is, I think, proved by the fact that after joining his regiment, as a commissioned officer, when new recruits therefor arrived, he was always ordered to regimental headquarters for the

drill and instruction of such recruits before they were distributed to companies: this important service from him was required for infantry as well as cavalry recruits.

Upon graduation from West Point, Eaton was assigned to the 5th Cavalry as 2nd Lieutenant; and, after the usual three months graduating leave, he joined his regiment at Benicia Barracks, California, and was assigned to duty with a detachment of recruits with which he sailed by way of the Gulf of California and the Colorado river to Fort Yuma, and marched thence to Camp Verde, where he arrived on the 19th of December, 1873. His service in Arizona continued for a year and a half, during which time, while in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant, he served as 1st Lieutenant and Company Commander, and performed the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary. He participated very actively and continuously in the Apache campaigns during the last quarter of 1874.

In late October, 1874, when he and Lieut. Charles King were the only Officers present at Camp Verde a band of Tonto Apaches ran off a herd of beef cattle which had just been delivered to the Verde Agency. King and Eaton with a Detachment of twenty men pursued, and near Jarvis Pass, at Snow Lake recaptured and returned the cattle to the Agency.

The two Officers with the slightly reduced detachment pursued the Indians, and the band was again overtaken on November 1st at Sunset Pass. A sharp combat ensued there during which Lieut. King was severely wounded. King always thought that the admirable manner in which Eaton directed the actions of the small detachment after he was wounded, and the gallant, unselfish and highly commended conduct of Sergeant Bernard Taylor are all that saved his life.

With a detachment of twenty men from troops "A" and "K" Eaton made a Scout extending from the following 17th of November to the 5th of December through this same section of country, during which he had two sharp skirmishes with the wily Tontos; at the second of these three warriors were killed and several women and children captured.

Eaton was twice nominated to the United States Senate to be a brevet First Lieutenant to date December 5th, for gallant and distinguished conduct on this scout. The nominations failed of confirmation owing to adjournments of Congress.

Immediately subsequent to this scouting expedition he was placed in command of a company of 80 Indian scouts then located at the Verde Indian Reservation. Shortly after January 1, 1875, owing to the recall of the Agent at that reservation and the promotion of the officer first selected to fill the position, Eaton was appointed to the place and thus

placed in control of all the affairs of the agency. His services during the next three months include an incident so remarkable that they deserve more than passing notice.

At the Verde reservation there were three sub-tribes of Apache Indians, the Mojaves, the Yumas, and the Tontos: the two groups first named were friendly with each other, but both *very* hostile to the Tontos, which sentiment was fully reciprocated by the latter. This hostile feeling was such that the camp of the Tontos had to be well separated from those of the other groups to avoid trouble. Eaton early discovered that the successful control and peaceful management of the bands depended almost entirely upon *their* confidence that the was absolutely impartial in his every treatment of both individuals and of their tribes: the necessity for impartiality he ever kept in mind and, as subsequent events proved, successfully practiced it to the satisfaction of his suspicious, shrewd, critical and ever watchful wards. That he won and held their confidence is convincingly shown by the remarkably dramatic episode now to be briefly described.*

In late March 1875, about three months after he became their Agent, Eaton was ordered to move all the Indians, warriors, squaws, and children, from the Verde to the San Carlos reservation. This move involved a long march, much of which was over very rough country. The outfit to be transferred, with all its impedimenta, constituted a motley yet impressive caravan. The marchers, proceeding in single file, which was obligatory most of the way, were strung out over a distance of four miles. Long, daily marches were impracticable, for the Indians, all except the decrepit, were on foot; also there were almost daily additions to the Indian population, due to the arrival of new papooses, but Eaton states that the new infants caused little delay in the advance, for neither they nor their mothers required or received much attention.

The sub-tribes, as on the reservation, had to be kept *far apart* both on the march and in the camps.

Under such conditions, Eaton says, that "all went well for near two weeks": then one day after only a short march a beautiful valley of a tributary of the Verde was entered; it afforded abundant grass for all the animals of the large pack train and for horses of the escort, and gave ample camping sites for all parties. The camp of the Tontos was

*The account of this episode was dictated by Lt. Eaton a short time before his death; it was transcribed and revised by Mr. Don Russell of the Chicago Daily News: "The revision by Mr. Russell has been only slightly modified by the present writer and then only for brevity. The quotation marks retain the precise language of Lt. Eaton."

S. E. T.

near the head of the line, that of the Mojaves and Yumas was considerably farther back, and between them was a level, grassy area extending from the low, steep hills on one flank of the camps over to the river across the valley. Soon the half-grown children from the subtribes were at play on this area and almost immediately began indulging in challenging calls to each other: then falling upon their stomachs, attempting to conceal themselves in the grass, crawling about seeking cover, etc., evidently imitating what they had seen their seniors do. Neither side advanced toward the other, but remained near their own camps forming two nearly parallel lines extending well across the valley. In the meanwhile the squaws from both camps had ascended the low hills at the side of the valley and were watching their children. As the children's play continued grown Indians from each camp began to come out and take position in the line, lying down beside the boys, though bearing no arms. In a short time there were more warriors than boys in the grass, they too indulging in taunting challenges. All of a sudden there was a rush from both sides to their camps and the warriors returned to the lines with their arms and a fusilade at once began: pandemonium broke loose throughout the camps and especially among the squaws, who, from their elevated positions, could see and recognize their tribesmen in the battle below. Should the Tontos retreat, which probably they would have soon to do, as they were largely outnumbered, it would soon bring the herded animals of the large packtrain and the horses of the escort into the line of fire of the Yumas and Mojaves and, when shot into a stampede, would most certainly result with disaster to the whole outfit.

The firing was not rapid, but for that reason all the more deadly, and the squaws braved the bullets to come down the hill and drag away the dead or wounded. Knowing of the long and bitter feud between these tribes, Eaton had seriously pondered upon the course to pursue in such an eventuality as had now developed; his decision now was based upon his confidence that during his short control of these Indians he *had inspired* in them the belief that he was a just administrator—his action was prompt; he sallied out from his camp in single file, himself leading his little command consisting of a doctor, an interpreter, an inspector from Washington, and 23 soldiers, all well armed, he passed well around the right flank of the Tonto fighting line and, going in the direction of the fire until reaching a point half way between the flanks of the hostile lines but as yet well outside the deadly cross-fire, at that point he turned "squarely to the left and with right hand uplifted marched straight down into, and then along the center line of the fire-swept zone, my men following me in single file. The Indians might

have kept on fighting . . . but this was a chance I took." This reckless and extraordinary action on his part at once showed the Indians that he was not taking sides. The firing of both tribes on that flank ceased as he came in range and gradually the cessation extended across the whole field: he continued on that central line until apparently about the mid-point of the battlefield; there he stopped, called through the interpreter for the chiefs of the tribes to come out and talk with him; to this they at first objected, but with more parleying they agreed, if all would come at once; finally "angry and scowling they came near enough to hear".

While he was trying to persuade the chiefs to peaceful action, other Indians hesitantly approached trying to get near enough to hear. One young buck of the Yuma tribe, whom Eaton describes as a magnificent physical specimen, naked except moccasins, breech-cloth and hair-fillet, came nearer than any others; he stood leaning slightly forward with rifle in hand, intently listening: just as the Mojave sub-chief indicated that he would be willing to act in concert with the others and comply with my directions—"a single shot rang out, the listening Indian leaped upward with a yell and fell to the earth in his death struggle". This for one moment seemed to have ended all hope, but Eaton instantly raised high his right hand, palm outward, and awaited results. To his great relief not another shot was fired. Quietly the conference was resumed with the dead Indian lying nearby. After much persuasion and a threat to the Tonto Chief that we would have the soldiers as well as the Mojaves and Yumas to fight if he longer persisted, all agreed to return peacefully to their camps.

In this fight 18 Indians were killed and 50 wounded. By all who know the characteristics of the untamed Apaches at that date (1875) I think it will be admitted that Eaton coolly formulated and assumed a *fearful venture,* the success of which was due to a self-confidence and courage of which there are few superior instances. In a few days after this event, it was with great relief that Eaton was given receipts for the delivery at the San Carlos Agency of his three sub-tribes and all their belongings. His report of this affair was submitted at the time, but, probably owing to the change of Department Commander which just then took place, it was never published. It would undoubtedly have received, as it deserved, conspicuous mention. Eaton at that time had been less than two years out of West Point.

The competency shown by Eaton in the various administrative and executive duties which fell to him, his highly creditable military record in that difficult Indian campaign during his short service in Arizona, and his modest but attractive personal traits endeared him to all who

knew him: it was thus that he became the original of the hero "Jack Trescott" who figures so prominently in one or more of King's widely-read novels.

Eaton's regiment left Arizona for station in Kansas in May 1875. With his troop he marched from Camp Verde, by way of Fort Wingate, Santa Fe, Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Lyon, Colo., and thence to Ft. Hays, Kansas, reaching there on June 29. He had station there, with occasional scouting duty, until May 1876, when he availed himself of a leave of absence until July. Returning from leave he rejoined his troop on July 26: the regiment was then on the march to join in the Sioux campaign in the Black Hills of Wyoming. He was shot through the hand by the accidental dicharge of a pistol at a camp on Rose Bud Creek, Mont., on the night of August 7, while attempting to check a night stampede of the horses of "A" Troop. He served with the command to the mouth of Powder River, when he was detached for medical treatment and rejoined at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, in September, where he had station until July, 1879. He received promotion to First Lieutenant May 1, 1879. On September 11, 1876, he declined a proposed transfer to the 7th Cavalry in which a commission had been tendered him two months earlier. He was on sick leave, April 1877 to February 1878; Commissary and Quartermaster April 1878 to July 1879; on sick leave July 1879 to October 1880. During this leave he took a year's special course at Columbia School of Mines. He rejoined at Fort Laramie in October 1880, where he served until July 1881, when he was detached for escort duty with the Lieutenant General of the Army to the Yellowstone Park. Upon the completion of this duty he returned to Laramie, where he served until the summer of 1882, when he went on sick leave until March 1883. He resigned from the Army March 29, 1883. He states that his purpose in resigning was to follow the business of mining, and this business he followed for many years, operating mines in Montana and Mexico: in connection therewith he did much hydraulic engineering work. While residing in Montana he was elected a member of both the first and second constitutional conventions, the latter of which drafted the Organic Law of the State. When Montana was admitted to statehood, in 1889, he was appointed its first Surveyor General, which position he held for over five years.

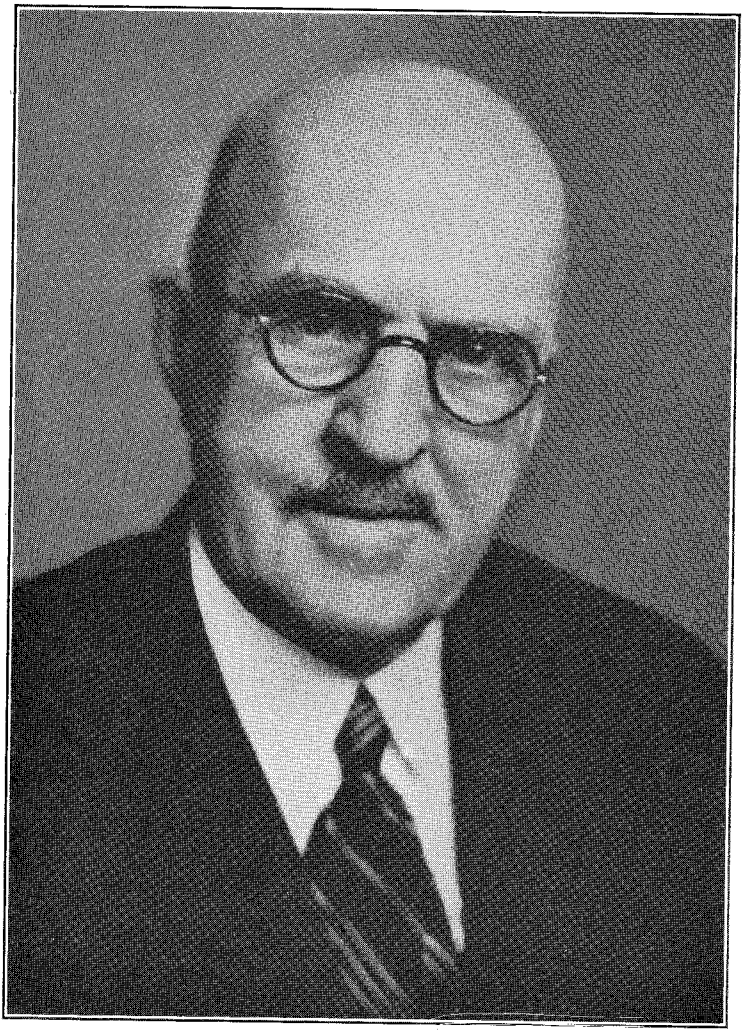
In 1894 he removed to New York City, and for several years kept up mining operations mainly in Mexico, and was President of several mining companies. In 1910 he was appointed by Mayor Gaynor a member of the Municipal Explosive Commission, was Chairman of the Commission and remained as such until the Commission was abolished

in 1914. This Commission originated regulations for the manufacture, transport, and sale of high explosives and other dangerous mixtures within city limits. He was also identified with a Pulverized Coal Combustion Company and was President of a Company for Refining Fats Products.

When the United States entered the World War, Eaton made urgent application for service, and in connection therewith submitted a statement of his military experience from the date of his admission to West Point until he resigned from the Army in 1883. This application stated that though over sixty-four years of age he believed that he was "still able to take a regiment of volunteers, green officers, green men, green in everything, and whip them into working shape as speedily (to state it modestly) as can any other man, bar none". His application was not granted.

Eaton removed from New York City to Florida in 1927; he died there, at Fort Myer, September 12, 1930.

S. E. Tillman.



EDWARD EVERETT DRAVO

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EDWARD EVERETT DRAVO

NO. 2611 CLASS OF 1876

Died July 30, 1932, at Paris, France,

aged 78 years

EDWARD EVERETT DRAVO, the eldest son of Captain Charles Avery and Elizabeth Robbins Dravo, was born in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of November, 1853.

His father's family, of French Huguenot stock, had settled in Pittsburgh in the early days of that city. His mother's family, originally from Massachusetts, had followed the westward trend of those pioneering New Englanders to whom the Atlantic seaboard had lost its charm.

The son received his primary education in the grammar schools of Pittsburgh, and from them entered the Western University of Pennsylvania of that city in the Fall of 1871. In the Spring of the following year competitive examinations were held in the Pittsburgh Congressional District to determine congressional appointees to the Military and Naval Academies.

Electing to take the examination for appointment to West Point, Edward E. Dravo in the following June reported at the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1876.

His application in his first class year for assignment to the 6th Cavalry, which was then serving in Arizona, was granted; and, upon the close of his graduation furlough, he set out to join his regiment. The first leg of the journey was by rail to San Francisco, where a detachment of recruits for the 6th Cavalry was turned over to him. From San Francisco the trip continued by sea to San Diego, thence overland to Yuma, Arizona, and on into old Fort McDowell, which was on the Gila River about thirty miles from Phoenix. There he reported to his first troop commander, then Captain Adna R. Chaffee.

Serving with the 6th Cavalry through the following Geronimo campaigns in Arizona, and then in the Dakotas for the Sioux campaign of

'90-'91, he was in 1892 appointed Captain in the Commissary Corps, and ordered for duty to the office of the Commissary General in Washington, D. C.

With the Commissary Corps he served during the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Campaign in China, retiring on account of disability in 1913. Recalled to active duty in 1916, ill health compelled his return to the inactive list in 1918.

Probably Colonel Dravo's outstanding characteristics were unswerving loyalty to those he called friend, generosity to those in need, and a transcendent love of family. Of him a Reserve Officer who served under him during the World War writes: "I believe that every soldier worthy of the name has his ideal, his beau sabreur, his standard of all that is worth while to a soldier. You know who was mine. He was my Colonel. There can never be another."

He is survived by two children, Regina Dravo Calvé, the wife of Dr. Jacques Calvé of Paris, France, and Charles Avery Dravo, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

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HERBERT SIDNEY FOSTER

NO. 2613 CLASS OF 1876

Died October 15, 1932, at North Calais, Vt., aged 79 years

HERBERT SIDNEY FOSTER was born August 8, 1853 at Calais, Vermont. He was the son of Sidney H. and Louise Dudley Foster. His father was a First Lieutenant of the First Vermont Heavy Artillery in the Civil War and Colonel Foster was an observer of his father's operations in that war, which may have had some influence in deciding him to identify himself with the military service of his country.

He was educated in the public schools at North Calais and at the Goddard Seminary in Barre, Vermont. He then entered West Point and graduated in June, 1876, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 20th Infantry.

As a cadet he was most conscientious and careful in his observance of regulations and in the performance of his duty. This characteristic followed him as an officer in the Army. It is related of him, by a Cavalry officer, that during the Sioux expeditions of 1876, the Cavalry and Infantry used to pass each other on the march. The Infantry officers acquired horses in some way, which they rode while marching with their companies. Foster refused to do this and marched with his troops every step on foot. This was his guiding rule in life, unusual fidelity to what he considered his duty. He was retired October 6, 1905 for disability contracted in the line of duty.

He saw service in the Spanish American War and in the Philippine Islands afterward. He was awarded the Silver Star and cited for gallantry in action at Cainta Luzon, Philippine Islands. He also served in the Sioux Expedition of 1876 for disarming and dismounting the Sioux Indians at all the agencies below Fort Lincoln, Dakota, on the Missouri River.

For three years he was on duty at the University of Vermont in the Department of Tactics.

HERBERT SIDNEY FOSTER

After his retirement he carried on the ancestral farm at North Calais, Vermont to which he was very much devoted. There he was eminently successful as a producer of high grade maple sugar and syrup, besides the dairy. He was also actively interested in public affairs, having served in the Vermont Legislature in 1915. His interest in patriotic organizations was noteworthy and he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

His wife died in 1926. Their three children survive. The youngest son graduated from West Point in the class of 1911 and served in the World War as captain of the 73rd Heavy Artillery.

The funeral services were held at Memorial Hall, North Calais, Vermont, and interment in the family lot at East Calais, Vermont.

H. D.

CHARLES ALLEN BRADLEY

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CHARLES ALLEN BRADLEY

NO. 2689 CLASS OF 1877

Died April 26, 1933, at Denver, Colorado,

aged 77 years

CHARLES ALLEN BRADLEY was born at Watkins Glen, near Dansville, Livingston County, New York, July 29, 1855. His father, William Harvey Bradley was a local contractor and builder. His mother before marriage was Eliza Ann Beach. Young Charles early learned the use of his hands, which were to serve him in good stead later in life as artist, athlete, sportsman, and founder of a school where a phase of the art of education was revolutionized.

In his early childhood, his parents moved to Normal, Illinois, where he received an excellent preliminary education, graduating from both grade and high schools. He was appointed to the Military Academy while he was sixteen; but, because he was under the age limit, he had to wait a year before entering. He entered July 1, 1873, and graduated June 14th, 1877, forty-ninth in a class of seventy-six.

At the Academy he excelled in drawing, in which he stood No. 1 in his class, the class then numbering seventy-eight members.

His military aptitude was good, and he became a cadet sergeant in his Second Class year, and cadet lieutenant in his First Class year. He had a fondness for horses and on his graduation was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, which was stationed at Fort Bayard, N. M. But in common with others of his class that year, through failure of Congress to pass the Army Appropriation bill, he was placed on waiting orders from September 30th until December 3rd, when ordered to join his company at Fort Bayard, which he reached December 29, 1877, an arduous journey.

His three years of Army experience were spent in New Mexico and at Fort Bliss, Texas, where the routine of the Frontier Army Post and Indian experiences were very common. His love for horses and nature were appreciably increased in such a setting. It was while he was stationed in New Mexico that he went back to Adrian, Michigan, and was married to Margaret Adelphe Beach. The details of these long

trips across a new country would make interesting reading, had we only the details.

He resigned from the Army June 1, 1880, when he accepted a position as Professor of Mathematics in Toledo Business College. In 1881 he accepted the position of instructor in the high school at Adrian, Michigan, where he remained until called to Denver, Colorado, by Superintendent Aaron Gove in 1883 as Instructor in Military Science and Tactics in East Denver High School. In January, 1892, he was made Vice Principal.

In 1894 a new high school was formed embodying the beginning of modern ideas in education—The Manual Training High School. This was in the nature of an experiment, there being at that time but seven such schools in the entire United States. Bradley was ideally fitted to lead this new movement in Denver and remained Principal of this high school for thirty-five years, retiring in 1928, at his own request at the age of seventy-four—ten years beyond the army retiring age—having been in the service of the Denver schools for forty-five years.

The Dean of Girls, Manual Training High School, has fittingly characterized his administration in an article from which we extract the following: "In every trying situation he has seemed a tower of strength. His example in the performance of his duties is one which we all might well follow. From day to day he has shown a wonderful discrimination and appreciation of values, recognizing which things should be considered as trivial and concentrating his energy on those things really important in the building of boys and girls into the finest types of men and women. When each of us has finished his job, he may indeed count himself worthy if he has lived up to the example set for us by our beloved leader."

His versatility was such that he could take almost any class in the school.

In recognition of his scientific achievements he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Denver.

Few knew him as the talented artist he was. His water, oil, pencil, and pen sketches are ample evidence of his unusual artistic abilities. Bradley is survived by two sons (George Allen Bradley and Arthur Todd Bradley), and three daughters, Florence (Mrs. Robert Quarles), Belle (Mrs. Owen R. Hyde), and Louise (Mrs. E. Clifford Heald). Because of a tramway accident, Mrs. Bradley preceded him in death by two years. Her passing was a loss from which he never recovered.

This sketch could not be fittingly closed without testifying to his fondness for athletics. He was a beautiful ice skater, and was skill-

ful in tennis, riding, fishing, and rowing. He organized the High School Cadet Corps for the Denver Schools.

After his retirement he devoted himself to the writing of short stories, many of which have been published in papers or magazines of national circulation, most of them being in the nature of children's stories, such as *Johnny Chipmunk, Custer's Last Battle, Spot Learns about Bumble Bees, A Fish Story, Yellowstone National Park, An Army Dog*, and many others, and many showing an inherent and true fondness for animals and children.

At various times he was a member of The National Educational Association, The National Association of Superintendents and Principals, the Denver Athletic Club, the Colorado Schoolmasters' Club, and the City Club.

He was interred in the family plot at Riverside Cemetery in Denver, Colorado, April 28, 1933.

W. B. G.

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MEDAD CHAPMAN MARTIN

NO. 2661 CLASS OF 1877

Died November 25, 1926, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 72 years

MEDAD CHAPMAN MARTIN entered the Military Academy in 1873 and graduated in 1877. He died November 25th, 1926. Since his purely military record is fully stated in the War Department records and the Cullum Register, it would be superfluous to repeat it. What seems appropriate here is an exposition of the innate qualities, the effect of West Point training upon his mind, and how he impressed others. His innate gifts, above the ordinary, were a good memory and a fine sense of proportion— an exceptional ability. After seeing all sides of a question, he had to weigh it accurately and impersonally. There was nothing of the fanatic about him, as these gifts insured balance and a philosophic outlook upon life. Intimate classmates, smarting under apparent injustice and difficulty, were brought to a realization of the comparative littleness of their troubles by a clear, brief statement and a sympathetic smile. To friends who knew him well, he was a delightful companion. Fairness compels the admission that he lacked the ambition which drives some men on relentlessly. He was too tolerant and philosophic for that. West Point made an already logical mind more logical. There never was a question of whether he had mastered a subject or not—he knew the exact limit to which his understanding reached. General Elwell S. Otis noticed this in him when he was a second lieutenant at Fort McKavett, Texas, and, years after, that gifted general (not a graduate) said that Martin first led him to observe graduates of West Point, and that what most distinguished them from graduates of the great colleges and universities was that they knew when they knew and as clearly knew when they did not know. In view of the work and attainments of General Otis, this is a tribute to the Academy.

During the War with Germany, Martin was a member of a General Court-martial at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. The transgressions of officers, enlisted men, and civilian camp followers gave rise

to a great variety of cases, such as murder, bigamy, desertion, and petty larceny. Distinguished persons, reporters, and relatives of the accused visited the court and were invariably attracted by Martin's fine face, dignified bearing, and the penetrating character of his questions. He was respected and admired by members of the court who early recognized that although, as a trained soldier he maintained discipline, his judgment was tempered by mercy and a deep insight into human nature.

In his last years he became almost blind, and suffered great physical pain, yet he never complained nor failed to hold a brave and cheerful front. To the last he kept a keen interest in the affairs of the world and in men.

C. H. M.

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ELIJAH HEDDING MERRILL

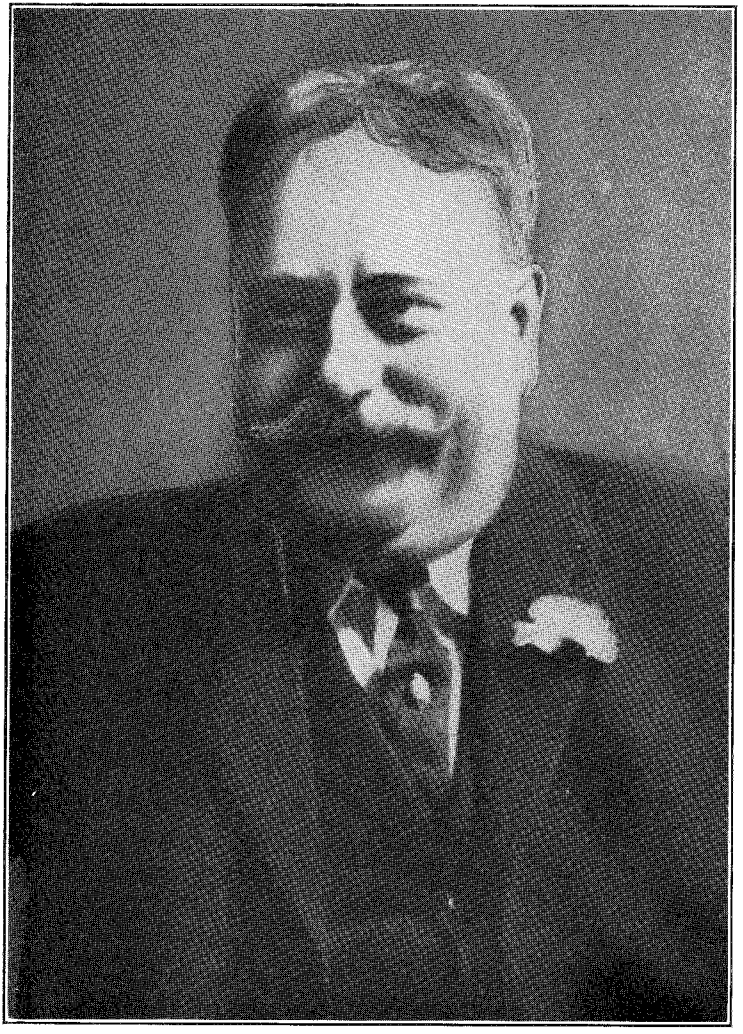
NO. 2749 CLASS OF 1878

Died March 8, 1932, at Berkeley, Calif.,

aged 75 years

ELIJAH HEDDING MERRILL was born December 19, 1856 at Concord, Merriam County, New Hampshire, the son of John Wesley Merrill and Emily Huse Merrill. His father was a Clergyman, a College Professor, and a College President. Both paternal and maternal ancestors came from England, arriving in this country in 1635. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Concord. At the age of fourteen, he showed marked evidence of that initiative and resourcefulness so characteristic of his after life, for he left the high school in Concord and went to New York City. There he learned the art of tea and coffee testing, for which he received a compensation in excess of that which he received the first year as a Standard Oil salesman fourteen years later. One year in New York convinced him that he had need of further education; and he returned to Concord, completing his high school course in one half the usual time. He then went to the State Capital and found a Congressman to whom he sold the idea of granting him an appointment to West Point. Entering the Academy in 1874, he graduated in 1878, and was assigned as Additional Second Lieutenant 9th Infantry, June 14, 1878, and Second Lieutenant 9th Infantry June 28, 1878. He served at Omaha, Neb., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and at the Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., between September 27, 1878, and April 25, 1879. Attached to a troop of Cavalry, he served in the Thornburg Expedition against the Northern Cheyennes in the autumn of 1878.

The quiet life on what was then western frontier was not attractive to a man of the inventive and inquisitive nature as was that of Colonel Merrill. On April 25, 1879, he was granted a leave of absence to June 1, 1879, when he resigned from the Army. He returned to New England, graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1882 and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar of Boston, Mass. the same year. There he practiced law until he went to Portland, Oregon, in 1883, where he con-



ELIJAH HEDDING MERRILL

tinued to practice his profession. On the urgent advice of his physician he gave up the practice of law in 1886 and entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio as a salesman, covering the territory of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and part of British Columbia. The ability and thoroughness of this north west salesman was so marked that in 1892 Colonel Merrill was called to San Francisco and appointed first manager of the newly created Lubricating Department of the then Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which later became the Standard Oil Company of California. This position he held until December 31, 1921 when, in the language of President Kingsbury, "After thirty-five years of loyal, able, and efficient service to the company, Colonel E. H. Merrill, manager of the Lubricating Division has retired." In the Standard Oil Bulletin of September, 1921, which contains the announcement of the retirement of Colonel Merrill, a few extracts from their views on retirement seem very appropriate.

> *"For length of service and loyalty, the personnel of this Company holds, we like to believe, a somewhat noteworthy place in the realm of business. The records of our Order of Service show the names of more than three score men who have been attached to the Company for more than thirty years. . . . A very striking thing about modern American industry is the growing recognition of the necessity of vacations and reasonable hours of work. It is the same consideration that causes men to think of retirement. More and more are men coming to believe in an early cessation of active work, and more and more men definitely aim to cease their struggle for increased fortune at as early a moment in life as possible. Men have learned that work is not all. . . . Retirement is an achievement, a reward for a life's work well done and an honor dutifully earned. As our colleagues leave us now and then, they go with our congratulations at having gotten somewhere in the pursuit of happiness, which is an unalienable right of all men."*

During those early years in Portland, Oregon, Colonel Merrill found the time to organize the first unit of the Oregon National Guard. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and given command of the first regiment organized in that state. It was that accomplishment that gave him the grade and title of Colonel by which he was known by all friends and associates. He was a member of the Commonwealth Club and the Union League Club of San Francisco, a leader in Pacific Coast Masonry, and a member of the Order of Indian Wars.

In San Francisco, California on December 27, 1893, Colonel Merrill married Miss Emma Louise Lyman. There was one child by this marriage, Helen Merrill, now Mrs. Fisher A. Buckingham. There are two grandsons—John Merrill Buckingham, and Allen A. Buckingham. The younger, Allen, being of military bent may some day wish to follow his grandfather's footsteps and enter West Point Military Academy. Mrs. Merrill, her daughter and grandsons now reside in Berkeley, California.

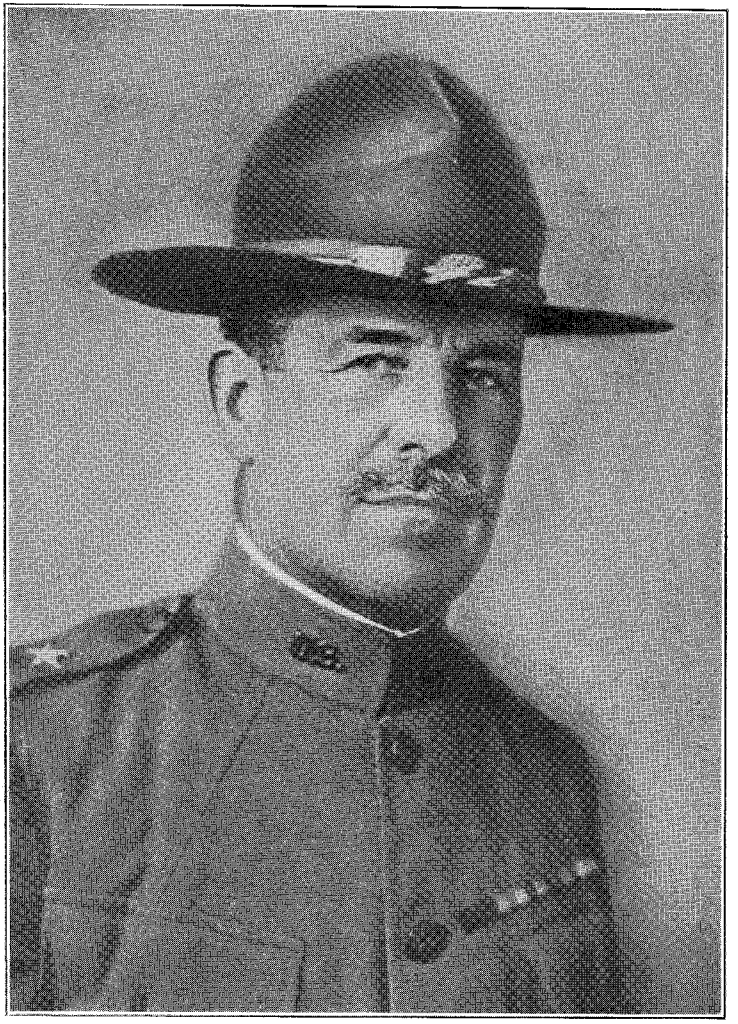
Of him his secretary for twenty one years has said: "His was a forceful, persuasive nature—kindly, and with a good vein of humor—and he brought an intense enthusiasm to everything he did. A keen student of life, and with a scientific and analytical mind, he always sought knowledge eagerly, whether of the larger aspects of life or the intricacies of the science of lubrication and the business of marketing. Of himself he achieved much for he was, first, of course, a professional soldier; secondly, a trained and practicing attorney at law; and thirdly,—the science of lubrication appealing to him,—he trained and developed himself into a lubrication authority of which there was none better, and in connection therewith was a notably successful business man. Aristocratic in bearing, handsome in appearance, high-minded, Colonel Merrill had a scintillating personality that sparkled geniality, humor and gems of wisdom for those that had the ears to hear. He loved his garden, liked to fish, was an incessant reader, but could drop almost anything for a game of bridge. And then there was the ever-present cigar; and too, he was a bon vivant, and wanted everybody else to be. His former Standard Oil associates will remember him as he habitually appeared to them—a perfect picture of geniality."

It was the good fortune of the writer of this article to know Colonel Merrill quite intimately during the last eight years of his life. His loyality and devotion to his alma mater grew in intensity and warmth as the years went by. He was a most liberal contributor to the endowment fund of the Association of Graduates. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Class of 1878 he sent an inspiring letter to each living member. When one studies the methods of the Standard Oil Company of California, when one discovers the esprit de corps among its employees, and when one analyzes its generous and liberal retirement provisions for its personnel,—in many respects more liberal than that of the United States for its Army officers,—one cannot help but feel that the personality and liberality of Colonel Merrill played no small part in bringing about such a splendid accomplishment.

Of the many kind and generous acts of Colonel Merrill, probably little will ever be known. When he was quite young his mother told

him that it was his mission in life always to help others—and so it was. On one occasion the writer found him helping a friend settle an estate, and at another time, aiding a young man anxious to obtain an education. Having a profound and sympathetic understanding of human nature, Colonel Merrill was happiest when doing kind deeds for others, and even his last act was an endeavor to help find employment for a friend. To him the spirit of West Point did not limit his acts to the service of the United States, it embraced the broader field of unselfish service to his fellow men. He made the world better for having lived in it.

T. B. Lamoreux.



WILLIAM DORRANCE BEACH

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WILLIAM DORRANCE BEACH

NO. 2783 CLASS OF 1879

Died June 18, 1932, at Pelham, N. Y.,

aged 76 years

TO THE New Haven Colony in 1643, there came Richard, John and Thomas, sons of Rev. John Beach of Devonshire, England. Richard settled in New Jersey and a little later, Pilgrim John followed him, both settling in Morris County. Pilgrim John was the direct ancestor of General Beach. During the progress of the next century and a quarter, General Beach's progenators consolidated three good fighting strains—English, Holland-Dutch, and Scotch-Irish. We find a Colonel Beach one of his ancestors, in the Revolutionary War, and one Major Beach in the attacking force, when Ethan Allen took Fort Ticonderoga. The home of Colonel Ford in Morristown, became Washington's Headquarters during the winter and early spring of 1776-'77 and 1779-'80 when the Army was encamped along Basking Ridge. General Beach's mother was Sarah Elizabeth Ford, whose father James Ford, was of the same ancestral stock as the before mentioned Colonel Ford, and this accounts for the Scotch-Irish fighting strain.

General Beach's father, Joshua Munson Beach, was a New York business man, living in Brooklyn, and here William Dorrance Beach was born in 1856, on June 18th. During the Civil War, the family moved to Caldwell, N. J. Caldwell was a lovely old Revolutionary village with traditions of its early days. In Caldwell lived the fighting Parson (other villages nearby also claim this honor); and so the story goes, when the wadding for the flintlocks gave out, the fighting Parson brought out the hymn books, saying,—"Give them Watts, boys". With such legends flying around, and the boom of real guns not so far away and with his brother Frank, a lad under twenty fighting in the ranks of the Northern Army, is it any wonder that a little more than ten years later, William Beach, should have chosen the Military profession?

In Caldwell was a private school kept by a Mr. Noll, an Englishman, report sayeth, who believed that to spare the rod was to spoil the

child. In this school were placed William, his older brother Arthur, and a sister a few years older than the two boys. Here the two boys made progress along the thorny road to learning, protected from the undue exercise of the aforesaid rod, by the vigilance of their militant sister.

After a few years of the somewhat desultory ministrations of the "governess system", or lack of system, and of the village private school, General Beach's father took his family to the city for a few winters. Here, in the excellent Public Schools of Brooklyn and New York, the young people (six of them) were enabled to take stock of their educational assets, and repair their deficiencies. In 1873, therefore, General Beach was able to enter the College of the City of New York. As the result of a competitive examination held at the College, General Beach won his entrance to West Point in June, 1875. The officer who conducted this examination wrote to his mother, speaking of his self possession and of the fact that he "knew what he knew."

On April 27, 1882 General Beach married Katherine Carnan Bullens of Chillicothe, Mo. On January 31, 1883 a son was born to them. Edwin Ray Beach only lived until December 6, 1894, dying while they were stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

After General Beach's retirement on June 18, 1920, he made his home in San Diego, identifying himself with the Civic and Church work of his adopted City. He served on the Civil Service Board, and was a Trustee of the Balboa Park Museum during most of his residence there. He was also Junior Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. It was in San Diego that his wife died on December 6, 1931.

Following this brief account of General Beach's early life and its closing years there must come an added, condensed account of his forty one years of Military service.

General Beach was appointed to the Military Academy upon competitive examination held at the College of the City of New York, where he was a student.

General Beach was appointed a second lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry, June 13, 1879, upon his graduation from the United States Military Academy; promoted to first lieutenant, November 17, 1883; and captain, August 16, 1892; was a major, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, from June 6, 1898, to May 12, 1899, and major, Inspector General of Volunteers, from September 6, 1899, to June 30, 1901; promoted to major, Regular Army, June 9, 1902; lieutenant colonel, November 15, 1908; and colonel, July 30, 1912. He was a brigadier general, National Army, from August 30, 1917, to October 31, 1919; was retired by operation of law on June 18, 1920, upon reaching the age of

sixty-four years; and was advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 28, 1927.

The long military career of General Beach extended over a period of forty-one years' active service, in the course of which he was entrusted with many important assignments. For several years after receiving his commission in the Army, he was on duty with his regiment on the western frontier and in the field against hostile Indians, participating in the Ute Expedition in Colorado in 1879, and the Apache Expedition in Arizona, in 1882 and 1883. He was subsequently Instructor in Drawing and Cavalry Tactics in the United States Military Academy; was with troops on the Mexican Border in 1891-1892, enforcing neutrality laws during the Garza Rebellion and took part in the engagement with the Mexican Revolutionists at Rendada Ranch in December 1892; and was Instructor, Department of Engineers, Infantry-Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until the Spanish-American War. During the war he served in Cuba as Chief Engineer, Cavalry Division, 5th Corps, participating in the Santiago Campaign and the Battles of Las Guasimas and El Caney. Following his return to the United States he was on duty as Acting Inspector General and Assistant Inspector General, 2nd Corps, and was with the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, until October 1899, when he proceeded to the Philippine Islands. During the Insurrection he served in the Northern Luzon Campaign, the Batangas Campaign, and several minor engagements with the insurgents.

In addition to serving with his regiment at different stations in the United States, he was President of a board of officers at San Francisco, California, for the examination and selection of volunteer officers; was also President of a board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, examining enlisted men for commissions; was a member and secretary of the War College Board, Washington, D. C.; and was Chief, Military Information Division, War Department General Staff. He was again in Cuba in 1908 with the Army of Pacification, where for a time he was Provincial Governor of Santa Clara Province; was on duty in the Office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.; served another tour of duty in the Philippines in 1910-1912, as Chief of Staff, Philippine Division; at Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Department; commanded the Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; was President of a board to revise Cavalry Drill Regulations; and commanded the 8th Cavalry on the Mexican Border.

After the entry of the United States into the World War, he commanded the 176th Infantry Brigade, 88th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa,

and later commanded the division at that camp and en route to France. On September 10, 1918, he resumed command of the 176th Infantry Brigade and served in the American Expeditionary Forces on the Haute-Alsace Sector. Following his return to this country in May 1919, he was assistant to the Commanding General, and was Executive Officer, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, until the date of his retirement.

General Beach was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal—"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Commanding Officer, 176th Infantry Brigade, 88th Division, he displayed organizing and training abilities of the highest order, and by the sound judgment, constant initiative, resourcefulness, and indefatigable energy, abundant tact and thorough understanding of men which characterized his performance of duty as Brigade Commander, he contributed materially to the successful operations of that Brigade and the 88th Division."

He was also awarded the French Legion of Honor (Officer), and Croix de Guerre with palm; and two Silver Star Citations by the War Department: (1) for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; and (2) For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

"General Beach was a high type of officer and gentleman, of excellent professional attainments and wide experience, who at all times exemplified the finest traditions of military service. Possessing special knowledge of military field engineering, he was the author of several works on this subject, one of which, *A Manual of Military Field Engineering*, was the official textbook used in examinations for promotion of line officers for many years. Endowed with sound judgment, thoroughly reliable, and of studious habits, his long years of faithful service were characterized by efficiency and conscientious devotion to duty, and reflected credit on himself and the Army. His death is deeply regretted throughout the service."

G. B. B.

EDWIN PALMER PENDLETON

NO. 2781 CLASS OF 1879

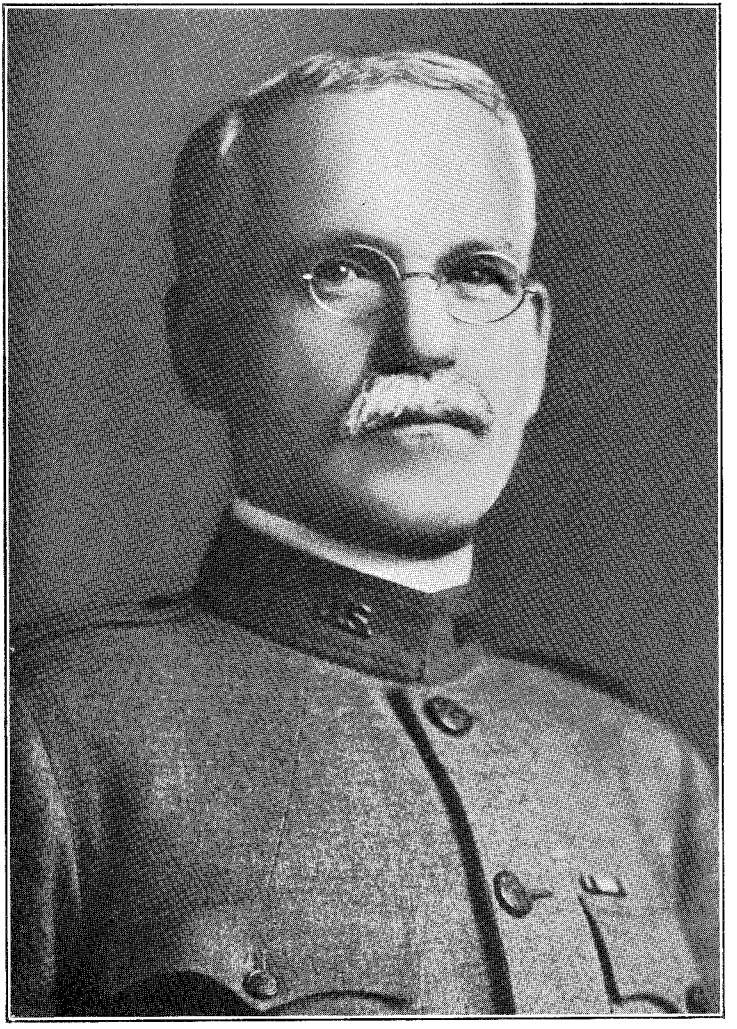
Died April 8, 1932, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 74 years

COLONEL PENDLETON, son of Enoch Burrows and Mary Ette (Chapman) Pendleton, was born at Westerly, R. I. July 20, 1857. He was an eighth lineal descendant of Major Brian Pendleton, born 1599 at Birmingham, England, who was a resident of Watertown, Mass. in 1634, subsequently of Sudbury, Mass., 1638. Brian was for a short time Acting Governor and Surveyor of Massachusetts, and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston organized prior to 1638. He purchased 700 acres of land in what is now Westerly, R. I., where some of his descendants have lived since 1674. Colonel Pendleton's great grandfather was Captain Nathan Pendleton who served in the Revolutionary War.

While attending the High School at Westerly, Pendleton received his appoinment to the U. S. Military Academy from his uncle, the Hon. James M. Pendleton who represented the second Rhode Island district in the United States Congress. He entered the Academy in 1875 and graduated in 1879.

On graduating, he was assigned to the 23d Regiment of Infantry, in which he served continuously as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain for twenty-four years. With the exception of five years of duty at Fort Wayne, Detroit, and Fort Porter, his service prior to the Spanish War was wholly west of the Mississippi, in Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Texas. At the beginning of the Spanish War his regiment was concentrated at New Orleans but was later sent to San Francisco to take part in the expedition to the Philippines. At San Francisco, Pendleton was appointed mustering officer of Volunteers a duty which prevented his sailing with his regiment and taking part in the capture of Manila. He however reached Manila in November, 1898, and took part in the operations about that city and at Cebu until November, 1899, when he returned to the United States. From March, 1900, to Nov-



EDWIN PALMER PENDLETON

ember, 1901, he was on recruiting service in his native State, his only detached duty while in 23d Regiment. In 1903 and 1904 he was again in the Philippines as Major of the 29th Regiment of Infantry, serving in Mindanao and Panay. From June 1904 to August 1907 he was with his regiment in Utah, from September, 1907, to August, 1909, again in the Philippines, and from September, 1909, to May, 1911, at Fort Porter, Buffalo.

In March 1911 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in his old regiment, the 23d. He later served with it in Texas, Indiana, and Nebraska until February 13, 1913 when he was promoted to Colonel of Infantry. In June of that year he was attached to the 1st Regiment of Infantry in Hawaii, where he was retired at his own request after thirty years' service, January 30, 1914. In thirty years' service, few officers have served so continuously with their regiments and few have served in so many different States and Colonial Possessions.

After retirement, Pendleton made his home in Washington, D. C. When the United States entered the World War, he applied for active duty and was assigned to the Training Section, in which he served as Professor of Military Strategy and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del. from September 15, 1917 to February 4, 1919.

Pendleton was naturally a student, well read and well informed on a great variety of subjects. "Look it up in the encyclopedia" was a favorite expression. At the same time he was "folksy". He was interested in his fellow man and made many friends wherever he chanced to be. He was ever ready for an argument or a pleasant chat. He had a stern sense of duty and had little sympathy for quibblers. When a certain group were clamoring for their rights, he exclaimed caustically, "Rights! Rights! If they'd think about their Duty, their rights would take care of themselves." His attitude to his men is aptly shown by a remark of an old soldier. "There isn't a better, pleasanter officer to serve under if you behave yourself; but God or the Devil won't help you if you get to summary court."

He also took his civic duties seriously; and, after his retirement, whenever there was a Presidential election, he went all the way to Westerly, R. I. to cast his ballot.

For many years he was Deacon of the Calvary Baptist Church in Washington. He was especially welcome at the Young Peoples' meetings, where his humor and faith in the "Younger Generation" made him popular. He was active in helping the needy of Washington, attending the Central Union Mission regularly, not only lending support by his presence but often straining his purse beyond its capacity. He loved and oft quoted that fine passage of St. Paul's, Philippians IV-8: "Fin-

ally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

At Detroit, Mich. June 11, 1885, Colonel Pendelton was married to Anna Kate Eaton, daughter of Charles and Anna (Scotten) Eaton, who died in Washington, D. C. November 5, 1918. They had five children of whom four survived their father—Philip Pendleton, C. E., Baltimore, Md., Henry McE. Pendleton, class of 1915, U. S. M. A., Major of cavalry, Mrs. Herbert W. Schaefer, Baltimore, Md., and Miss Anne Pendleton, Washington, D. C.

Two brothers and two sisters also survive him—James M. Pendleton, Westerly, R. I., Charles R. Pendleton, Providence, R. I., Mrs. Benjamin D. Hahn, Greenville, S. C., and Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Colonel Pendleton was buried in Arlington Cemetery, escorted to his final resting place by his classmates.

G. J. F.

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EDWIN ST. JOHN GREBLE

NO. 2884 CLASS OF 1881

Died September 30, 1931, at West Orange, N. J.,

aged 72 years

EDWIN ST. JOHN GREBLE, "Greb", or "John", as he was known to his classmates, was in every sense of the word, a son of West Point.

Born on the 24th of June 1859, in the first of the old stone houses facing Storm King and the northern reaches of the Hudson, he came into the world in the home of his grandfather, the Reverend John W. French, Professor of Languages and Chaplain of the Military Academy. His mother, Sarah Bradley French, eldest daughter of Dr. French, had been married the year before, in the little church at Highland Falls, to Lieutenant John Trout Greble, Instructor in Artillery. Oliver Otis Howard, classmate of his father's, later hero of Gettysburg, stood god-father at his christening.

Barely three years later, June 10th, 1861, Lieutenant Greble was killed at the battle of Big Bethel, Va., leaving a name henceforth to be distinguished as that of the first officer of the regular army killed in the Civil War. At the close of that first tragic summer his young widow took her little son and baby daughter and repaired to the home of her father-in-law in Philadelphia. There Greble grew up, attending the public schools, till it became time to enter West Point. There seemed never any doubt as to his choice of a profession: his uncle, John W. French, jr., had entered the service; two of his aunts had married into it; and in 1876, when Philadelphia was athrill with the excitement of America's first "Centennial", George W. Childs took him personally to President Grant, and the latter gave him an appointment to the Academy.

Graduating seventh in his class, tying with the man above him for appointment to the Engineers, he was assigned to his father's old regiment, the 2nd Artillery, stationed at Washington Barracks. One of the first duties allotted him was the guarding of Giteau, incarcerated there, awaiting sentence for the assassination of President Garfield.

EDWIN ST. JOHN GREBLE

In November, 1882, Greble was ordered to Light Battery F of the 2nd Artillery, stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

The Infantry and Cavalry School, organized but a few months earlier, with a first class of officers, specially selected, and differing widely in age and mentality—was in process of systematizing under the direction of Colonel Elwell S. Otis, of the 18th Infantry. He was an efficient, but exacting and somewhat meticulous commander; and at the end of that first winter, probably having noted the gay and dashing young second lieutenant as the only being with any leisure on the military horizon, he informed the latter that in the autumn he must join the class.

Greble protested vigorously: the schools of his own branch of the service awaited him; the curriculum of the new and untried institution interested him not at all. But the colonel was adamant. His victim requested and obtained permission to join Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Engineer Officer of the Department of the Platte, on a reconnaissance in Colorado during the summer months, and in the autumn he entered the school.

It was a satisfaction to him later, growling at what he considered an imposition and a waste of time, to feel that the protests unavailing in his own case, had gained exemption for the men of his corps who came after him; and that he had upheld the credit of the artillery. He stood first in the class at the end of the year.

In November, 1884, he was relieved from duty with the Light Battery and ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas.

In June, 1885, he was married at Narragansett Pier, R. I., to Miss Gertrude Poland, and spent the next six months travelling in Europe. Upon his return to the United States in December he was appointed aide to Brigadier General O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of Nebraska at Omaha.

On the death of General Hancock, in February, 1886, General Howard received his promotion and was assigned the command of the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco. With him, to that station Greble accordingly repaired, taking residence beside him, in the aide's quarters at Black Point, overlooking the bay. Three happy years followed: the tasks assigned him differed widely in interest; the ground covered by the necessary inspection trips was extensive and unfamiliar; and the out-door active life exactly suited him . . . It was with a regret shared by every member of the general's entourage that General Pope's retirement in November, 1888, necessitated another long transcontinental journey with assignment to Governor's Island.

Early in the autumn of 1889, at his own request, to avoid the dis-

comfort of another winter move, the remainder of the staff detail was relinquished, and Greble joined his regiment at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

At the post at that time was Lieutenant Garland M. Whistler, cousin of the artist of that name, and like him in appearance—the same shock of hair, the same eccentric manner—loud-voiced, kind-hearted, peculiar, but a mathematical genius, and with an unflagging interest in the theory and practice of ballistics.

The Brown wire gun had just made its appearance, its virtues and defects equally unestablished, and it proved a never-ending source of contention to the pair. Arguments began with the first leisure hour of the day, to be carried on vociferously through the afternoon and often far into the night. A plethora of sleeping infants in Greble's quarters prevented undue vehemence after "retreat"; but Whistler lived just across the way, and many a sentry, shivering on his beat in the late winter darkness would see the door of the latter's house open and a form steal across the street, followed almost inevitably by a stentorian shout: "I say, Greble, you're wrong! You've made a mistake! I can prove it!" answered by a yell of incredulity and defiance—then, after a moment's hesitation, the challenge would prove irresistible, Greble would retrace his steps, the door would close behind him, and the argument would be resumed to last often till morning. But the experience was invaluable to him. It was his first contact with a vigorous and seasoned mind and the professional interest awakened by those months of controversy remained with him to the end.

In September, 1890, he entered the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The discussions with Whistler fresh in his mind, he began the new work with a very real enthusiasm—a desire not for the accomplishment of the course, but for mastery of the subject, which led to a lasting appreciation and friendship with its instructors, Major William A. Kobbe and John Patton Story, later Chief of Artillery.

He graduated number one in 1892, and the following year was slated as "doing garrison duty (with the Ordnance) at Sandy Hook," a detail to which he always referred with amusement: granted at his own request, in the nature of a reward for his excellent standing at Monroe —no quarters available on the post, he was compelled to board his family in New York City, seeing them only at intervals and briefly—it was at once the most expensive and least enjoyable detail of his career.

In October, 1893, he was appointed adjutant of the 2nd Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., where he remained until the outbreak of the war with Spain.

April 26th, 1898, found him, a first lieutenant, commanding C Battery of the 2nd, en route for Chickamauga. On the 12th of May he was appointed Captain and adjutant-general of the 2nd division, 7th Army Corps, to serve on the staff of General Samuel B. Arnold under Major General Fitzhugh Lee. Changes of station succeeded rapidly—Jacksonville, Fernadina, Charleston, S. C., and in December he arrived in Havana with General Francis Vinton Greene, assisted in evacuating the Spanish troops, and was "in charge of work in connection with the relief of the destitute, the succor of the reconcentrados."

The task was no sinecure. Havana at the time and for months to come was a pest-ridden plague spot. Sanitary service had long since ceased: the houses were full of refuse and garbage—fifteen loads of it being removed from palace of the governor-general alone. The streets were deep in filth of the most revolting kind. The little creek traversing the city from the abattoir to the bay was choked with the entrails and viscera of slaughtered animals. The shores of coast and harbor were outlined in rotting organic matter. Reconcentrados, herded like swine, were dying of starvation by hundreds, in their loathsome hovels, in the streets, at the feet, literally, of their rescuers. Moreover, in those first days of American occupation the city was full of Spanish sympathizers not at all averse to taking a shot at any unwary enough to expose themselves. More than once the harassed officers of General Greene's staff, domiciled on the top floor of the Hotel Inglaterra, cleaning up after a hard day's work, pulled down their blinds hastily as an untoward bullet from the street below crashed into the ceiling above their heads.

Slowly, as the days passed, the city was given a first rough cleaning: slowly the Spanish troops were forced back and American regiments took their place. On the 21st of December General William Ludlow was appointed Military Governor of Havana, succeeding General Greene . . . . And on the first of January, 1899, the Stars and Stripes were run up over Morro Castle and the United States forces assumed complete control.

An engineer of the regular army, veteran of two wars, General Ludlow was by temperament and profession especially fitted for the task confronting him. Under his leadership the members of his staff became so many chieftains in a campaign of rehabilitation—a crusade in altruism never before attempted or contemplated by victors of armed conflict. The city was relieved of another layer of its pestilential incubus. Dead bodies were disposed of. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand rations were issued to the starving reconcentrados. Trained nurses and hospital supplies from the United States brought

succor to the least unfortunate. And a reorganization of the departments of civic administration—customs, courts, schools and asylums—began.

To Greble was assigned "Work in connection with the relief of the destitute"—hospitals, homes for indigent widows, houses of correction, industrial training schools for boys and girls—benefactions of every sort. A hasty trip to the United States and he secured the assistance of Mr. Homer Folks of the New York Associated Charities, and together they formulated a plan for the organization of the Department of Charities and Corrections, later enlarged and given permanent standing by General Wood's order of July, 1900.

September 14, 1899, Greble was appointed Adjutant General of the Department of Santa Clara and Matanzas under General James H. Wilson, to engage in similar problems. On the 20th of February, 1900, he was returned to Havana, as an adjutant-general of the Division of Cuba, under General Wood, to resume command of the department he had planned.

He threw himself into the work with everything that was in him, rushing from a consultation with the Mother Superior of the Beneficencia (home for widows) in response to a summons for assistance from the Insane Asylum at Mazurra; from a discussion of problems in moral turpitude with the beautiful Mother Superior of the Aldecoa School for Wayward Girls, to a conference of army surgeons and civilian doctors in regard to the founding of a school for the training of Cuban nurses— or, in his office, listening with sorely tried yet patient courtesy, to the plaints of widows whose wants seemed endless. Of this last he was heard to remark later, with his customary humor, that he never ceased to feel sorry for them, but that after the second winter women's tears somehow lost their effect on him.

It was an absorbing task in which the forces of altruistic endeavor, administered with the high-minded disinterestedness and discipline of military methods achieved an almost unbelievable result in the time allotted . . . When he returned to the United States in the summer of 1901, he had the satisfaction of having taken part in a magnificent experiment, fitly and triumphantly carried out.

In August, 1901, he was appointed Senior Instructor in Artillery at West Point, a position filled by his father, forty-five years before.

In July, 1902, he was the victim of an accident that almost cost him his life, and in which he showed an endurance and self-control which made him a hero in the eyes of the cadets who witnessed it. Leading the battery on a practice march in the shadow of Crow Nest, about a mile from the post, the collar of one of the lead horses of a

caisson team slipped, the animal reared, and Greble, fearing its rider might be injured, dismounted the cadet and took his place. The road ran along an embankment skirting a meadow thickly strewn with boulders: a few yards farther on the animal choked and reared again, Greble's spur caught in one of the traces, and the entire team, four horses, four cadets and the caisson crashed over the bank to the ground fifteen feet below.

Greble said afterward (and it is important, showing that nothing in the way of shock was spared him): "When I looked up and saw them coming I said 'Goodbye, Eddie!' " As a matter of fact, the only thing that saved him was that he fell between two boulders, and a wheel of the caisson settling over him screened him from annihiliation: both bones of the right leg had been broken three times between the knee and ankle, both bones of the left once. Extricated finally and carried to the side of the road above to await the arrival of an ambulance, he never once lost consciousness but concerned himself vehemently with the careful removal of his recently-purchased expensive riding boots, insisting that they be pulled off, and argued furiously as to the inadvisability of slitting the leg of his good riding trousers. By the time his commands had been complied with the first doctor to reach him appeared upon the scene. He was new to the service, not over-large, and young, arrived on the post but a few weeks before. Immaculate in his white afternoon uniform, he had chanced to be at the soldier's hospital when the orderly sent for help arrived: a moment and he had passed the word on to his superiors, snatched up splints and bandages, borrowed the orderly's horse and set out. He knew nothing about riding, but the enthusiasm of his mission gave him courage. He turned the animal in the direction from which it had come and dug his heels into its sides. After the first few leaps he relinquished his hold on the reins and transferred it to the pommel. He had no idea where he was bound, but the horse knew and was on its way—whereby, when Greble had vanquished his opponents and the boots had been drawn from the poor shattered limbs, the frightened cadets looked up to see the orderly's mount, with its clinging burden, bearing down upon them at a hard run. When they had halted it, they removed the little doctor from behind its ears, dishevelled, out of breath, his white duck trousers worked up into "shorts"—too excited to be altogether his professional best, but with his precious implements under his arm. After a few hasty questions he got out his splints and set to work.

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In the second intervention in Cuba, General Greble was Secretario del Governacion under Governor Charles E. Magoon. The appoint-

ment stated in his record as "supervisor of the department of the interior," corresponding to that of the Secretary of the Interior in the United States—entailed the command of all his old departments, with police, post-office and rural guard added—the command, in all, of over eight thousand men. He administered the new charge with the same unflagging efficiency, but with something less than his old altruistic enthusiasm, and with an understanding of the Cuban character gained from earlier encounters.

When it became evident that the troops in Cuba were once more to be recalled, having been on detached service for nearly five years, Greble asked to be returned to the Unitde States, and in February, 1909, he reported at Fort Sam Houston, as lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Field Artillery.

In September, 1910, he was ordered to Washington by General Wood as a member of the General Staff, and assigned "the duties of a chief of field artillery," at that time not an organized official office. At the conclusion of that detail, in September, 1914, he went to command the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Riley, serving with it at Nogales and Douglas, Arizona—till he received his promotion to brigadier general October 13, 1916, and was assigned the "command of all the artillery forces assembled at El Paso" on the Mexican border.

With the entry of the United States into the World War General Greble was ordered to Fort Worth, to organize the 36th or "Panther" Division. He was made a Major General in the National Army, August 5, 1917.

Sent with a group of officers for "Observation Overseas", 1917, he spent October with British troops at Nieuport and November with the French at Verdun, returning to the United States in November, to resume the command of the 36th Division, which he retained until it left for the other side, in July, 1918.

It was impossible for him to go with it. The development of a cataract, caused, experts said, by the glare of those years of service in Arizona and Texas, and an abnormally high blood-pressure, led to his retirement in September, 1918.

He spent the last ten years of his life struggling with the infirmities which gradually overwhelmed him—in his home in Jefferson Place, Washington; in a summer home at Murray Bay, Canada; or in the homes of his children—accepting the steady curtailment of the joy of living unmurmuringly, or with flashes of the humor that never entirely deserted him; responding with pathetic eagerness to any effort made for his entertainment; so that at the last, facing what he knew to be a losing fight, he showed, even more than in the high noon of a success-

ful career, the courage, the patience, the fortitude, which distinguish a truly gallant man.

* * * * * * * *

He left a widow, Gertrude—daughter of Brigadier General John S. Poland, who died at Chickamauga, August 8, 1898—and three children: Edwin St. John Greble, jr., colonel of the 108th Field Artillery in the Word War; Anne, married to Dr. William Lawrence Estes, jr., of Bethlehem, Pa.; and Mildred, wife of Thomas Bealle Davis of New York City.

G. P. G.

MELZAR CLINTON RICHARDS

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MELZAR CLINTON RICHARDS

NO. 2889 CLASS OF 1881

Died December 20, 1932, at Letterman General Hospital, California, aged 77 years

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MELZAR CLINTON RICHARDS was born at Flint, Michigan, in 1855. He was a son of Lieutenant Colonel Melzar Richards who was mortally wounded while commanding General Davies' Brigade of General Sheridan's cavalry during the engagement near Jetersville, Va., that resulted in the capture of Lee's trains and led directly to Lee's surrender. The plucky widow, Mrs. Katherine Richards, raised her family of four boys and two girls at Parish, New York. In his boyhood days his love and admiration for his mother grew to worship which remained with him throughout his life.

He graduated from Whitestown Seminary, which was then one of the outstanding academies in central New York. He entered West Point in 1877 and graduated in 1881. His classmates and friends remember "Dick" as champion in the tug of war by teeth contest, as the defender of McDonald, in the Whittaker case, and as one of the outstanding mathematicians of the class.

After being commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Artillery, he joined Light Battery "A" of the Second Artillery at Washington Barracks, D. C. and remained with the Second Artillery until his retirement for physical disability in 1891. His active service included duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, Willets Point, Torpedo School, and the organization of the military unit at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama.

His life as a retired Army Officer was colorful. With his more than normal energy, he found that activity was absolutely necessary. His first venture was real estate with the attempt at subdivision of some well located land at Napera Park on the northern outskirts of Yonkers, New York. In this development he was opposed by real estate firms of Yonkers and New York, which by means quite lacking in Army ethics, forced his abandonment of the project. In 1894 he became Sup-

erintendent of Mexico Academy at Mexico, New York, which he reorganized and remodeled to become Mexico Military Academy, a semi-boarding school. This venture was successful. He had as his reward the marked improvement of the carriage and ideals of the young men of the community.

In 1900 he became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Saint Johns' School, Manlius, New York. Here he was most successful in building up a real Class "A" military school. Many of the young men who received their inspirations and ideals from him, are now in the service. He remained at Saint Johns' until 1910 and kept it in Class "A".

For several years he devoted his attention to the operation of a farm near Parish, New York and to the operation of a mineral water business in the same town. After trial of many different "fads" on his farm,—Jersey cows, chickens, Belgian hares, squabs, Ayreshire cows, strawberries, and several others, he became prominent as a fancier of the best collie dogs in the country. He had secured from Mr. J. P. Morgan, "Wishaw Clinker", the greatest collie of all times, the unbeaten champion of England, Scotland, Wales and the United States. He bred and raised the son of this famous dog to become the unbeaten American bred dog "Johnnie Clinker".

In 1915 he was again placed on active duty in charge of Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan. In 1917 he became Transportation Quartermaster at Fort Riley. In 1918 he returned to Saint Johns' School, Manlius, for two years and then went to Reno, Nevada, in charge of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the High Schools. He was last relieved from active duty in 1922. He was promoted through the grades of captain and major to lieutenant colonel.

After 1922 he lived in California. He lived on two homestead grants in Mint Canyon, north of Los Angeles. In 1925 he moved to South Pasadena. He was an ardent motorist, driving across the continent three times in the last four years. He was a Master Mason, a member of the Alden Kindred, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His outstanding characteristics were good fellowship, sympathy, and generosity. He refused to slow down and become an old man.

In 1881 he married Miss Eliza Nobles of Dayton, Ohio. She was his boon companion until her death in 1931.

He is survived by three daughters and two sons, all of whom were present to lay him at rest beside their mother in San Gabriel Cemetery, near South Pasadena, California.

W. K. R.

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GRAHAM DENBY FITCH

NO. 2935 CLASS OF 1882

Died April 5, 1932, at Washington, D. C.,

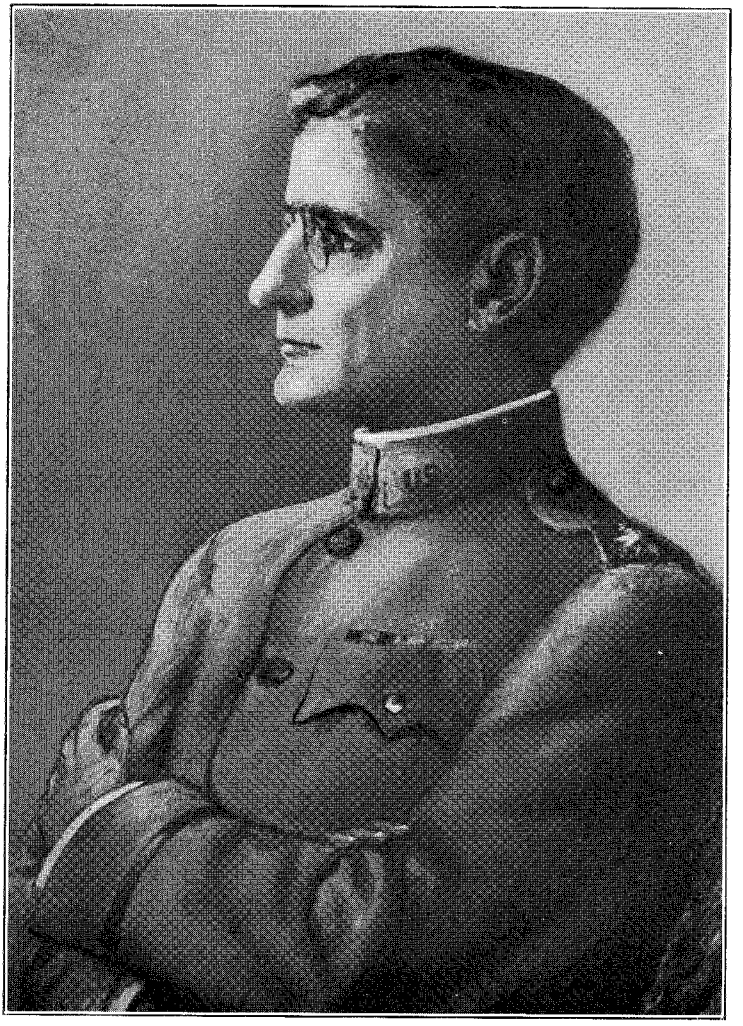
aged 72 years

COLONEL GRAHAM DENBY FITCH, son of Henry Satterlee and Ellen Hetzel Fitch, was born February 19, 1860, at Chicago, Illinois. He was the ninth lineal descendant of the Reverend James Fitch of Norwich, Conn., who came from England in 1638. His grandfather was Graham Newell Fitch, United States Representative and Senator from Indiana, who organized and commanded the 46th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. His father was a captain and judge advocate on the staff of General Sherman in that war, and later a lawyer of great promise in Chicago, where he died at the age of thirty-seven.

Fitch's early education was received largely in the Realschule of Biberach, Germany, which he entered at the age of nine, and where he remained until he was sixteen, with the exception of the period of the Franco-German War which was spent in this country. For a short time he attended the Lycee St. Louis in Paris. He entered the Military Academy in 1878 and graduated in 1882.

On graduation Fitch was assigned to the artillery, but was soon transferred to the engineers. As a subaltern he took the course at the engineer school and served as assistant on various river and harbor projects. In 1895 he received his commission as captain and was placed in charge of the improvements of the Mississippi River from Cairo to the White River. On relief from this duty in 1897, he received the following commendation:

> *"In announcing this official separation from Captain Fitch, the Mississippi River Commission desires to make acknowledgment to him of the intelligent, zealous, and most satisfactory assistance rendered by him during his tour of duty with the Commission and especially to thank him for his great and untiring efforts during the very trying experiences attending the flood period this year."*



GRAHAM DENBY FITCH

In the Spanish War he was commissioned major of volunteer engineers and served with the 5th Army Corps in Cuba from June 22 to August 13, 1898, performing conspicuous service in the attack on Aguadores. An unpleasant aftermath of the war was a severe attack of typhoid fever, which left his health impaired.

From the Spanish War until his retirement, Fitch served as secretary of the Missouri River Commission, and as engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, in Arkansas, on Lake Superior, and in Alabama and Florida. On October 12, 1912, he was retired at his own request as lieutenant colonel after thirty years service.

After his retirement he and his family spent two years abroad and then made their home in Washington, D. C.

When we entered the World War, Fitch applied for active duty and was assigned to the Army War College. From February 18, 1918, he was chief of the newly organized Translation Section of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff. The following are quotations from letters received from his commanding officers on his relief:

> *"As Chief of the Translation Section since 1918, which you organized and whose personnel you selected and trained, you are responsible for the very efficient service rendered the entire War Department by it. Through your zeal and ability, there were provided during the war, efficient translators for forty-seven different languages; and through your efforts interpreters for a great many of our combat units were secured prior to their departure for France. Your technical knowledge and linguistic ability have enabled you to secure many foreign publications and to select from them for military use much valuable material which would otherwise have been neglected.*
>
> *Stuart Heinzelman,*
> *Colonel, General Staff."*

> *"I cannot allow you to leave the M. I. D. without attempting to express my appreciation of the great value of your services to the Division and to the Army as a whole. Only those of us who have been in the Division longest and who have come to know its inner workings can begin to realize what a "Rock of Ages" your devotion and personality have been in the midst of the ever changing personnel. You set for us younger men a standard of ability and industry which*

has been for us an inspiration. From a purely personal point of view, I shall never forget the willing service you gave me while I was Director, nor the consideration you showed me when an accident of war-time rank placed me temporarily in a grade above yours.

Marlborough Churchill."

On August 30, 1919, Fitch was promoted to the grade of colonel on the retired list.

Colonel Fitch was a scholar of high attainments who was greatly interested in the development of higher mathematics and in the discoveries in the science of physics. In 1908 he won the prize of five hundred dollars offered by the Scientific American in an international competition for the best paper on "The Fourth Dimension simply Explained", which was published in book form in 1910. His knowledge of languages, especially German and French, made it possible for him to keep in touch with modern scientific research on the continent of Europe as well as in England and America, and he was never satisfied with a translation when he could find the original paper. He collected a valuable library embracing literature and science in many languages.

Not being of robust health in his later years, outdoors sports were denied him and his principal recreations were music and chess. He was particularly interested in classical music and was always found in his seat when a symphony orchestra played in Washington. He was a good chess player and thoroughly enjoyed the game. Although a great student he was not a recluse for he was hospitable, a good conversationalist, and had a humorous turn of mind.

On February 21, 1900, at Brookline, Mass., Fitch was married to Hermione King, the daughter of George W. and Emily Taft King. They had two children, a son, Graham Newell Fitch, who entered the Navy and lost his life in the S-4 disaster off Provincetown, Mass., in a manner worthy of his ancestry, and a daughter, Hermione Fitch.

G. J. F.

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GEORGE HERMAN PATTEN

NO. 2954 CLASS OF 1882

Died November 2, 1932, at New York, N. Y., aged 62 years

Captain George Herman Patten was born in Bath, Maine, on May 12th, 1860. He was the son of George Maxwell and Fredericka Camp Patten; a grandson of Frederick Mortimer and and Sarah Platt Camp and a great grandson of Nathan and Susan Avery Camp. His father's family were for many years shipbuilders in Bath, Maine.

During the early years of his life, Captain Patten attended school in Bath, graduating from the High School in 1877 and receiving his appointment to West Point in September of that year. As a young man he was very fond of music and reading and cared little for athletic sports. He was quiet in his tastes and preferred the society of those somewhat older than himself.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1882, he was appointed Second Lieutenant, 22nd Infantry, and served on frontier duty at San Antonio, Texas, from September 29th to November 17th, 1882, and at Ft. Marcy, N. Mex. and Camp Datil, N. Mex. to May 31st, 1888. He then went to Fort Totten, Dak., and served at that station until November 12th, 1890, at which time he was ordered to Fort Yates, N. Mex., where he remained until February, 1891. He was promoted to First Lieutenant January 24th, 1891. For several months he was on duty with the National Guard of North Dakota and after this spent several years on duty with troops at various stations in the southwestern and western parts of the United States and on recruiting service at David's Island, N. Y. He was promoted to Captain of Infantry, April 26th, 1898; and, during the Spanish-American War, he accompanied the 22nd Infantry to Cuba, where he participated in the Battle of El Caney on July 1, 1898. In 1899 and 1900 he served with the 14th Infantry in the Philippines, taking part in several engagements with the insurgents, in the course of which he rendered highly meritorious services. He subsequently commanded the posts at Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, Michigan, and served another tour of duty in the Philippines. It was

during his first tour in the Philippines that he suffered an attack of amoebic dysentery and was sent home for treatment. Upon his return to the Philippines he suffered a second attack of this disease which did not yield to treatment, and he was retired for disability on December 30th, 1904.

Upon his retirement he made his home in New York. During this period he suffered greatly. He was unable to take any exercise, but went for occasional rides until about six years before his death, when he became bedridden owing to weakness. He spent a great deal of his time reading until his eyesight became progressively impaired due to retinal hemorrhages and glaucoma. During the last four years of his life he was totally blind and depended almost entirely on his radio for consolation. By its means he kept in touch with the daily news and was always greatly interested in general affairs. During his many years of suffering he was always most remarkably cheerful and uncomplaining.

His death on November 2nd, 1932, was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage which occurred without warning. He was buried in the family plot at Bath, Maine.

The esteem in which he was held by his Army associates is shown in the following extract from a letter from General Douglas MacArthur which was written to one of Captain Patten's cousins after his death:

> *"The records show that Captain Patten was a faithful and efficient and reliable officer, conscientiously devoted to his profession and courageous in battle, who performed the various duties assigned him with characteristic zeal. His death is deeply regretted."*

Captain Patten leaves no surviving relatives with the exception of cousins, his brother and two sisters having died some years ago.

G. P. B.

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JAMES BRYAN HUGHES

NO. 3056 CLASS OF 1884

Died January 21, 1933, at Walter Reed Hospital,

aged 69 years

JAMES BRYAN HUGHES was born at Newbern, Goldsborough County, North Carolina, May 17, 1863, the son of Dr. James Bortner and Laura Bryan Hughes. He attended Bingham School at Mebane, North Carolina.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, July 1, 1880, graduated June 15, 1884, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 10th U. S. Cavalry.

The condensed record of Major Hughes' promotions and service is as follows:

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy	July 1, 1880
Second Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry	June 15, 1884
First Lieutenant	April 23, 1891
Captain, 1st Cavalry	July 11, 1899
Transferred to 4th Cavalry	August 9, 1899
Major, 1st Cavalry	March 3, 1911
Retired	March 7, 1914
Graduate, Army School of the Line	1910

SERVICE

Served with 10th Cavalry at Fort Davis, Texas and in the field September 30, 1884 to April 1, 1885; at Whipple Barracks, Arizona to May 21, 1886; in the field during the Apache Campaign and at San Carlos, Arizona to December 3, 1886; at Fort Thomas and San Carlos and in the field in operations against The Kid and other renegade Indians in Arizona to June 2, 1888; on leave to December 1, 1888; at Fort Apache, Arizona to July 20, 1889; Professor, Military Science and Tactics at the Bingham School, Orange County, North Carolina, August 7, 1889 to January, 1891; duty in garrison at Fort Grant, Ariz-

JAMES BRYAN HUGHES

ona to January 31, 1892; at San Carlos, Arizona to April 25, 1892; at Fort Custer, Montana to May, 1894; on recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri to December 19, 1894; and at St. Louis, Missouri to October 1, 1895; in garrison at Fort Custer, Montana to December, 1897; at Fort Keogh, Montana to January 10, 1898; on leave to April 25, 1898; duty with regiment at Camp Thomas, Georgia, and Lakeland, Florida to June 14, 1898; in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba to August, 1898, being engaged in the battle of San Juan July 1, 1898, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17, 1898; with regiment at Montauk Point, to September 5, 1898; on sick leave to October 5, 1898; on mustering duty in Pennsylvania and Georgia to May 8, 1899; with regiment at Gibara, Cuba, to August 21, 1899; on leave and en route to Philippine Islands to December 30, 1899; duty with Cavalry at San Rafael and Balinag and in the field in Philippine Islands against insurgents to November 10, 1900; at Pasay Cavalry Barracks, Nasugbu, Panay, and Camp Wallace, P. I. to August 3, 1901; participated in several skirmishes on Island of Luzon, 1900 and 1901; en route to United States and with 4th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to May 15, 1902; on leave in Europe to November 15, 1902; duty with regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to October 1, 1904; at Presidio of Monterey, California, to January, 1906; en route, on board the "Sheridan" with regiment to Philippine Islands, January 25 to February 20, 1906; at Jolo, P. I., to October 24, 1907; en route with regiment to United States and station Fort Meade, South Dakota, to August 9, 1909; student, Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to July, 1910; duty with regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota, to March, 1911; with 1st Cavalry on Mexican Border at Yuma, Arizona and at San Diego, California, to June, 1911; commanding troops at Sequoia National Park and Acting Superintendent, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California, to October 4, 1911; duty with 1st Cavalry at Presidio of San Francisco, California, to March 31, 1912; special course in Equitation, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, to June 1, 1912; duty with regiment at Boise Barracks, Idaho to February 14, 1913; at Presidio of Monterey, California to May 20, 1913; on leave to September 19, 1913; in arrest to December 21, 1913; with regiment to January 2, 1914; sick to March 9, 1914, when placed on retired list.

Awarded the Silver Star Citation "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898."

Commended for "vigilance and zeal, rapidity and persistency of pursuit, resulting in capture of renegade Indian scouts from San Carlos Agency, and making surrounding country practically untenable for hos-

tile Indians" in June, 1887. (G. O. No. 34, Headquarters of the Army, dated March 27, 1891.)

On October 14, 1905, Major Hughes was married to Florence Belle Naylor, at Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia. She died at Germantown, Pa., February 3, 1918. He is survived by one daughter, now the wife of Lieutenant Paul C. H. Walz, U. S. Infantry.

Jim Hughes was the baby member of the Class of 1884. While he had, like the rest of us, some of the frailties of human nature, he was a gentleman always—by birth and instinct. No man ever knew him to say a mean thing, nor to do a dishonorable act. He has gone, but his memory will ever be cherished, sweet and clean, in the hearts and minds of those who knew him.

David C. Shanks,
Class, 1884.

★★★

SAMUEL DAVIS STURGIS

NO. 3033 CLASS OF 1884

Died March 7, 1933, at Washington, D. C.,

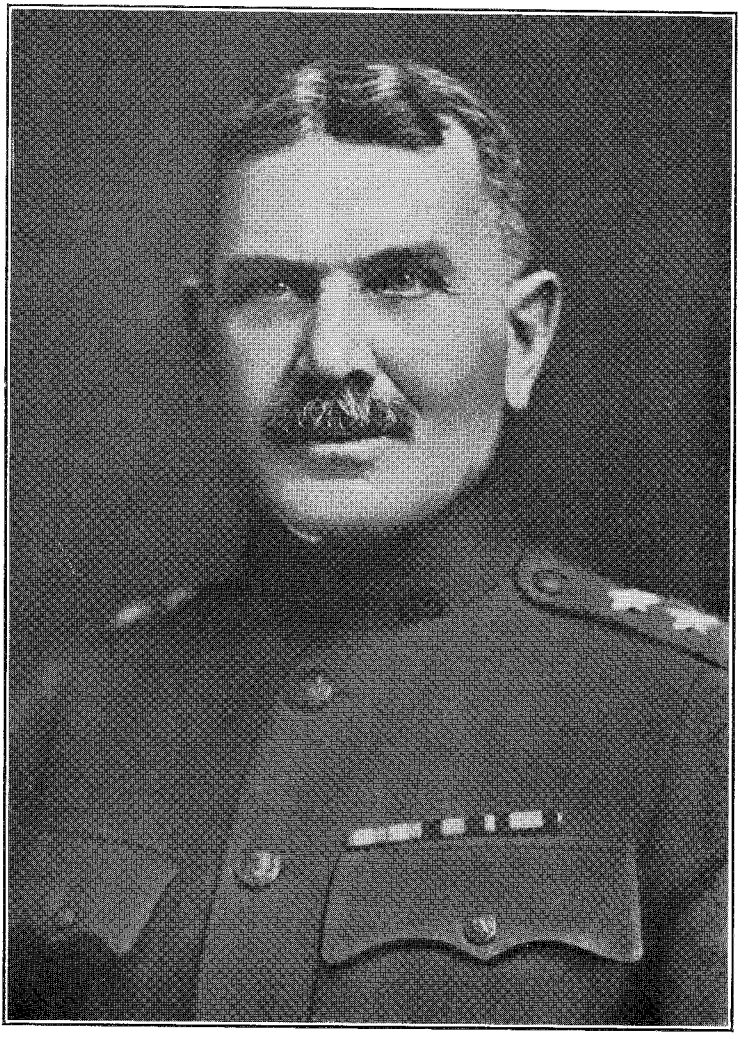
aged 71 years

SAMUEL DAVIS STURGIS, born at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 1, 1861, was the second son of Brevet Major General Samuel D. Sturgis, Class of 1848, U. S. M. A., and Jerusha Wilcox Sturgis. His elder brother, Lieut. James G. Sturgis, U. S. M. A., 1875, was killed with Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. The Sturgis family was of Scotch-Irish extraction, the first member of the family having come to Pennsylvania about 1745.

From his birth he was destined for the military profession. A month before he was born his mother had hurriedly departed from Fort Smith, Arkansas, where his father was in command of the 1st Cavalry, and had taken the last boat for St. Louis, while his father had led out his garrison to escape capture by superior Confederate forces that were concentrating in an attempt to seize the Federal property under his care. On the day of the boy's birth his father was in action at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

His childhood was that of the normal Army boy—grammar schools in various garrisons, and on several occasions in St. Louis, where his mother had family connections and to which his father returned several times for duty following the Civil War; two years at Washington University, in St. Louis, from 1878 to 1880; and finally several months of preparation for his examinations for entrance into West Point, at the Symonds School, in Ossining, New York. On July 1, 1880, he entered the Military Academy as the appointee of Mr. Bennett of the Territory of Dakota, an appointment made in part as recognition of the very important services of the appointee's father in the Civil War and in the winning of the West.

His cadet service was distinguished by his excellent academic and military record. He served as a cadet corporal and sergeant, and in his first Class year he was the Cadet Adjutant. On June 15, 1884, he was graduated No. 13 in his class and assigned to the 1st Artillery. For six



SAMUEL DAVIS STURGIS

years he served with his regiment on the Pacific coast, and in 1890 returned to West Point as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, then Superintendent of the Military Academy. When General Merritt left West Point in January 1895, Lieutenant Sturgis, who meanwhile had been promoted to 1st Lieutenant, was ordered to duty with his new regiment, the 4th Artillery, at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

On July 29, 1896, he married Bertha Bement, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Three children were born to them, Samuel Davis, Jr., U. S. M. A., June 1918, now Captain, Corps of Engineers; Elizabeth Tracy, the wife of Hugh A. Murrill, U. S. M. A., June, 1918, of Greenwich, Conn., who like his distinguished father-in-law was also adjutant of the Corps; and Robert Bement, of New York City.

At the outbreak of the war in the Philippines, Lieutenant Sturgis became a Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers on General Merritt's staff. In June, 1898, he sailed for Manila, where he participated in the Manila campaign as Assistant Adjutant General of the Eighth Army Corps. In this capacity he was one of the American officers present at the formal surrender of Manila. In recognition of his services in this campaign, he was recommended for brevet promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. Returning to the United States in September, 1898, he became Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota, and served as such during the Leach Lake Indian uprising in Minnesota during that year. Early in 1899 he was transferred to new staff duties in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, where his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers came to him. In addition to his duties as Assistant Adjutant General he was, during his service in Cuba, the disbursing officer of Cuban funds at Department Headquarters in Havana.

In August, 1899, he was again ordered to the Philippines as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division of the Philippines. Here he served on the staff of Brigadier General Schwan's Southern Expedition in January and February 1900. In the official report of this expedition General Schwan wrote:

> *"Lieutenant Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis was the Adjutant General of the expeditionary Brigade operating in the Provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas, expelling therefrom or capturing all organized insurgent forces***** He was utterly unsparing of himself, both while in the saddle and in the camp. Too much praise cannot be accorded him."*

General Arthur MacArthur, in commenting on the services of Colonel Sturgis in the Philippines, wrote that he was qualified for the duties of

Adjutant General of a department, and General Wesley Merritt added that he was "qualified to fill any position requiring energy, ability, and zeal in his profession," and stated, "I know of no one better fitted."

On his return from the Philippines in 1901, Colonel Sturgis reverted to his regular army rank of captain and rejoined the artillery in which he served as a battery officer and regimental staff officer until March, 1907, when, having been promoted to Major, Artillery Corps, he went to Washington as a member of the General Staff. Five years later he reached the rank of Colonel and was ordered to Hawaii where for three years he commanded the 1st Field Artillery. In 1914, Major General Leonard Wood recommended him for appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers, and again in 1916, General Pershing recommended him for promotion to that grade in the Regular Army.

In July, 1916, he organized the 7th Field Artillery, which later distinguished itself as a part of the 1st Division, A. E. F., and remained in Texas in command of the regiment until his promotion to Brigadier General in May, 1917. Three months later came his promotion to Major General, National Army, and the assignment to organize and command the 87th Division, at Camp Pike, Arkansas. The division moved to France in August 1918 where it remained in the rear areas until after the signing of the Armistice. The division commander, however, was detached as an observer with the 1st Division during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and in November was assigned to the command of the 80th Division, which he commanded until the division returned to the United States. Then followed periods of command at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and Camp Sherman, Ohio. In October, 1921, he was assigned to the command of the Panama Canal Department and served in the Canal Zone until 1924. On his return to the United States he assumed command of the Third Corps Area, in which position he was serving when he was retired by operation of law on August 1, 1925.

Thus was rounded out a career of over forty-five years of service in the Army. Major General John L. Hines, then Chief of Staff, wrote General Sturgis on the day of his retirement,

> *"Throughout your entire career as an officer of Artillery and Field Artillery, an aide-de-camp, an adjutant general, a member of the General Staff Corps and chief of staff of a department, a regimental, camp, post, division, department and corps area commander, you have by precept and example rendered praiseworthy and devoted service to your country."*

Following his retirement General Sturgis made his home for several years in New York, and, in 1929, moved to Washington to be closer to his life-long friends of the Old Army. His life in Washington was quiet and devoted principally to his reading and to the renewal of old friendships. His summers were spent with his family at Lake Owen in Northern Wisconsin. His health was not good for four years before his death, and in the autumn of 1931 he returned from Wisconsin suffering from the effects of an injury received at polo many years before. This trouble forced him to spend several months in the hospital. When he returned to his home he seemed to have regained his health, and the suddenness of his death was a shock to his family and his friends. The end came without warning on March 7, 1933, at Walter Reed General Hospital, in Washington, where he had been removed following a heart attack at his home. He was buried two days later in Arlington, in the plot next to his distinguished father. His classmates who live in Washington and his old comrades of the Service were his pallbearers.

In a letter written shortly after General Sturgis' death General Pershing expressed his feeling for General Sturgis in the following words:

> *"I knew General Sturgis from the time we were cadets at West Point, where he displayed the same fine qualities which characterized his entire military career. He was a splendid officer of the highest type, who rendered to the Army and the nation highly efficient and loyal service."*

The present Chief of Staff, whose father thirty years before had attested to the ability of General Sturgis, wrote:

> *"Advancing from the grade of 2nd Lieutenant to that of Major General over a period of more than forty-one years active commissioned service, General Sturgis at all times displayed those excellent personal and professional qualities which marked him as an able officer and a cultured gentleman. Thoroughly reliable and conscientious, resourceful, gifted with sound judgment, and of demonstrated ability in places of high command, he was entrusted with many important assignments, and his faithful and efficient performance of these various difficult tasks fully justified the confidence reposed in him."*

And from an officer who had served as the Chief of Staff of the division that he commanded in France came the tribute:

*"Memories of his kindness to me during the War, and especially when I was wounded, are poignant indeed. He was a fine man, a gallant soldier, and a great gentleman.***** I always had a firm belief that he was my friend to whom I could turn whenever help was needed."*

But from a man's classmates who have known him longest and best come, perhaps, the truest estimates of his character. And it was one of the few remaining members of the Class of 1884 who wrote,

"From the day of his entrance to the Military Academy, Nick Sturgis was an outstanding man, not only among his classmates, but in his subsequent army service. A gentleman by birth and instinct, there was no veneer about him. Few men possessed as great powers of attraction as he. His human touch, his warm smile, his agreeable personality, endeared him to his comrades. He has gone, but the memory of Nick Sturgis will ever be cherished in the hearts and minds of all who knew him."

What finer tribute could be accorded any graduate?

C. V. A.
Class of June 1919.

★★★

WILLARD AMES HOLBROOK

NO. 3074 CLASS OF 1885

Died July 18, 1932, at Walter Reed General Hospital,

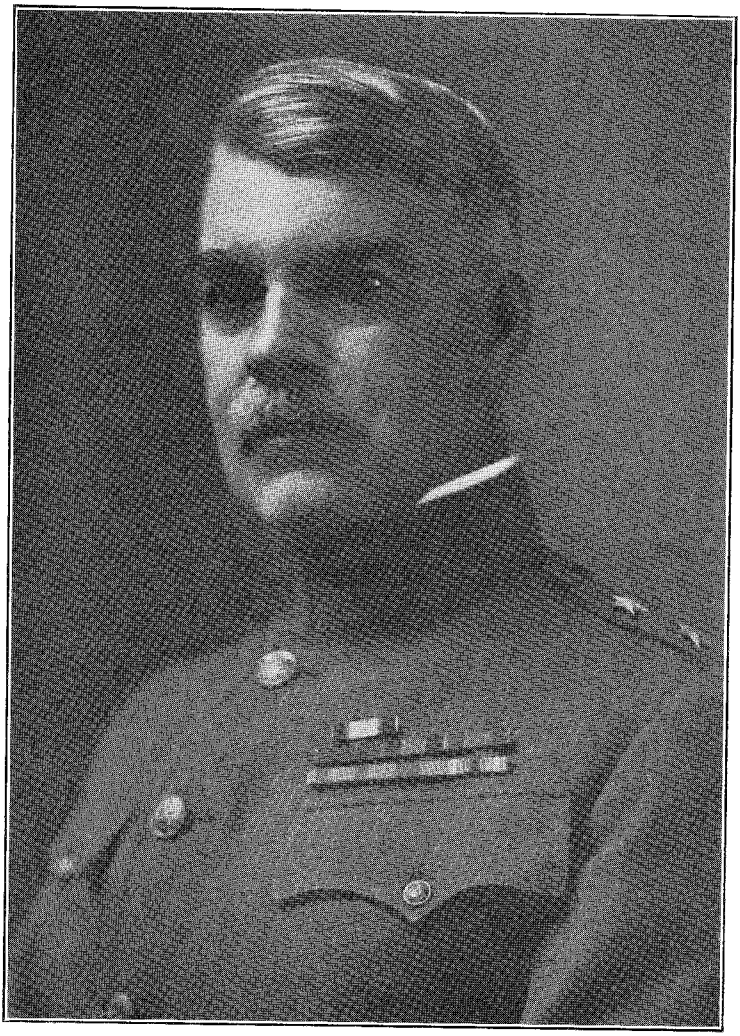
Washington, D. C., aged 71 years

IN midsummer just fifty-two years ago, in a little town of northern Wisconsin, a young fellow of twenty-one picked up a bit of newspaper wrapper on which he read a notice by the congressman of the district of a competitive examination in a near-by town, for a vacant cadetship at West Point in September. "Yes, Willard", said the postmaster, his friend, (the young fellow's known clean, fair, manly, straight-forward character had made friends of all who knew him) "and I hope you'll go try for it. I think you'll win it. But", after a moment, "I don't know. I understand no matter who wins in the competitive examination, the congressman is planning to give the place to young ——————————"

The young fellow went away. He thought little or not at all about West Point and doubted that he could win in the competitive examination; but he thought that it would be a lot of fun to get a wagon load of his fellows to go with him and take that examination to scare young —————————— and the congressman about the way the thing was reported as laid out. He did, and, the other fellows quickly dropping out, he won. To his great surprise the congressman, as good as his advertisement, gave him the appointment. He accepted.

As every "Sep", he started under the disadvantage of taking the usual cadet "jumping", his academic studies and the first hard "beast" drills all at the same time. But he came on well at first and always, displaying ever a balance and developed discretion unusual in cadets. He did his work and study never apparently in a spirit of beating or surpassing some one else, to get class standing or to impress people; but as if simply to meet his own sense of what was right, duty and becoming—a remarkable, an unusual way. And to this high standard as to that sense of fair dealing that had moved him to take the competitive examination he was to hold through life.

A good rider when he came to West Point, he there took more than



WILLARD AMES HOLBROOK

ever to the horse and on graduation chose the cavalry, considered the arme d'elite in that day, to become, as life went on, a veritable centaur.

He was at western posts as the Indians days ended. One clash only fell to him, with the Crows, in Montana; but the romance and the traditions of the cavalry in Indian days came down to him increasing his devotion to his arm.

In 1891 he was Honor Graduate, Infantry and Cavalry School. He also graduated in 1912 from the Army War College. In 1921 he received the degree of M. M. S., from Norwich University. In 1922 he graduated from the Cavalry School.

He soon after the Infantry and Cavalry School became aide de camp to that able and distinguished old officer, General David S. Stanley—a broadening association for any young officer. Next, he had four years duty at West Point as instructor and tactical officer. It bound his heart closely and forever to his alma mater.

He married Anna, General Stanley's daughter. After some years she died, leaving two sons, who both, like their father, went to West Point, graduated, and took the cavalry. In time again he married another of General Stanley's daughters, Josephine, who also died before him, leaving no children.

In the Spanish American war he became at once a captain in the Adjutant General's Department in a Southern camp and in Cuba. In the Philippine War he became at once major of the 38th U. S. Vols., and was recommended for brevet lieutenant colonelcy for gallantry in his first fight. He afterward commanded or took part in a dozen or more actions in one of which the writer, looking at his stern fighting countenance and determined actions, thought, "I should hate to encounter that man in a fight."

But warrior though he was in fight, it was in pacification that he was to render the most valuable service to his country. His father had died soon after his graduation and he, on account of the trust and confidence which he seemed ever able to inspire, became counselor, director, the effective head and reliance of the family. Nor did it stop with his family; he gradually came to fill the same capacity, couselor, toward others associated with him at his old home and those near or under him in the service. The man's manner and way commanded appeal, trust, confidence. Wherever in the Philippines, when the main fighting was over, he appeared as commander, his presence and character had a trust-winning, calming, pacifying effect upon the natives. The United States government probably noting this, put him in charge of both the military and the civil affairs of a province. The natives, won by the fairness, big-heartedness and consideration

that he always showed, were soon found yielding to his lead and governing. Thirty years after they were still sending him messages of love and confidence.

Not less remarkably calming, pacifying and successful was his management years after of a tense strike situation in Colorado. Just a little lack of understanding, an ill-considered word or act would have precipitated fierce rioting and bloodshed. But there was no lack of understanding in this man, there came no ill-considered word or act from him, only sound reasoning and firmness. So he stood out to all as a man to be trusted and followed. He was, and he controlled the situation.

Not quitting this subject and passing over with a bare mention of his quick effective organization of a cavalry regiment and training of a brigade of infantry for the World War, turn for a moment to conditions at that time on our Mexican border. For two or more years, as the United States was being drawn into the World War, all kinds of Mexican troops, federal and state, regulars, irregulars, revolutionists, and bandits had been accumulating on the border from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Coast at San Diego. Whatever their differing national or local purposes, all were imbued with hostility to the United States and they repeatedly raided or shot into our territory killing or wounding citizens and many American soldiers put there to prevent their raiding and violations of our territory.

Moved by this hostility and especially by Germany's offer in the celebrated intercepted Zimmerman dispatch, the Mexicans seemed about to break into open war and invasion of us. Under this threat large numbers, perhaps 100,000 American troops had long been held right on that border, 200,000 more were now in camps in the interior United States training for the war in Europe. One day about this time Brigadier General Holbrook happened to be in an office of the War Department when in came the Secretary of War. Mr. Baker talked to him a few minutes, asked some apparently casual questions and departed but almost at once sent for Holbrook and said, "I am sending you as major general to command on the Mexican border. You know the threat there. A war now with Mexico would tremendously unsettle the country. By all means avoid it." A great trust! One wonders whether the Secretary knew Holbrook's record, or, like many others, was led to his action by the man's look of strength, nobility, and character. In any case he judged aright. Wisely and firmly, though under great provocation, the Secretary's one order was carried out: there was no war with Mexico. Along with Mr. Baker, Holbrook merited the Nobel Peace Prize beside the gratitude of his country.

In the end, the D. S. M. with the citation "MAJOR GENERAL WILLARD A. HOLBROOK. For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Commanding General, Southern Department, where his firmness and tact in handling a threatening situation on the Mexican Border materially improved the conditions between the United States and Mexico."

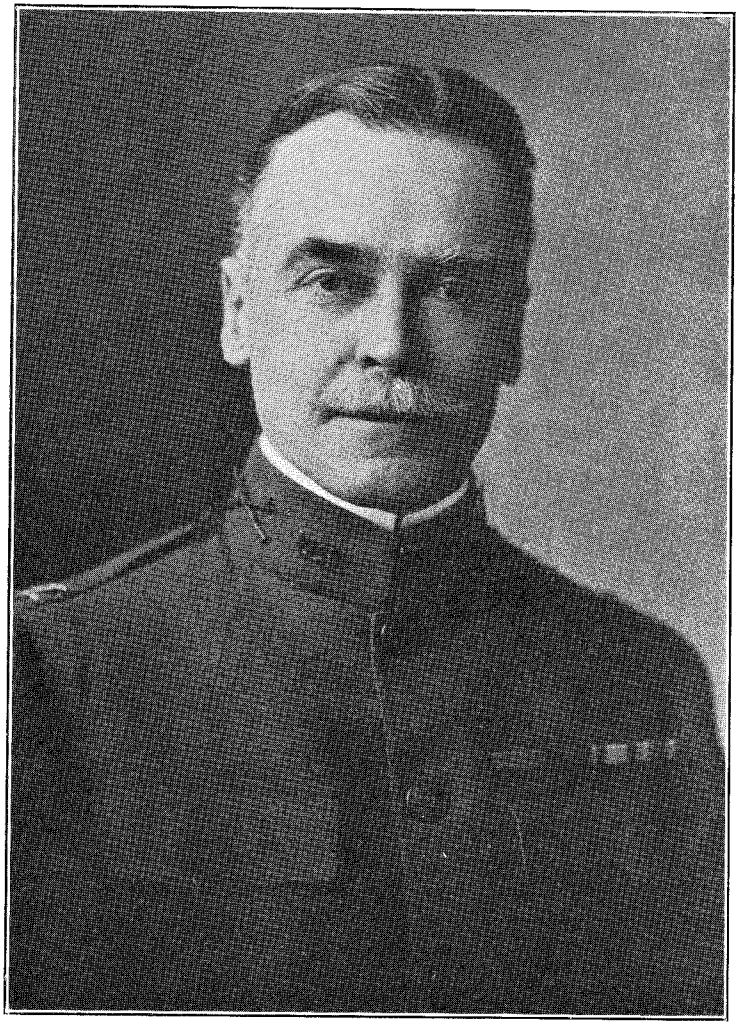
If we believe, and we do, that the highest function, the final purpose of the soldier is to end war and fighting and bring back peace, then this man must be placed very, very high on the list of great soldiers that West Point has given to the service of country.

After the Mexican border and the World War various important assignments and last Chief of Cavalry, the service and spirit of which he greatly benefited. The cavalry will long mourn him.

After retirement for age in 1924, death resulted from cancer after long, excruciating suffering, heroically borne.

A great soul.

R. L. B.



CECIL STEWART

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CECIL STEWART

NO. 3111 CLASS OF 1886

Died February 25, 1933, at Waban, Mass.,

aged 69 years

CECIL STEWART—Class of 1886—was born at Fort Monroe, Va., April 12, 1864. He was the son of Brig. General Charles Seaforth Stewart, U. S. M. A. Class of 1846, and Celia Sophia DeLouville Tardy.

He won by competitive examination his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy from San Francisco and graduated No. 15 in his class. His first service was with the 32d Cav. in Texas from 1886 to 1891, when he went to West Point as Instructor in the Department of Drawing. Upon completion of this detail he was appointed Regimental Adjutant of the 4th Cavalry, in which capacity he served until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he served in Cuba as A. D. C. to Brig. General C. C. Compton and to Maj. General James H. Wilson.

In the Philippine Insurrection from 1899 to 1901, he commanded Troop I, 4th Cavalry, took part in numerous engagements and skirmishes, and was recommended for the brevet of Captain by Brigadier General R. H. Hall, and for the brevet of Major by Major General Henry W. Lawton.

Duty with troops at the Cavalry-Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas, occupied him during the years from 1901 to 1904, this detail was followed by a tour of recruiting duty from 1904 to 1905.

Again duty called him to the Philippine Islands where he remained with the 4th Cav. until 1907. He was then detailed for duty in the Commissary Dept. until 1909 when he rejoined the Cavalry in Luzon.

In November, 1909, he resigned from the service in order to devote himself wholly to the study of art at home and abroad. During his service as instructor in drawing at West Point his ability was widely recognized. Professor Learned, head of the Drawing Dept., is quoted as saying that he had "had many draughtsmen pass under his tutelage but only one artist—and he was Cecil Stewart".

After his resignation Colonel Stewart (then a Captain) studied at the San Francisco Institute of Art, receiving honorable mention, and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1912-'13. Thereafter he established a studio in Charles Street, Boston, and followed his profession as artist-painter. In exhibits his work attracted much interest and favorable notices of art critics. He traveled extensively, as is shown by the subjects of his paintings, made in various parts of the world. Among these are studies made in Germany, in Greece, and in Egypt. Some delightful ones were made in Camden, Maine, where he evidently spent some time. He was especially fond of California, as is evidenced by studies of the Golden Gate, of "Cypresses in Monterey", "Moonrise in California", "Eucalyptus California", and others. He spent some time in San Francisco where he enjoyed revisiting boyhood scenes and places where he had worked as an artist, and where his long standing membership in the Bohemian Club afforded him interesting and happy associations.

In 1911 he married Miss Edith Alexander Fairbairn of Springfield, Mass., who died in 1921.

When the United States entered the World War Colonel Stewart promptly offered his services to his Government. On September 17, 1917 he was appointed Major of Field Artillery and Brigade Adjutant of the 151st Artillery Brigade of the 6th Division, and was recommended by both Brigade and Division Commanders for appointment as Colonel of Cavalry. He served with the Artillery until April 22, 1918, when he was honorably discharged because of failing eyesight of the left eye. This disability, however, was waived after examination, and from November 6, 1918, he served at Camp McArthur, Texas, until December 12, 1918, when his services being no longer required, he was honorably discharged.

On June 16, 1924, Colonel Stewart married Helene C. Bolze of Halle, Saxony. They established a delightful home in Waban, Mass., and to them two sons were born. The elder, Charles Cecil Stewart, born November 8, 1926, survives, but the second son, Seaforth, born in 1928, died in infancy.

Because of defective eyesight, Colonel Stewart was no longer active as an artist, but he expressed in his private life the discriminating taste that marked his work. He read and studied extensively, not only in English but in French, German, Spanish, Latin and Japanese, all of which had served him well during his extensive travels. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in succession to his father, Brig. General Charles Seaforth Stewart, and was elected a member of

the Loyal Legion in 1889, Commandery of New York. He was also a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston.

Colonel Stewart died suddenly from an attack of angina pectoris on February 25, 1933, at his home in Waban, Mass. Funeral services were held at the Chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery and his ashes were interred in the Stewart Family Lot at Lakewood Cemetery, Cooperstown, New York.

Blessed with a fine sense of humor, discrimination and a distinguished ancestry, he was one of nature's rare gentlemen. His fine sense of balance made him shrink from anything that smacked of fanaticism, and he had little tolerance for carelessness, being accustomed to do anything he undertook conscientiously and with a beautiful finish.

Though very reserved regarding his religion, his charities proclaim his generosity.

The tradition of West Point found expression in all his dealings with men and women. To know him was to respect and admire him. To his surviving wife he was the embodiment of an ideal. For his young son, a fine standard to which to aspire.

M. H. B.

JAMES CALVIN BOURKE

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JAMES CALVIN BOURKE

NO. 3199 CLASS OF 1887

Died November 7, 1932, at Kansas City, Mo.,

aged 66 years

JAMES CALVIN BOURKE was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 29, 1865.

When he was twelve years of age, his father moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and it was there that Bourke completed the common school education which he received previous to his appointment to West Point.

He reported at the U. S. Military Academy August 28, 1883, and was admitted as of September 1. He and thirty-one other "Seps", who entered with him, had hard digging, at first, trying to keep up with their studies and learn the rudiments of military training at the same time. Bourke pushed on with dogged perseverance, however, and soon reached the upper half of the class, where he remained until graduation.

He was loved by his classmates, who were accustomed to refer to him, in words similar to those of the immortal Lever, as "Jim Bourke of Ours".

Jim graduated June 11, 1887 and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery. He reported for duty at Fort Barrancas, Florida, September 30, 1887.

After several months of garrison duty at that post, where Geronimo and his Apache band were at that time confined, he was transferred, at his own request, to the 5th Artillery, with station at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. This was in February, 1888. A classmate, Lieutenant John D. Miley, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, was at the same station and they decided to seize this opportunity to take the law course at Columbia College, New York City, using such spare time as they could find to accomplish this work.

The ultimate result was that both graduated and became LL. B.'s in June, 1889. Jim's resignation from the Army was accepted effective immediately after graduation from Columbia College, and he returned

to Kansas City and was admitted to the bar in Jackson County, Missouri.

It should be remembered that, at this time, the Army contained many additional 2d Lieutenants and there was not only no particular reason to remain in the Army, but the War Department was really anxious to accept such resignations as were received in order to create necessary vacancies for graduates of the Academy.

Jim joined the 3d Infantry, Missouri National Guard, and served therein as a Captain during 1891-1892.

In April, 1898, in a civilian capacity, he was on duty with the Engineer Corps and went to Chickamauga Park, Georgia. He resigned from this duty in March, 1899, and returned to civil pursuits, where his experience was varied and interesting.

In 1896-1897 he attained degrees of LL.M. and D. C. L. in the Catholic University of America. From 1905 to 1908 he was resident engineer of the Union Depot Bridge and Terminal Railway of Kansas City. He was Senior Appraiser in railroad valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission (Southern District) in 1915. For several years, beginning in 1901, he was engaged intermittently in railroad engineering with various railroads, among them, the Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Rock Island and Kansas City Southern. He was a member of the American Association of Engineers and of the Engineers Club of Kansas City, Missouri.

His last duty was as Assistant Engineer of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company, in which capacity he was acting at the time of his death.

Jim was married soon after his resignation from the Army to Miss Mary E. Corrigan, who was the daughter of the late Thomas Corrigan of Kansas City, Missouri. At the time of the marriage, Mr. Corrigan was a prominent contractor and street railway magnate of that city.

From this union, two sons were born, both of whom eventually entered the Army. Wilfrid C. Bourke took the first Officers' Training Camp course at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant of Field Artillery, August 15, 1917. He desired to transfer to the Signal Corps (Air Service) and was training for this transfer when he was killed at Post Field, Fort Sill, October 14, 1918, through the falling of the plane in which he was observing. Bourke Field at Rockhurst College, Kansas City, is named in his honor.

The other son, Thomas C. Bourke, entered the service at the beginning of the World War and was commissioned in the 129th Field Artillery (35th Division), with which he served throughout the War, being at Saint Mihiel and in the Meuse Argonne as well as several months in

sector. Since the War, he has been a prominent member of the Officers' Reserve Corps and, for more than two years, was in command of the 379th Field Artillery. Press of business has forced him to relinquish this command but he is still a Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps (1933).

Jim attended the 45th Reunion of his Class at West Point, New York, in June, 1932. It was pleasant to see him again and he was royally welcomed by other members of the Class present. We could not realize that it was to be his last roll-call.

A few months later, November 7, 1932, he died of pneumonia, at Kansas City, Missouri, after a brief illness.

"Jim Bourke of Ours" will never be forgotten by the members of 1887. We extend to his family our deepest sympathy. We know that he is still carrying on.

A Classmate.

AMBROSE IRVING MORIARTY

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AMBROSE IRVING MORIARTY

NO. 3212 CLASS OF 1887

Died March 22, 1933, at Allston, Mass.,

aged 69 years

MAJOR AMBROSE IRVING MORIARTY was the son of Michael and Emma Seaton Moriarty, and was born at Putnam, Connecticut, November 5, 1863.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1883, and graduated June 11, 1887.

He resigned from the Army December 15, 1887, but was reappointed 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry in January, 1890, and joined the Ninth Infantry.

He served at various western posts and in Chicago just after the haymarket riots. Later he was stationed at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario.

He became totally disabled from arthritis and was retired June 6, 1894. The events leading up to this were as follows.

Moriarty was exposed in camp on Lake Michigan to a terrific blizzard and became stricken with rheumatism, from which he never fully recovered. The troops had been sent to Chicago to keep order during the trial of the Haymarket rioters. Later he was caught, while with his company in the field in the west, by a "norther" which brought back his old enemy, rheumatism, forcing his retirement in line of duty. For more than thirty years not one joint in his body articulated; he lived as if carved out of marble—the greatest martyr to disease in the annals of American history.

On April 28, 1924, Congress gave him the grade of Major on the retired list, which rank he held till the time of his death. This good fortune was due largely to the efforts of General Russell of his Class, and was much appreciated by him, as otherwise he would have had to give up his attendant and go to a hospital.

In 1895, still thinking he might recover, he took the course at the Yale Law School and graduated with the degree of LL. B. The next year, he gained the degree of LL. M. and started in to practice law; but

the dread disease, which had caused his retirement, continued to make inroads upon his health and he had to give up all work.

He died in his sleep, March 22, 1933, in Boston (Allston) and was buried, two days later, in the family plot at Putnam, Connecticut his native town. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Wm. F. Flynn of Monticello, New York, wife of Lieut. Colonel Flynn, retired.

For twenty-nine years he was attended by his devoted nurse, Miss Elma B. Martin, who was constantly at his bedside.

He was a most lovable character and kept in touch with many members of his class till the end. Those who went to see him always found a smile and a word of cheer. His letters, dictated to Miss Martin, who also acted as his amanuensis, were full of wit and repartee, and one reading them would never have suspected that he was a helpless invalid.

Since he became disabled, many members of his class and others in the Army, whom he knew, have visited him and they were always sure of a hearty and cheery welcome. By correspondence and reading, he kept touch with his many friends. He appreciated all that was done for him and made known to Russel, Hersey, and others his profound gratitude for the sympathy and help extended to him.

He attended the Reunion of his Class at West Point in 1927 but did not feel equal to attending that of five years later. He did, however, send his devoted nurse, Miss Martin, to represent him. He took tremendous interest, later, in hearing of all that occurred concerning his classmates and other graduates not members of his class who were visiting West Point at that time, and whom he had known while a cadet.

Mory's life was one long, beautiful sermon. There is only one thing more wonderful that has existed in the world and that is Miss Martin's devotion to him. For a generation she was at his bedside, administering to his needs and comfort even to the smallest whim. God himself must have sent her to dear old Mory in order that she, by her care and devotion and example, might enable him to complete the Divine lesson that he had been oppointed to teach.

Mory's work is completed. He lies yonder in the church-yard of his native town, but his classmates and others who were with him at the Academy will remember forever the lesson of patience and fortitude and endurance which he has taught the world.

As did Victor Hugo, in giving us the last words of Jean Valjean, we can say:

> "He sleeps. Life was very strange for him yet
> he lived. He died when his work was done, just
> as night comes when the day is past."

Two Classmates.

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GEORGE EDWARD STOCKLE

NO. 3274 CLASS OF 1888

Died March 15, 1933, at Letterman General Hospital,

San Francisco, Calif., aged 66 years

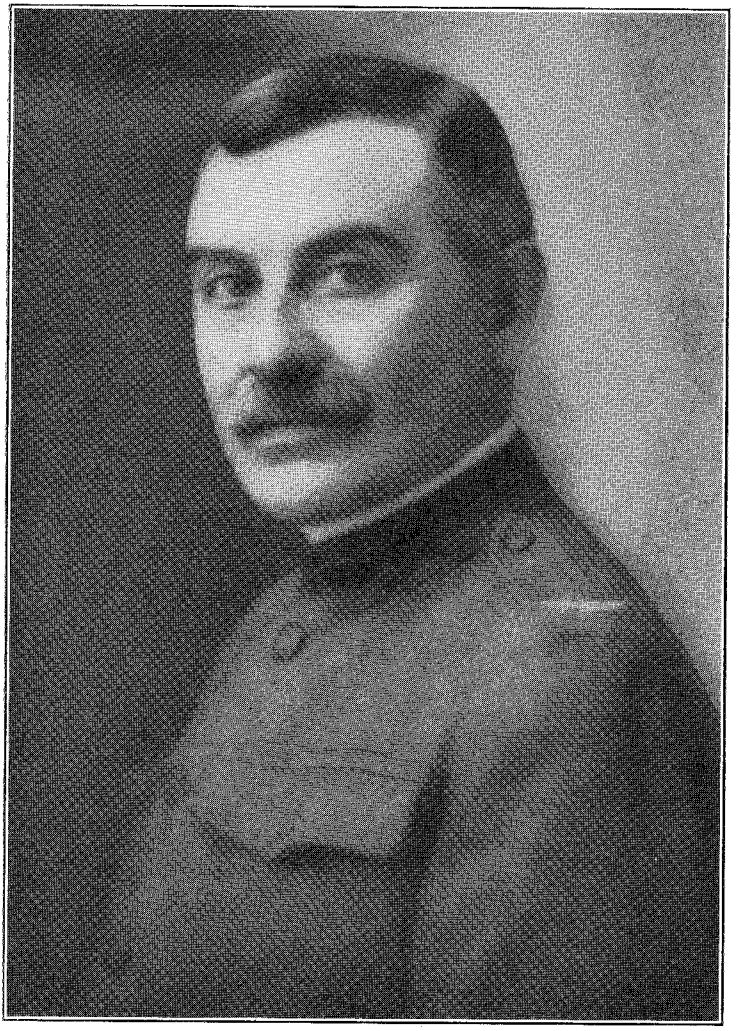
GEORGE EDWARD STOCKLE was born at Gold Hill, Nevada, November 29, 1866. He was the only child of Gottlieb Frederick Stockle, and his wife, Mary Alice (nee Brakel).

His childhood was spent in various places in the State of Nevada, and after his early schooling at Schellbourne and Cherry Creek, he was employed as printer's apprentice for about two years by the *White Pine News*, of Cherry Creek, Nevada. This employment he left to enter the University of Nevada at Elko in 1883.

The Honorable Geo. W. Cassidy, Representative from Nevada, having an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy to make, offered it to the successful candidate in a competitive examination to be held at Winnemucca. Four candidates took this examination with the result that George E. Stockle was selected for the appointment. He therefore left the University of Nevada, which he had attended for about nine months, and entered the U. S. Military Academy on June 15, 1884.

The following extract from a letter of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army dated April 10, 1933, gives a resume of Col. Stockle's Military history.

> *"Entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet on June 15, 1884, Colonel Stockle was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, June 11, 1888; transferred to the 10th Cavalry, February 11, 1889; promoted to first lieutenant, May 31, 1896; captain, February 2, 1901; and major, March 8, 1912; was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, May 21, 1912, to December 4, 1915; promoted to lieutenant colonel, July 1, 1916; and colonel, May 15, 1917; and was retired at his own request, December 6, 1918, after more than thirty years' service.*
>
> *He was a distinguished graduate, Army School of the Line, in 1908, and graduated from the Army Staff College in 1909.*



GEORGE EDWARD STOCKLE

For several years after receiving his commission in the Army, Colonel Stockle was with his regiment on frontier duty in Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico, seeing action against hostile Indians under the renegade Apache, Massie, in 1890, and was later Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington. During the Spanish American War he was stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and Fort Meade, South Dakota; was on detached service as member of a board engaged in purchasing Cavalry horses in the west; and in November 1898, he proceeded to Cuba, where he served until January, 1902.

He was subsequently on recruiting service at Wheeling, and Parkersburg, West Virginia; served two tours of duty in the Philippine Islands; with the 8th Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Robinson, Nebraska; was assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Western Division, and the Department Quartermaster, Western Department, San Francisco, California; with the 12th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; and was with his regiment on the Mexican Border at Columbus, New Mexico, and on detached service at Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until the time of his retirement.

The records show that Colonel Stockle was an able, painstaking and studious officer, who at all times exhibited a conscientious devotion to his profession. Thoroughly reliable, hardworking, and well informed, he performed the various tasks assigned him with characteristic zeal and efficiency, earning the confidence and respect of his associates. His death is deeply regretted."

It is of interest to note that Col. Stockle was the first cadet from the State of Nevada to be appointed to the U. S. Military Academy as the result of a competitive examination, and also the first cadet from that state to graduate. He was the first Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Washington State College, to which position he was assigned by War Department orders.

He was a Mason, being at the time of his death a member of Bates Lodge No. 33, of Wheeling, W. Va.

After his retirement until his death on March 15, 1933, he resided about two miles from Mountain View, Calif.

His wife, Emily Kirby Stockle, to whom he was married on July 6th, 1895, was the third daughter of Major John Caldwell Grier Happersett, Surgeon, U. S. Army. She and their daughters, Mary Emily, Louise, and Ruth, and their son George Gottlieb, survive him.

E. B. Frick,
Col. U. S. Army, Retired.

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JAMES BATES CAVANAUGH

NO. 3450 CLASS OF 1892

Died April 26, 1927, at Coronado, California,

aged 57 years

COLONEL CAVANAUGH'S death was a great loss to all of us who had been fortunate in knowing him. He combined two rare qualities: splendid ability, and strong personal attraction. If a man is to be judged by his works,—if he is to live on through what he has done and through the impress made on others, James Bates Cavanaugh is one whose record will endure.

Born in Illinois shortly after the Civil War, he was appointed to the Military Academy from Washington, and graduated in the early Nineties at the head of his class. From an additional second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, he climbed the usual ladder of experience, both military and civil; and we find him, after fifteen years of service, in Washington, D. C., as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers. Of this duty, General Herbert Deakyne, who recently served as Assistant Chief of Engineers, writes: "I think one of the most important duties he ever had was when he served in the Office of the Chief of Engineers from 1907 to 1911. He had the River and Harbor Works, and that is a good deal of a job."

Seattle was fortunate in having him for District Engineer following the Washington tour. The great Lake Washington Canal project, giving Seattle an ocean port on three sides, a fresh water basin for ocean shipping, and including the largest lock north of Panama, was getting under way. An able engineer was needed, but strength coupled with diplomacy was equally essential. We have, concerning this duty which involved an adjustment of numerous problems of civilian ownership with conflicting interests, the words of Samuel H. Hedges, President of the Washington State Chamber of Commerce, and an outstanding citizen of Seattle:—

"In my opinion Colonel Cavanaugh was one of the finest officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, which is some praise, when it is universally considered that the Corps of Engineers is the finest body of Engineers in the world. I make this statement after

JAMES BATES CAVANAUGH

having had business relations with Colonel Cavanaugh almost continuously during the years he was in Seattle—August 1, 1911 to May 10, 1917.

"Colonel Cavanaugh embodied in a marked degree my highest ideal of the Engineering profession, in that he was well-informed, honest, fearless, and, while he was of course at all times employed by the United States, he was entirely fair and judicial in his decisions rather than prejudiced in favor of the party who employed him. In all the work we did for the United States Government under Colonel Cavanaugh, I can say that everyone of his decisions in which we were interested were eminently fair to both parties. Colonel Cavanaugh, in addition to his direct connection with the United States Government, was a public spirited citizen and did much for this community as well as for our country in the war. I feel it an honor to have known Colonel Cavanaugh intimately and to have been privileged to call him my friend."

The War terminated his Seattle activities—rather it diverted them from peace-time pursuits to the active organization of a military unit at a nearby camp. Colonel Cavanaugh was assigned to command the 8th Engineers, Railway (later the 18th Engineers, Railway), one of the organizations to be rushed to France pursuant to our allies' request. The initial command was scarcely a heavy responsibility as the regiment then consisted only of the Colonel himself and the humble writer of these lines; but selecting the proper officers, initiating the necessary training, and developing the cooperative spirit essential to success were problems for which he was eminently fitted. Colonel J. W. Williams, now Chief Engineer of the Western Pacific Railroad, one of the splendid officers that Colonel Cavanaugh drew around him, has this to say of him as a man, an officer, and an engineer.

"To me, the outstanding qualities of Colonel Cavanaugh as a soldier, commanding officer, and man, were his constant devotion to duty, his simplicity, his ability as an engineer, and his firmness, coupled with his understanding of the difficulties of the civilian who almost overnight found himself an officer in the Army during the World War. I sensed these qualities to some extent while I was associated with him in organizing the First Battalion of the 18th Engineers, in San Francisco; and they were most firmly impressed upon me during the later service at American Lake and in France. It always appeared to me that he had an unusual insight into the character and value of men. He was able to obtain from them their very best efforts for the organization he commanded and for the United States, without any arrogant display of authority or obvious application of severe discipline; and yet I believe the men under his command at all times recognized that back of

his kindness and courtesy there lay a determination which made it extremely imprudent for anyone to fail to carry out that which he willed."

Arrival in France brought a problem of extreme difficulty. On him was placed the responsibility for building the huge dock and other projects in and about Bordeaux. The plans, developed by others, were feasable for peace-time construction where supplies and labor are unlimited. But for war, with time limited, a shortage of labor, and certain of the essential materials often unprocurable—the difficulties were multiplied many fold. Yet the work was completed expeditiously and efficiently.

He then became G-1 at Tours, or more formally, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Headquarters, SOS. After the Armistice, he served in Germany and then returned to the United States. Of this period Colonel John Hudson Poole tells us:

"I had known Cavanaugh rather well when I was an active officer in the Corps of Engineers; and, during the latter part of the war, I saw a great deal of him when we were both on General Harbord's staff. Cavanaugh was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, and I was Deputy, G-4. Our work threw us much together, and I learned to appreciate his clear logical mind and his efficient way of carrying out his work. When the war was over, Cavanaugh, I believe, went to Portland, Oregon; and I was honorably discharged from the Service and again took up my business activities, one of the principal parts of which is the administration of a number of active iron mines on the Mesabi Iron Range in Minnesota. The ownership of these mines rests in a large scattered group of individual fee owners, and I undertook the formation of an administrative association among them, better to protect our interests and to deal with the different operating companies who were actually mining the ore. I was successful in forming this organization and was made President of it. In March, 1921, I immediately looked about for someone of engineering ability, experienced in dealing with contractors under large sized contracts, and with sufficient character and initiative to work alone. Although I had one or two others in mind, Cavanaugh was the man who appealed to me most, and I was successful in interesting him in taking the position of executive officer of our association, the Mesabi Mineral Association, with headquarters in Duluth.

"As you know, Cavanaugh retired from the service and started work with us in the summer of 1921. The situation that he had to meet was quite difficult, for it required considerable tact in co-ordinating many elements which had always functioned independently and were quite jealous of their independence. It required also a thorough knowledge of contract law, as well as of good engineering practice. Cavanaugh's

work for us was eminently well done, and his death was a great loss to us all, both from the professional standpoint and on account of the real friendship that all of the members of the Association had formed for him. The work of the Association which Cavanaugh helped me to create still goes on, but we miss him sadly."

In 1927 Colonel Cavanaugh was wintering at Coronado with his only sister, Mrs. J. F. McIndoe, when the end came. He was apparently recovering from a sudden attack of pneumonia, when he unexpectedly passed away.

The writer first learned of James B. Cavanaugh from his company commander years ago, when the latter described him as the finest officer in the Corps of Engineers. Surely a glowing tribute. And yet, when later intimate associations brought closer contacts in good times and in bad, early in the morning and late at night, he could but recognize great accuracy in this description.

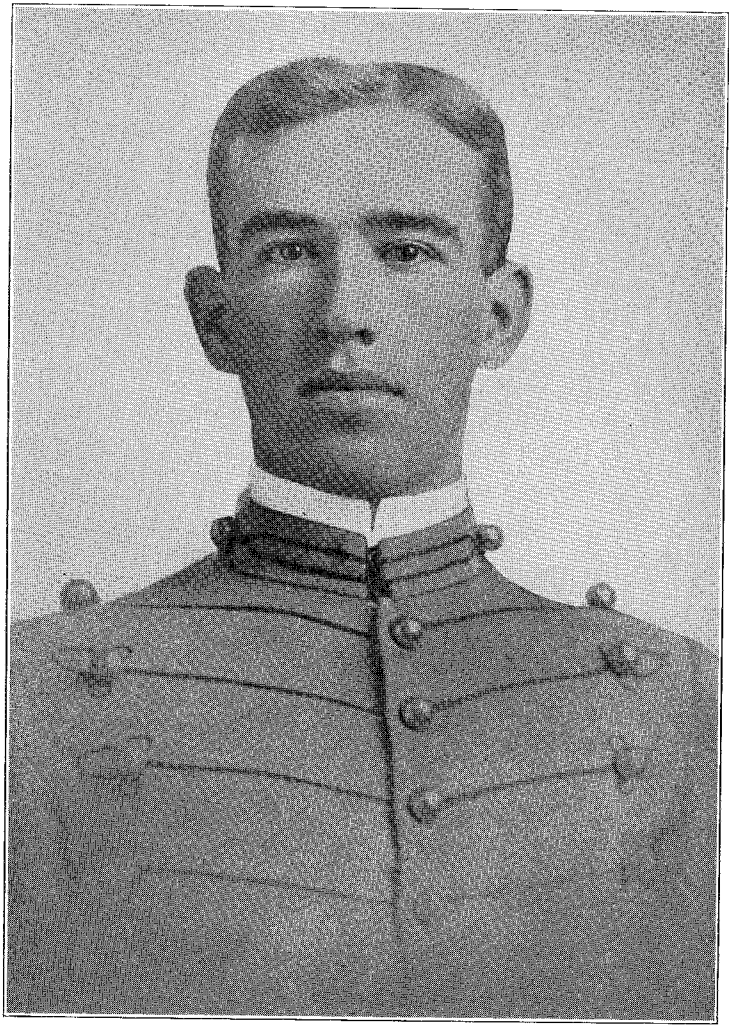
Colonel Cavanaugh's record of accomplishment might be attributed to several qualities. One of his own favorite references was to the value of proper viewpoint, of reasonable perspective. Colonel Richard C. Moore, C. E., says:—

"I have always thought that the outstanding feature of his character was his excellent judgment. Somewhat quiet in demeanor and modest in attitude, he devoted his entire energies to work, and, in his study of the many problems with which he was confronted, invariably arrived at sound conclusions."

And in addition were the warmth of his friendship, his devotion to his family, and his easy pleasant efficient way whereby all associated with him worked better and were better. General John L. Hayden well expresses the feelings of all who knew him:—

"Bates Cavanaugh was my plebe. I could talk to you about him by the hour, and one thing would lead to another, and we might recall many anecdotes and reach an appraisal of his character and ability and work.—I knew and loved him well."

J. B. C.



WILLIAM GERALD FITZ GERALD

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WILLIAM GERALD FITZ GERALD

NO. 3470 CLASS OF 1892

Died February 25, 1927, at New York, N. Y.,

aged 57 years

William Gerald Fitz Gerald was born April 3, 1870, at Fort Edward, New York. He was appointed a cadet, U. S. Military Academy, September 1, 1888, and graduated June 11, 1892, Number 21 in a class of 62 members.

He was assigned to the Cavalry and joined his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, September 30, 1892 at Fort Riley, Kansas, and served with it at that station to (temporarily at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, March 28, to August 7, 1893) May 17, 1895; at Fort Grant, Arizona, to (temporarily at San Carlos, Arizona, August 3 to September 6, 1895) November 8, 1895; on leave of absence to December 26, 1895; under instruction, Torpedo School, Willets Point, New York, to April 9, 1896; with regiment at Fort Grant, Arizona, to May 18, 1896; San Carlos, Arizona, to September 30, 1896, the date of his separation from the military service.

On October 11, 1918, he was appointed a Captain and Quartermaster, U. S. Army and served at Camp Green, North Carolina, with the 352nd Labor Battalion, October 17 to December 5, 1918; at Fort Riley, Kansas, with the 425th Reserve Labor Battalion, December 8, 1918 to May 17, 1919; at Washington, D. C., sick in hospital May 19 to July 17; at Chicago, Illinois, at General Supply Depot, July 19 to 31, 1919. Honorably discharged, August 1, 1919.

Civil History: After his separation from the military service in 1896 he was with the New York *Morning Journal* for about one year when he became a teacher in Public School 74, Manhattan in 1898 and resigned in 1900, when he returned to newspaper work in New York City and was with the New York *Daily News,* New York *Press, National Oil Reporter, International News Bureau, Commercial and Financial Times,* New York *News Bureau.*

During 1915 and 1916, he was in the advertising business in New York City. For five months in 1918 he was employed as Material

Checker with Austin Construction Company at Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Maryland. He was accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas in his room at 475 Pearl Street, New York City, on the morning of February 25, 1927. He was seen to enter his room at about six o'clock in the morning and was found a few hours later overcome from the fumes of gas escaping from a partly opened jet, believed to have been accidentally opened while hanging up his coat. Every effort was made to revive him, but all were unsuccessful.

Interment was made in Union Cemetery at Fort Edwards, New York.

Fitz Gerald was one of the September members of the Class of 1892. He was endowed with far more than the average mental equipment and met all the academic requirements of the Military Academy with ease.

Physically, he was of average height, with black hair and a ruddy complexion, graceful and quick in all his movements, and unusually strong and good in the gymnasium. He made friends easily and was beloved by his classmates.

His was a happy, carefree disposition that met life eagerly and with little regard to the future. After life's fitful fever, may he sleep well!

A Classmate.

★★

ANDREW ERWIN WILLIAMS

NO. 3534 CLASS OF 1893

Died November 19, 1932, at San Antonio, Texas,

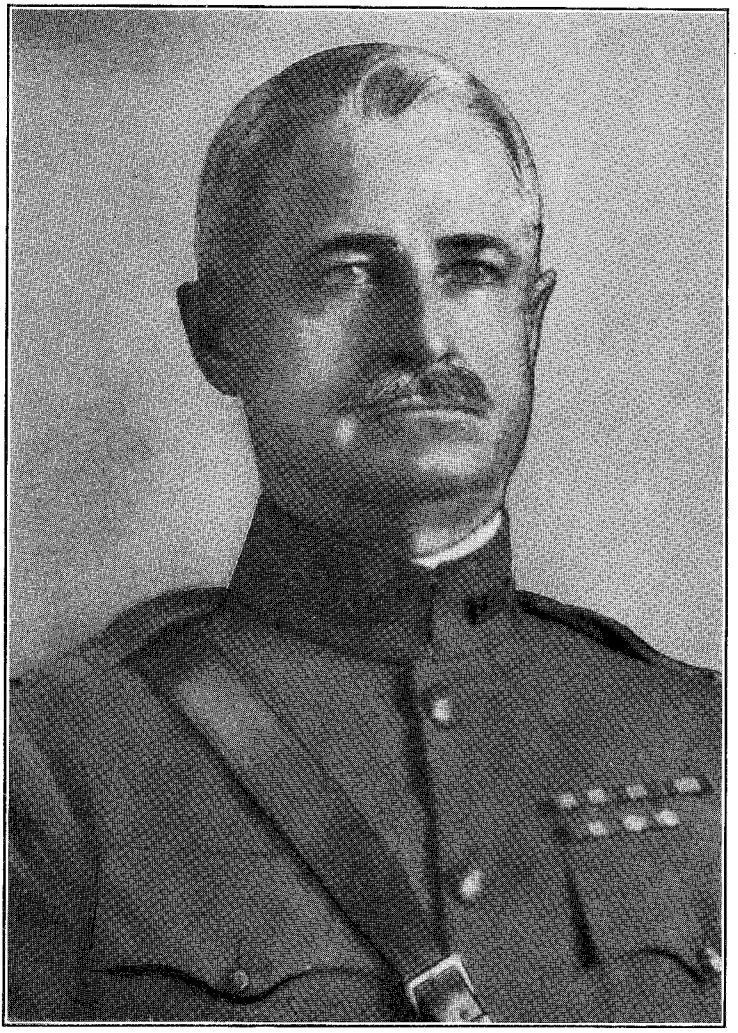
aged 63 years

Colonel Andrew E. Williams, United States Army, Retired, died at five o'clock, P. M., in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, November 19, 1932.

Although he had enjoyed fairly good health since his retirement in April of 1928, illness caused him to come from his country place near Kerrville to San Antonio for treatment about the middle of October. His condition became critical and he entered the hospital the first of November. He grew steadily worse and in the last days was sustained only by a courage and vitality that were remarkable. His death came very peacefully and quietly in the late afternoon of November 19. Immediate members of the family were in constant attendance at his bedside.

Funeral services were held from the home at two o'clock in the afternoon, November 21, 1932, with the Reverend Mr. McKinstry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church officiating. A military escort met the funeral cortege at the gates of the National Cemetery Annex, where the body was laid to rest with military honors. Pall-bearers were West Point classmates and brother officers.

Colonel Williams was born on the ancestral homestead near Liberty, South Carolina, on July 11, 1869. He was the only son, among five children, of William Staunton Williams and his second wife, Carolina Feaster. Colonel Williams' great-grandfather, Jeremiah Williams (Guilluame), Sr., was the first of the line to come to this country. With two brothers he crossed the Atlantic with La Fayette and took part in the American Revolution. These brothers were from the lesser French nobility, of the old Norman house of Guilluame, and were second-cousins of La Fayette. After the revolution, all the brothers decided to remain in America, Jeremiah, Sr., settling in South Carolina and devoting the remainder of his life to the breeding and racing of fine horses.



ANDREW ERWIN WILLIAMS

In 1875, William Staunton Williams moved with his family to Texas, taking up a tract of land near Maysfield, Texas. He died shortly thereafter; and Andrew E. Williams took up his residence with his older half-brother, Thomas Herbert Williams. His early life was similar in many respects to that of most boys in the rural districts of that day. Long hours of hard, outdoor work gave him a rugged physical constitution and endurance that were to prove valuable and to be the subject of comment later. Education had always been considered important by his family. The children attended school regularly, though in his case this meant rising before daybreak to do the chores. This was followed by a long, hard walk to school, on return from which, there were always the evening chores. After completing his secondary education, he attended the Texas College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for three years. At this time, through the efforts of Mr. T. S. Henderson of Cameron, Texas, a close friend of his half-brother's, he secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He entered as a Cadet on September 1, 1889.

The following extract from a letter of an academy classmate, Colonel George H. McManus, United States Army, Retired, tell something of the esteem in which his fellows held him.

"I have just learned from the *Army and Navy Journal* of the passing of our dear 'Sep' and I hasten to express our sympathy to you and family—also to tell you of my own particular sorrow in having one go who has been so close to me in that period of our lives when it was a grind and a severe struggle to keep going. There were six to ten sections in our Class of '93, depending on the subject studied. He and I were usually in the same section so that I was with him much and feel that I knew him well. I always looked to him as to a dear and true friend—never known to do a mean or selfish thing, and he always had the love and respect of our class."

He was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant, Third Cavalry, on June 12, 1893. He reported for garrison duty at Fort Meade, South Dakota, September 30, 1893, serving with the Indian troop there until March, 1895. He was relieved and ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, with the Third Cavalry. It was here that he first met Miss Nelly Edwards, of San Antonio, Texas, who later became his wife, while she was a guest of her uncle and aunt, Captain and Mrs. F. O. Johnson. He was on leave from October 22, 1895 to April 16, 1896, during which time he made a semi-official tour of Europe on a bicycle. Among other things, he reported on the uses and practibility of the bicycle in the military systems of Europe. He returned to Fort Ethan Allen, being stationed there with the Third Cavalry until the outbreak of the Span-

ish-American War on April 21, 1898. He was with the regiment at Camp Thomas, Georgia, and Tampa, Florida, to June 14, 1898. An interesting comment on this period was made in a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Consuelo A. Seoane, United States Army, who at that time was serving as a sergeant in the troop.

"I remember as far back as the Cuban Campaign, where the Cavalry was dismounted, he was marching as a lieutenant in Captain Ripley's troop. He felt himself so strong that he carried not only his own pack on his shoulders, but carried all of Captain Ripley's things besides . . ."

He participated in the Santiago Campaign of July, 1898, and was cited for bravery in action against the Spanish forces at the battle of San Juan on July 1, 1898. He was awarded a Silver Star Citation by the War Department for this service.

After his return to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Cavalry, March 2, 1899 and later served a tour of duty in the Philippines at the time of the Insurrection, engaging in several actions against the insurgents. While acting as Provost Marshal at Vigan, P. I. from January 30, to July 6, 1901, he received a promotion to captain, Third Cavalry, on February 2. Of this promotion, Lieutenant-Colonel Seoane has this to say:

"When he became a captain, and I a second lieutenant under him, I considered myself very fortunate indeed, because he was one of the kindest and most friendly individuals it has ever been my fortune to contact. Service with him was indeed a pleasure, and with respect to duties falling to officers, he was always willing to do more than his share, even when he was a senior and could just as well have assigned the tasks to his juniors. Furthermore, he would go out of his way to be helpful, to make suggestions, and otherwise advise on the easiest and best way to accomplish whatever might be the problem before one of his lieutenants. . . . I doubt if he ever had an ill-feeling or unkind word for anyone, and I am almost sure that he never did an unkind act in his life."

He returned again to the states and was placed in command of Troop H, Third Cavalry, on August 6, 1901. On the eighth of October 1902 he was united in marriage to Miss Nelly Edwards at El Paso, Texas. After the ceremony, he and his bride returned to his station at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory. There they spent three years. Following a brief station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he was ordered again to the Philippines with the Third Cavalry.

He brought his troop back to the States January 15, 1908, and was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, until June 19, 1909, when he was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. While on duty here, Agnes, the

first of his three daughters, was born on October 13, 1909. On April 1, 1911, his second daughter, Caroline, was born, also at Fort Sam Houston.

April 2, 1913 he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on General Recruiting Service and while there, on August 9, 1915, his third daughter, Mary, was born.

He was assigned to the sixth Cavalry on April 15, 1916, serving with this regiment on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. From May 19, 1916 until August 20, 1917 he was stationed with this regiment on border duty at Marathon, Texas. Here he received two permanent promotions and one temporary one. He became a major on July 1, 1916 and a lieutenant-colonel on June 28, 1917.

He held an emergency commission as Colonel of Infantry, National Army from August 18, 1917 to March 31, 1920. In this capacity, he commanded the 313th Train and Military Police, 87th Division, at Camp Pike, Arkansas, accompanying that organization to France in August 1917, and serving with it in the American Expeditionary Forces. After his return to the United States in January 1919, he was on duty with the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Virginia. He also served one month at Camp Lee as Executive Officer, Demobilization group.

From June 21, 1919 to February 14, 1920 he was detailed on recruiting service at Joplin, Missouri and while there, he was promoted to the permanent grade of Colonel, July 1, 1920. He later commanded the General Intermediate Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, until his transfer to the Field Artillery, February 1, 1924. He was then detailed with the Organized Reserves, Fourth Corps Area, until the time of his retirement for disability in line of duty, April 16, 1928.

He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, 1893; of the Army School of the Line, 1912; and of the Cavalry School Advanced Course, 1923. He had an enviable record of service for twelve consecutive years with the same troop, Troop H, Third Cavalry.

In a letter of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, United States Army, is the following significant statement:

"The records show that Colonel Williams was a loyal, fearless, and conscientious officer, whose long and faithful military career extended over a period of nearly thirty-five years' active and commissioned service. His death is deeply regretted."

Following his retirement, Colonel Williams and his family moved to San Antonio, Texas, where the survivors still reside. Colonel Williams bought and improved a piece of land near Kerrville, Texas,

where he built a summer cabin and spent much of his time in the outdoors that he loved.

Little need be added to the tributes of his brother officers. But for myself, I wish to say that I knew Colonel Williams as a man who lived the highest ideals of honor, courage, duty, and kindliness; as one never too busy to aid those who sought him out with understanding and valuable advice; as one whose intelligent optimism was a constant source of inspiration to those whose lives touched his; as one who has left a priceless heritage to his widow and daughters of a life well lived in the service of his country.

I. H. H.

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HARRY BURGESS

No. 3618 Class of 1895

Died March 18, 1933, at Hot Springs, Ark.,

aged 61 years

HARRY BURGESS, the son of James and Elizabeth (Foster) Burgess, was born at Starkville, Miss., on February 22, 1872.

He attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi through the Junior year. At college he stood continuously and easily No. 1 in his class in mathematics and natural sciences, and usually No. 1 in general average. In 1891, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1895, second in his class. His desire to go to the Academy was inspired by a series of articles which appeared in the "Youth's Companion," describing the life of the cadet and the young officer. This was when he was about 12 years old. At the Military Academy, Cadet Burgess demonstrated two qualities conclusively. He proved that he was an excellent student of decidedly scientific bent of mind, and a man of the soundest character, entitled thereby to the respect of every one.

On graduation from the Military Academy, he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. In that branch of the Service he passed through every grade from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, inclusive, and without exception performed outstanding service in each grade. The dates of his promotion to the various grades in the Army were as follows: First Lieutenant, July 5, 1898; Captain, January 23, 1904; Major, September 21, 1909; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 27, 1916; Colonel, July 1, 1920; and Brigadier-General, June 1, 1932.

Some of the important works on which Lieutenant Burgess was employed soon after his graduation were, as follows: In Savannah, Ga., he was Assistant to the District Engineer, entrusted, among other things, with the development of Savannah Harbor. This work has resulted in making at Savannah one of the great harbors of the United States, suitable for entry by the modern ships of the world. He was

HARRY BURGESS

Assistant also in the development of Mobile, Ala., Harbor. In 1898, he attended the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, N. Y., and during the Spanish-American War, he was engaged in the submarine mine defense of the harbors at Galveston, Tex., and New Orleans, La.

In 1900, Lieutenant Burgess was assigned as Instructor of Engineering at the United States Military Academy, but due to military operations in the Philippine Islands, he was sent there after only a few months as Instructor. He served with the Engineer Battalion in the operations of the Philippine Insurrection. In 1902 and 1903, he was Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of Engineers at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

From 1903 to the entry of the United States into the World War, he was engaged as District Engineer in active charge of work at Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, La., Nashville, Tenn., and Detroit, Mich., and, in this period, served on various Engineer Boards in the examination of irrigation projects. His work during this time embraced the improvement of the Ohio River, the navigation works on the Great Lakes, the flood-protection works on the Lower Mississippi, and the general navigation works on the Tennessee River, as well as the planning of the power development at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

In 1917, after the entry of the United States in the World War, Colonel Burgess organized the 16th Engineer Railway Regiment at Detroit, commanded it, and took it to France. In France, he was Corps Engineer and Commander of the 305th Engineers. He returned to the United States from France in 1919 in command of the 16th Engineer Regiment.

From 1919 to 1924, Colonel Burgess was District Engineer at Rock Island, Ill., in charge of work on the Upper Mississippi, member of the Mississippi River Commission, Corps Area Engineer Officer, and Commandant of the United States Engineer School, at Fort Humphreys, Virginia.

In 1924, he became Engineer of Maintenance of the Panama Canal, and, in 1928, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. He served continually in the tropics at Panama as Engineer of Maintenance and Governor for eight years. Such service will tax the strength and health of the most enduring man. As an example of his genuine kindliness of heart during the depression period while Governor, he was much concerned with the condition of the colored population of the Zone, among whom there was much deprivation. He gave to them so freely out of his own pocket that his wife was impelled to tell him if he did not stop it they would not have enough money left to buy food

for their own table. Having no children of his own, he was nevertheless very fond of them and would never refuse a request by one of them, even at the expense of considerable personal inconvenience. In 1932, when his tour of duty as Governor of the Canal Zone was finished, as a recognition of exceptional service, he was made a Brigadier-General of the Line of the Army. This reward came much later than it was due, and was to be but briefly enjoyed. He died suddenly and unexpectedly on March 19, 1933, at the Army Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

He was an honor and an ornament to the American Society of Civil Engineers and to the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. He was a thorough engineer, as well as a soldier, but outstanding above these professional qualifications was his high honor and thorough loyalty to his friends, to his family, to his superiors, and to his country. There was nothing about General Burgess akin to self-seeking, but always a most thorough dedication of himself to his duty. His life ended before the usual time allotted by the Creator, but not before the accomplishment of great good through years of unswerving devotion to all tasks as they came to hand, whether they were great or small.

General Burgess was elected a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on October 5, 1909.

In 1912 he married Mary Lillington McKoy in New Orleans. His wife did not long survive him; overcome by grief she died on June 2, only ten weeks after his passing.

He is survived by three sisters, all living in Dallas, Texas, and one brother, Roseland, Louisiana.

A more devoted friend, brother and husband never lived.

H. LaT. Cavenaugh,
His roommate at West Point

★★★

LEROY ELTINGE

NO. 3678 CLASS OF 1896

Died May 13, 1931, at Omaha, Nebr.,

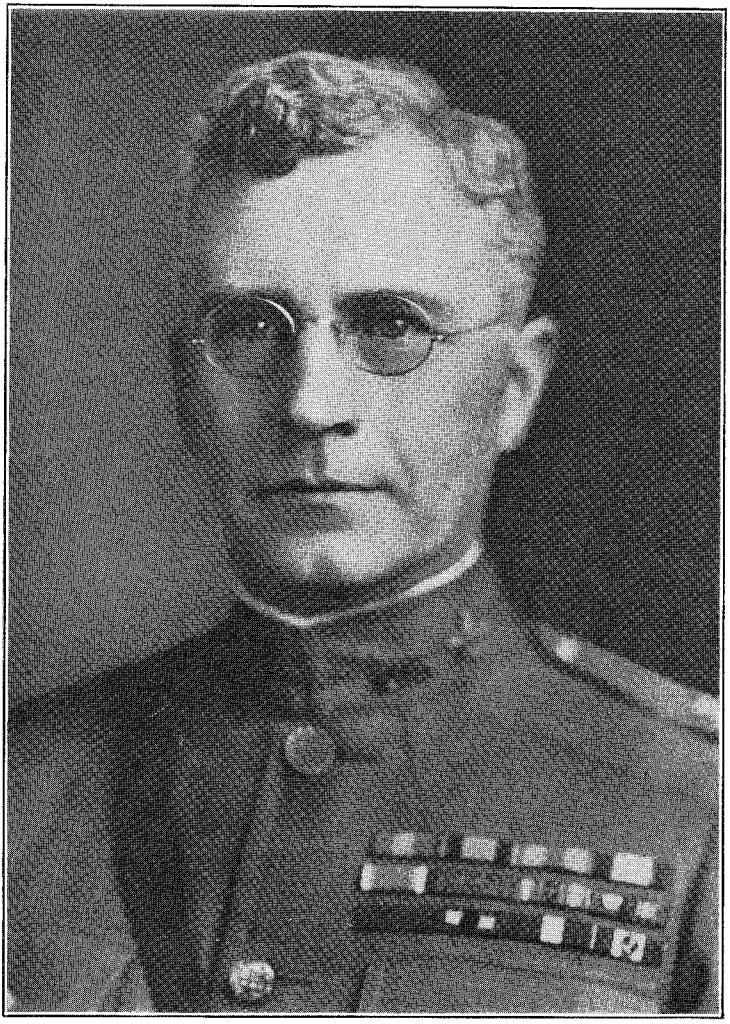
aged 58 years

LeRoy Eltinge was a descendant of Jan Elton, an early pioneer in Ulster County, New York. The name had changed during the migration of the Elton's from England, through France, to Holland where they had settled in the old town of Wyltwick. They came to New Amesterdam in 1668. In Jan Elton's will, shown in the Eltinge Museum in New Paltz, New York, the name is stated in three different ways.

After the burning of Kingston by the British, William Eltinge, ancestor of LeRoy, moved to Woodstock, New York, where LeRoy was born on September 17, 1872. His mother, Arvelia Lake Eltinge, was of early pioneer stock, being descended from the Connecticut family of that name. LeRoy Eltinge attended a small country school until he was about eight years old. His father then moved to Kingston, New York, where LeRoy attended the Kingston Academy, graduating at the age of sixteen, at which time he secured employment in the Kingston National Bank.

Without mentioning to his family his wish to enter the Military Academy, he took the examination, passed, and entered with the class of '95. A hazing scrape transferred him to the class of '96, and his first assignment was to Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, then stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1898, six troops of his regiment were sent to the Philippines. He was Quartermaster of the Peru, on which General E. S. Otis traveled to assume command of the Eighth Army Corps. The six troops of the Fourth were divided into two squadrons of three troops each, and participated in the fighting around Manila and in the North with Lawton's column until Aguinaldo was captured.

From command of E Troop, promotion took him to further Philippine service with the Sixth Cavalry and to duty with General Franklin Bell's reconcentration forces in Batangas Province. Lieutenant Eltinge accepted a detail in the Quartermaster's Dept. in Manila, but pro-



LEROY ELTINGE

motion coming at that time and the knowledge that his regiment, the newly formed Fifteenth Cavalry, was in a fighting sector among Moros, caused him to apply for duty with his regiment. His first station was the island of Siassi when the mounts for a war-strength troop consisted of two Philippine ponies. The next move was to Jolo, P. I., when "juramentados" were the chief concern.

Twenty years after LeRoy Eltinge's service at Siassi, where the Chinese and Moros both appreciated his integrity and benevolence of purpose, he returned to Jolo with his daughter. One of the Siassi Hadji's found that he was a visitor, and bringing one of his wives, presented his former "Commandante's" daughter with a most artistic pearl ring and a fine grass mat. He may have remembered the futility of trying to present pearls to the officer in years gone by.

In the autumn of 1903, the Fifteenth Cavalry was returned to the United States and made the move to Vermont via Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Upon their arrival they encountered the coldest winter in forty years.

In 1906 Captain Eltinge was relieved as Adjutant of the regiment and went as a student to the Army Service School, but in one month was sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification; however, he returned the next year to the Line Class. After completing the course of the Staff Class, he was retained as instructor in Military Art until the operation of the "Manchu" law became effective. He went to Fort Myer, Virginia as Adjutant. After two years duty with troops, he again returned as instructor at the Service Schools until the raid of Pancho Villa, massed troops on the Mexican border, where he joined the 8th Cavalry.

Having attained a Majority, he returned to Fort Leavenworth and in July, 1917, sailed via England, for France to serve there as a member of the Operation Section of the General Staff at America G. H. Q. and in the sector south of Verdun with the Headquarters of the French First Army Corps until May, 1918, when he was named Deputy Chief of Staff of the American expeditionary forces. In 1918, he was appointed a temporary Brigadier General, returning to the grade of Major in 1919.

He became Assistant Commandant of the General Service Schools until orders took him to Camp Lewis as Chief of Staff of the Fourth Division. In 1921 Lieutenant Colonel Eltinge was ordered to the Philippine Islands as acting Chief of Staff G-4.

After two years, he returned to command the famous First Cavalry, then on duty at Marfa, Texas, and was promoted Brigadier General and

Assistant Chief of Staff of the War Plans Division. In 1925 he acted as umpire in the Army and Navy maneuvers in Hawaii and later went to Fort McPherson, Georgia to command the Eighth Infantry Brigade; then to the First Cavalry Brigade at Fort Clark, Texas.

In 1929 he was transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry Brigade at Omaha, Nebraska, where he died on May 13, 1931 from pneumonia, this being the second attack in sixteen months.

LeRoy Eltinge had an unusually keen and analytical mind and in his several tours of duty at Fort Leavenworth was known as an outstanding expert in Military Art. He was the pioneer in introducing the psychological factor into the course of lectures and wrote a book, "Psychology of War", which was widely used throughout the duration of the war.

Despite long and divitalizing illness due to Philippine service and various physical handicaps, he was always active and ready for duty, and was an ardent and enthusiastic horseman until the end of his days. He took any duty or station without comment or attempt to evade, and a War Department official wrote that he was one of the few who had never asked a favor or attempted to use political influence to gain advancement.

One of his former Captains wrote of him, "He was as straight up and down a man as I ever saw. I do not believe that he ever hesitated, deviated, equivocated, or compromised in his life—simply because he did not know how. There never was a more honorable man!"

"His reputation for loyalty and integrity, his high, though unspoken ideals and unusually brilliant mind, made my two years association with him of the greatest interest. I feel his loss keenly," wrote another.

General Eltinge was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for—"Exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as a member of the Operation Section of the General Staff, General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. He exhibited sound Military judgment and foresight in drafting military plans. Later, as Deputy Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces throughout the period of active operations and thereafter, he discharged the important and complex duties of his position with admirable efficiency, and by his untiring efforts and devotion to duty, rendered conspicuous service to the Government." He was awarded a silver star citation by the War Department for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Santa Cruz, Luzon, April 10, 1899.

He was also awarded the following decorations by foreign governments:

British	*Companion of the order of the Bath.*
French	*Commandeur Legion d'honneur.*
French	*Criox de Guerre with palm.*
Belgian	*Commandeur Ordre de la Corona.*
Italian	*Commandatori Ordin'e de la Corona.*
Panamanian	*Medal La Solidaridad.*

General Eltinge was an honor graduate of the School of the Line and a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List. Of him the Chief of the Staff wrote, "In the course of General Eltinge's long and distinguished career of nearly thirty-five years commissioned service, he was entrusted with many important assignments which he performed with characteristic zeal, loyalty, and devotion. Endowed with sound judgment and highly efficient, he attained an enviable professional reputation and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his associates. His death is deeply regretted through the Army."

General Eltinge is survived by his wife Effee Barrea Eltinge, daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Eugene Trotter; a daughter, Margaret Eltinge Bolt, wife of Lt. James Leland Bolt; and a brother, Mr. Orville Lamont Eltinge of Chicago, Illinois.

E. B. E.

HARRY HERBERT TEBBETTS

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HARRY HERBERT TEBBETTS

NO. 3728 CLASS OF 1896

Died December 25th, 1932, at Washington, D. C., aged 58 years

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HARRY HERBERT TEBBETTS was born at Great Falls (now Somersworth), New Hampshire, October 30, 1874, the son of Gustavus H. and Susan D. Tebbetts. His family soon removed to Haverhill, Mass. where Harry passed through the grade and high schools. While in the Haverhill High School preparing himself for entrance to Boston "Tech", an appointment to West Point entirely changed the course of his subsequent life, a circumstance for which the country should be appreciative.

Taking the preliminary examination at Fort Warren, Mass. for West Point with "G" Stacey, Eddy King, and Mike McDonough, all four of these candidates found themselves in June, 1892, members of what was to be known as "The Justly Celebrated Class of 1896."

The plebe year at West Point in the early nineties was a severe test of young manhood as regards both the academic requirements and the established customs and practices governing the life of Fourth Classmen. During the first gruelling year, the class lost 40 members, exactly thirty-two percent of its enrollment but Harry Tebbetts successfully passed all the tests as he did in the Army for nearly forty years. During the strenuous discouraging plebe year, he lived with "G" Stacey and their room which was frequently the rendezvous of plebe classmates will be remembered by many of the class.

After graduation and a short tour of duty with the 12th Infantry at Fort Niobrara, Neb., he joined the 10th Infantry at Fort Reno, O. T. where the writer was stationed. Although together for four years at West Point, the service together at Fort Reno, was the beginning of a strong friendship and an insight into the sterling qualities and high character that marked the service of Harry Tebbetts in the Army.

On August 14th, 1900, he was happily married to Frances May Ayer at Haverhill, Mass., who survives him, and who lives in Washing-

ton, D. C. He is also survived by a most charming daughter, Dorothy, also living with her mother in Washington.

It would require much space and time to enumerate all the stations and duties of this officer. A chart showing his official movements and stations during thirty-five years of commissioned service, requiring a world map, would be most interesting and would arrest the attention of those unfamiliar with the army officer's duties. A survey of his duties show the most diversified classes of service in the East, West, North, South, Cuba, Philippines, Panama, Europe, contrasting the humdrum garrison duty in "the old army" and war service, duty in Washington and on the Texas Border, Line duty and Staff duty, company commander and Corps Area Chief of Staff, Student officer and Instructor, College Duty and Militia Service—every type of service and through page after page of his record, the notation "Superior" with references to "High Character", "Great Industry", "Devotion to Duty" indicating the character of performance of duty as recorded by his Commanding Officers.

A brief reference to some of his many assignments is interesting. As a lieutenant in the 10th Infantry, he participated in the Santiago Campaign in 1898 winning for that service, a Silver Star Citation for "gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898" and later served in the "Army of Occupation in various Cuban stations. After his return to the United States, early in 1901, he was sent to the Philippines, where he served in Samar and other troublesome provinces for nearly three years. He returned to the United States as a Captain, 30th Infantry, reporting for duty at Fort Crook, Nebraska, on Christmas Day, 1903.

When the educational campaign was inaugurated in the Army after the close of the Philippine Insurrection, Captain Tebbetts entered the rejuvenated Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth leaving it as a "Distinguished Graduate" and entering the Staff College. After a two years detail at the University of Vermont during which service that institution conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon this officer, he was sent to the Army War College, where he graduated in 1909. Incident to his graduation, an order was issued placing him on the General Staff but was later revoked at Captain Tebbetts' request, he preferring troop duty with his regiment at Fort Benjamin Harrison. This regiment having been selected to form a unit in a Provisional Division organized at San Antonio, Texas, he moved with that organization to Texas in the fall of 1910.

In August, 1911, he returned to Washington for duty with the General Staff, but becoming a "Manchu" in the fall of 1912, once more re-

joined the 10th Infantry now serving in Panama. From the Canal Zone, he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained for four years as Inspector-Instructor of the Ohio National Guard. Promoted to be major, he joined his new regiment, the 30th Infantry, at Eagle Pass, Texas, where he remained until the outbreak of the World War.

From April, 1917, to December of that year, when he left for France, changes of station and duty came in rapid succession. Important assignments pertaining to Organization and Training took him successively to Fort Smith, Arkansas; The New York Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York; Fort Sill, O. T. as Assistant Commandant, Infantry School of Arms; Syracuse, N. Y. with the 38th Infantry and to Washington, D. C. as a general Staff Officer. On arrival at Washington, he was given the important assignment as Chief of Staff of the Second Division and after organizing the staff and reporting that all units were ready for service, sailed for France with that Division in December, 1917.

Colonel Tebbetts service in France was diversified. Each assignment was one with heavy responsibilities. Each was performed with skill. After passing through the preliminary period with the Second Division in the Training Area and being highly responsible for the wonderful development of that splendid organization to include its entrance into the line with headquarters at Somme Dieu, he was transferred to G. H. Q. in April, 1918. He subsequently served as Chief of Staff of the 41st Division, Deputy Chief of Staff, S. O. S. and Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, S. O. S., until June 10, 1920. For his exceedingly meritorious services in France, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading as follows: "For exceptional meritorious and distinguished service as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of the Service of Supply, he demonstrated marked energy and executive ability in the management of troop evacuation from France and especially subsequent to the Armistice in the repatriation of the American Expeditionary Forces when several hundred thousand men were returned to the United States each month. He rendered services of great value." For his distinguished services, the French government conferred on him the "Ordre de l'Etoile Noire."

After a period of service with the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff in Washington, Colonel Tebbetts was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff G-4, Fourth Corps Area where he served until August, 1921, when he was again detailed to the Army War College. On his graduation, he was placed in charge of the Miscellaneous Division of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, which duty he performed until 1926, when he was again sent to the Fourth

Corps Area as its Adjutant. After four years in this office, he was made, on July 4, 1930, the Chief of Staff of that Corps Area.

Due to physical ailments incident to many years of unceasing devotion to duty, he entered the Walter Reed Hospital in 1931. He was retired from active service on December 31, 1931 for physical disability incident to the duties recorded herein. During his illness, he made the sam gallant fight for recovery that had characterized his performance of all duties. Assured by his physician that he had won his fight and that victory was near at hand, he passed away peacefully in his sleep, December 25, 1932. He is buried at Arlington amongst hundreds of his friends.

On the death of Colonel Tebbetts, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army wrote the following tribute: "Colonel Tebbetts was a high type of officer and gentleman of quiet and unassuming manners who acquired a deep knowledge of his profession in the course of his long years of faithful services. Thoroughly dependable, of wide and varied experience, and at all times displaying a conscientious devotion to his work, he performed the many important tasks assigned him with characteristic efficiency and diligence demonstrating marked ability as an Adjutant and Staff Officer. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates."

Harry Tebbetts was not given to spectacular performance of duty but in a thousand tasks assigned him, he unostentatiously rendered such a thorough and efficient service that Commanding Officers wrote "Superior" on his record. He took all tasks assigned to him, pleasant and unpleasant, as they came without comment giving to each his best effort and that devotion to duty he was taught at the Military Academy. He fostered the best traditions of West Point and the Army. He was a most exemplary husband and father. His classmates loved him and hundreds of officers who had the privilege of serving with him, developed the most wholesome respect and admiration for this quiet unassuming officer. Looking back over forty years of this officer's service and accomplishments, one classmate who knew him well, commented on the appropriateness of the last sentence in the citation in the award of his Distinguished Service Medal which summed up so much in a few words—

"He rendered services of great value."

C. McK. S.

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JAMES COOPER RHEA

NO. 3921 CLASS OF 1899

Died August 3, 1927, at Brookline, Massachusetts,

aged 51 years

JAMES COOPER RHEA was born at Hamburg, Iowa, March 7th, 1876. His forebears were of that restless, roving, disposition that has gone far to open up and develop new places in America. His father, James Boyakin Rhea, of Rhea County, Tennessee, and his mother, America Catherine Montague, a descendant of the Montagues of Virginia, moved from their home to Illinois, thence to Iowa where James Cooper was born. After a few years in Iowa, they moved again to Texas where his father acquired a ranch. Here "Jim Crow" spent his early years attending first the Strawn, Texas, School and then the Baylor University, Waco, Texas, from which he graduated in 1895.

He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, June 15, 1895, and graduated February 15th, 1899. On graduation he was assigned to the Cavalry Arm and remained an officer of that arm until his advancement to the grade of brigadier general.

Most of "Jim Crow's" service in the cavalry was in the famous Seventh Cavalry, of which he was an ardent and loyal member. When, through exigencies of the service, he became separated from that regiment he either transferred or endeavored to return to it.

During his service he had several tours in the Philippine Islands, and at one time was on duty as Inspector of the Philippine Constabulary. He was assigned to duty as a student officer at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 15th, 1907, and became a Distinguished Graduate the following June. He graduated from the Army Staff College in June, 1909.

The Second Punitive Expedition into Mexico, May 7 to 28, 1916, found him a member. During the remaining year prior to the World War period, he was engaged on such duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, 10th Provisional Division, and Adjutant General, Cavalry Division.

When the United States entered the World War he was promoted to the grade of major of Cavalry, and was assigned to duty as Instructor of Cavalry Tactics at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Mc-

Pherson, Georgia. From this place he went to Chicago as Assistant Adjutant General of the Central Department for a short time, and then being commissioned a lieutenant colonel of Infantry, National Army, he was assigned to duty with the 305th Infantry. From this regiment he was soon taken to become, first, the Assistant Chief of Staff, and then the Chief of Staff of the 77th Division.

From this post he was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, 2d Army Corps. He was made a member of the General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces, on June 18, 1918, and was advanced in rank to the grade of colonel, July 30, 1918. He served in the Marbache Sector and the St. Mihiel Salient as G-3, 2d Division, to September 19, 1918, then at Blanc Mont and Argonne Forest as Chief of Staff, 2d Division, to November 1, 1918. He commanded the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, November 2 to November 14, 1918. He participated in the march into Germany, and, at Coblenz, was attached to the Headquarters Staff of the Army of Occupation.

During his stay in Germany he served as chairman of the American Bridgehead Commission, and later on he served in Paris, London, and Tiflis, Russia, as assistant to the Allied High Commissioner to Armenia; and at London, later on, he served as American Representative, Allied Marine Transport Executive.

His Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, and French Armies of the East citations read as follows:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

"For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 9, 1918. Col. Rhea, with Lieut. Le Pelletier de Woillemont, French Army, voluntarily undertook an important reconnaissance under hazardous circumstances during the Masif Blanc Mont operations at a time when accurate information concerning our advanced positions was greatly needed and could not be obtained from other sources. In an automobile, whose conspicuous appearance drew the concentrated fire of enemy artillery and machine guns, they proceeded 1 mile across open ground to the town of St. Etienne, where our troops were in contact with the enemy. Under fire these two officers reconnoitered the front lines, locating the position of the enemy as well as that of the French units on the flank, and returned across the open with complete, reliable, and timely information of the highest military value in subsequent operations."

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In charge of the Operations Section, and later as chief of staff and brigade commander of the 2d Division, he played a conspicuous part in the successful engagements at the St. Mihiel Salient, Blanc Mont Ridge, and in the Argonne-Meuse, revealing traits of military knowledge and attainments of a high order."

FRENCH ARMIES OF THE EAST

"Colonel J. C. Rhea, Chief of Staff, 2d Division, an officer highly endowed with the best military qualities who did not spare himself during the attacks against the Blanc Mont position October 3 to 7, 1918. He carried out, under fire, some dangerous reconnaissances in order to assure himself that the regiments of his division would attack under most favorable circumstances.

General Headquarters,
Armies of the East,
November 30, 1918.

PETAIN,
Marshal of France."

The foregoing array of distinguished services was recognized by the country in that his belated brigadier generalcy was given him on May 22, 1927—too late for him to ever exercise a command under his general's commission, for he retired on June 30 and died at Brookline, Massachusetts, on August 3, 1927.

On June 25, 1901, he married Ellen Lee, a daughter of Fitzhugh Lee, formerly a general in the Confederate service and later a general in the U. S. Service during the Spanish-American War. Their children were Fitzhugh Lee Rhea, born May 25, 1903, entered the U. S. Naval Academy, June, 1920, graduated June, 1924, went into the Naval Aviation service, 1926, was killed February 8, 1928, when the plane he was piloting crashed into the Pacific Ocean; Catherine Legrand Rhea, born February 18, 1905, died July 12, 1905; Eleanor Bernard Rhea, born January 20, 1907, ——; James Montague Rhea, born February 8, 1913, died November 12, 1916.

Those who knew him best were those who were best able to appreciate his sterling qualities; nevertheless, such was his pleasing personality and genial nature that strangers liked him and all were universally attracted to him.

Much of his success in the several and complicated foreign missions on which he was engaged after the cessation of hostilities in France was due to his innate kindliness of manner and his ever-present desire to be friendly to all.

His classmates are those who knew him best and loved him best—from the day of the first meeting on entering the service at the Military Academy his intrinsic worth was recognized by all. We cannot but feel that in his leaving, the service has sustained as distinct a loss as we have that of a devoted and well loved comrade.

L. H.

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EDWARD MAGUIRE ADAMS

NO. 3941 CLASS OF 1900

Died August 29, 1926, at Boston, Massachusetts,

aged 48 years

EDWARD MAGUIRE ADAMS was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 22, 1877. He was the son of General Henry M. Adams of the class of 1866. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Massachusetts and entered with his class on June 15, 1896. Earlier he had attended the Washington, D. C. High School, where in his senior year he held the rank of Major in the Washington Cadet Corps. Hence the name, "Major," by which he was known to his familiars durng his life at West Point. He had also attended Johns Hopkins University for one year where he began the study of medicine.

In military bearing and attainments, Adams was, from the first, the outstanding man in his class and was so recognized, not only by his classmates but by the Officials of the Academy. He was appointed first corporal, ranking first sergeant and finally first captain commanding the battalion. This last and highest honor was, however, destined to be brief; for before his first class camp was over, he and several other cadet officers had sacrificed their chevrons in protest against a move on the part of the Academic authorities to abolish hazing by placing certain first classmen on their honor to see that it did not occur. It was ordered that in each company members of the first class be detailed by roster to tours of duty as company commander. One so detailed was required to report all upper classmen violating any of the regulations against hazing during his tour of duty, and, at the end thereof, to submit an official certificate, reciting that he had done so.

That order shook the Cadet Corps to its very foundations. In the cadet view, it threatened to destroy their most cherished traditions. Even the plebes contemplated with misgivings what they would amount to if their bringing up was to be thus interfered with, and if their plebe camp was to be no more exciting than a day nursery. Moreover, the first classmen resented being required to certify that they had properly performed the duties of company commander. Such a requirement

EDWARD MAGUIRE ADAMS

seemed an affront in itself, because in derogation of cadet honor; but it appeared infinitely worse because of the obnoxious activity the ability to make true certificates would entail. A class meeting decided upon class resistance. The first group of four detailed under the order declined to submit the required certificates. They were promptly placed in arrest. The next day brought a new group of refusals and arrests, and then to avoid having the entire first class in arrest, this particular plan of abolishing hazing was abandoned. His class had won a victory, but at great cost, and Adams was its most shining sacrifice.

But his loss of rank did not interfere with his natural leadership. He won recognition through sheer force of character and ability, and although all were his friends, he had but few if any confidants. Sometimes, indeed, he appeared somewhat aloof in his associations with others. This was not so much due, however, to lack of friendliness, as to his innate independence and reserve and to his ability and willingness to think and to work alone.

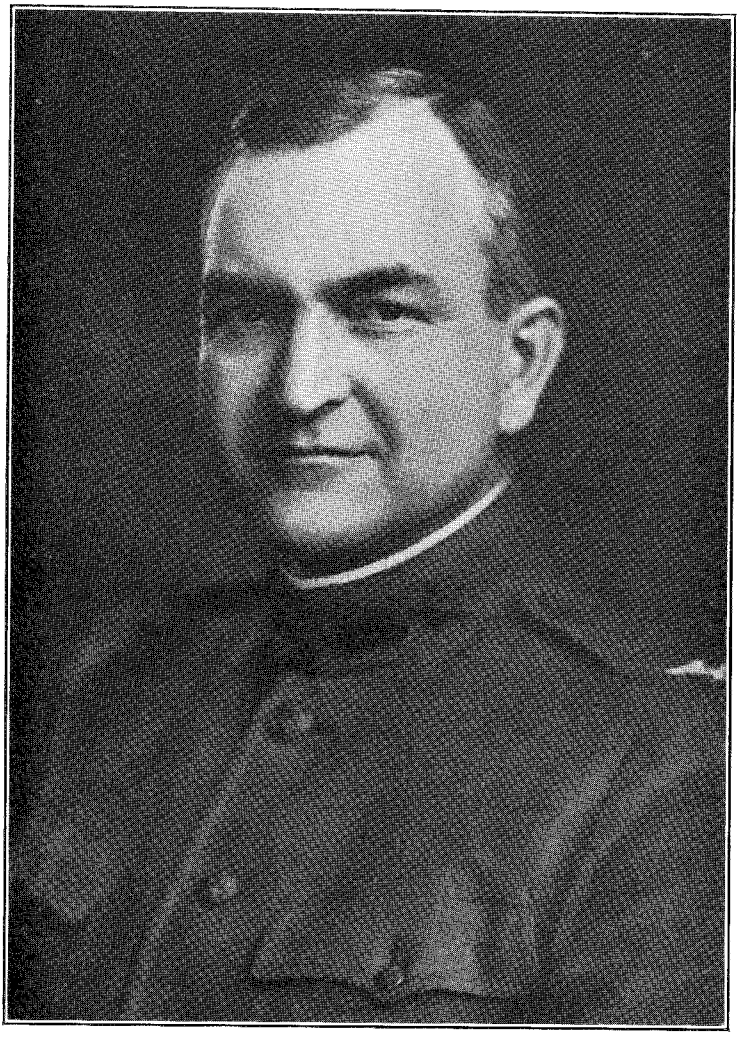
He graduated second in his class and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. His first assignment was to Fort Totten. Thereafter he was engaged in various engineering activities at New Orleans, Washington Barracks, Manila, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Pittsburgh, Charleston, South Carolina, and New York City.

He was retired February 27, 1913, for disability contracted in line of duty.

In all his activities he was ever the soldier, plain, direct, accurate, and forceful. After his retirement he lived in New York City until a short time before his death. He never married.

He was a worthy son of West Point and will be long remembered by those who knew him.

E. G. Davis.



VARIEN DELMAR DIXON

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VARIEN DELMAR DIXON

NO. 3984 CLASS OF 1900

Died June 30, 1932, at Letterman Hospital, Presido, S. F., Calif.,

aged 57 years

VARIEN DELMAR DIXON, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Dixon, Webster County, Kentucky, June 21, 1875, being the youngest of five children. His father was James Madison Dixon; his mother, Mary Wagner Dixon; she died when young Dixon was a small child. We have little information regarding his early years, but presumably they did not differ much from those of other boys brought up in those days in a rural community—with plenty of morning and evening "chores" to perform during the three or four months per year that "school kept," and plenty of long hours and hard work during the school vacations, rewarded by an occasional day off, perhaps, to go fishing or attend the circus. It was the kind of life to develop hardihood, resourcefulness, and self-reliance—traits that were much in evidence throughout his career.

In 1895 word was received that there was to be a competitive examination for a cadetship at West Point. Young Dixon competed and was the successful candidate. It is significant of his earnestness and thoroughness as a student that, with the mediocre advantages for study that the schools of a small village then offered, he not only won the cadetship in competition with the youth of the entire congressional district, but likewise maintained a good standing at the Military Academy. His four years at West Point, however, marked but the beginning of his military education, and we find him a graduate of the Mounted Service School in 1907; of the Army Signal School, 1908; distinguished graduate of the School of the Line, 1915; and graduate of the Army Staff College, 1916. He was not a flashy or brilliant student; rather, his recitations were always indicative of thorough preparation coupled with good judgment and common sense.

Upon graduation from West Point, in 1900, he joined the 5th Cavalry, his first station being Aibonito, Porto Rico. During the following fifteen years he served successively in Arizona, the Philippines, New

Mexico, Georgia, Wyoming, Alaska (detail in the Signal Corps), and Hawaii, as well as several years at Fort Leavenworth, attending the Army Schools. America's entry into the World War found him a captain of the 10th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, commanding his troop; but on August 5th, 1917, he was, on the same day, promoted to his majority and lieutenant-colonelcy (temporary) in the cavalry arm. One year later, as a reward for efficient service, he was promoted to a full colonelcy in the National Forces.

In November, 1917, he was ordered to France for duty with the A. E. F. General Staff at Chaumont, remaining there on G-1 and G-3 duty throughout the War and until May, 1919, when he returned to the United States for General Staff duty at Washington. But the severe strain and overwork of the War had undermined his health, and on June 23, 1920, he was retired from active duty on account of disability incident to the service. Shortly after retiring he removed to California, making his home first at San Diego, later at Berkeley.

Colonel Dixon was a man of whom his Alma Mater may well be proud. His record on file in the War Department teems with such descriptive words as "frank", "conscientious", "capable", "well-liked by all his associates", "possesses application to a marked degree", "particularly fitted for duty with the War Plans Division of the General Staff", etc. But to his intimates these words of official recognition, laudatory though they be, convey but a partial and one-sided impression of the man. To them, his dominating characteristic was his *sincerity*. He was intolerant of all humbugs and shams, of hypocrisy in whatever form displayed. Absolutely devoid of self-seeking, he lived the soldier's life and played the soldier's game in "the spirit of Old West Point"—not courting preferment from General This or Colonel That, but finding his great reward in the satisfaction arising from a sense of duty well done.

No envy nor malice ever attached itself to his personality. He was as quick and keen in discerning and acknowledging merit in others as he was modest in relating his own achievements. When the French government desired to honor him (as it did) with membership in the Legion of Honor, he was reluctant to accept, saying "that there were hundreds of other officers, unrewarded, as deserving of the distinction as himself"; and it is characteristic of the man that he never wore the insignia nor referred to in any manner—not even in the sketch of his service which he furnished for the Cullum Register.

He was not "a good mixer"—not "a hale fellow well met." Somewhat retiring, always reserved and dignified, his deportment never invited the back-slapping or loud-laughing of "the vacant minded." With

his close friends, however, he was always affable, even vivacious in conversation. He keenly relished a good joke or witty story; enjoyed a good play and good music, but would not tolerate anything "off color".

During the twelve years following retirement, his physical condition was such that he could indulge in only the lightest forms of exercise. Frequent heart attacks, more or less severe, admonished him to "take things easy". Although continually in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, he never became morose or grouchy. In the comforts of his home, with the companionship of a devoted wife and daughter, his hours passed pleasantly by while he read everything worth while or indulged his favorite pursuit, in which he had much talent, of pen-and-ink sketching and the making of cartoons. On June 30th, 1932, while in the Letterman Hospital, he quietly passed away to the Great Beyond. With many of his comrades in arms, his body now rests in the Presidio National Cemetery.

In a letter of condolence from the Chief of Staff, treasured by Mrs. Dixon, General MacArthur, after briefly outling Colonel Dixon's military career, concludes with the following tribute:

"The records show that Colonel Dixon was a faithful, efficient, and practical officer, who at all times manifested a conscientious devotion to his chosen profession. Possessing sound judgment, thoroughly reliable, and of quiet and unassuming manner, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates. His death is deeply regretted."

He married, July 9, 1902, at Salisbury, North Carolina, Catharine Harlowe McNeely, daughter of Julius Dwight McNeely and Henrietta (Hall) McNeely, of Salisbury. Their married life, as has been indicated above, was happy and ideal. His widow and one daughter, Josephine Dixon, survive him, continuing to reside at Berkeley, California.

William Church Davis.

JOHN RODOLPH SLATTERY

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JOHN RODOLPH SLATTERY

NO. 3944 CLASS OF 1900

Died September 23, 1932, at Jackson Heights, N. Y.,

aged 55 years

EARLY on the morning of September 23rd, 1932, Col. John Rodolph Slattery died suddenly at his home in Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York; and, as a soldier-engineer would wish, he died in the line of duty.

Early in the Summer of 1932, when the City of New York ordered the Board of Transportation to take over the operation of the Municipal Subway it had been building for the past seven years, the Board chose Colonel Slattery, its Deputy Chief Engineer, for the highly responsible task of building up an operating organization. His conscientious and unremitting application to this difficult assignment, in addition to his duties in the Engineering Department, proved too great a drain for even his vigorous frame and constitution.

At the opening of the Subway on the night of September 10th, which marked the climax of this strenuous campaign, Colonel Slattery collapsed with a heart attack. He appeared to be recovering, but thirteen days later, a second and fatal attack brought to a close his brilliant career as soldier and engineer.

John Rodolph Slattery was born in Athens, Ohio, on January 31, 1877. His father, John Ambrose Slattery, a lawyer, was a Canadian of Irish extraction. His mother, Lena de Steiguer, was a descendant of a distinguished Swiss family that settled in southern Ohio in 1819. While he was still very young his family moved to Cincinnati, where his boyhood was spent and where his education was received in the public schools of Cincinnati. He graduated from Woodward High School in 1895.

His appointment to West Point came through Charles P. Taft, the brother of the late President Taft. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1900 and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Here for twenty-six years he rendered distinguished service as an army engineer.

He was sent first to the Philippines on road and bridge work. Re-

turning to this country in 1902, he began the typical and varied career of a young army engineer officer as an assistant to Col. Amos Stickney in New York. He was successively district engineer at Honolulu in charge of harbor improvements and construction of light houses in the Hawaiian Islands; at Jacksonville, Florida, in charge of river and harbor and fortification works; at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in charge of flood control works in the 3rd Mississippi River district.

His four years in Vicksburg were probably the most interesting and exciting in his career as an Army Engineer. The great flood of 1916, when he successfully held the levees against the rampageous "Ole Man River" was a feat on which he always looked back with deep satisfaction.

When the United States entered the World War, Colonel Slattery, still in Vicksburg was ordered to Camp Pike, Arkansas, in command of the 312th Engineers. After a period of instruction he went to France with this regiment. He served as Chief Engineer of the 7th Army Corps at various points in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany. After the Armistice he remained with the Army of Occupation at Wittlich, Germany, until severe illness sent him home in March, 1919. After the war he served in Portland, Oregon, and Nashville, Tennessee, in charge of river and harbor improvements.

Exactly twenty years from the time, when as a young lieutenant he had served under Col. Stickney in the New York Office, he was ordered in charge of the improvement of the great harbor of New York and other works in the First Engineer District. This was in February, 1923. In his capacity as district engineer he distinguished himself as greatly as he had done previously in France and other points of this country. One of his outstanding achievements was the investigation and final approval of the projected development in the upper Hudson River, which has since become the Port of Albany. By means of this project ocean going vessels are able to pass 150 miles inland from New York. While engaged in this work as district engineer, aggressively aiming at improvements in New York Harbor, Colonel Slattery's abilities attracted the attention of John H. Delaney, then Dock Commissioner of New York City. In 1924, when Mr. Delaney was made the head of the newly created Board of Transportation charged with the construction of an immense new system of rapid transit lines, he turned to Colonel Slattery to serve as one of his chief aids.

Many obstacles stood in the way. The Army was not anxious to lose a man who ranked as one of its best engineers; and furthermore, army regulations viewed with some disfavor the loan of an officer to an outside interest. However, a year's leave of absence was granted, at

the end of which time Colonel Slattery was eligible for retirement on thirty years service in the Army. At the end of a year, Secretary of War Weeks definitely announced that Colonel Slattery could not retire nor would any further leave be granted. In the meantime, Colonel Slattery had become thoroughly absorbed by his new work; so he resigned from the Army in April, 1926, and became Deputy Chief Engineer of the Board of Transportation. In his new post he rose to be much more than a subway digger. With Robert Ridgway, Chief Engineer, of the Board, he came to handle such projects as plans for the mid-town vehicular tunnel to Queens, proposed Staten Island vehicular tunnels, the project for improvement of the city property along Riverside Drive between the Drive and the New York Central Railroad tracks, and the multitudinous questions which arose in connection with the far reaching city subway lines.

Surviving Colonel Slattery are his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Virginia Bradley of Visalia, California, and to whom he was married on February 22nd, 1905; two sons, Louis R. Slattery, a senior at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and Nathaniel Bradley Slattery, a student at Newtown High School; and one daughter, Dorothea, who graduated from Spence School in 1932; also one sister, Mrs. Frank H. Logan, of Ocala, Florida; and Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, retired commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, his uncle.

Colonel Slattery had received many honors. Ohio University had conferred on him an honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a director of the American Society of Civil engineers and past president of the Society's New York section; also past president of the American Military Engineers and the Municipal Engineers. He was a member of the New York County Chapter of the State Society of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors; of the Engineers and University Clubs of New York City, and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

The following were some of the Tributes paid to Colonel Slattery:—

MAYOR McKEE—*"The death of Col. Slattery is an irreparable loss to the City. He had a knowledge of our Transit needs surpassed by no one. He was of invaluable assistance to Chairman Delaney and the members of the Board of Transportation in the planning and construction of the great system of rapid transit that New York City now enjoys. I am informed that his death was brought about because of his determination to stick to the job, despite his doctor's orders. He was a martyr to public service."*

CHAIRMAN JOHN H. DELANEY—*"Col. Slattery was a marvelous character from every point of view. He was one of the ablest executive engineers of his time and meticulously exact in his work; but his discipline was tempered by such kindness and courtesy and understanding of other people's difficulties that he accomplished extraordinary results without incurring animus or even inflicting embarrassment upon those over whom he exercised authority. He was one of the finest gentlemen I have ever known, and I feel as though I have lost a brother."*

JAMES W. DANAHY—Managing director of the West Side Association of Commerce—*"The heart felt sympathy of our association goes to the family of Colonel Slattery and also to the City of New York, which has lost such a devoted and conscientious official, who with little or no recognition gave his ability and his life to the advancement of the interests of the people of New York."*

On January 20, 1933, the American Society of Civil Engineers held a Memorial service in honor of Colonel Slattery in the Chapel at West Point. Arthur S. Tuttle spoke for the American Society of Civil Engineers, Robert Ridgway for the Board of Transportation, and Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Pillsbury for the Corps of Engineers. Gen. Pillsbury said "In his long service with the Corps of Engineers he was unanimously known as an executive of sound judgment and of devoted attention to duty, and as an accomplished engineer. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by the entire Engineer Department. His successful accomplishment of the important work with the City of New York was highly gratifying to his brother officers, and his untimely death is a deep loss to his associates in the Corps of Engineers."

E. B. S.

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EDWARD CANFIELD

NO. 4011 CLASS OF 1901

Died January 16, 1933, at New York City, N. Y.,

aged 52 years

EDWARD CANFIELD, JR., was born at Bath, Steuben County, New York May 6th, 1880 the son of Edward and Jane Hastings Canfield.

His father, who was prominent in railroad circles, was a Hobart graduate, studied for the law, took up railroad engineering during the early 70's, and located many of the railroad lines of central New York State and northern Pennsylvania. After being engineer in charge of construction of the West Shore Railroad between Weehawken and Cornwall he moved to Middletown, New York and finished his career as general manager of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad.

Col. Canfield's mother was the daughter of Major David H. Hastings. She was born in the old army post of Fort Leavenworth in 1852, while her father was on the plains as a Lieutenant of Dragoons.

Major Hastings, the grandfather of Col. Canfield, received his lieutenant's commission at West Point while stationed there recovering from wounds received at the City of Mexico as first sergeant of a company of Engineers. He also had charge of the Mexican prisoners quartered at West Point, and it is a tradition in the family that in order to keep the prisoners occupied he laid out and had them cut the date of Bunker Hill on the cliff at the landing.

Col. Canfield's early boyhood was spent in Middletown, New York, where he attended the public schools. During the winter before his seventeenth birthday he received the much coveted appointment to the U. S. Military Academy from Congressman—afterwards Governor—B. B. Odell, Jr. and immediately entered Lieut. Braden's preparatory school at Highland Falls, New York, for a few months' intensive work before his entrance examinations. His first year of academic work was a struggle, and he often said that he "always packed his trunk before each group of examinations"; but determination soon won through and his graduating rank was 18. He was an expert horseman and participated in two "graduation" rides other than his own.

EDWARD CANFIELD

The class of 1901 was graduated on February 18th because of the increase in the Army and consequently Cadet Canfield received his commission while still 3 months under 21 years of age. He chose the artillery, and his first assignment was to the Coast Artillery at Fort Adams. Soon came an opportunity to go into the Field Artillery where he could gratify his desire for mounted service, and he was transferred to Fort Riley. This assignment turned out to be his last with troops. After nearly four years as instructor of Law and History at the Academy, he was sent to Fort Stevens early in 1907 as constructing quartermaster, building additional barracks and storerooms, and mounting coast defense guns until 1908, when he began a two years' course at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe. Then came a year's course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at M. I. T. Boston. Then he spent two years on construction at Corregidor, P. I.; and, on his return to the States, he had sole charge of the construction of Soldiers' Base Hospital, Washington, D. C. during 1916.

When the location of cantonments for the great war was fixed, Col. Canfield was assigned to the construction of Camp Devens where he had a grand opportunity to exercise his experience and ability, with the result that Devens was built without a rival as to speed and quality. At the organization of the Fourth Division he was assigned as Division Quartermaster (later G-1) and joined at Camp Greene in December '17.

His service with the Fourth Division may be summed up by a quotation from his citation for the Distinguished Service Medal ". . . he handled all problems connected with supply and transportation with such efficiency and success that the Division was never short of either rations or ammunition. He proved himself to be an officer of the greatest administrative ability, exceptional foresight, and tireless energy."

His division commander, Major General Geo. H. Cameron, Retired, comments on his work as follows: "I first knew Canfield as a youngster at Fort Riley in 1903 soon after he had joined the Field Artillery. When he reported to me at Camp Greene, N. C. in December 1917, as my Division Quartermaster, I was impressed by his strong development. His shrewd ability, common sense and, above all, his placid demeanor in times of stress were of immense value to the division during its organization and throughout its service in France. More fully than any officer I ever knew, he realized that his job was to help and not to supervise regimental officers. Pestered by the excited and the querulous, I never saw him ruffled and never knew him to hestitate. Moreover, his fine instincts and his keen sense of humor made him a most enjoyable companion at mess and a sure tonic for morale."

Shortly after the Fourth Division returned from the Rhine in 1919, Canfield resigned from the Army and went to the American Cotton Oil Co. as Asst. to the President in charge of new construction, erecting several plants throughout the southern states.

In 1923 he left his position with the Oil Co. and purchased part interest in a construction company in Chicago, being associated with Col. Acher, who was also in the Fourth Division in command of the 4th Engineers. They specialized in concrete form construction, and in 1927, after a successful four years, he sold his interest in this company and moved to France where he purchased a small home, not far from Nimes, and enjoyed a form of living which his army career had not given him an opportunity to try.

In 1926, while in Chicago he was chosen by the Army and Navy Club and the Chicago Board of Trade to carry on the negotiations with the Superintendents of West Point and Annapolis, and to make arrangements covering transportation and entertainment of the two cadet corps for the Army and Navy game of that year.

In December 1932, while in New York City, making a return to active business connections, he suffered a severe attack of influenza which made an operation in January imperative. He died January 16th, 1933, three days after entering the hospital; services were held at the Universal Chapel in New York City on January 19th. Burial was at Hillside Cemetery, Middletown, New York on January 27th, 1933 after the arrival of his wife from France.

Col. Canfield was married at Portland, Oregon in 1908 to Agnes Deardoff who died in Chicago in 1924. In 1926 he married Nena Alexandrovna at Chicago. He is survived by the second Mrs. Canfield, and two brothers, David H. Canfield, an architect, who served during the war as a Captain of Engineers with Base Section 3, Service of Supply in Great Britain and Ireland, in charge of design; and Richard W. Canfield, both of Middletown, New York. An uncle, Charles G. Morton, Major-General retired, Class of 1883 and commander of the 29th Division of the A. E. F. lives in California.

R. W. C.

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DAVID HENRY BOWER

NO. 4116 CLASS OF 1902

Died April 18, 1932, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 55 years

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DAVID HENRY BOWER was born in Guthrie Center, Iowa, March 16, 1877, the son of Doctor John Bower and Ella Morris Bower. Dr. Bower, his father, was one of the pioneer physicians of rural Iowa, coming to that State from Pennsylvania, his birthplace. Dr. Bower was one of those unsung heroes whose life was devoted to the care of the suffering residents of the community in which he lived, to whose aid he rode undeterred by storms or by his own fatigue. To such worthy parentage can be traced the sterling characteristics of David Bower.

Graduating from his home town high school, David Bower attended the Highland Park College in Des Moines, Iowa, until the spring of 1898 when he competed for an appointment to the United States Military Academy. Winning the coveted appointment, he entered West Point that year and graduated in the Class of 1902, being assigned to the 12th Infantry with station at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Subsequent service with the 12th Infantry carried him to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he remained from May, 1903, to February, 1904, then to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, P. I., from April 1904 to 1906. Returning to the United States in May 1906, he served at Fort Niagara, N. Y., until March, 1908, except for about two months of detached service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was examined for promotion.

Promoted to first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, December 28, 1907, David Bower served with that regiment at Moro Barracks, Santiago, Cuba, from August 5, 1908, to February 24, 1909, returning to the United States in time to participate in the Inaugural Parade on March 4th. His regiment was stationed next at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, until June 1, 1909 when it moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. On October 26th, 1909, Lieutenant Bower was transferred to the 22nd Infantry and served with it at Fort Seward, Alaska, from November 19, 1909 to July 4, 1910, when the regiment returned to Texas to be sta-

DAVID HENRY BOWER

tioned at El Paso. With the 22nd he served at border camps in Texas and New Mexico and at Texas City until July 1913.

In August 1913 Lieutenant Bower was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as a student at the Army Signal School, rejoining his regiment at Texas City in May 1914, and serving with it at that city and at Naco and Douglas, Arizona, until April 1916, when he was detailed in the Signal Corps and reported at Columbus, N. M. to serve as adjutant and supply officer of the Signal Troops with the Punitive Expedition until August 17th. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to Captain of Infantry and served with the Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from August 20th to November 20th.

In November, 1916, Captain Bower was sent to the Balloon School at Omaha, Nebraska, and continued there until April, 1918, when he was ordered to the command of Camp John Wise, the Army Balloon School, at San Antonio, Texas. During this time he was promoted to Major in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (June 27, 1917) and had received the rating of Junior Military Aeronaut.

From April 1918 until May 1919 Colonel Bower (he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in July 1918) commanded Camp John Wise, which he brought from a small temporary camp to one of the largest and most efficient balloon camps in the country. A member of his staff has written of his work at Camp Wise, "Under his direction the revised course in observation was instituted here, the maneuvering course was developed and one of the finest Enlisted Specialists' Schools in the Army was carried on." The Armistice found Colonel Bower in command of the greatest number of qualified Balloon Officers, ready for over seas service, ever assembled in one group. Although he was deeply regretful of not having been sent overseas, the soldierly qualities which he possessed concealed all signs of his disappointment.

After the close of Camp Wise, Colonel Bower commanded the Field and Balloon School at Brooks Field, Texas, from June until October, 1919, when he was attached (as a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry) to the 35th Infantry at Camp Travis. His service with the 35th carried him to Camp Lewis, Washington, late in 1919; and during December of that year he commanded the troops on strike duty at Sand Coulee, Montana. Returning to Camp Lewis, he commanded the 3rd Battalion, 25th Infantry, until May, 1920. During June, 1920, he was in command of the first Infantry at Camp Lewis.

On June 30, 1920, Colonel Bower was returned to his Regular Army grade of Captain, but was shortly afterward promoted to the grade of Major as of July 1, 1920. From September 1920 until September 1923 he was in command of the 3rd Battalion, 35th Infantry at Scho-

field Barracks, Hawaii. Upon his return to the United States he was assigned as Executive Officer, 377 Infantry, Organized Reserves, with station at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he remained until the summer of 1924, when he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as a student at the Command and General Staff School. After he had completed the course at Fort Leavenworth, his next assignment was to the 5th Infantry at Portland, Maine, where he was in command of Fort McKinley from July 1, 1925, until July 1, 1926.

On August 12, 1925, Colonel Bower was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. On August 18, 1926, he was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and ordered to Headquarters Second Corps Area at Governors Island, New York, where he was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply. He rendered exceptionally efficient service on this assignment up to the time of his retirement. At his own request, he was retired from active service on December 12, 1929, after more than thirty years of service.

Colonel Bower's entire life was characterized by a gentleness of manner, a constant regard for the feelings of others, and a loyalty to his superiors that was an inspiration to all who knew him. His efficiency and his ability to produce results made him a valuable staff officer. An officer who served under Colonel Bower for years and knew him intimately says of him: "He was one of the finest officers, the most perfect gentleman I have ever known", and we who have known him can add nothing to that. His love for the Service was deep and sincere, and his very life was in keeping with the "Honor, Duty, Country" of his beloved Alma Mater.

Following his retirement from active service, Colonel Bower and Mrs. Bower visited Europe and North Africa, returning to Brooklyn, New York, to make their home. Following a series of illnesses, Colonel Bower passed away at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1932, and was laid to rest at his beloved West Point two days later.

Colonel Bower was married on September 6, 1919, to Mrs. Maude Lillie Moore, a friend since childhood, who survives him. He is also survived by two step-sons—2nd Lieutenant Ned D. Moore, Infantry (U. S. M. A. '30) and 2nd Lieutenant Roger W. Moore, C. A. C. (U. S. M. A. '31) and a brother, Dr. E. L. Bower of Guthrie Center, Iowa.

In a letter following the death of Colonel Bower, General Douglas McArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, wrote: "The records show that Colonel Bower was an able and painstaking officer whose long and faithful service was characterized by efficiency and conscientious devotion to his chosen profession."

The following tributes give an indication of the esteem in which Colonel Bower was held by those who knew him. Colonel Robert R. Ralston, C. E., U. S. A., a classmate, "Thirty years ago in June we first met as plebes at West Point, and began a friendship which only death could part. He was always the same, kindly, loyal and true, and I only wish that more of us could be like him." Brigadier General Alfred A. Starbird, U. S. A. Retired, "I have known no finer man or truer friend than Colonel Bower." The Tusla (Okla.) Sector, Reserve Officers Association, "Colonel Bower's life has constituted a splendid example of the devoted and loyal Army Officer whose courage and sacrifice have brought many honors and high commendation from his Government." To this was added by Colonel B. B. Putter, Res., "Ever ready with a helping hand, a soft word, an encouraging smile, the inspiring example he has set for the younger men who have been privileged to sit at his feet will live on in the world forever."

W. H.

"*Men thought him over-gentle, but crisis found him strong,*
He'd smile away life's various ills, but fight against a wrong.
The frets which anger many he minded not at all,
But honor found him ready to heed her battle call.

So fortified with patience his nature seemed to be,
He never made small blunders a cause for enmity.
The erring and the careless with tenderness he'd chide,
But arrogant injustice he fought until he died.

His smile was like a woman's, all radiant and sweet.
He had a word of friendship for all he chanced to meet.
The quarrels men rush into he shunned as things to hate
And he never lost his temper unless the cause were great.

Men thought him over-gentle, they oft misjudged his smile,
So quick was his perception of what was not worth while;
So true his sense of values, he spurned the trifling thrust
And only struck in anger at what he deemed unjust."

W. H.

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ROY F. WARING

NO. 4484 CLASS OF 1906

Died December 4, 1927, at Kansas City, Mo.,

aged 43 years

THERE are recorded in the Army Registers the dates on which Roy Waring came into the sunshine of Iowa, came later on to West Point, still later attained to his grades in the army, and in the prime of his life, on account of difficulties with its rigid system, was prevented from making his career within its confining limits. They do not record that he passed out of the sunshine into the eternal shadows on December 4, 1927.

Perhaps only his classmates, remembering his irrepressible spirit, will stop at this page. If they do, they will turn back the pages of their memory some twenty-eight years to the days of plebedom for the Class of 1906, and smile again at the antics and speeches of an entertaining fellow.

That he performed his duty well goes without saying, for his men loved him, and worked for him and with him. The Field Artillery knew him as a keen and clever officer throughout much of his service in the Regular Army. At one time be became involved too deeply in the frivolous side, his external affairs became too complicated, and he left the service for civilian work in Omaha, his home town.

When the World War came on he had recovered his position and staged a remarkable return to military success. As an officer of his local National Guard regiment of Field Artillery, he attained almost at once the rank of lieutenant colonel. He took the bit in his teeth, held his lighter side in check, and made a thousand men listen to him and follow him to France. He was ready and anxious to give all he had learned at West Point to the country at the battle front. Unfortunately there were long delays in France, before he could get into action, and around the camps were "estaminets" and "buvettes".

He recovered himself again back in the sunshine of Iowa, and took up insurance work. He appeared in Washington among a group of classmates during an Armistice Day parade, looking a little older and

a little less exuberant than he once had been, but still breathing the same old spirit. Some one yelled "Here's Nuts", and we all gathered around for a powwow. That was the last we saw of him.

No one could resist the enthusiasm which he put in everything he said or did. He always brought a laugh with his sharp wit and his ability to find humor in every situation. We like to remember him in the little stag parties around the table, bantering and chaffing his classmates, telling inimitable stories and singing with us the songs of the old army, "Wrap me up in my old stable jacket", etc.

He is gone now, poor old "Nuts", but he made some dark days sunny before he went.

C. G. M.

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EVAN ELIAS LEWIS

NO. 4628 CLASS OF 1907

Died October 31, 1932, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.,

aged 46 years

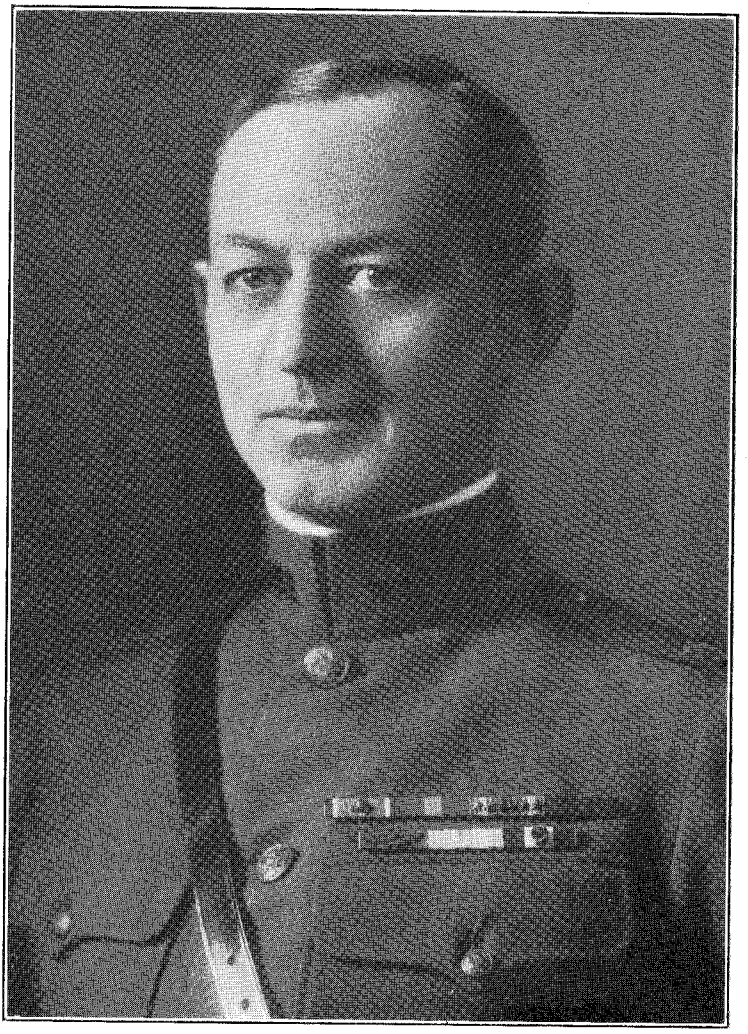
LIEUT. COL. EVAN E. LEWIS died suddenly in his quarters at Fort Hamilton about 5 o'clock on October 31, 1932. Thus passed away one of the bravest and most lovable soldiers that ever wore the Army uniform. He died as he would have wished; at his post of duty. Colonel Lewis was stricken with a heart attack in the afternoon and passed away before medical assistance arrived. At the time of his death he was Assistant Chief of Staff, First Division, stationed at Fort Hamilton.

Evan Lewis was born at Worthing, Lincoln County, Dakota Territory, on November 24, 1885, the son of Edward Dio Lewis and Mary Morgan Lewis. His father, a banker, was the son of a Civil War Union Veteran, and his mother was a sister of the late Chief Justice D. E. Morgan of the North Dakota Supreme Court.

As a youth, Evan attended Grammar School at Worthing, D. T., High School at Highland Park, Ill., the North Western Military Academy, and Preparatory School at Highland Falls, N. Y. where he prepared for the entrance examination for the Military Academy. Evan Lewis was appointed to the United States Military Academy by Senator A. B. Kittredge of South Dakota, and after graduation on June 14, 1907 was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was promoted through the various grades to Colonel.

Upon the termination of his graduation leave, Lewis reported to Department Headquarters in San Francisco for a short tour of duty after which, to his great delight, he was sent to the Philippines, where he served until April 1909. Upon termination of his tour of duty in the Philippines he took advantage of a leave of absence, traveling through China, Japan, Asia, Africa and Europe from August to October 1909, then reporting for duty at Fort George Wright, Washington, where he served from November, 1909, until the end of 1912.

From December, 1912, to August, 1914, Col. Lewis served at the U. S. Military Academy as instructor in the Department of Tactics,



EVAN ELIAS LEWIS

being commissioned 1st Lieutenant in 1913. Following this duty he was assigned to the 19th Infantry, where, on August 22, 1914, he participated in the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mexican Border Service with the 19th and 11th Infantry regiments followed until April, 1915, when he was transferred to the 10th Infantry, Camp Otis, Panama Canal Zone, where he served until May, 1917, during which period he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Returning to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, he continued with the 10th Infantry until November, 1917, and was commissioned a Major, Temporary, Signal Corps, October 23, 1917. He was enroute to France, December 1917—January 1918.

Lewis could not banish from his mind the fact that he had been trained as an Infantryman and with this arm he wished to match his ability with that of the enemy. So he appealed to higher authority to assign him to the command of an Infantry unit in a combat division. This request was granted; he was commissioned Major, Temporary, of Infantry, January 22, 1918. He served with the 9th Infantry, 2d Division, during April and May. He was then transferred to the 104th Infantry, 26th Division, where he served until September, being gassed in action on July 22, 1918. Upon return to duty he was assigned to the 102nd Infantry, 26th Division, and on October 7, 1918, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Temporary, of Infantry, and to command the 102nd Infantry. He commanded a battalion of Infantry in the battle of the Aisne and was in command of the regiment (102nd Infantry) during the Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American Forces.

Following the Armistice, Colonel Lewis was on duty with GHQ, A. E. F., until March, 1919, when he took the course at the Army Artillery Center, Treves, Germany, and was then assigned to the 18th Infantry, where he served until May, 1919, when he returned to the United States, being commissioned Colonel, Temporary, of Infantry, and serving on the War Department General Staff until September, 1920. He reverted to Captain, U. S. A., March 15th, 1920, and re-commissioned Major of Infantry, July 1, 1920, and Lieutenant-Colonel, May 1, 1931. He reverted to the grade of Colonel upon his death.

Since the War, Colonel Lewis's services have included a tour of duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry; student in the Advanced Class at Fort Benning; student at the Command and General Staff School; assignment as Chief of the Fourth Section and Instructor in Military History, Instructional Methods and Parliamentary Methods at the Infantry School; student at the Army War College; command of the 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, from August 4, 1930, to July 29, 1932; then to Headquarters, First Division, where he served until his death.

The service of Colonel Lewis was always distinguished. His first opportunity for active combat came to him the year following his graduation from West Point. This occurred on November 13, 1908 when he commanded a Company of the 25th Infantry and the 42nd Company, Philippine Scouts and captured Consanguan Cotta from hostile Moros in Mindanao. In this action he acquired the reputation for coolness under fire which was an outstanding characteristic of his battle record during the World War.

In the fall of 1910 he was on duty in Idaho fighting the great forest fires which swept the Northwest and so well did he perform this duty that the Secretary of Agriculture officially commended him for memorable service in preserving order and protecting life and property.

Numerous decorations and citations attest the valor of this brilliant fighting soldier. Foremost among these may be mentioned the following awards:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Marcheville, France, September 26, 1918. Being second in command of the assaulting troops, he displayed great bravery and rare initiative. While under terrific artillery and machine-gun fire he reorganized scattered units, established and organized positions in depth, set up liaison from front to rear, and in hand-to-hand fighting personally led his men, inspiring in them a confidence and tenacity of purpose that were productive of success".

OAK LEAF CLUSTER

"He is also awarded an oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Beaumont, France, November 10, 1918; Commanding his regiment, he personally led the advance of his front line, under a heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and gained the absolute confidence of his troops by his example of courage and coolness".

DECORATIONS

Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Croix de Guerre with two palms; Italian War Cross and Panamanian Solidaridad.

Awarded three Silver Stars and cited "for marked gallantry and meritorious service, July 18-22, 1918"; "exception-

ally meritorious service and gallant conduct, September 25, 1918", and "outstanding bravery, fine spirit of the self-sacrifice, and great devotion to duty, October 18, 1918".

"E. Square", as his friends who knew him best wished to call him, was one of the youngest members of the Class of 1907, and when, in May 1919, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel he was one of the youngest officers of the American Army to attain that rank in the Infantry—a distinction which he won solely on his battle efficiency.

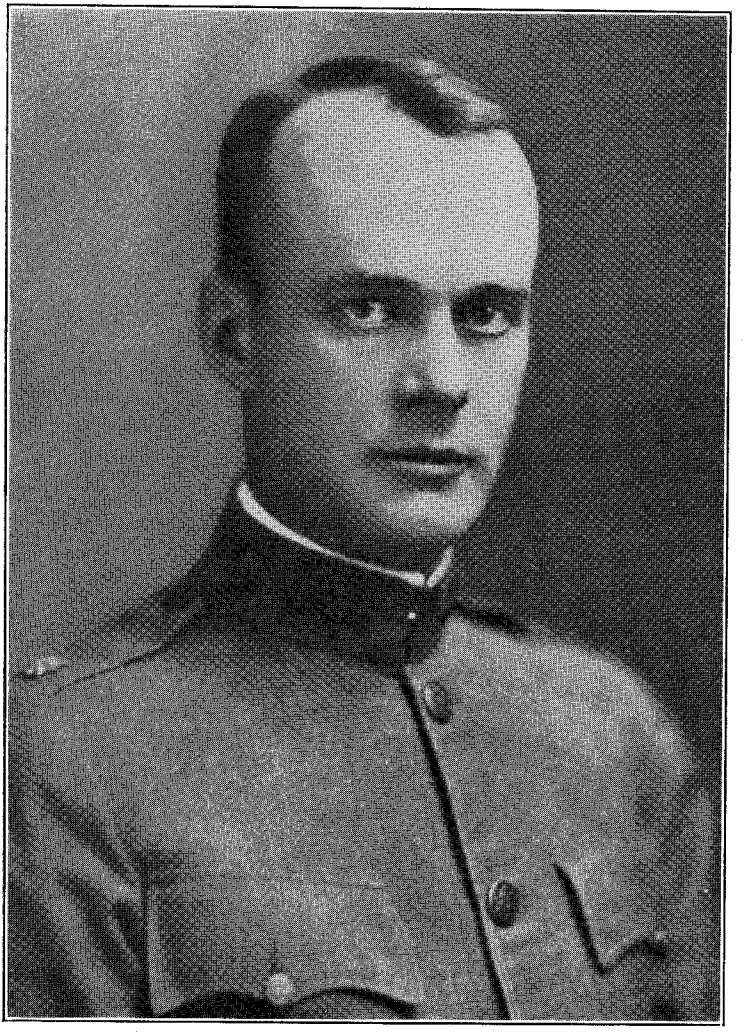
As shown by his life as a Cadet, neither the ostentations nor the glare of notoriety had any part in the make-up of E. Square; on the contrary, he was simple of manner, quiet in his relations with others, and determined in his efforts to cling to those sturdy characteristics possessed by his ancestors. However, he always had a store of dry wit and humor which made him hosts of friends.

As a commissioned officer he never failed to live up to those high ideals which guided him in his youth. His principle was to do well any duty assigned him, and with the greatest consideration for those with whom he was associated.

In the death of Colonel Lewis the Army and the Nation lost a brave and experienced soldier who, had he lived, would have been drafted for high leadership whether it be peace or war.

Colonel Lewis is survived by his wife, Mrs. Gene Yarborough Lewis whom he married June 3, 1916. Their only child, Inez Lewis, born March 21, 1920, died in infancy.

L. D. B.



NATHAN CRARY SHIVERICK

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NATHAN CRARY SHIVERICK

NO. 4732 CLASS OF 1908

Died August 18, 1932, at Syracuse, N. Y.,

aged 49 years

"HE was an 'officer and gentleman' in the fullest sense,— what more can be said?" writes his former brigade commander, Brig. Gen. James H. Reeves, under whom he reached the climax of his service during the World War. True. Yet the host of Bill's admirers, not only War comardes, but those reaching far back into the years before he was wounded at Flirey will want a record of his career and sterling qualities not only to review, but also, if possible, to emulate.

The family of Shiverick is of French Huguenot origin, the first of the name to reach America of whom there is record, being the Reverend Samuel Shiverick, one of the earliest Pilgrims, who settled in Falmouth, Mass., in 1682, and who became the first minister of that community. For the few following generations the family remained in the Cape Cod country, Charles Shiverick, the father of Bill having been born at East Dennis, Mass., in 1845.

On the mother's side, the Crary family, of Holland Dutch descent, first settled in the Mohawk valley near Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until Bebe Denison Crary moved west to become one of the early pioneers connected with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. With his family, as a very young girl, went his daughter, Mary Eleanor Crary, who, on her own mother's side, was a niece of Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. The Crarys settled in Omaha, Neb., whither, also, had gone Charles Shiverick to establish his home and engage as a merchant in the furniture business. Here the latter met Mary Crary and the two were shortly thereafter married. Bill was born in Omaha on July 26, 1883, the fourth of five children. The heritage of an ancestry thus briefly indicated accounts for many of those qualities his intimates came so to admire.

He attended the public schools of his native city, spending the larger part of his boyhood there and in the neighboring country, save

for brief periods in Texas. In these surroundings he became inured to the life of the plainsman, developing that tall, spare, but wiry physique acquired by the time his class first came to know him. Many of his days were spent on the ranch of Senator Joseph Millard whose son was one of Bill's cronies; and some at his grandfather's home in Texas. He learned horse wrangling and became a superb rider, even if one of the unbroken ponies he had bought at the Omaha stockyards did back with him on one occasion through a plate glass window of a store. He became as much at home with the shot gun as with the rifle and the revolver. His dogs, his horses, his goats—all his pets—taught him to be a true lover of the dumb animal. Just as truly did he love nature in all her forms, for he would often talk of the beauty of the flowers that he watched grow in his grandmother's garden. In all his outdoor play hours Bill was the captain and leader of the gang, whether organizing a hunting trip, or snowballing delivery wagons, or making his followers race their ponies with the cloud shadows drifting across the prairies. The trait of leadership was innate. In certain respects it might have been broadened at West Point; but he did not learn its fundamentals there: he brought them with him to the Academy.

From his earliest years he had but one ambition—a military career. Perhaps the boy's admiration for, and frequent contact with, General Brooke, a soldier of the old army, had as much as his outdoor life to do with the forming of his desire. Anyway, it is no wonder that Senator Millard knew his man when he saw him, and in 1903 gave Bill his appointment to our Military Academy outright. That autumn he journeyed east to Highland Falls and spent the winter preparing at Braden's for the entrance examinations. On June 16, 1904, he walked with the rest of us through the east sallyport to the Area of Old Barracks; so began his military career.

During the long early summer days of Beast Barracks, as we toiled at infantry drill on the parade ground prior to joining the rest of the Corps over in Camp, Bill earned a permanent post in the New Cadet Company—right guide. Though this was purely the symbol of a station at drill, yet so he continued throughout cadet days in the hearts of his classmates.

The regulations at that time forbade the cadets to elect class officers prior to graduation, so that the only event in which the men had a chance to indicate a choice of their real all-round leader was in the selection of the senior hop manager. In the elections held in our plebe, yearling, and second class years, for the years to follow, the choice of Bill as first hop manager was practically unanimous; he received more votes than did most of the other nominees combined. On the night of

our graduation smoker in New York, he was elected our Class President. There was only one nomination.

During the four years at the Academy, Bill's record was a normal one. Not a hard student, except in Tactics and Military History, he had a tough time with his Descriptive Geometry and his French, but for the rest took the academic work in stride and unruffled. A member of "A" and "B" Companies at various times, he was a corporal as a yearling, a sergeant as a second classman, and a lieutenant in the final year. While not turning out for any of the first athletic teams, he was manager of the baseball team and devoted much time to boxing and polo and riding. He enjoys the perhaps unique distinction of having knocked out Tom Jenkins, our genial instructor in the "Manly Art." At our twentieth reunion in 1928, Tom came up to Bill, put his hands on his shoulders and said, "Boy, boy, I'm glad to see you. Do you remember the day you knocked me out?" While not the most spectacular stunt rider of the class, he was without doubt the best natural rider and by far the best and most understanding horseman.

While standing high in discipline, he would often become restive under some of the restrictions which seemed to cadet eyes at that age petty and annoying. He would never hesitate to argue with instructors or tactical officers if he sensed an error on their part, nor to walk unbidden into the Commandant's office to plead a question of class or Corps privilege, but in doing so his attitude was always constructive, never hypercritical. With the peculiar prestige he enjoyed as senior hop manager in first class year, and as a member of the vigilance committee, he used his position on policy matters not merely for the interest of the class but also for that of the Corps as a whole. Many junior contemporaries of ours have often spoken of this trait.

The spirit of never-say-die was brought out one dreary winter evening in yearling year, when a telegram came, announcing the death at home of a favorite uncle and urging Bill's presence at the funeral. On Bill's immediate verbal application for leave of absence, the Commandant of Cadets, construing literally the regulations that the relationship was not close enough to warrant a leave, disapproved it. That night after supper he sat brooding and unable to study. He felt he had to go, but was too good a soldier to go A. W. O. L. The room he occupied was in the old first division, first floor, left hand area, which has east windows facing the Academic Building. Suddenly a thought struck him and he climbed out the window, thus eliminating necessity for a report of "all right," had he made his exit by the door, to the sentinel pacing in the hallway. Then, with no sentry to pass, he ran to the Superintendent's quarters. General Mills was probably too sur-

prised at seeing a cadet brave him in his study to ask whether said cadet had received the required permission of the Commandant to call upon him, especially at such an hour. The cadet told his story, explained how he had run it out, and the General's human qualities responded. He remembered the maxim about proving a rule. Five minutes later Bill was again in his room packing his bag. As he passed the cadet sentinel in the hallway of the first division he reported a "special all right;" then to the cadet officer of the day he reported his immediate departure on leave—both by verbal command of that Superintendent whose memory Bill blessed all his life. Bill was present at his uncle's funeral.

Much more could be said about cadet days but we must pass on. After graduation in February 14, 1908, he was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to the 3rd Cavalry, and reported for duty at Fort Sam Houston, remaining there until December, when he was detached to command the Indian Scouts at Fort Wingate, N. M. He exercised this command until the end of May, 1910. During this period the post was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon, N. Y., and Bill conducted them on a pack train trip to the famous Rainbow Arch. Then and there was formed a friendship destined to influence greatly his future career.

In the course of the next three years came two short special details to the Rock Island Arsenal; nearly a year at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, from which he graduated June 30, 1912; and routine duty with his regiment at Fort Sam Houston the balance of the time. He then could see no future for him in an Army career; he believed he had acquired experience sufficient to serve his Country in any emergency; and so on March 1, 1913, nearly a year and a half before the war clouds burst after the affair at Serajevo, he resigned.

Another reason for his resignation was his conviction that once away from demands of military routine, he could exercise a much freer hand in perfecting a hobby for which he had done a good deal of research work while on the Rock Island Arsenal detail—namely, a compressed form of animal forage for use in time of war.

On his way east, with intention of going into business in New York City, he paid a visit to his friends, the Wadsworths, in Avon, N. Y., and became enchanted with the Genesee Valley country which lies about twenty miles south of the city of Rochester. Following a short time in New York City, he was taken sick, and returned to the Wadsworths to convalesce. By degrees he was persuaded by Mr. Herbert Wadsworth to become the latter's agent and manager; of these duties more will be related in proper place; but the situation enabled him,

especially with Mr. Wadsworth's encouragement, to find time to pursue his forage scheme.

While some of our senior officers had tried out and recommended that our Government adopt the compact forage ration, the matter seems to have marked time to a degree incompatible with Bill's energetic spirit. By the time England had entered the World War, Bill had interested the Quaker Oats Company in his scheme, and travelling to London at their behest, had secured from the British Government a contract for several months' supply of the forage. Between whiles he had found time to organize Troop M, 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard, which he recruited largely from Livingston County in the vicinity of Avon, and become its captain.

Upon return from his first London trip he found the Quaker Oats Company had failed to act on his advice to build larger presses and were in no way prepared to fill an order of the size he had secured. He returned to London to revise the terms of the contract to a point which the Quaker Oats Company could manage. On June 30, 1916, while he was abroad, Troop M was mobilized for Federal service and ordered to the Mexican Border. Senator James W. Wadsworth (nephew of Mr. Herbert Wadsworth) was first lieutenant of the troop, but unable to leave his duties with the U. S. Senate at that time, cabled Bill to return to take command of Troop M. Characteristically he dropped all he had under way abroad, despite contrary cabled advice from members of our General Staff who were anxiously awaiting the success of his forage efforts, came home and put on his uniform. Troop M remained on border duty and when he was satisfied he had developed a subordinate competent to leave in command,—and only then,—Bill obtained permission to continue his efforts with the British Government on the forage question. While at sea returning home from his third trip abroad the United States declared war against Germany. Again he had to drop his pet scheme.

On May 10, 1917, he was appointed a Major in the Adjutant General Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, and after assignment to active duty on June 7, 1917, he was with Headquarters of the Southeastern Department at Charleston, S. C. until September 3, 1917, meanwhile (August 5) receiving commission as Major, National Army. Then came orders to proceed to Camp Funston, Kan. to be Assistant Division Adjutant of the 89th Division, being formed under command of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. He personally organized the routine at Division Headquarters. With this duty he combined the important one of Senior Instructor of the 3rd Officers' Training Camp at the same post. He won

General Wood's high approbation for the manner in which he performed all of these assignments.

As acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, he was with the first echelon of the 89th Division to proceed to France early in June, 1918. He arranged for the reception and billeting of the Division in the Reynell area when it arrived. During July he was temporarily detached in order to take the short course in the Army School of the Line at Langres. On return to the 89th Division he was given command of the 141st Machine Gun Battalion and on August 7, 1918 was advanced to command of the 1st Battalion, 354th Infantry. He himself sought these assignments to combat units. As General Reeves puts it, staff duty "was too tame a job for his eager spirit. He wanted to be in the thick of things, and that is where he landed."

And it was on the night of August 7-8, that his command saw action. General Reeves says:—

> *"The 89th, at that time, was a 'green' division just moving into the front line, the take over not being completed and the command not having passed. A very heavy gas attack drenched the position of the front line battalion of the 354th . . . . . We were in telephone communication with the battalion P. C. all night. There was never the slightest uneasiness on their part. There were no casualties during the night, but when the sun came up next morning there were calls for ambulances and more ambulances. Shiverick was among the number who needed an ambulance."*

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, at that time Chief of Staff of the 89th and one of Bill's staunchest admirers, adds:—

> *"The Division went into line . . . . and Bill's battalion took over the support position. The night the relief was effected, the Germans put on a heavy gas attack, something like 10,000 shells being thrown on the positions of two of our battalion. Bill's headquarters were billeted in a position protected from direct artillery fire but singularly exposed to gas attack on account of the comfiguration of the ground. There was higher ground nearby, and Bill exposed himself to both shell fire and the danger of being actually covered with gas from the bursting shell in order to move his personnel to better positions. The balance of the night he spent going among his men and encouraging them. Though he appears to have used all precautions for self-protection possible under the circumstances, the gas masks of that date, you will remem-*

ber, did not allow a man to speak without exposure, and Bill was heavily gassed before he completed his dispositions. Full effect was not apparent for several hours. He was taken back to the hospital, made a partial recovery, and rejoined the Division a few days after the attack on the St. Mihiel salient. He insisted on being given a command. I put him temporarily at work on some organizational problems and found him entirely unable to carry them out. He would fall asleep in the middle of any job. About that time we were requested to nominate three officers to return to the States for training purposes, these officers to receive promotion on arrival in the States. Without Bill's knowledge I included his name, an act for which he never quite forgave me. I did it for the reason that I was confident he would be unable to recover if he remained with the Division . . . . . In this opinion all of the surgeons concurred."

General Kilbourne was right. Bill's intimates were always aware to the very last of a slight, nervous, dry cough, the direct result of being gassed, which he was never quite able to shake. But for such action by his devoted Chief of Staff he might never have lived to return home. He had to receive positive orders, demanding a soldier's obedience, before his spirit of self-sacrifice and desire to stay with his men could be diverted to a wiser course.

And so he was obliged to go back to the hospital for a while and was then on sick leave until his return to the United States. He sailed from France October 16, arrived home October 24, 1918, and reported for duty in Washington in the office of the Inspector General. On November 6, 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. His active service, which continued in the same office, terminated April 10, 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

The remainder of his military career was confined to service with the Reserve. On August 13, 1919 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry Reserve, and promoted to Colonel on March 5, 1925, with subsequent routine re-appointments. His command was the 301st Cavalry, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y. When he died, his passing was appropriately recorded in a General Order of this organization.

He returned to Avon to resume his duties with the Wadsworth interests, managing successfully some 7,500 acres of dairy farms largely leased to tenants, and also city property in Rochester and Washington, D. C., becoming Mr. Wadsworth's Executor upon this gentleman's death. He acquired in his own right over 450 acres of productive land

and there is no lovelier spot in the Genesee Valley than "Farview Farm," his home. Here he lived the life for which his boyhood had so well prepared him. It seemed impossible to think of Bill following a career where working hours would find him day in and day out in a stuffy office building of some large metropolis. His nature responded to the expanse and purity of open spaces.

To this home he brought his bride, Mary Jackson Proctor, of Ipswich, Mass., to whom he was married June 26, 1926. A happier union cannot be imagined nor a more typical, ideal, American home, with Esther (born August 23, 1927), to her adoring parents, "Peggy"; Nathan Crary, Jr. (born April 24, 1929), who is "Little Bill"; and Mary Abigail (born September 11, 1930).

His dearest friend of the Avon community gives additional glimpses of color to Bill's many activities. A letter says:—

> *"He bought some hounds . . . . to start up a little hunting in the Valley. Later he gave them to Major Winthrop Chanler, who wanted to run the hunt on a larger and more formal scale than Bill could afford. Bill was always on the Hunt and Race Committee up here,—he really knew more about hunting and hounds than anyone here, after Major Austin Wadsworth died, having gone around the various hunts in England, and really "boned up" on the subject. He was very good with bird dogs too, ... which he trained and shot over himself. He was Secretary of the Genesee Valley Breeders Association but never took a conspicuous part in its affairs, ... altho his was the mind and training and judgment that made it succeed. As far as hunting goes he was a lovely sight to hounds, he had such an atmosphere and such charm, and was so keen. He was generally field master, and the days he was out were always the best days. His very presence added a keenness for all hands . . . .*
>
> *"His clubs were the Genesee Valley and the Genesee Valley Hunt Club of Rochester; the Army and Navy, and the Metropolitan of Washington; the University and the St. Nicholas of New York; and the American Club of London. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the local post of the American Legion and of the Fire Company."*

In the spring of 1932 several of Bill's friends persuaded him to run for Congress from the district comprising Monroe and Livingston Counties. At the start he believed he had obtained the support of the most influential Republican leader of the section and began a cam-

paign which resulted in most favorable endorsement by the local press. Within three months, however, he discovered his mistake when came the announcement that the man whose backing he believed was his had decided to run himself. Bill, disappointed and unable himself to comprehend such tactics of the politician and realizing the hopeless odds against him, withdrew. We need men and more men of Bill's type in Congress during these troublous times, or in any times.

On August 18, 1932, he started with Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth by auto for Saratoga for the purpose of inspecting and possibly purchasing some horses. Near Syracuse, the open car, driven by a chauffeur, in attempting to make a turn and keep clear of another car near them, skidded, overturned, and Bill was hurled a distance of many feet into a bordering field. He was picked up, still conscious, and borne to a hospital in Syracuse. His wife was able to join him and to cheer him in his last hours. Conscious to the last, but suffering from fatal internal injuries whose seriousness he himself never realized, he died about 9:30 P. M. the same night. His companions escaped with minor injuries. If ever a man gave up his life in line of duty, it was Bill.

His body was brought to lie briefly in The Old Chapel at West Point where he had worshipped as a cadet. On the afternoon of August 22 he was laid to rest beneath one of the most beautiful trees in the Post cemetery, not far from the grave of his classmate, 'Win' Sumner, who lost his life under circumstances strangely similar. As honorary pallbearers were his former Chief of Staff in the 89th Division, Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Kilbourne; Richardson, R. C. of 1904; his classmates Buckner, Goethals, Hartman, and Jarman; Farman of 1909; and Raynor of 1912.

Surviving at his death, besides his wife and three children, were his mother, Mrs. Charles Shiverick of Omaha; his sister Anna (Mrs. Floyd Smith) of Omaha; and his brothers —Asa, of Cleveland, and Charles and Robert Arthur, of New York City.

The record of a career such as his is a continuous chronicle of efficiency in line of duty and admiration for personal qualities.

His efficiency reports prior to 1913 in the archives of the Adjutant General repeat expressions such as: "Attention to duty, excellent; professional zeal, excellent as a practical field officer; very good on theoretical and student side; general bearing and military appearance, excellent; intelligence and judgment shown in instructing, drilling and handling enlisted men, excellent. He has availed himself of his opportunities for improvement, is qualified for his position, and should be intrusted with important duties in so far as his age and experience warrant. An enthusiastic horseman and field soldier."

After his resignation (1913) he was officially commended by the Chief of Staff for his work in developing the compressed forage ration. Of the early phase of his career, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott writes:—

> *"It was a sorrow for me to learn from your letter of Shiverick's death. While I was Colonel 3rd Cav. for a while, I had more contact with Shiverick in Washington than in Third Cavalry. I had always a warm friendship with him and great respect for his ability and character. I am familiar with his efforts to get a compact portable ration for horses in the field —some of his product I used myself in Arizona and recommended for adoption by the Government but lost sight of the matter at the breaking out of the last war. I realized that the Army was losing a very valuable officer when he resigned."*

His Silver Star Citation for his outstanding mark of service with the 89th Division reads as follows:

> *"Nathan C. Shiverick, lieutenant colonel, Cavalry, Officers' Reserve Corps, then major, 354th Infantry, 89th Division. For gallantry in action near Flirey, France, August 7-8, 1918, while temporarily in command of the 1st Battalion, 354th Infantry, 89th Division. His battalion subjected to concentrated and protracted enemy gas and high explosive shell fire Lieutenant Colonel Shiverick with great coolness and with utter disregard for his own safety passed constantly among his own troops, calming them and encouraging them to hold fast in spite of the terrific enemy bombardment, thus enabling them to retain their advance post position which they had been ordered to hold under all circumstances and all costs. Severely gassed, he refused to be evacuated until assured that all the other wounded received every care. His bravery and utter forgetfulness of self inspired the men of his battalion to splendid endeavors."*

For this he was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

It remains for Maj. Gen. Frank L. Winn commanding the 89th Division at the time Bill was wounded to humanize the language of official record. He says:—

> *"I knew him well and valued his friendship as highly as I esteemed his services during the World War. He was one of the very best officers in the 89th Division, doing exceptionally well in various positions of great importance, notably in*

the training schools for officers and others at Camp Funston where he inculcated West Point principles and in France where he successively commanded the 141 Machine Gun Battalion and 1st Battalion, 345th Infantry, taking hold of each when an able Commander was badly needed and justifying the selection fully by the way he improved these units. He met the emergency of the first great encounter of his unit, the 1st Battalion, 354th Infantry, with the Germans in a masterly manner and proved himself a cool, efficient and resourceful leader. He was gassed and was forced to return to the U. S. The Division thereby lost one of its best officers to the great regret of all who knew him. Colonel Shiverick had ability, training, a fine presence, and other qualities of the good soldier (officer) —best of all that splendid character of the typical West Pointer that inspired others to do their best."

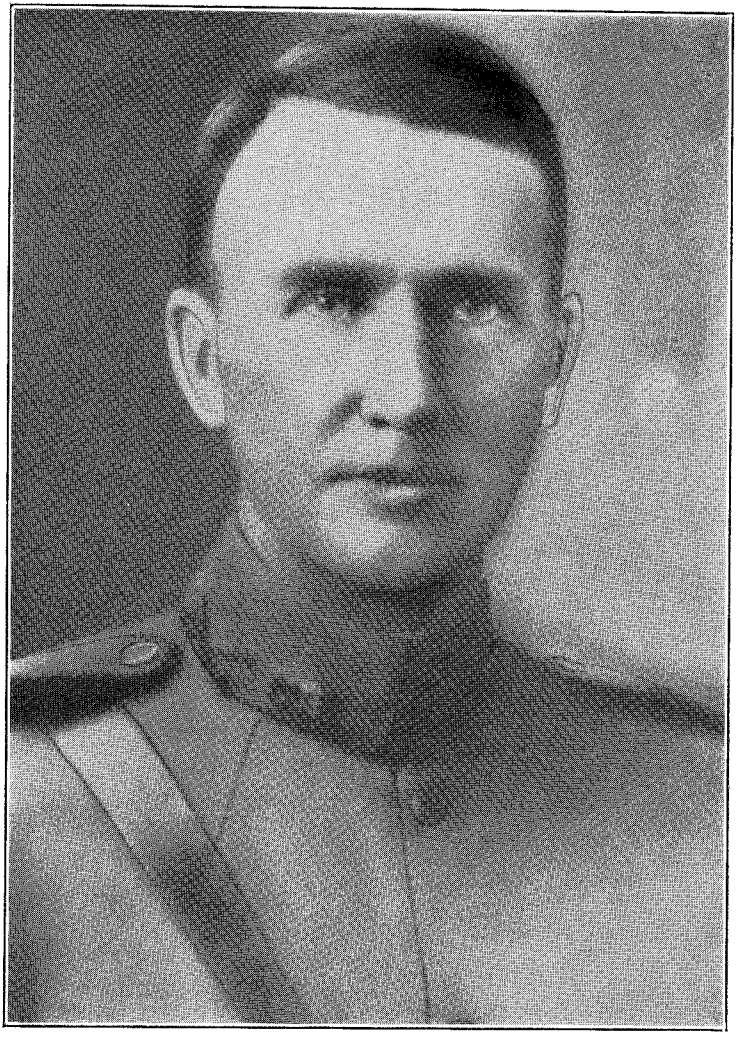
The last commander under whom his active service fell, Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlain, then Inspector General, writes:—

"Upon my return from a tour of the A. E. F., I found Shiverick in my office at the War Department . . . . Prior to this I had never met Shiverick but from that time until his death we maintained close friendly relations. Of his services in France and of his service in the Army prior to his resignation I have no personal knowledge. As to his personal character I feel that I can speak with confidence. He was instinctively and essentially a gentleman. He was loyal and conscientious to a high degree."

It seems impossible for us to find consolation for his loss. In our Furlough Book we characterized him, "A Friend in Need." His was always the helping hand, extended as readily to a comrade in trouble as to one of his tenants in the Genesee Valley. While outwardly friendly with all with whom he came in contact, he withheld his complete confidence until he was sure it should be bestowed. Yet once given it was rarely withdrawn and to be included within the real inner circle of his friendship was to enjoy a privilege all too rare among human relationships.

No graduate of West Point has ever left the tutelage of that Spartan Mother more deeply imbued with her ideals. But in Bill's case he did more than learn them—he lived them. To invoke the words of his brigade commander, "what more can be said?"

A Classmate.



ELKIN LELAND FRANKLIN

★★★

ELKIN LELAND FRANKLIN

NO. 4794 CLASS OF 1909

Died June 24, 1932, at Honolulu, T. H.,

aged 46 years

ELKIN LELAND FRANKLIN, the son of James Leland and Effie Weaver Franklin, was born at McKinney, Texas, August 19, 1885. He was a direct descendant of James Franklin, a brother of Benjamin Franklin. His boyhood education was received at local public schools and at Jones College, near his home. Just prior to going to West Point, he attended Braden's Preparatory School at Highland Falls. He entered the United States Military Academy, from Texas, June 15, 1905. His career there was without incident of special note and his clasmates report him to have been quiet and studious. While inclined to be diffident and reserved, he held the very general respect of cadets and instructors. His closest friend and confidant at the Military Academy was William T. Rossell, his room-mate, who left West Point shortly prior to graduation. This intimacy, close and binding, continued throughout Franklin's life. He graduated above the middle of his class and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, on June 11, 1909. Assigned to the 13th Cavalry in the Philippines, he joined at Camp McGrath, Batangas, in November. Having been a horseman almost from birth he immediately entered all mounted sports and became an ardent devotee of polo from that time. During the ensuing year and a half, he was a member of the regimental polo team and played when the team won the Military Championship of the Philippine Department. His regiment returned to the United States in 1911, where until September, 1912, it was garrisoned at Fort Riley, Kansas. It was here that he met Emily Clopton of St. Louis, Missouri, whom he subsequently married in St. Louis, June 4, 1912, she being the sister of a regimental comrade, Captain William H. Clopton. Spending a large part of his time in the saddle, and influenced by the environment of the Mounted Service School, Franklin perfected his horsemanship during this period and played much polo. He accompanied his regiment to the Mexican Border during the fall of 1912, and performed border guard duty with his troop near Hachita, and at Columbus, New

Mexico. From March, 1916, immediately following Villa's Columbus raid, he was with his regiment in the Punitive Expedition under command of General Pershing. In October he was detailed in the Signal Corps and sent to Marfa, Texas, for further border guard duty. When the United States entered the World War, in April, 1917, he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served there with the Fifth Signal Battalion. He was promoted to Major in October, and in February, 1918, he accompanied his signal battalion to France. His war service was with distinction and he received the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star for his service with the Third Division in the Champagne-Marne and the Aisne-Marne major operations. In September he was promoted and returned to the United States for higher command. The Armistice found him serving as Signal Officer of the 9th Division at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Detailed to R. O. T. C. duty in June, 1919, at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, he served there with great success until he resigned his commission in March, 1920. Prior to his resignation, Franklin, not feeling especially fitted for the technical work of the Signal Corps, made every effort to get back to the Cavalry, a life he loved devotedly. He failed in this effort and left the Service to take up land near Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, for farming purposes. In this experiment, for it can be dignified with no better term, he had the moral encouragement of his old friend and room-mate at West Point, William T. Rossell, then in business in Chicago. While this adventurous life in the open was pleasant, it was lonely as well. When bandit and revolutionary activities interfered with his plans during the summer, Franklin quietly abandoned his unharvested crops and his burros and came out of Mexico. He at once sought reinstatement in the Cavalry. In October he was commissioned a Major of Cavalry and was happy to be back in harness. For the next four years he served very successfully as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico. Leaving there in 1924 to complete his military education, he completed the Advanced Course at the Cavalry School, and in 1926 graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. He then returned to Fort Riley and served the next four years with the 2d Cavalry. Having been placed on the General Staff Eligible List, he was detailed in 1930 as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Hawaiian Department and served in that capacity until June 24, 1932, when he died at Honolulu from injuries received at polo the day before. An enthusiastic horseman and hard-riding polo player, an efficient and reliable officer, an attentive husband and father, a loyal, unselfish friend, he passed to his reward and joined that illustrious group of horsemen in the great beyond, mourned

sincerely by all who had had the privilege of his friendship. The funeral was held at the Catholic Cathedral in Honolulu, July 1, 1932. He was buried with military ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, August 25, 1932. Six members of his class served as pall-bearers. Mrs. Franklin and her four children—Helen, seventeen; Elkin, Jr., fourteen; Jane, eleven; and Ruth, eight—now live at 5391 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, with her brother, Doctor M. B. Clopton.

Franklin was ever loyal to his friends. Inclined to reticence and diffidence, he made friends easily by his quiet earnest ways. He saw the good qualities in everyone with whom he came in contact. No man was to him wholly vile. He uniformly came to the defense of the weak and condemned. Loyalty, next to thoroughness, was his greatest quality. I never knew a more loyal or more unselfish man. He had a very even and attractive disposition and never quarrelled nor lost his temper. He was so gentle that some mistook this gentleness for weakness. Yet, with his quiet ways, he was a much sought companion for any real adventure. Hardships meant nothing to him, and he had no fear. He loved to ride and ride hard, not for glory, but for the love of the horse and the open country. Patient with horses, as with people, he believed no horse was so bad that he could not be improved. At polo, at times, others imposed upon his good nature. Unmanageable ponies frequently were assigned for his use. He accepted them gladly and tirelessly went about improving them, and he made many a playable pony out of what originally seemed poor material.

It is difficult to say on what duty Franklin was at his best but I like to think of him as R. O. T. C. instructor at New Mexico Military Institute. I have watched the enthusiastic following given his leadership by the fine young cadets of that Institution. Work was his middle name on that duty as well as elsewhere. It was his job to make those boys good soldiers, good horsemen, and good sportsmen and he accomplished it. Hours for leisure, hours for meals, hours for sleep meant nothing to him if there was something to be done toward improving the quality of his instruction.

Franklin, with all his intensiveness and modesty was a good comrade. He loved his friends and loved serving them. He was particularly kind and thoughtful of subordinates. Possibly some believed him too kind, for if ever he got into difficulty, it was through his over-zealous thought of the rights and comforts of others.

His life was a fulfilment of all the perfect qualities enumerated in that question of Micah written in the Old Testament, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

H. T. B.

WILLIAM COFFIN HARRISON

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WILLIAM COFFIN HARRISON

NO. 5028 CLASS OF 1912

Died March 30, 1932, at New York City,

aged 41 years

On a beautiful April morning last year, Bill was laid to rest in Arlington, close to the graves of his father and mother whom he loved so well. His passing was untimely, but who can say that his life was incomplete? Not to many is it given to live as fully. His capacity for life and for friendship was immense. He radiated a sort of joyous strength that was a delight to all about him, and he left in our hearts a wealth of fond memories that will remain as long as life lasts.

He was born at San Francisco on April 18, 1890. His parents were Colonel G. F. E. Harrison, U. S. A., Class of 1873, and Mary Ross Roy Harrison. An Army boy, he began early to prepare for a military career and entered West Point on March 2, 1908, graduating in June, 1912. His classmates will never forget the Billy Harrison of cadet days —the cheerfulness and humor that helped us through our adversities, the skill in sports that won our admiration and applause, the keen mind that placed him high in academic standing, the unselfishness and charm that endeared him to all. We loved him with an affection that time cannot dim nor age erase.

After graduation, he spent four year on Puget Sound in the happy, busy garrison life of that period—years of youth and hope, of marriage and the coming of children. It was here that he met Marjory Gardner, whom he married on June 3, 1914, at Oakland, California; and it was here that his children, Marjory and William G., were born. Many happy memories of Bill and Marjory in their home at Fort Flagler crowd back as I think of those pleasant days—days of an Army life that vanished forever with the coming of the war. Here, as always, Bill was loved, admired, and respected by all who knew him, from recruit to district commander. The latter writes of him as follows: "I have never known a man with a personality more attractive to me. Never shall I forget his buoyant charm—."

He joined the 18th Field Artillery at El Paso early in the war and went to France with that regiment in April, 1918. During the training period of his regiment, his outstanding ability as an instructor led to his retention in that capacity at the Field Artillery School, Coetquidan, and to his subsequent selection as Director of Artillery Training at LeCorneau—tasks which he performed with his usual enthusiasm and conspicuous success, in spite of his deep disappointment at not being able to go to the front with his old regiment. His further service in France was with the division artillery of the 79th and 28th Divisions and as a student in the Artillery School at Treves, Germany. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel in October, 1918. Early in 1919, he returned home where he had his first glimpse of his young son, George Ross, who was born at Oakland, California, about a month after Bill's departure for France.

His next assignment was as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins, where he remained until his retirement from the service in 1922. No one could have been better suited for a detail of this sort. He possessed all the qualities of leadership that appeal to young men, and his work was an outstanding success. An extract from one of the Fort Collins papers, written at the time of his retirement, stated: "The morale of the local unit was at a low ebb when Major Harrison took command. His energetic efforts coupled with his dynamic personality, put the military department on its feet and changed the course until it became one of the most popular on the campus. Major Harrison's work stamps him as the best officer we have had here—." An editorial in the college paper reads as follows: "The debt we owe to Major Harrison as he leaves or institution cannot be paid, but the lifelong thanks of the college follow him."

In Bill's retirement for physical disability, the Army lost a most valuable officer. A letter from the Chief of Staff gives this resumé of service: "The records show that Colonel Harrison was a faithful and able officer, who at all times exhibited a conscientious devotion to his chosen profession and efficiently performed the various duties assigned to him. Possessing excellent judgment, thoroughly reliable, and energetic, he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his associates."

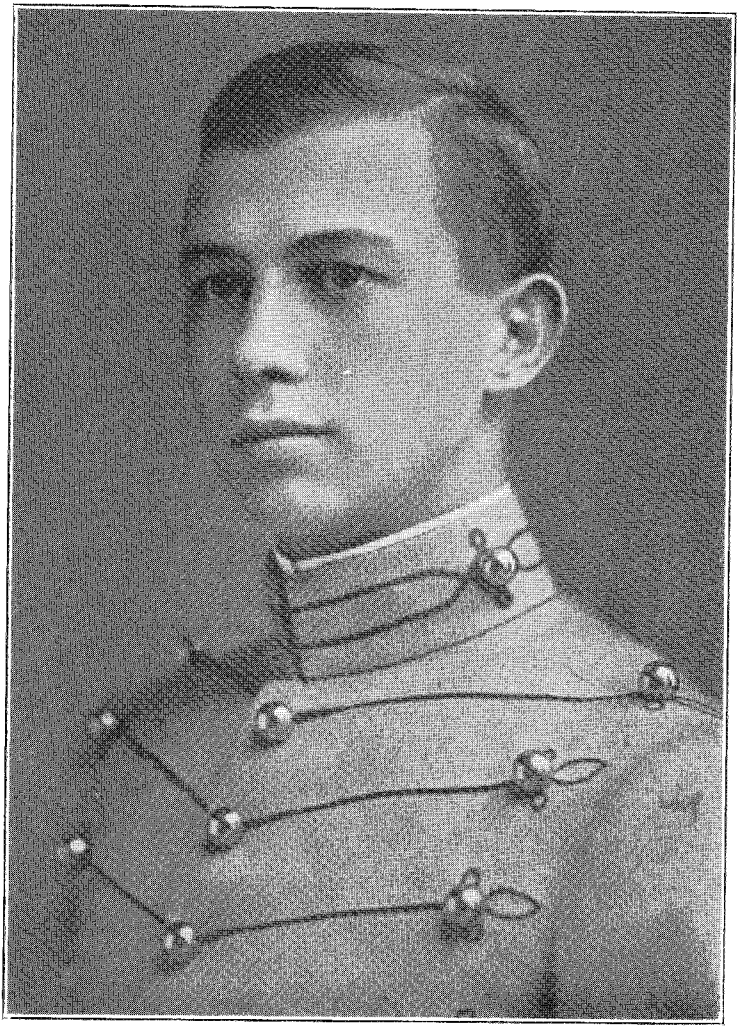
His disappointment at leaving the service was great. From childhood he had known no other life and he had concentrated his entire thought and energy on the career for which he was so eminently well fitted. He lost no time, however, in vain regrets, and looked about at once for an opening in civil life. After a short time, he joined the forces of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, starting at the bot-

tom in the shops of the Linde Air Products Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey. He went into his new work with characteristic energy and enthusiasm and attained rapid promotion. In 1923, he was made Western Division manager of the Company, and in 1928 he was sent to New York as Eastern manager. He held this position and that of vice-president of the Ox-Weld Acetylene Company at the time of his death which occurred after a short illness on March 30, 1932.

His business and civilian life was marked by the same success and the same warm friendships he enjoyed in his Army career. He had a talent for making friends, and he was never too busy to keep his friendships in repair. In the many letters written about him after his death, I have been struck by the recurrence of the words: "He was an inspiration to me." Those words give a measure of his character and of the place he filled in the lives of those who knew him.

Bill has gone on ahead; but the inspiration of his life remains. The memories of his joyous enthusiasm, his strength, his tender sympathy, his cheerful courage, his unselfish devotion will never fade from our hearts.

"P."



LEO JEROME DILLOW

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LEO JEROME DILLOW

NO. 5119 CLASS OF 1913

Died October 31, 1927, at El Paso, Texas,

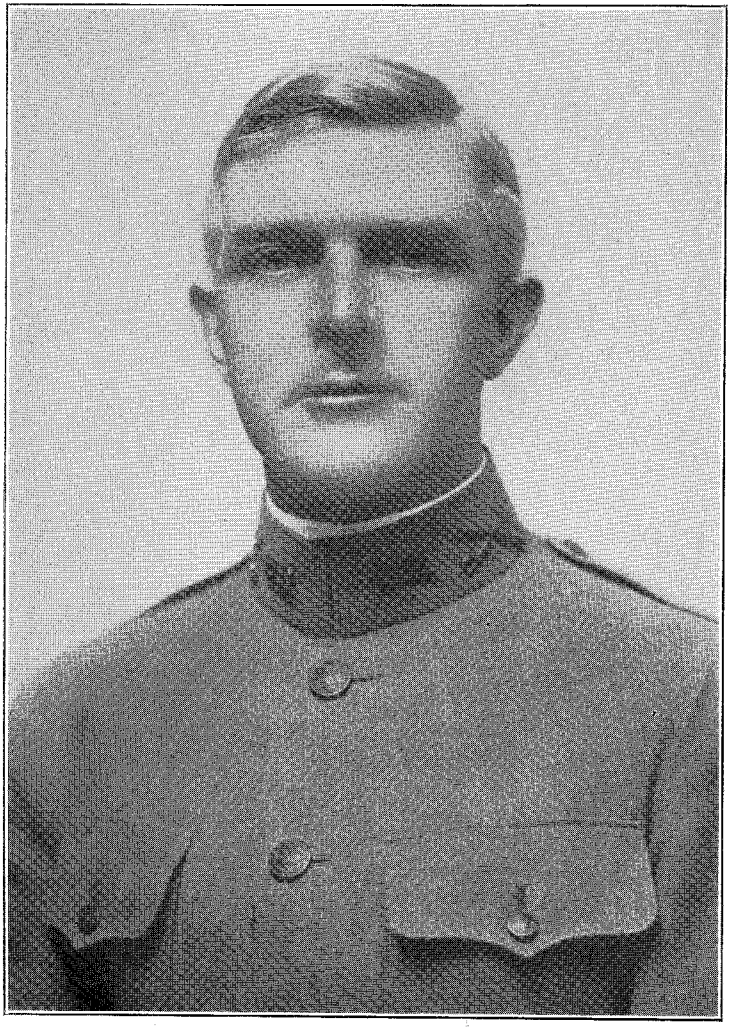
aged 39 years

HE came from Dongola, Illinois, and was better known to us as "Mother" and "Poop." As to how he got the first nickname, no one can say exactly. It was a peculiar outgrowth presumably coming from the fact that he was one of the eldest in the class, from his natural kindliness, and from the work he did in coaching those of us whose dealings with P-Echols were less satisfactory than his own. The latter, "Poop," was simply a common tribute to his brain capacity and precise memory, qualities which, together with innate adaptability, graduated him near the top of the class.

His active commissioned service was relatively short. His first assignment was to the Second Battalion of Engineers at Texas City. This was followed by a course at the Engineer School at Washington Barracks. Graduating in 1916, he again went to Texas, and took part in the organization of the First Regiment of Engineers at Fort Sam Houston. There was a brief bit of Border Service at Eagle Pass and Laredo, and then he sailed for Manila, arriving November 1, 1916, and was stationed at Corregidor. However, the development of tuberculosis sent him home in six weeks to Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was retired as a Captain on May 15, 1917, for disability in line of duty. Although later called to active duty at the Post for a part of the war, he was never able to live away from that climate. His majority on the retired list came in 1922. His death in 1927 was a direct result of the disease which had cut short his military career. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Mann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his daughter, Joyce.

"Poop" was a little man physically, but a big one in ability and in character. Confined for the sake of existence to the high dry climate of the Southwest, he was best known to us in pre-war memory. We mourn the passing of a cheerful friend and loyal comrade.

A Classmate.



ALLEN G. THURMAN

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ALLEN G. THURMAN

NO. 5131 CLASS OF 1913

Died October 15, 1927, at Fort Bliss, Texas,

aged 39 years

ALLEN was so close to me throughout his entire military career, and his memory is forever so dear to me that I find my lack of ability to present the record of his life is further limited by a feeling of personal loss which is almost as poignant today as when I first heard of his death more than five years ago. We were classmates, company mates, and table mates throughout our cadet days, in the same regiment in garrison and in the field both on strike duty in Colorado and in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, served side by side in the Tank Corps in England and both of us later transferred to France. We returned from France at different times but in a very short time were together at Camp Meade, Maryland; later both transferred to Washington, D. C. The attractive Miss Dorothy Fitch of Newton Centre, Massachusetts had visited Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, while Allen and I were stationed there in 1915. We "called and partied together". They married just before Allen sailed for England in 1918. When the Thurmans reached Washington in 1919 and began house hunting, it was the most natural thing in the world for me to join them. We lived together until February of 1920, when Miss Dorothy Anne Thurman "ranked me out of quarters". I was transferred from Washington and never saw Allen again, but our parallel lives were all but resumed shortly before his death in 1927. I had transferred to a staff branch in 1926 and been sent on foreign service; he had been detailed in that same staff branch and ordered to the same station. But his orders were never carried out. He was ordered before a retiring board instead. If it is ever given one classmate to know another through and through, surely I knew Allen. He was "A Gentleman Unafraid".

Born in Barnesville, Georgia, May 12, 1888, he attended the University of Georgia for two years before entering West Point March 1, 1909. Always attentive to duty, Allen studied at West Point not to gain files but because it was never his nature to shirk any duty. This, coupled with his keen mind, gave him standing near

the top of his class. An old football injury handicapped him in many sports, but he was proficient in wrestling and polo, was an ardent rifle and pistol shot, and thoroughly enjoyed long walks over the hills. Kind and gentle by nature and always willing to help anyone in distress, Allen unobtrusively and without fanfare helped many a classmate defeat the Academic Board in carrying out what cadets consider its sole excuse for existence.

Graduating in 1913 only a few files below the Engineers, he chose the 11th Cavalry and at the termination of graduation leave joined that regiment on maneuvers at Winchester, Virginia. He remained with the 11th until the summer of 1916 at which time he was sent to West Point as an instructor in Philosophy. Because of this detail and also because the Cavalry was not a part of the scheme of things in trench fighting, his chances for active participation in the World War looked very slim indeed, but he did get away in June, 1918. After a few months with a depot brigade at Camp Devens, Mass., Major Thurman was detailed in the Tank Corps, sailing September 16, 1918. He commanded the 303rd Battalion (heavy tanks) both in England and in France. He never reached the front as tanks were not supplied his unit until after the Armistice.

Returning to the United States in March of 1919, he served with the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff from June 16, 1919 to July 1, 1920, when he was detailed a second time as an instructor at West Point, this time in the Department of Modern Languages. He remained at West Point until due for troop duty and joined the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, February 19, 1923.

At Fort Huachuca, April 26, 1923, he received the injury which resulted in his death four and a half years later. A bad spill in a polo game. I don't know whose fault it was, if anyone's. If I knew it to be another's, I shouldn't tell because Allen wouldn't want me to. A compound fracture of the left fore arm. Infection. Months and months of suffering. Physical pain beyond description, though constantly a cheerful spirit. Not once was he ever heard to complain to anyone. I am told this wound was opened daily for months, that almost a cup of pus was drained off each time, and that Allen could force his pain-racked body into the operating room day after day only because he knew from past experience that the suffering would be so agonizing as to drive consciousness away.

Allen remained in the hospital almost a year. Then was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant of Fort Bliss and the 1st Cavalry Division. The daily treatments continued after his return to duty and the arm did get better but the improvement was short of the requirements for

remaining on the active list. There followed the oft-repeated duel at annual physical examination time between the doctors on one side and a proud spirit on the other side; the doctors believing retirement to be the best and the broken body pleading that judgment be suspended until the next annual physical. This worry as to his future status naturally preyed upon his mind. After four years of such uncertainty he realized he was no longer able to do his best work. Not being satisfied to do less, he applied in July of 1927 for retirement. He appeared before the retiring board at Fort Sam Houston in August and returned to Fort Bliss with the knowledge that the board had recommended limited service instead of retirement, because of his excellent record and the fact that he had been carrying on. Instead of being overjoyed at such news, as might have been expected, he became unsettled. Instead of facing a known future, he felt that he was starting all over again with a question mark as to his next day's status constantly before him.

He was to appear before another retiring board, and waited hoping that this board would be ordered to meet before the troops went into the field for maneuvers, so that he could join his family, who were visiting in the east, before September first. This board was not called until after the troops had taken the field; a bitter disappointment, as he was anxious to be with his family, but he was too considerate of them to say how much. This delay also meant he would be obliged to stay in the post until the return of the troops.

In September of 1927 the troops left Fort Bliss on maneuvers. Allen was left in the post as adjutant and went through the usual strain of trying to coordinate and carry out conflicting orders received from the commanding general of troops in the field and from the commanding officer of troops remaining in the post, at the same time insuring the safety of the women and children and hearing their complaints and suggestions.

He knew himself to be in a highly nervous condition as he was sleeping poorly. He obtained medical treatment for this, but the remedies, which were considered powerful, failed to help the situation, and by reason of being heart depressants possibly did more harm than good.

In answer to a letter from Mrs. Thurman that she and the children would join him shortly, he wired her September 26th that he would join them. He applied for and was granted leave of absence effective October 15th but on October 14th, with his unfailing kindness, gave up this leave temporarily in order that his assistant who had returned from the maneuvers with severe synus trouble might go on sick leave.

Major Thurman even helped this assistant pack, remarking that he knew what it meant to be sick and in need of a leave.

October 13th he wrote Mrs. Thurman, "I seem to be having or will have a nervous breakdown. It all seems so foolish and unreal when everything should be so bright ahead. Have not had a decent night's sleep in two months. The sensible thing to have done was to have taken leave but unwisely I tried to stick it out; there was none to take my place." This letter was not received until after the news of Major Thurman's death. The time referred to in this letter when "there was none to take my place", evidently refers to the maneuver period.

October 15th started off like so many other days. Major Thurman ate breakfast with some friends and explained that he was not going on leave until after the board met the 17th instant, which would give him time to break in a successor at the office, went to the post office and sent some money to his family, then to the quartermaster's office to arrange about some shipments. He left the quartermaster before completing his arrangements, explaining he had to get to work but would return later.

In less than five minutes, on the direct road between the quartermaster's office and the adjutant's office, with the car still rolling and in gear, he gave up the unequal fight, a victim of three things: the terrible and prolonged suffering following his polo accident, that deep feeling of conscientious attention to duty which was characteristic of his entire career, and a mistaken kindness to others.

Shortly after his death his wife wrote, "After all he had been through I doubt if he really believed there could be any limit to his endurance".

In addition to his wife, Major Thurman is survived by three daughters, Dorothy Anne, Barbara Fitch, and Alice Merritt, and his mother Mrs. J. P. Thurman of Macon, Georgia.

Interment, with military honors, was in Arlington Cemetery.

A Classmate.

★★★

SOLOMON MARK LIPMAN

NO. 6192 CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918

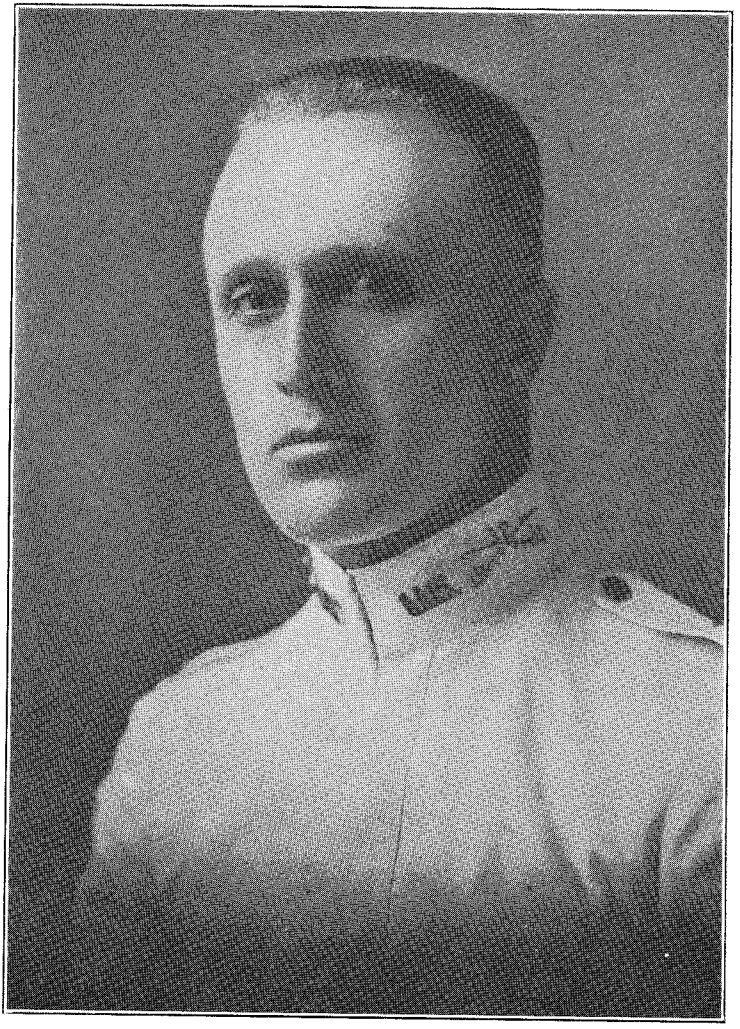
Died October 16, 1932, at Washington, D. C.,

aged 37 years

FIRST LIEUTENANT SOLOMON MARK LIPMAN was admitted to the United States Military Academy as a cadet on June 15, 1916; graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry November 1, 1918. For 14 years he followed his chosen career as an army officer, and his final orders were received while still in the prime of life.

Lipman served at Camp Benning, Ga., as student officer Infantry School of Arms, December 2, 1918, to February 22, 1919; transferred to Fort Clark, Texas, with the 13th Cavalry, February 25 to September 1, 1919. On November 4, 1919, he was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, with 17th Cavalry September 13, 1919, to September, 1921. Returning, he was assigned to duty with the 11th Cavalry at Monterey, Calif. He was returned to the grade of second lieutenant, December 15, 1922, and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant February 2, 1923. September, 1926, found him at Fort Riley, Kansas as student officer, Cavalry School. He graduated from the Troop Officers Course in June of 1927. He was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, with the 8th Cavalry from July, 1927, to May, 1929, and at headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, May, 1929, to June, 1930. He was then, assigned to duty at Governor's Island, N. Y., Disciplinary Barracks, July, 1930, to July, 1932.

Early in July, 1932, Lipman returned to Nebraska, intent on spending thirty days' leave with home folks. He was at home but a few days when orders came to report at Fort Riley, Kansas by July 10. In the meantime illness had come on, but he obeyed orders and left for his appointment, reporting to the hospital as sick. He was confined to the Fort Riley hospital until July 29, and then transferred to the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. After a month's treatment there, he was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died October 16, 1932.



SOLOMON MARK LIPMAN

"Sol", as he was familiarly known by everyone in his home town, was born at Hay Springs, Nebraska, January 25, 1895, and moved with his parents to Bassett, Nebraska, at the age of four years. He attended Bassett grade schools, and, after graduating from the tenth grade, entered Bellevue Academy for college preparatory work. Completing a three year course, he entered the University of Nebraska and had taken three years of civil engineering work when an opportunity presented itself to enter military life. He received the coveted appointment to the United States Military Academy through Moses P. Kinkaid, congressman at that time.

Always athletically inclined, he had the opportunity, during school years, of taking part in many athletic events. He became a sprinter of some note, and wrestling appealed to him during his University and Military Academy school years. It was in wrestling that he won two gold medals, one during his first year, and one during his graduating year at West Point. In his youth he had always manifested a fondness for horses; and, no doubt, this made the Cavalry his choice. His skill as a horseman was shown in his ability as a polo player. He also participated in the pony express race which was re-enacted in 1932, riding from the Nevada-California line to San Francisco.

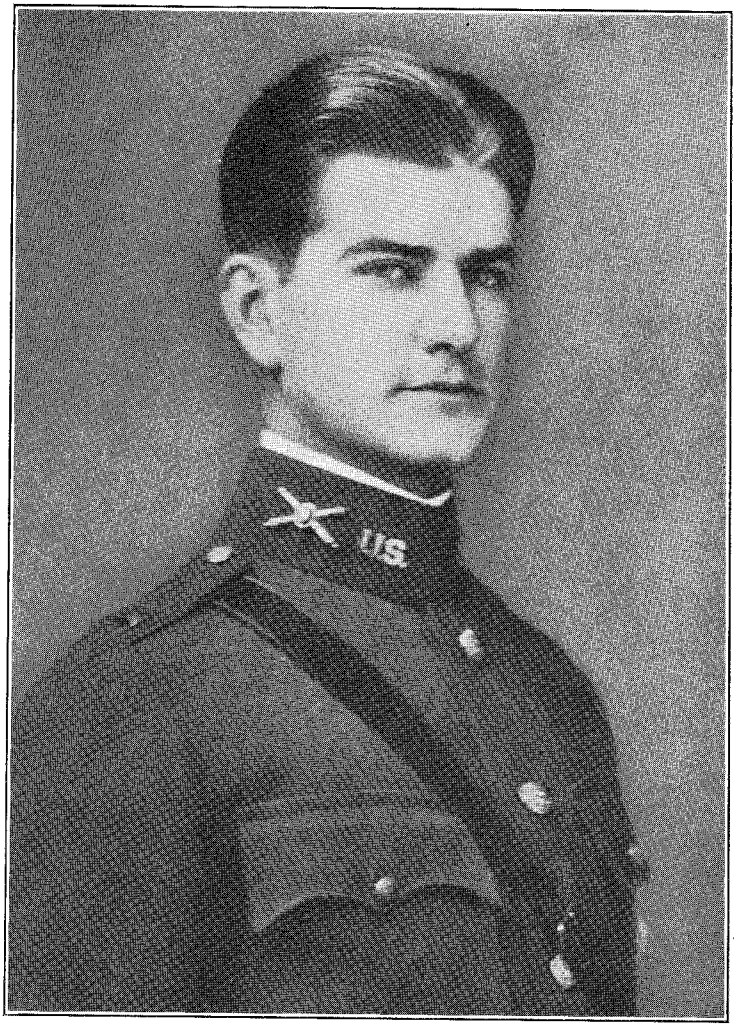
Lipman was prominent in Masonic circles as a member of the 32nd and Shrine Degrees.

Lieutenant Lipman was unmarried. He is survived by his father, Mark J. Lipman, of Bassett, Nebr.; a sister, Mrs. Rose Levinsohn, of Saginaw, Mich.; and a half-brother, Lewis B. Lipman, of Bassett, Nebr.

Funeral services were held at the grave in Arlington National Cemetery, with full military honors, October 18, 1932.

As one who has watched him grow up from youth and realize his ambitions, I may say of him, "He was a conscientious, devoted student and officer, and above all a gentleman who respected the rights of others. There is no question that the army has lost an efficient officer and the community a true friend."

W. E. B.



ALLEN WARD DE WEES

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ALLEN WARD DE WEES

NO. 7715 CLASS OF 1925

Died March 17, 1932, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas,

aged 27 years

ALLEN WARD DE WEES was born of pioneer Texas parents near Weatherford, Texas, on the 29th day of June, 1904. His father, W. O. De Wees, is a native Texan, and his mother, Pearl Ward De Wees, migrated to Texas from Tennessee at the age of three years.

As a child, Ward was frail and sickly; but, with a disposition to be perfectly obedient to every requirement for physical improvement, and a determination to overcome this handicap and be normally strong and healthy, he developed into a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. Early in life he aspired to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point and never gave up this ambition. While he had many friends and associates of his own age, he preferred the society of older people and liked nothing quite so well as to spend a day in the office of some local attorney or physician, or of the city or county superintendent of schools, observing the work and asking questions. He was very fond of the Honorable Fritz G. Lanham who says of him: "It was my special pleasure to appoint Ward DeWees to the United States Military Academy. His parents and I have always been staunch friends, and I had opportunity to observe this splendid boy in his rearing. He combined graces of character and ability and gave industrious attention to things worth while. To these talents he added a genial disposition and an unfailing courtesy. He was a personal friend in whose welfare I was much interested; and, together with all who knew him, I shall treasure the memory of his helpful life."

Ward received his early education in the Public Schools of Weatherford, and after graduating from high school spent a year at the University of Texas. R. B. Hood, a local attorney, said of him: "I knew Ward well, in the early period of his life, and appreciated him very much. His elegant manners and pleasing personality endeared him to all who knew him, and his early passing was a great grief to all who knew and understood him."

The Reverend Cled E. Wallace made the following statement concerning him: "As a child, he was happy, affectionate, and always cheerful. His character was strong and positive, and yet I do not now recall ever seeing him out of humor or in a storm of passion. He was considerate of the comfort and feelings of others. It seemed that these fine things kept maturing in him as he grew older. His going was a distinct loss to us. We cherish the memories of him that linger with us."

In November, 1920, he wrote the Honorable Fritz G. Lanham making inquiry as to when he would have a vacancy at West Point. He was very much surprised to receive a telegram from Mr. Lanham stating: "I have this day appointed you as a cadet to the U. S. M. A. at West Point." On the 28th day of June, 1921, the day before his 17th birthday, he left home for this the greatest experience that can come into the life of any boy of this age. He was admitted to the Military Academy on July 1, as one of the youngest men of the class. He graduated on June 12th, 1925, ranking 90 in a class of 498 who entered in 1921.

Upon his graduation from the Academy, he was commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps, with his first station at Fort H. G. Wright, New York. On June 16, 1926 he married his cadet sweetheart, Miss Edna Rose Griffen, at the Cadet Chapel at West Point.

On June 20, 1929, Ward was detailed to the Ordnance Department and transferred to Fort Sam Houston, where he was placed on duty with the Second Ordnance Company. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on November 1, 1930.

On March 13th, 1932 he was suddenly stricken with meningitis and died four days later without regaining consciousness.

While at Fort Sam Houston, as well as at his other stations, Ward made a host of friends and he will long be remembered by all of them. He will be particularly remembered by those who knew him best and were associated with him from his entrance to the Academy to the time of his death at Fort Sam Houston, for two things: his love for West Point and his desire to serve his country faithfully and efficiently.

From the time of his first glimpse of the Academy from the window of a West Shore train to the time of his death, Ward loved West Point and its ideals and its traditions. There was no other place appropriate for his marriage but the Cadet Chapel; and, upon his death, the only suitable place for his burial was in the cemetery at West Point.

At the time of his death, he was in command of the Second Ordnance Company. The men of that organization greatly felt his loss, for he had the respect, the admiration and the affection of every man in the company. No more than this can be said of an officer's character.

Ward is survived by his wife, mother, father, and one brother.

The following extracts from letters received by Ward's parents show the esteem in which he was held by his many friends:

Major C. M. Roberts, commanding officer, Ordnance Department, San Antonio Arsenal, wrote: "In the passing of your son, Lieutenant A. Ward DeWees, the Army lost one of its most promising young officers, and I lost a true friend, to whom, although not in any way related by ties of blood, I felt almost a fatherly devotion. His private life—and I had, I am happy to be able to say, every opportunity to observe his daily private life—was characterized by a simplicity of virtue that won him a place in my heart and affection, and his death was to me a great sorrow."

His official life was marked by an energetic devotion to duty. He was conscientious in his relations with his fellow officers, and of a gentle, loving nature that inspired the respect, confidence, and esteem of all with whom he associated. His short but splendid career is an example that all young officers would do well to follow."

The following extracts are from a letter from J. S. Spratt, Department Social Science, San Angelo College:

"I knew Ward very intimately for more than fourteen years, and not once in that period did we have cross words. Ward did not have friends to quarrel with: friends to him were a source of pleasure, not displeasure.

"We were both interested in public speaking of all kinds and were together in debates and speaking contests of various sorts back in the high school days. He almost invariably excelled the bunch of us in the subject matter of his speeches. Ward had a mile a minute delivery which tended to grow more rapid as he grew more excited. That ruined the effectiveness of his carefully prepared material.

"Ward's preparation of his speeches was characteristic of the boy in almost any other activity in which he engaged. He made up his mind to do a piece of work, and then he stayed with it until the task was finished. If pleasure came along, Ward DeWees could turn it down, if there was work to be done.

"It was no unusual thing for him to awaken me at one, two or three o'clock in the morning as he got up and went to work on some unfinished problem. It was likewise no rare thing for me to be awakened at night by Ward's talking. I would answer only to discover that he was sound asleep but murmuring something about sine, cosine, the speed of light, or something else concerning his work.

"Ward had a versatile mind. After he went on to the Point, his letters always dealt with many and varied topics. The same was true of our conversations when we met occasionally in later years.

"I am positive that West Point was one of the great loves of his life. I knew this from his letters written while he was there. I know it from the things he had to say about it in conversation.

"The boy was as honest, as morally clean, and as sincere a friend as I have ever known. This would not be complete without mentioning Ward's affection for his father and his mother. His love for both was unusually great. But his Dad was more than a Dad to Ward: he was a friend, a pal, and a confidential adviser as well. I do not think that more could be said."

Major John A. Brooks, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, wrote as follows:

"I would like to add my indorsement to the comments his classmates will undoubtedly make regarding his love for, and loyalty to, West Point, the Army, and the branch in which he served; and regarding his character as a man and ability as an officer. He was a true gentleman. Perhaps his most noticeable characteristic was his friendliness. He was always eager to do what he could to give pleasure to those with whom he was associated. As an officer, his intelligence, interest in his work, and desire for progress held out great promise for the future."

A Classmate.

★★★

HARLIE HESTON PARKS

NO. 7902 CLASS OF 1926

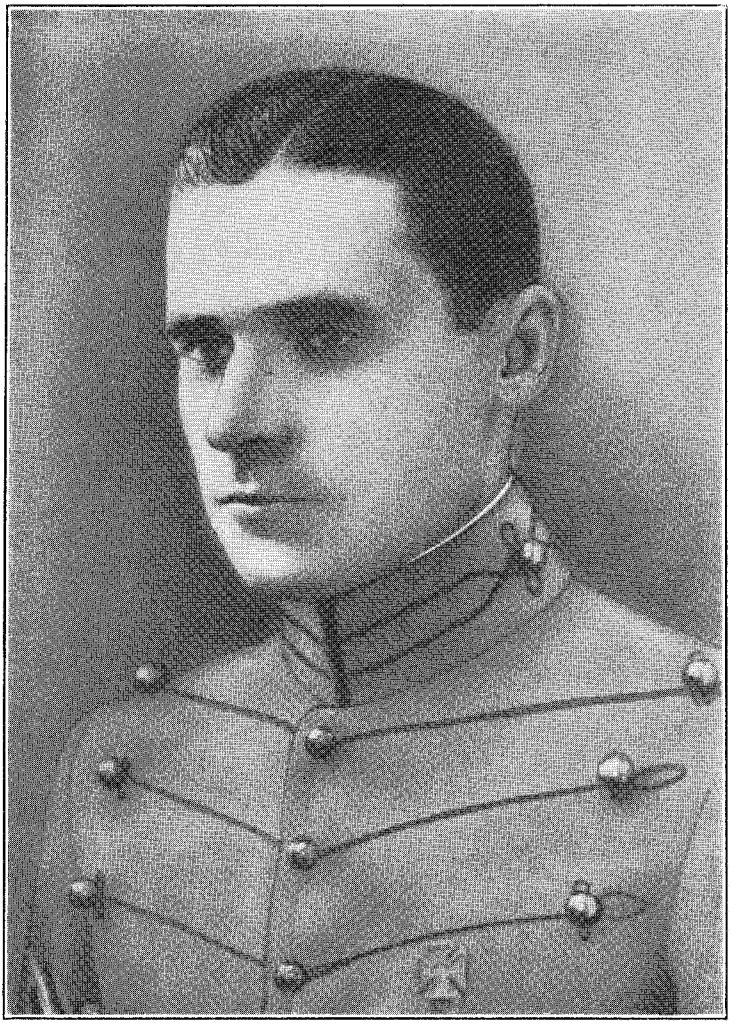
Died September 23, 1932, at Ft. Sill, Okla.,

aged 32 years

HARLIE HESTON PARKS was born at Lexington, Ohio, July 29, 1900, the son of George W. Parks and Hattie L. Wirick, both of German-English descent.

Lieut. Parks' early training was received in the local schools of Morrow County. He spent two years in the Galion High School to complete his high school course, graduating with the class of 1918, as class artist. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in September of the same year, and on June 2nd of the following year became a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Delaware, Ohio. His term of enlistment expired January 20, 1921, but he expressed the desire to reenlist, in order to get the assignment to the Preparatory School at Camp Grant, Illinois, for West Point and College. It was at Camp Grant that he gained, through competitive examinations, the appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1922, and was graduated and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, June 12, 1926. On November 1, 1931 he received the promotion to the First Lieutenantcy.

His military record is as follows: At Governors Island, N. Y., temporary duty with 18th Infantry, Sept. 12, 1926, to Nov. 16, 1926; en route to Fort Lewis, Wash., Nov. 16, 1926, to Dec. 6, 1926; at Fort Lewis, Washington, assigned to 10th Field Artillery, with Battery, Dec. 6, 1926, to June 1, 1927; Regimental Personnel Adjutant, June 1, 1927, to Dec. 15, 1927; with Battery, Dec. 15, 1927, to Oct. 31, 1928; enroute to Hawaiian Islands, Oct. 31, 1928, to Nov. 6, 1928; at Schofield Barracks, T. H., with Battery, 8th Field Artillery, Nov. 6, 1928, to Oct. 14, 1929; at Kilauea Military Camp, T. H., Oct. 14, 1929, to Nov. 15, 1930; enroute to United States, Nov. 15, 1930, to Nov. 22, 1930; assigned to the 4th Field Artillery, Fort Robinson, Nebr., Nov. 22, 1930, to July 22, 1931. At the time of his death he was assigned to the 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. While at Fort Sill, he graduated from the Field Artillery School, Battery Officers' Course.



HARLIE HESTON PARKS

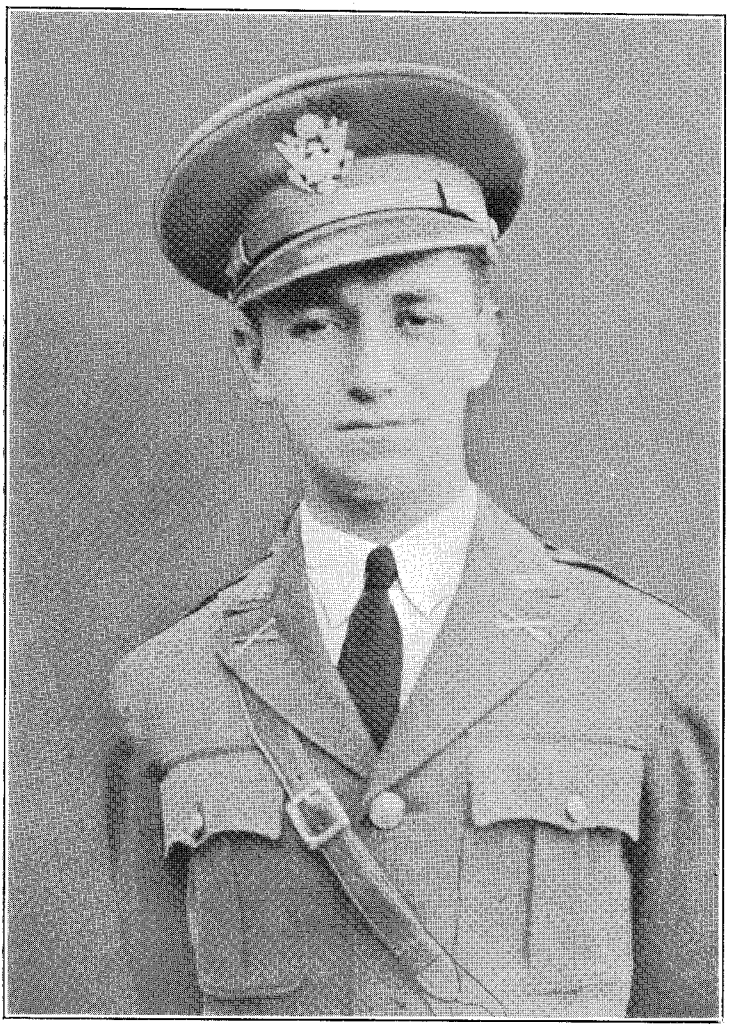
As a student, he was a steady, conscientious, and diligent worker at any and all tasks he undertook. He was ever ready to help others, giving freely of his time and personal possessions. His record in academics was high and his military efficiency was excellent. He was strictly honest in practice, thought, and judgment. If "Tony" held an opinion on any matter, one could be sure that it was honest and sincere, and that it was his own. The following quotation was taken from a letter sent to Lt. Parks' father, from the Chief of Staff of the War Department, Washington, D. C.: "The records show that Lieutenant Parks was a promising young officer, capable, painstaking, and of quiet and unassuming manner, who invariably performed the duties assigned him with characteristic efficiency and diligence. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates."

He is survived by his father, of Cleveland, O., one sister Mrs. Mamie K. McCune, of Crestline, O., and two brothers Flavius J., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Foye E., of Lima, Ohio.

He was laid to rest in the Shauck's Cemetery, at Lexington, Ohio, beside his kindly and religious mother, of whom he often spoke with most endearing words.

His was a life of achievement, lofty and noble of purpose,
Beautiful to behold, an inspiration to many.
Loudly the Reaper called, in the glorious prime of his manhood;
Silently heeding the call, he obeyed the command of his Maker.
We who remain are consoled that God, in His infinite wisdom,
Makes room for such as he and uses them to our advantage.

M. K. M., F. J. P. and F. E. P.



THOMAS FRANK TRAPOLINO

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THOMAS FRANK TRAPOLINO

NO. 8113 CLASS OF 1927

Died April 19, 1932, at Hot Spring, Arkansas,

aged 26 years

THOMAS FRANK TRAPOLINO, the son of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Gregorio Trapolino, was born in Warrington, Florida, on February 2, 1906. Tommy, as he was called by his family, was educated in the public schools of Savannah, Georgia, graduating from the Chatham County High School at the age of fifteen. He attended the Castle Heights Military Academy at Lebanon, Tennessee, for a year, and the following year attended the Army & Navy Prep. School in Washington, D. C. He was appointed at large, and entered the Military Academy July 2, 1923.

While at the Academy, he was an exceptional student, and ranked unusually well in all of his studies. He took an active interest in all sports, but especially so in horsemanship, which later led to his choice of the cavalry. He graduated from the Military Academy June 14, 1927, and was assigned to the 12th Cavalry, Fort Ringgold, Texas. He remained there from September, 1926 to March, 1929 when he was detailed to the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas. He remained there until April, 1929. He was then ordered to Fort Huachuca, Arizona in May of the same year.

During his service with the 10th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, he became quite prominent for his remarkable ability both as a horseman, and marksman. He won the Pistol Championship for the State of Arizona. He took an active part in competitive riding, and because of his unusual performances in the Division Horse Show held at Fort Bliss in 1930, he was acclaimed as one of the most outstanding horsemen of The First Cavalry Division. He was slated as one to represent the Army Horse Show Team at Los Angeles, but soon afterward he contracted pneumonia, which later developed into endocarditis. He was sent to Fitzsimmons General Hospital in April, 1931 but four months later, he was sent to the Army & Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. For more than a year, Tommy fought for his life. He was

courageous—never giving up hope even to the end. He died April 19, 1932.

Burial took place at the Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C. on April 24, 1932. Lt. Trapolino is survived by his mother and father, seven sister and an older brother.

G. T.

★★

DONALD WILBUR ARMAGOST

NO. 8589 CLASS OF 1929

Died December 15, 1932, at San Francisco, Calif.,

aged 27 years

DONALD WILBUR ARMAGOST was born at Superior, Nebraska, March 7, 1905. His parents were George Talbot and Edna E. (Hollenbeck) Armagost, early Kansas pioneers. His father was born in Luthersburg, Pa., his mother in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They were married in Mankato, Kansas, in 1885. From Kansas they moved to a ranch in Nebraska, where Donald's early childhood was spent.

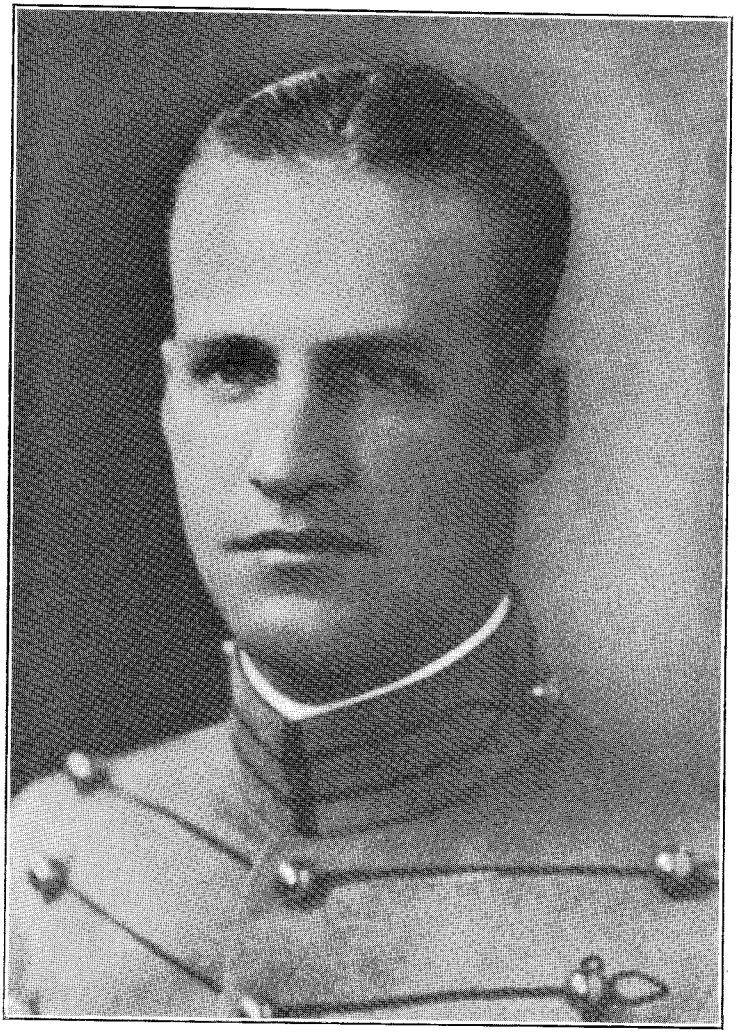
At the age of six his family moved to Fosston, Colorado, where his six brothers farmed a dry ranch while his father became the merchant and postmaster of the little town.

Donald started to school in the little white country school at Fosston and finished the eighth grade there. His was a family of patriots and Donald drew inspiration from the experiences of his six brothers, all of whom had had army service. Lawrence, the oldest, and Ralph served on the Mexican border in 1916. Lawrence served in the World War, April, 1917 to June, 1919, overseas infantry, rising to the rank of lieutenant. James M. was in the artillery, overseas, World War. George B. went overseas in the marines, 2nd Division. Sidney L. was also in the marines, and Clare W. was in the Air Corps.

In 1919 Donald went to Greeley and entered the Industrial High School there, connected with the Teachers College in that city. He worked his way through this school and graduated in 1923. During his senior year he was President of his class, a member of the Student Council, Business Manager of the Annual and tackle on the football team.

In 1924 he entered the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins and worked his way through his freshman year. He became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

During this year his industry and ability attracted the attention of Congressman Chas. B. Timberlake, who appointed him "second alter-



DONALD WILBUR ARMAGOST

nate" to be examined for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He passed his academic examination and also the preliminary physical examination. When both the principal and the first alternate failed to qualify, he thought his golden opportunity had come, and his disappointment was keen when he was rejected because of a slight defect in vision. Congressman Timberlake promised him the principal appointment in the ensuing year providing the defect in vision should be corrected. For a year he faithfully obeyed the instructions of the occulist and his vision responded to treatment.

In 1925 he qualified for entrance to the Academy, from which he graduated on June 13, 1929. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry. During the four years he was acting Corporal (3); Corporal (2); football (4); rifle marksman; pistol marksman.

While at the Academy, he took great interest in polo. He had been taught by his brother Lawrence to gentle and to ride any horse on the range; and he was a fearless and expert rider, the sort of rider for whom any pony does his best.

After a brief but happy furlough spent in Denver, Fosston and Estes Park with several of his classmates, members of his family, and friends, he entered the Air Corps Primary Flying School in September, 1929, at March Field, Riverside, California.

On October 2nd, 1929, he married Dorothy Louise Morgan of Denver, Colorado.

While at Riverside he became Captain of the local Officers' Polo Team.

Having successfully passed his primary course, he reported at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, from which he graduated October 11, 1930, receiving the rating of Airplane Pilot and Airplane Observer.

On December 11, 1930, he was transferred to the Air Corps and served with the 4th Observation Squadron, Luke Field, and the 18th Pursuit group, Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Department, until November, 1932. During the remainder of his service he was stationed at Crissy Field, San Francisco, California.

On December 15th, 1932, he was detailed to fly a closely hooded plane, as instructor, with Lieutenant John J. Miller, also a trained pilot in the Reserve Corps, as pupil in blind flying. At a height of 1,000 feet something went wrong, and the plane went into a nose dive. There was no chance for the officers to escape the hooded cockpit and save their lives by using their parachutes. The plane crashed into San Francisco Bay, near Angel Island, carrying both men to instant death. Although every effort was made to recover the plane, and although

the fuselage was brought to the surface within a few hours, neither body was ever recovered.

Lieutenant Armagost was a man of most pleasing personality, serious where gravity was required and both diligent and efficient in performing all duties assigned to him. He had all the attributes required for a fine officer. He was well loved by his associates and was the pride and joy of his family. His affable disposition, his spontaneous wit and good humor made for him a host of friends.

He gleaned much even from his short span of life, for his happiest moments were those spent in making others happy—and those moments were many.

D. M. A.

★★

GEORGE ROBERT HUFFMAN

NO. 9065 CLASS OF 1931

Died April 22, 1932, at Presidio of Monterey, California,

aged 24 years

GEORGE ROBERT HUFFMAN, the son of Frank Benjamin and Mary Robarts Huffman, was born at Redlands, California, on November 13, 1907.

He attended the public schools of Redlands, first the McKinley Grammar School, and later the Redlands High School, where he was an honor graduate with the class of 1925. He was prominent in extra-curricular activities, being President of the Hi-Y Club, a member of the debating and football teams, and active in the Drama and Literary Clubs.

His summer vacations were spent working on nearby ranches; and here he came to love the outdoor life, with its hunting, fishing and riding. His managerial ability was recognized even then, and he always had responsible positions. During one vacation he spent the summer at "Cherry Croft", a large cherry orchard. Professor C. N. Andrews, the owner, was in poor health, and George was placed in full charge of operations. While living with Professor Andrews and his wife, he learned to admire the Professor greatly for his education and learning. It was largely due to this influence that George was determined to acquire a higher education.

After graduating from high school, George and a chum spent the summer touring the United States. Upon his return he became interested in the Army as a career and determined to win an appointment to West Point. He decided that his best chance was through the Army and he enlisted on November 17, 1925. He was assigned to Company K, 27th Infantry, for a short time and was then sent to Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H. Here he served in the Headquarters Company of the 22nd Infantry Brigade. His ability was outstanding, and on September 15, 1926, he began the preparatory course of instruction for candidates for entrance to the United States Military Academy. He was one of six to win their appointments and entered the Academy on July 1, 1927.

GEORGE ROBERT HUFFMAN

As a cadet, Huffman was very active and popular. He wore the chevrons of acting corporal, and corporal. As a first classman he was appointed lieutenant of H Company. He was a man of much magnetism and a very engaging personality, and it was natural that he made a host of friends, including members of all classes, both in the Corps and among the civilians. One of the tributes to his ability, popularity and integrity, was his appointment to the Election Committee and the Honor Committee. To know him was to love him, and his untimely end leaves a void in the hearts of all that knew him.

Upon his graduation on June 11, 1931, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery, assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, California. He served with that regiment from the expiration of his graduation leave in September, 1931, until the time of his death.

He was a most promising young officer, being very popular with both officers and enlisted men. He was an excellent horseman and a fine and daring polo player. He loved his profession passionately, and I feel sure that the same determination that won him an appointment to West Point would have ultimately won him high rank.

On the morning of April 22, 1932, as Lieutenant Huffman was coming down a slope with his battery from practice maneuvers, his horse stumbled on a slippery pavement, and he was catapulted over the horse's head, striking his own head upon a rock and receiving a basal fracture of the skull. He was taken unconscious to the Monterey Presidio Hospital. Major W. A. Boyle, one of the Army's foremost brain specialists was summoned from Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, arriving by plane, but nothing could be done and Lieutenant Huffman passed away in the afternoon. Even at the end he exemplified the traditions and motto of his Alma Mater, "Duty, Honor, Country". He regained consciousness only once, and as he looked up and saw his commanding officer, Major Dawley, at his bedside, he vainly tried to raise his arm in salute to his superior officer, smiled, and slipped back into his last long sleep.

The impressive military services were held April 23, 1932, at the Presidio of Monterey. The body, accompanied by a West Point classmate, Lieutenant Theodore W. Parker, was taken to his home at Redlands, where civil services were held April 26th. He was laid to rest in the Pioneer Cemetery, at San Bernardino, by the side of his mother.

He is survived by his father and step-mother Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Huffman; a brother, Clarence, of Valier, Montana; a sister, Mrs. Harold L. Bishop, of Bell, California; and a brother Charles, who is a

member of the United States Coast Guard, assigned to the U. S. C. G. cutter Northland, based at Oakland, California.

In a letter of condolence to the family, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, said, "In the untimely passing of Lieutenant Huffman, the Army loses a promising young officer who, during his brief service, displayed those fine qualities so essential to a highly successful military career. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates."

The esteem in which he was held by his comrades is very well expressed General Order No. 3, signed by Major Dawley, commanding the 2nd Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, which states in part, "Lieutenant Huffman had at the time of his untimely death completed but little more than seven months service with the regiment and arm to which he had been posted following graduation from the Military Academy in June, 1931. But in this short time he had proved himself a most promising officer, a loyal friend and comrade, a fine upstanding type of soldier, citizen, and gentleman. His life was such and the finer elements so combined in him that he quickly won the confidence of those whom he served, the love and respect of those who served him. His death leaves a distinct void in the ranks of his arm and battalion. His life was dedicated to duty and his country: his service a credit to both."

It is one of the great mysteries of life, that one who is so filled with the love of his work, so vibrantly full of the desire to serve and achieve, must be taken in his prime; but we who are left, we who were privileged to know him, can be glad in the knowledge that if his end had to come, it came as he would have desired it—in line of duty and at the head of his battery.

Success is not measured by time, but by deeds and the mark that is left upon the hearts of those with whom one comes in contact. Judged by this standard, the short career of Lieutenant Huffman was eminently successful. Taken from us in the prime of life, and at the beginning of a very promising career, his memory will always be cherished and engraved upon the hearts of his associates and friends, both in and out of the service. We are all better for having known and loved him—What greater memorial can any man leave behind?

His spirit will always remain with us, continually urging us to carry on, to give our best for our country; and every time we hear the sounding of Taps, we will feel his presence, and think of him and his manner of leaving us, and as the last plaintive note dies out, we will raise OUR arms in salute to—

Lieutenant George Robert Huffman, Officer and Gentleman.

George K. Johnson.

★★★

WILLIAM LAMAR PARHAM

NO. 9144 CLASS OF 1931

Died in service March 21, 1932, Randolph Field,

San Antonio, Texas, aged 24 years

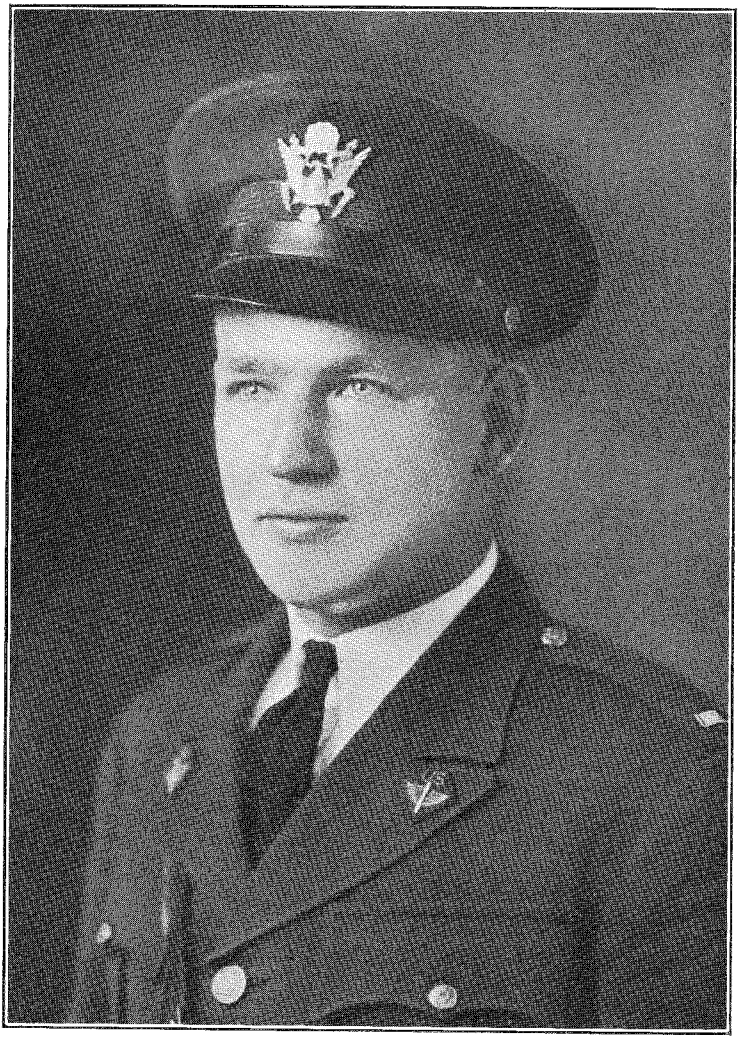
William Lamar Parham was born December 31, 1907, at Nashville, Ga., to die in the service of his country at Randolph Field, Texas, March 21, 1932.

Here is told, in brief, the destiny of this brave young soldier. But it leaves to vain effort the telling of the story of his life—the portrayal of that winged assurance—that imperious, bold, untrammeled spirit of the cavalier—that poise of freedom and triumphant joy—which made of every day for him a new delight, and inspired a friend in whose home he was often a guest to say of him: "I think one reason all of the times he was here were so joyful was that he made them so. He stood out in radiance and shed it about him so that where he was there seemed peace and good will. To us he was the highest masterpiece there is—a man."

Lamar Parham, known to his intimates as "Blondy", was a typical American youth, generous, courageous, a lover of sports, looking the big world squarely in the face, head up, chest out and with a smiling face that mirrored his clean living and healthy spirit. He considered every person, of every walk in life, his friend; and he never lacked for each an interested and cheerful word, with the opportunity to say it. Children afforded him a constant delight, and he quickly became, when in contact with them, their comrade and idol.

The son of Charles Sidney and Lola Giddens Parham, he was reared in a typical American home and in an atmosphere of idealism that marked his every act—a way of living that is inherent and can not otherwise be acquired. He was educated in the public schools of Nashville, and at North Georgia College, receiving a B. A. Degree in June, 1926.

Endowed with a natural aptitude, including a keen intellect, a retentive memory, and an interest in knowledge for the zest of it, he ranked high scholastically with a minimum of effort. This ease in mastering academics leaving him time for varied and enthusiastic partici-



WILLIAM LAMAR PARHAM

pation in extra-curricular college life. While winning the medal offered for the outstanding Latin student, he was a member of the varsity football, baseball, and basketball teams, and the college band. He was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity. It was characteristic that, of all the sophomores he was the sternest with the freshmen, and, at the same time, the friend of them all.

The course of study was for him only a new game to be played with effortless ease; and the formal curriculum was the only base of a broad education. The wide sweep of his mental achievement included a vast range of thought acquired both from reading and from observation, and made it possible for him to discuss almost any subject intelligently and interestedly.

Through college he carried with him the idea of going to West Point; but, when his appointment was delayed, he took a position as principal and athletic coach of Arlington, Ga. High School.

He entered the Academy July 1, 1927, and was graduated and commissioned in June, 1931.

Thoroughly imbued with the traditions and love of military life, he established for himself a firm position both scholastically and personally during four years at West Point. He quickly became well known among his classmates; and, by the end of his Plebe year, his friends numbered many from every class in the Corps. For four years he was a tackle on the football squad, and a member of the baseball squad, while he was in the heavyweight division of the wrestling squad for three years. These activities brought him major and minor "A's". He was a participant in the "Hundredth Night" shows, and in the color lines, and was generally active throughout the Corps. He graduated high up in his class, choosing assignment to the Coast Artillery and Aviation.

His talent for leadership constantly placed him in that role whereever he found himself, although there was no indication that he either cared for it or sought it. He had an assurance which made no task nor obstacle appear too difficult, and an enthusiastic determination which carried him to completion with a facility that justified his confidence. A splendid physique—six feet in height, erect, and well proportioned—he was a dominant personality in any group, not alone because of his commanding stature, but because of his keen wit, his varied knowledge, and radiant good humour.

A summer furlough trip to South America as an ordinary seaman, with two classmates, was characteristic of his love of adventure, and furnished him with many stories. He could hold a gathering at rapt attention for hours as he related his experiences there. His love of

the mysterious led him to withhold the details from his audience, until baffled questioners were tense with curiosity, and then to delight them with the dramatic climax.

Full of the joy of living, he could find an equal exhilaration in serious study or a severe physical task; he was equally at home in the ballroom or in the field, where, with dog and gun, he never tired of roaming. But his security of easy accomplishment, his smiling courage, his facile transition from girls to guns, formed only the the setting for a sensitive and idealistic temperament. While this background of artistic personality was known, perhaps, to few except his intimates, or to those attuned to spiritual appreciation, it was probably the most potent factor in his daily life. It found expression in occasional poems—some whimsical and humourous, some revealing a serious and compelling love of beauty, seldom, if ever, apparent in his gay and joyous conversation. Always, it found expression in his devotion to home, family and friends, in a never failing thoughtfulness and sympathy, and in a rigid code of honor and loyalty.

Although he was not foolhardy, fear, either of the known or unknown, did not exist for him. This probably can be attributed both to his complete confidence in himself and to his feeling as expressed to a friend who asked him whether he had any qualms about entering the Air Service—that his life "had been so happy thus far" that he, "whatever happens in the future, could have no regrets". His good level head would not permit the rash, but he was always willing to take a chance without hesitation, when the odds were in reason.

After graduation leave spent at home, he went to Randolph Field, Texas, with the October, 1931, Class, entering the Primary Flying School. Maintaining his record, he progressed rapidly both in the ground school and as a pilot. He finished the Primary Stage early, and, after deciding to pass up the opportunity for a brief visit home, in favor of a longer one later in the year, he started on his basic training in March, 1932.

On the morning of March 21, 1932, with his usual smile, he took off in a BT-2 for a solo hop in a strong and blustery wind. That flight was to end in tragedy—Randolph Field's first fatal crash. The only witnesses were residents of Marion, Texas, one mile from where his ship fell and burst into flames; no one will ever know definitely the cause.

It was fitting that his escort on his last journey home to his final resting place at Nashville should be Lieut. Chas. I. Humber, Jr., who had gone through three college years, a member of the same college fraternity chapter, four years at West Point, across the continent, to

South America, and on his last trip from his home to Randolph Field, with him. With the schools and business houses closed, one of the largest crowds ever assembled at his home for such an occasion gathered to pay him tribute when the last rites were said March 25, 1932.

To his surviving family came many messages and expressions of sympathy of which this is typical: "To tell you the truth, we hardly see how you can bear it—having to give up one so nearly perfect as he."

From Congressman W. C. Lankford, who had appointed him to the Academy from the 11th Georgia District: "His record in the Academy and service since will ever remain an honor to his name, to the Military Academy, and to the United States. In Lieut. Parham's death his country has suffered an irreparable loss. He sacrificed all for the safety and glory of the Nation he loved so well."

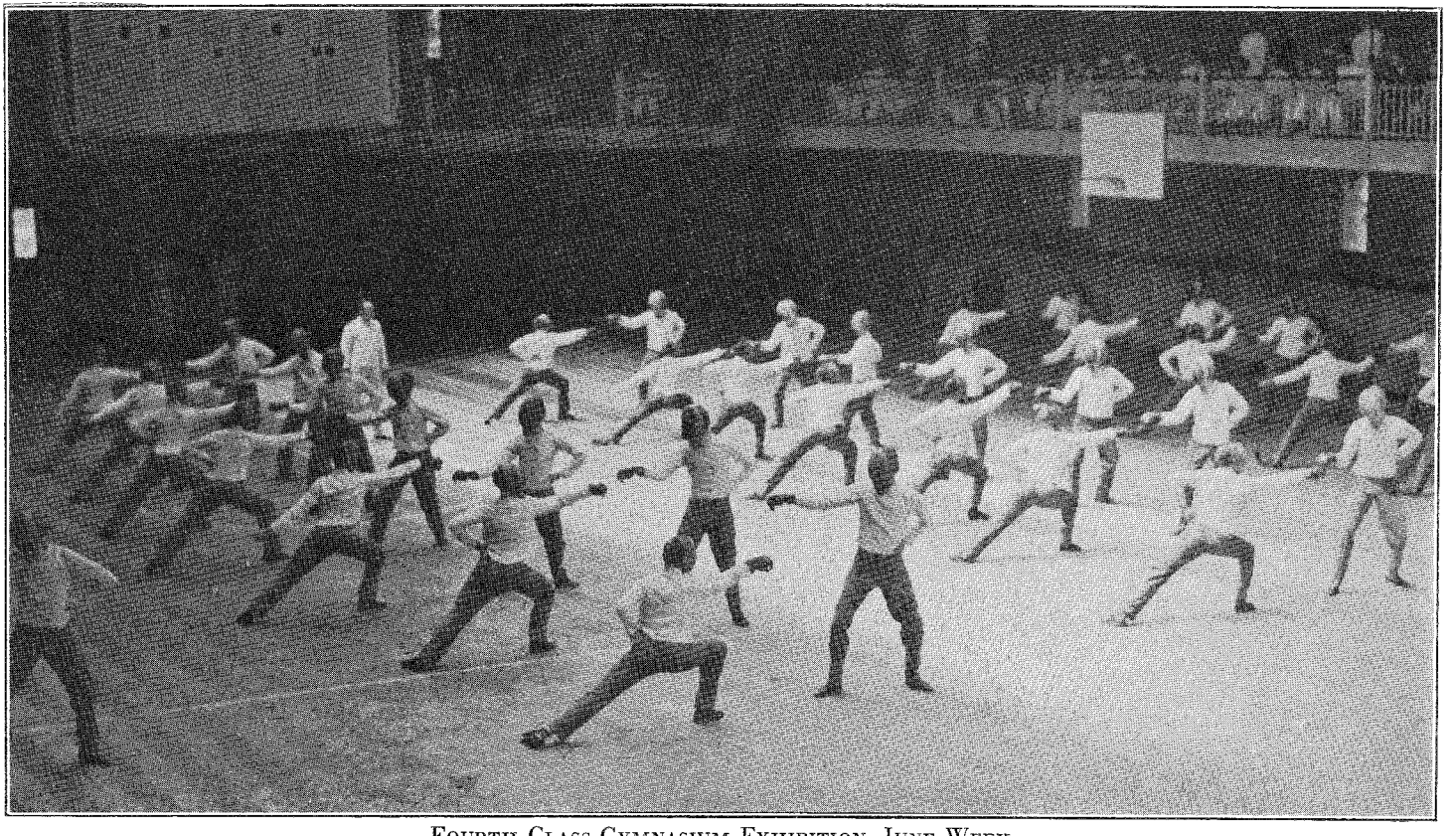
From the Mayor of his home city: "The people of Nashville should take off their hats to this young man, for his life was a distinct honor to Nashville, the State of Georgia, and his country."

From Major General B. D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps: "He was held in high esteem by all those in the Air Corps with whom he came in contact. He seemed to have before him a most promising career, and I deeply regret his untimely death."

From his commanding Officer, Major F. L. Martin: "His work at this station was of the highest calibre and he gave promise of becoming a valuable asset to the service. He was loved by all of his companions."

None was more appreciated than this word from one of his classmates with whom he had worked and played side by side before and after graduation: "It seems so tragic, so futile, Blondy being taken from us in the early flower of manhood. By his death, his classmates have lost a friend whose place can never be filled. The Service has lost an officer who showed unusual promise. His family has lost a son who bade fair to bring honor to its name. Blondy has been taken from us, but his personality still lives—the things he did, the examples he set, have not been sown on barren soil. He was a true friend and a promising officer whose memory will live for many a day among his associates."

Those who knew him best can believe that he met the greatest of all adventures with the eager curiosity of conscious spiritual dominion—that while his plane was crashing to the ground, he wore the same smile that was ever with him, and preserved the joyous serenity that was his in every situation. They can believe that he says to those who grieve for him, "No moaning at the bar for me—my life was full and happy; there need be no regret".



Fourth Class Gymnasium Exhibition, June Week

Deceased Graduates

THE FOLLOWING named graduates have died recently. No relative 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.

1862

Samuel Mather Mansfield

1863

Frank H. Phipps

1865

Benjamin Dwight Critchlow

1867

Gilbert Palmer Cotton

1870

John Brown Kerr

1871

John Burke Hickey, Henry Peoble Kingsbury, Richard Henry Poillon, and Francis Worthington Mansfield.

1873

Louis Philip Brant

1874

Charles Frederick Lloyd

1878

John L. Cox and Douglas Alexander Howard

1879

Charles Henry Grierson

1883

William Frederick Hancock and William Porter Stone

1885

Charles D. Towsley

1888

Eugene Trimble Wilson

1915

Karl Hartman Gorman

1922

Charles P. Holweger

1924

Ralph Houston Lawter and John J. Williams

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

.....1933.

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
George L. Turner

1887
Henry R. Adams

1896
Duncan N. Hood

1901
Clarence H. Knight

1905
Alvin B. Barber

1907
Patrick J. Morrissey and Irving J. Palmer

1910
Chester P. Barnett

1911
Philip J. Kieffer

1914
Howard M. Milligan

1915
Thomas J. Brady, Blackburn Hall, Otto A. B. Hooper, Oscar A. Straub

April 20, 1917
Harold McC. White

August 30, 1917
Dean I. Piper

November 12, 1918
John P. Zachman

November 1, 1918
Thomas R. Denny and Otto Praeger, Jr.

June 11, 1919
Ignatius L. Donnelly, Davis W. Hale, John C. Hyland, Roy A. Moore, Rollin F. Risen, and Clarence Rosendahl

1920
Cornelius Garrison, Newton N. Jacobs, James L. Lake, Francis J. Starr, Jr., Robert S. Trimble

1923
David F. Stone

1924
Lindsay P. Caywood, Leighton M. Clark, Francis A. Kreidel, Michael H. Cleary, Edward O. McConahay, and Warfield Wood

1925

John W. Bryan and Daniel F. Crosland

1926

Robert A. Gaffney

1927

James D. Curtis, David M. Hackman, George E. Levings, David S. Loughborough, Daniel P. Miller, and Joseph C. Timberlake

1928

George W. Baker, Cyril H. McGuire, and Alfred N. Webb

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,

WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

.....1933.

Dear Sir:

The following addresses listed as "doubtful or unknown" are furnished:

1. Name.....Address.....

2. Name.....Address.....

Signed.....

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