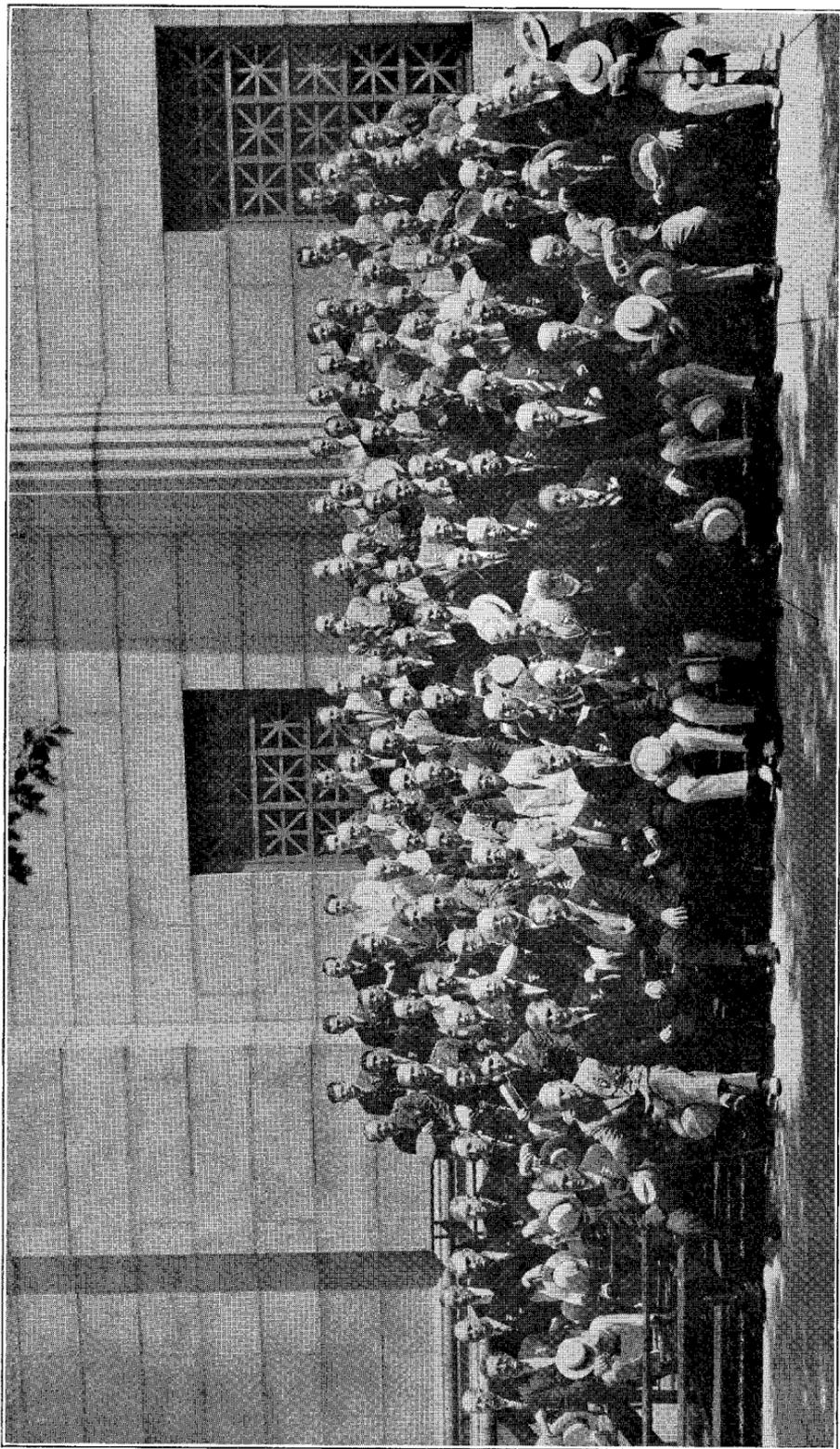


SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 11, 1934



Printed by
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Newburgh, N. Y.



ANNUAL MEETING, 1934

FOREWORD

IN SUBMITTING this annual report of the activities of the Association of Graduates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1934, I desire to call attention to the excellent, untiring and effective work of General Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, under whose direction as President, the Association operated during the year.

The office of the Secretary and Treasurer has been economically and efficiently operated and reflects credit upon Lieut. Echols and his Assistants.

The minutes of the Meeting of the Association, June 11th, 1934, duly set forth the financial condition of the Association, and the report of General Pierce brings before you the activities of the past year.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution the following appointments have been made subsequent to the Annual Meeting of June 11th, 1934:—

Chairman of the Board

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, 1875

Members of the Board of Trustees

To Serve Until June 30th, 1937:

Appointed

HENRY C. HODGES, JR., 1881	PALMER E. PIERCE, 1891
WILLIAM S. GRAVES, 1889	ALLAN M. POPE, 1905
	JOHN W. RAFFERTY, 1916

Reappointed

JAY J. MORROW, 1891	PAUL B. MALONE, 1894
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS, 1892	ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., 1904
	CHAUNCEY L. FENTON, 1904

Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund

ALLAN M. POPE, 1905, *Chairman*
FRANK M. STANTON, 1915, *Vice Piper, Resigned*

Board of Trustees of New Memorial Hall Fund

PALMER E. PIERCE, 1891, *Chairman*

Pursuant to Resolution of Board of Trustees, June 11th, 1934,
Committee on Memorial Hall:

PALMER E. PIERCE, 1891,	CHAUNCEY L. FENTON, 1904
<i>Chairman</i>	MILTON F. DAVIS, 1890
ROGER G. ALEXANDER, 1907	FRANCIS M. GREENE, 1922

ALEXANDER R. PIPER, 1889,
President, Association of Graduates.

Report of the 65th Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates

Held at West Point, New York, June 11, 1934.

1. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m., by the President of the Association.

2. Invocation by Chaplain Roscoe E. Foust, of the U. S. Military Academy.

3. In his address to the Association, the President, Palmer E. Pierce, '91, said: "General Robert Anderson, Class of 1825 and of Fort Sumter fame, in a letter of January 28, 1869 to General Sylvanus Thayer, suggested the organization of an Association of West Point Graduates the purpose of which would be 'to perfect and perpetuate the Military Academy'. General Thayer heartily endorsed the proposal but on account of infirmities due to his eighty-four years, was unable to attend the organization meeting which was held May 22, 1869 at the College of the City of New York. The following were present: Horace Webster, Class of 1819, Alexander S. Webb, 1855, A. VanBuren, 1827, Thomas Leslie, 1817, and Francis Vinton, 1830.

"On account of illness, General Anderson was unable to attend. Sometime subsequent to this first meeting, ten other graduates joined in the movement to form an association of graduates. From this humble beginning the membership has grown to about 5,520.

"The Constitution of the Association gives as its object, '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'.

"General George W. Cullum, Class of 1833, initiated a biographical register of graduates of which he prepared and published the first two volumes. He also established a trust fund of \$20,000 for supplements to be published at ten year intervals. He provided for a Board of Trustees consisting of the Superintendent and the Professors of Philosophy, Engineering, Mathematics and Chemistry. Seven volumes of the register have been published, the editors being in succession, Dr. Edward S. Holden, Class 1870, Lt. Charles Braden, 69, Colonel Wirt Robinson, 77, and Capt. Wm. H. Donaldson, August, 1917.

"Although the Association of Graduates is not directly responsible under the terms of the Trust, for the publication of the register, yet the large amount of work required in the compilation of records and preparation of manuscript is now performed in its office where an elaborate card system of pertinent data is kept up to date. Captain Donaldson served in the joint capacity of Secretary of the Association and Editor of the biographical supplement of 1930.

"By this activity the Association is fulfilling in part at least, the requirement that 'it cherish the memories of West Point and promote the welfare of its graduates'."

General Pierce also pointed out additional activities of the Association such as the publication of the Annual Report containing the obituaries of deceased graduates, the assistance given to those in charge of Annual West Point Dinners, and the bulletins and circular letters on matters of current interest sent out from time to time. In addition, he reviewed the expansion of the Military Academy in size and importance from 1812, when there were only eighty-nine graduates (sixty-five of whom were in the army), through the Civil War, when all important commands on both sides were held by West Pointers, to the World War, when West Pointers were the quickening force of all our armies. He also pointed out that in the present economic struggle the service of West Point graduates are of a value now incalculable.

4. Upon motion, duly passed, the reading of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was dispensed with, inasmuch as these reports had been read at the meeting of the Board of Trustees and will be published in the 1934 Annual Report.

5. Alexander R. Piper, '89, reporting for the Endowment Fund Committee, read a statement of investments and securities. He stated that the securities had increased in value during the past few months. He also read a list of those which had defaulted.

6. Palmer E. Pierce, '91, reporting for the Memorial Hall Committee, stated that because of the depression, no attempt had been made to secure subscriptions to the Memorial Hall Fund during the past year.

In his report he stated that a new Memorial Hall is needed to perpetuate the memories of the graduates who are eligible for memorials under the present regulations of Cullum Hall but for which no space is available.

General Pierce stated that during the past year the Academy has undertaken a great building program which includes a large addition to the Gymnasium; that careful consideration may lead to the conclusion that this addition might be used for an assembly room and may also be a suitable place for memorials, but this, of course, would depend on the architecture and finish of the room; that the sketchy plans which were prepared by the Committee were based on the idea of an assembly hall which would accommodate about 2,200 and under the new conditions this may not be necessary after the new building is completed.

He recommended that a new committee be appointed with the advice and consent of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, to study and report as to the need of a memorial and if found desirable, the kind of a building that should be provided.

7. The President reported for the Organ Committee and stated that owing to the depression no action as to a new console had been taken during the past year. The government has allotted \$7,500.00 for needed repairs to the chapel organ, and the assistance of the Association may not be needed.

8. Charles McK. Saltzman, '96, gave a short and interesting talk

on what West Point graduates are doing in the war on depression. He told how the Army had stepped into the emergency of President Roosevelt's program and about the work of graduates with the N. R. A., C. C. C., and P. W. A.

9. The President, Palmer E. Pierce, '91, called on Avery D. Andrew, '86, as ex-president for remarks.

10. An announcement was made by the Secretary that a portrait of General George O. Squier would be on exhibition at the Library after the meeting.

11. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that telegrams of felicitation be sent to Ennis, '64, our oldest living graduate, and best wishes to Dykman, '75, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who was prevented by illness from attending the Annual Meeting.

12. S. B. Arnold, '92, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the nominations of the Committee which were as follows:

<i>For President,</i>	Alexander R. Piper, '89
<i>For Vice Presidents,</i>	Alexander Rodgers, '75
	Gustav J. Fiebeger, '79
	William L. Sibert, '84
	Charles H. Martin, '87
	Milton F. Davis, '90

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

Avery D. Andrews, '86, the only ex-president present escorted the new president to the chair.

13. Upon motion of W. A. Mitchell, '02, the following resolution pertaining to the services of the retiring President, Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce was adopted:

WHEREAS, General Palmer E. Pierce, a trained and efficient business man of wide experience, and especially fitted for leadership of the Association of Graduates, and

WHEREAS, during the three years of his service he has shown the keenest and most commendable interest in the affairs of the Association and devoted much time and thought to matters pertaining to this Association, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Association of Graduates extend its hearty thanks to General Palmer E. Pierce, for the devoted, successful and efficient services that he has rendered to the Association of Graduates, and that a properly engrossed and authenticated copy of this resolution be presented to General Pierce.

14. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p. m.

M. P. ECHOLS,
Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer

June 1, 1934.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

June 1, 1933 to May 31, 1934.

Securities on hand June 1, 1933.....		\$10,000.00	
Cash on hand June 1, 1933.....	\$	3,231.92	
Stock purchased, H. F. Bank.....	\$100.00		100.00
*Cash waived thru reorganization			
H. F. Bank.....	243.06	343.06	
(transferred to Suspense Account)			
		\$ 2,888.86	\$10,100.00

Received:

Initiation Fees, Dues.....	\$3,644.00	
Interest on Bank Deposits	97.13	
Payment by H. F. Bank		
(See Susp.).....	24.31	
Miscellaneous	34.49	

Total Income General Fund.....\$3,799.93

Expenditures:

Salaries	\$1,630.00	
Printing	2,476.11	
Postage	120.01	
Office Supplies.....	175.97	
General Expenses.....	178.70	4,580.79

Loss from Operation..... 780.86

Cash on hand May 31, 1934.....\$ 2,108.00 2,108.00

\$ 12,208.00

*Suspense Account:

Waived in reorganization of		
H. F. Bank.....	\$ 243.06	
Rec'd. from H. F. Bank on account	24.31	218.75

Total Assets on hand May 31, 1934.....\$ 12,426.75

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable:

Printing and Distribution 1933		
Bulletin	\$ 637.94	
Expressage on 1933 Annual.....	862.00	
Undrawn Salary 1933-'34.....	50.00	1,549.94

Balance on hand May 31, 1934.....\$ 10,876.81

ENDOWMENT FUND

Securities on hand (book value) June 1, 1933.....	\$ 62,418.22
Lefcourt Bond (face value) Rec'd. June 1, 1931.....	100.00
The Thayer-West Point Hotel (stock), no value.....
	\$ 62,518.22

Cash on hand June 1, 1933.....\$ 1,485.97

Received:

Contributions (Capital A/C)	\$ 629.13
Interest on Securities and Bank Balance.....	2,062.66
Interest Prud. Savings and Loan Certificate....	5.13
Transferred from Securi- ties A/C to Cash A/C (Prud. Savings and Loan Cert.)	@ 128.20 2,696.92
	\$ 4,311.09

Expenditures:

Securities purchased.....	\$1,943.88	1,943.88
		\$ 64,462.10
Accumulated interest on securities purchased....	28.90	
Transferred to Cash A/C from Securities A/C (Prud. Savings and Loan Cert.)		@ 128.20 1,972.78

Cash on hand May 31, 1934.....	\$ 2,338.31
Securities on hand (book value) May 31, 1934.....	\$ 64,333.90

Total Assets Endowment Fund on hand May 31, 1934....\$ 66,672.21

Assets of Association:

<i>General Fund—</i>			
Cash.....	\$2,108.00	Securities.....	\$ 10,100.00
<i>Endowment Fund—</i>			
Cash.....	2,338.31	Securities.....	64,333.90
	\$4,446.31		\$ 74,433.90

Total Assets.....\$ 78,880.21

Distribution Securities and Cash:

Securities—General Fund—Irving Trust Co.	\$ 10,000.00
Securities—General Fund Treasurer's Safe..	100.00
Securities—Endowment Fund—Irving Trust Co.	64,333.90
Securities—Endowment Fund—Treasurer's Safe	133.33
Securities—Endowment Fund—Treasurer's Safe
(Thayer-West Point Hotel Stock) no value	
On deposit—First N. B. of Highland Falls....	62.66
Newburgh Savings.....	2,880.40
Bowery Savings.....	587.55
Irving Trust Co.....	782.37
Total amount accounted for.....	\$78,880.21

M. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

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

Annual Report of Secretary Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A. *June 11, 1934.*

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 17, 1934 and the second at West Point, New York, June 11, 1934.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Secretary has completed and distributed the 1933 Annual Report consisting of 286 pages and containing 51 obituaries. Mailing of this Report was delayed for several months awaiting receipt of the Army List and Directory. At the time the Directory was finally received, the material had been assembled for Bulletin No. 8. Believing that a considerable saving could be effected by mailing these publications together, mailing of the Annual Report was accordingly held up until completion of the Bulletin. This bulletin has now been completed and together with the Annual Report has been forwarded to all members of the Association. The bulletin consists of 48 pages and contains a list of graduates who have been general officers in the Army. A list similar to this was published in Bulletin No. 2 and we have attempted to revise this list to date. The compilation of this list required considerable work and we would appreciate having any errors called to our attention in order that we may make corrections in future revisions of the list.

The Secretary endeavored to assist in every way possible those in charge of the Annual West Point Dinners held in March. They were furnished with a statement concerning football; a list of all available West Point films suitable for showing on such occasions; a list of Victrola records; a list of all individuals in charge of dinners at the various stations and cities and considerable information that would be of use at these dinners.

Material for the 1934 Annual Report is now being assembled. This Report will contain from 65 to 70 obituaries—about 20 more than the 1933 Report. During the past year we have been very successful in locating graduates who were willing to undertake the preparation of obituaries of classmates who died several years ago and for whom we had heretofore been unable to secure obituaries.

Of the 251 members of the graduating class, 130 have joined the Association. About 79 more have indicated that they would join during July, August and September. The number of members of the graduating class joining the Association during the past two years has fallen off considerably due to the pay cut.

I desire to take this opportunity to express to the Superintendent and his staff my appreciation for the cooperation they have given the Association during the past year and to the President, officers of the Association and members of the Board of Trustees for their advice and assistance.

M. P. ECHOLS, *Secretary.*

Officers of the Association

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 1934
Alexander R. Piper.....	Class of 1889.....	1934 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 1934
Briant H. Wells.....	Class of 1894.....	1931 to 1934
Andrew Moses.....	Class of 1897.....	1931 to 1934
John Biddle.....	Class of 1881.....	1932 to 1934
Alexander R. Piper.....	Class of 1889.....	1932 to 1934
Alexander Rodgers.....	Class of 1875.....	1934 to
Gustav Fiebegeer.....	Class of 1879.....	1934 to

William L. Sibert.....	Class of 1884.....	1934 to
Charles H. Martin.....	Class of 1887.....	1934 to
Milton F. Davis.....	Class of 1890.....	1934 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
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Officers and Board of Trustees *of the* Association of Graduates

OFFICERS

Alexander R. Piper, 1889, President of the Association.
 Alexander Rodgers, 1875, Vice-President of the Association.
 Gustav J. Fiebeger, 1879, Vice-President of the Association.
 William L. Sibert, 1884, Vice-President of the Association.
 Charles H. Martin, 1887, Vice-President of the Association.
 Milton F. Davis, 1890, 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, 1935.

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

To Serve Until July 1, 1936.

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

To Serve Until July 1, 1937.

Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1881.	Paul B. Malone, 1892.
William S. Graves, 1889.	Robert C. Richardson, Jr., 1904.
Palmer E. Pierce, 1891.	Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904.
Jay J. Morrow, 1891.	Allan M. Pope, 1905.
Alexander M. Davis, 1892.	John W. Rafferty, 1916.

Board of Trustees *of the* Endowment Fund

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Alexander R. Piper, 1889, 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

Frank M. Stanton, 1915

To Serve Until June 30, 1938

Allan M. Pope, 1903, Chairman

Board of Trustees *of the* New Memorial Hall Fund

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Alexander R. Piper, 1889, President of the Association.
 Marion P. Echols, 1919, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1935

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

To Serve Until June 30, 1937

James W. Riley, 1906

To Serve Until June 30, 1939

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, Chairman

Program for Graduation Week, 1934

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

Horse Show, north practice field.....9:00 a. m.—12:00 noon
1:30 p. m.— 5:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, 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.
Cadet Hop—1st, 2d and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall..... 8:45 p. m.
Field Artillery Exhibition Drill, Riding Hall..... 9:00 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

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—2d Class, Hotel; 1st and 3d Classes,
Cullum Hall..... 8:45 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

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—2d and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall;
1st Class, Hotel..... 8:45 p. m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

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 11.

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 and annual meeting, Association of Graduates....	1:00 p. m.
Superintendent's reception to the graduating class and Alumni	4:00 p. m.
Graduation parade.....	6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop—2d, 3d and 4th Classes, gymnasium; 1st Class, Cullum Hall.....	9:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

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 Eleventh, Nineteen Thirty-four

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.

Contributions by Classes to the Endowment Fund

(Classes not noted are paid up on promises)

June 1, 1934.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Bal. Due.</i>
1878	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$200.00
1880	420.00	415.00	5.00
1881	220.00	120.00	100.00
1882	1,050.00	725.00	325.00
1885	545.00	520.00	25.00
1886	4,820.00	4,545.00	275.00
1887	432.00	372.00	60.00
1890	1,232.00	1,182.00	50.00
1891	2,611.25	2,596.25	15.00
1892	1,107.50	1,017.50	90.00
1893	370.00	345.00	25.00
1895	1,282.35	1,232.35	50.00
1896	1,090.00	1,047.50	42.50
1898	155.00	135.00	20.00
1899	585.00	545.00	40.00
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	675.00	650.00	25.00
1905	1,500.00	899.74	600.26
1906	2,000.00	1,276.50	723.50
1907	2,470.00	2,315.00	155.00
1908	1,198.00	1,104.00	94.00
1909	1,558.00	1,188.00	370.00
1910	710.00	580.00	130.00
1911	1,030.00	580.10	449.90
1913	340.00	250.00	90.00
1914	465.00	340.00	125.00
1915	482.50	440.50	42.00
1916	378.00	163.00	215.00
Apr., 1917	295.00	235.00	60.00
Aug., 1917	177.50	157.50	20.00
June, 1918	360.00	299.00	61.00
Nov. 1, 1918	545.00	403.29	141.71
June, 1919	355.00	210.00	145.00
1920	2,104.00	1,392.00	712.00
June, 1922	420.00	270.00	150.00
1923	178.00	76.00	102.00
1924	288.00	235.00	53.00
1925	562.50	360.35	202.15
1926	54.00	34.00	20.00
1928	127.00	77.00	50.00

Class Representatives

THE 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	Col. Ernest H. Ruffner,	2038 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1868	Prof. Robert Fletcher,	Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	30 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y.
1870	Col. Lovell H. Jerome,	829 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie,	1835 Phelps Place, Washington, D. C.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen,	2139 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
1874	Col. Orin B. Mitcham,	University Club, 1 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.
1875	Col. William N. Dykman,	177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1876	Col. Heman Dowd,	500 Berkley 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	Gen. Chas. J. Bailey,	153 S. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.
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 & Crom- well, N. Y. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1887	Gen. John M. Perkins,	The Dresden, 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,	Bedford Hills, 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,	Fort Bliss, Texas.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	1630 Underwood St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1897	Col. Edgar T. Conley,	Asst. The Adjutant General Washington, D. C.
1898	Brig. Gen. A. E. Williams,	Office Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.
1899	Col. Robert C. Foy,	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,	The Army War College, Washington, D. C.
1904	Col. Wm. Bryden,	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
1905	Lt. Col. Norman F. Ramsey,	O. C. of Ord., Washington, D. C.
1906	Col. James W. Riley,	49 Wall St., New York, 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,	Hq. 1st Corps Area, Army Base, Boston 9, Mass.
1910	Maj. Joseph Aleshire,	G. S. C., O. C. of S. G-4, Washington, D. C.
1911	Maj. Wm. F. Larned,	Schofield Bks., T. H.
1912	Maj. W. H. Hobson,	The Army War College, Washington, D. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
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,	Army War College, Washington, D. C.
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
April 20,		
1917	Maj. A. C. Smith,	West Point, N. Y.
August 30,		
1917	Capt. John W. Coffey,	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
June 12,		
1918	Mr. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Bldg., Philadel- phia, 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. Lawrence E. Schick,	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,	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,	Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	Manila, P. I.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	Ft. Myer, Va.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	916 4th St., S. Boston, Mass.

Visiting Alumni Officially Registered At West Point, June, 1934

Name	Class	Name	Class
S. E. Tillman	1869	Palmer E. Pierce	1891
Hugh T. Reed	1873	F. H. Schoeffel	1891
Alexander Rodgers	1875	Lewis S. Sorley	1891
Heman Dowd	1876	S. B. Arnold	1892
George K. Hunter	1877	Alex. M. Davis	1892
C. H. Murray	1877	James H. Reeves	1892
Guy R. Beardslee	1879	A. C. Washburne	1892
Alexander Campbell	1879	Otho W. B. Farr	1893
Thomas Cruse	1879	R. R. Raymond	1893
G. J. Fiebeger	1879	J. H. Rice	1893
D. L. Howell	1879	Butler Ames	1894
Chas. W. Taylor	1879	N. K. Averill	1894
Chas. D. Townsend	1879	W. T. Barden	1894
George H. Morgan	1880	Edwin Bell	1894
H. C. Hodges, Jr.	1881	Chas. N. Castle	1894
Parker W. West	1881	W. A. Cornell	1894
Blanton C. Welsh	1882	Samuel Hof	1894
E. B. Babbitt	1884	W. B. Ladue	1894
Edward B. Clark	1884	Paul B. Malone	1894
C. E. Dentler	1884	James A. Moss	1894
E. C. Dunbar	1884	J. F. Preston	1894
E. G. Ellegood	1884	A. E. Saxton	1894
Hugh J. Gallagher	1884	Frank L. Wells	1894
Everard E. Hatch	1884	T. L. Ames	1895
Mauchlin Niven	1884	D. S. Stanley	1895
Farrand Sayre	1884	L. R. Holbrook	1896
David C. Shanks	1884	Isaac Newell	1896
William L. Sibert	1884	Dennis E. Nolan	1896
Louis A. Springer	1884	C. McK. Saltzman	1896
Henry D. Styer	1884	A. J. Bowley	1897
J. M. Beldon	1885	A. S. Conklin	1897
Robert O. Fuller	1885	John H. Hughes	1897
Joseph E. Kuhn	1885	Seth M. Milliken	1897
A. L. Parmerter	1885	Berkeley Enochs	1898
S. Percy Townsend	1885	Amos A. Fries	1898
U. S. Ward	1885	Ernest D. Scott	1898
Avery D. Andrews	1886	Howard L. Begle	1899
William H. Hay	1886	Fred R. Brown	1899
Chas. Downing	1887	Chas. M. Bundel	1899
Alonzo Gray	1887	Fred S. Chamberlain	1899
Wm. Weigel	1887	R. C. Foy	1899
Alfred A. Adams	1889	P. W. Guiney	1899
Henry D. Alexander	1889	C. D. Herron	1899
R. J. Beach	1889	G. H. Humphrey	1899
W. A. Bethel	1889	Jesse N. Johnson	1899
E. V. Bookmiller	1889	Wm. Kelly	1899
Archibald Campbell	1889	Leon B. Kromer	1899
Edwin T. Cole	1889	Fred W. Linn	1899
C. Crawford	1889	F. W. Oldenburg	1899
Chester Harding	1889	Edward P. Pennington	1899
Wm. W. Harts	1889	E. G. Peyton	1899
J. H. Hearing	1889	Hector A. Robichon	1899
G. T. Langhorne	1889	C. A. Romeyn	1899
Herry R. Lee	1889	Rowland C. Sheldon	1899
J. D. Leitch	1889	George S. Simonds	1899
Alexander R. Piper	1889	C. A. Trott	1899
A. D. Raymond	1889	Frederick W. VanDuyne	1899
C. D. Rhodes	1889	A. E. Waldron	1899
Andrew X. Schmitt	1889	Frederick V. Watson	1899
James Schermerhorn	1889	J. A. Woodruff	1899
A. R. Smith	1889	J. A. Benjamin	1900
Horace G. Tennant	1889	Arthur P. S. Hyde	1900
W. Grant Thompson	1889	F. A. Pope	1900
Milton F. Davis	1890	Wm. F. S. Root	1900
Geo. Montgomery	1890	A. H. Sunderland	1900
John C. L. Rogge	1890	W. S. Browning	1901
Willis Uline	1890	E. H. DeArmond	1901
Chas. P. Echols	1891	F. F. Longley	1902
R. J. Fleming	1891	G. H. Stewart	1902
R. W. Gilmore	1891	E. Llewellyn Bull	1903
O. H. Harriman	1891	Paul D. Bunker	1903
Jay J. Morrow	1891	F. W. Cocheu	1903
T. O. Murphy	1891	John F. Franklin	1903

Name	Class	Name	Class
C. S. Hoffman.....	1903	A. B. Lyman.....	1909
Marion W. Howze.....	1903	J. M. McDowell.....	1909
Clark Lynn.....	1903	Hugh H. McGee.....	1909
Lewis Turtle.....	1903	C. B. Meyer.....	1909
J. S. Upham.....	1903	H. D. F. Munnikhuysen.....	1909
Chas. R. Alley.....	1904	Earl North.....	1909
G. R. Allin.....	1904	Robert B. Parker.....	1909
Roger D. Black.....	1904	C. E. Partridge.....	1909
Henry L. Butler.....	1904	Frank L. Purdon.....	1909
A. W. Copp.....	1904	C. R. Roberts.....	1909
J. K. Crain.....	1904	W. T. Rossell.....	1909
T. L. Crystal.....	1904	Merle P. Schillerstrom.....	1909
R. M. Danford.....	1904	E. R. VanDeusen.....	1909
J. B. Dillard.....	1904	G. L. VanDeusen.....	1909
U. M. Diller.....	1904	Harry G. Weaver.....	1909
T. H. Dillon.....	1904	Gilbert VanB. Wilkes.....	1909
W. S. Drysdale.....	1904	J. M. Wright.....	1909
Frederic A. Garges.....	1904	E. J. Dawley.....	1910
Ralph W. Glass.....	1904	F. H. Miles.....	1910
Quincy A. Gillmore.....	1904	Martin H. Ray.....	1910
John B. Golden.....	1904	W. J. Calvert.....	1911
E. L. Gruber.....	1904	R. L. Gray.....	1911
R. J. Herman.....	1904	F. Kemble.....	1911
F. W. Honeycutt.....	1904	A. C. Sandeford.....	1911
E. L. Hooper.....	1904	B. W. Simpson.....	1911
Christopher Jensvold.....	1904	H. S. Stanton.....	1911
John J. Kingman.....	1904	Leonard N. Barrett.....	1912
J. G. McLroy.....	1904	R. V. Cramer.....	1912
David McC. McKell.....	1904	J. H. Lindt.....	1912
L. B. Moody.....	1904	Henry C. McLean.....	1912
Carroll W. Neal.....	1904	F. C. Sibert.....	1912
C. R. Pettis.....	1904	D. W. Calhoun.....	1913
I. J. Phillipson.....	1904	A. B. Johnson.....	1913
H. C. Pratt.....	1904	D. O. Nelson.....	1913
John B. Richardson.....	1904	R. H. Van Volkenburg.....	1913
Walter Singles.....	1904	G. P. Anderson.....	1914
R. T. Ward.....	1904	Joseph W. Byron.....	1914
Sherburne Whipple.....	1904	Allen P. Cowgill.....	1914
Martin C. Wise.....	1904	S. D. Downs, Jr.....	1914
Clement H. Wright.....	1904	Chas. W. Foster.....	1914
J. E. Barzynski.....	1905	R. T. Gibson.....	1914
J. R. Davis.....	1905	Isaac Gill.....	1914
T. W. Hammond.....	1905	C. P. Gross.....	1914
P. V. Kieffer.....	1906	R. H. Hannum.....	1914
Wm. E. Lane, Jr.....	1906	Frederick Herr.....	1914
Earl McFarland.....	1906	J. P. Hogan.....	1914
J. W. Riley.....	1906	H. C. Ingles.....	1914
Walter S. Sturgill.....	1906	W. G. Jones.....	1914
O. Westover.....	1906	George F. Lewis.....	1914
A. D. Budd.....	1907	Fritz P. Lindh.....	1914
D. J. MacLachlan.....	1907	Thomas H. Monroe.....	1914
Emil P. Pearson.....	1907	Richard B. Paddock.....	1914
Hayden W. Wagner.....	1907	Wm. Ord Ryan.....	1914
Chas. H. White.....	1907	E. Villaret.....	1914
George Beavers.....	1908	Floyd R. Waltz.....	1914
John K. Brown.....	1908	R. G. Whitten.....	1914
John F. Curry.....	1908	John F. Conklin.....	1915
E. S. Hayes.....	1908	John P. Mendenhall.....	1915
John H. Hester.....	1908	Norman Randolph.....	1915
Sanderford Jarman.....	1908	J. E. Rossell.....	1915
T. M. Lonergan.....	1908	W. W. Carr.....	1916
John W. N. Schulz.....	1908	Paul A. Daley.....	1916
Theodore R. Spencer.....	1908	J. W. Rafferty.....	1916
N. M. Beardslee.....	1909	J. H. Grier.....	April 20, 1917
D. M. Beere.....	1909	Joel G. Holmes.....	April 20, 1917
Clifford Bluemel.....	1909	R. H. Kunz.....	April 20, 1917
T. M. Chase.....	1909	W. W. Cowgill.....	August 30, 1917
Roy H. Coles.....	1909	O. M. Jank.....	August 30, 1917
Eley P. Denson.....	1909	Donald F. Carroll.....	November 1, 1918
Jacob L. Devers.....	1909	C. E. Harding.....	November 1, 1918
Harvey H. Fletcher.....	1909	Albert W. Johnson.....	November 1, 1918
H. H. Fuller.....	1909	Frederick V. R. Kimble.....	Nov. 1, 1918
P. S. Gage.....	1909	Julius L. Piland.....	November 1, 1918
Stuart C. Godfrey.....	1909	H. Shaler.....	November 1, 1918
Frederick Hanna.....	1909	R. R. Spring.....	November 1, 1918
E. F. Harding.....	1909	Carlisle V. Allan.....	June 11, 1919
M. J. Hickok.....	1909	R. H. Bassett.....	June 11, 1919
J. R. Hill.....	1909	J. W. Brownell.....	June 11, 1919
Thruston Hughes.....	1909	Wm. W. Barton.....	June 11, 1919
Edward F. Kelly.....	1909	George R. Burgess.....	June 11, 1919
Arnold N. Krogstad.....	1909	C. E. Burgher.....	June 11, 1919
John C. H. Lee.....	1909	Thomas G. Cranford.....	June 11, 1919

Name	Class	Name	Class
R. R. Coursey.....	June 11, 1919	E. J. Peterson.....	1924
W. J. Crowe.....	June 11, 1919	R. C. Polsgrove.....	1924
Roy Green.....	June 11, 1919	Frederick C. Pyne.....	1924
A. M. Gruenther.....	June 11, 1919	C. S. Raymond.....	1924
Lawrence V. D. Harris.....	June 11, 1919	W. J. Renn, Jr.....	1924
C. Hildebrand.....	June 11, 1919	R. Deck Reynolds.....	1924
E. O. Hopkins.....	June 11, 1919	H. B. Roberts.....	1924
W. W. Jervy.....	June 11, 1919	Edward N. Robins.....	1924
H. O. Johnston.....	June 11, 1919	C. E. Rothgeb.....	1924
Martin Loeb.....	June 11, 1919	T. C. Ryan.....	1924
V. C. McAlevy.....	June 11, 1919	A. J. Salmon.....	1924
David S. McLean.....	June 11, 1919	Leslie E. Simon.....	1924
R. W. McNamee.....	June 11, 1919	George J. Smith.....	1924
H. J. Meyer.....	June 11, 1919	M. E. Smith, Jr.....	1924
C. S. Molitor.....	June 11, 1919	Don Storck.....	1924
W. B. Palmer.....	June 11, 1919	C. J. Stevenson, Jr.....	1924
Joseph C. Panzarella.....	June 11, 1919	S. M. Strohecker, Jr.....	1924
A. M. Parsons.....	June 11, 1919	K. C. Strother.....	1924
K. M. Pierce.....	June 11, 1919	L. J. Tacy.....	1924
W. J. Regan.....	June 11, 1919	R. H. Thompson, Jr.....	1924
C. P. Amazeen.....	1920	Arthur J. Trudeau.....	1924
E. C. Burkart.....	1920	Leo D. Vichules.....	1924
R. M. Costigan.....	1920	H. S. Waters.....	1924
Frederic S. Dixon.....	1920	J. A. Watson.....	1924
L. H. Dunn.....	1920	Karl A. Woltersdorf.....	1924
Chas. K. Gailey.....	1920	A. T. Bell.....	1925
C. E. Haswell.....	1920	H. H. Cleaves.....	1925
Beverly St. J. Tucker.....	1920	John Daniel, Jr.....	1925
J. V. Walsh.....	1922	W. A. Fuller.....	1925
E. N. Clark.....	1922	Gerard W. Kelley.....	1925
F. M. Greene.....	1922	S. S. Lamb.....	1925
Mervin E. Gross.....	1922	W. H. Nutter.....	1925
Harry H. Haas.....	1922	Littleton Roberts.....	1925
A. E. Kastner.....	1922	L. C. Scherer, Jr.....	1925
Harry H. Stout, Jr.....	1922	W. G. Stephenson.....	1925
Henry E. Tyler.....	1922	R. W. Toms.....	1925
D. S. Babcock.....	1923	Thos. B. Gailbreath.....	1926
L. C. Craigie.....	1923	W. E. Laidlaw.....	1926
M. H. Galusha.....	1923	Gabe E. Parker.....	1926
W. H. Heavey.....	1923	Henry Ross.....	1926
S. W. Towle, Jr.....	1923	James O. Wade.....	1926
Walter B. Tully.....	1923	W. L. Wright.....	1926
C. N. Bailey.....	1924	M. F. Bauer.....	1927
R. L. Baughman.....	1924	D. H. O'Connell.....	1928
H. C. Burgess.....	1924	Robert J. Fleming, Jr.....	1928
W. J. Brunner.....	1924	Wm. G. Bowyer.....	1929
Lindsay P. Caywood.....	1924	John R. Callery.....	1929
Leighton M. Clark.....	1924	J. F. Carson.....	1929
M. J. Cleary.....	1924	C. Robert Conroy.....	1929
W. W. Cornog.....	1924	Airel B. Cooper.....	1929
Paul Cooper.....	1924	D. C. Doubleday.....	1929
E. L. Cummings.....	1924	E. G. Griffith.....	1929
George Duerr.....	1924	L. M. Guyer.....	1929
Clyde D. Eddleman.....	1924	G. R. Hays, Jr.....	1929
Eugene B. Eley.....	1924	S. E. Mays, Jr.....	1929
Nye K. Elward.....	1924	G. P. Moody.....	1929
Houston V. Evans.....	1924	John A. Nichols.....	1929
Geo. B. Finnegan.....	1924	Harding Palmer.....	1929
H. P. Gard.....	1924	H. E. Pearson.....	1929
R. W. Gibson.....	1924	N. E. Poinier.....	1929
W. O. Hauck.....	1924	Frank M. Steadman.....	1929
S. W. Hosea.....	1924	Daniel N. Sundt.....	1929
F. W. Johnson.....	1924	Wm. M. Talbot.....	1929
Frederick R. Keeler.....	1924	Chas. T. Tench.....	1929
Cary J. King, Jr.....	1924	R. L. Vittrup.....	1929
Howard C. King.....	1924	W. K. Wilson, Jr.....	1929
R. V. Lee.....	1924	W. H. Diddlebock.....	1930
Lowell M. Limpus.....	1924	H. H. Howze.....	1930
W. A. Linn.....	1924	H. M. McCoy.....	1930
P. F. McLamb.....	1924	F. F. Strong, Jr.....	1930
J. W. A. McNary.....	1924	Walter W. Thiede.....	1930
W. H. Maglin.....	1924	A. C. Marshall.....	1931
David Marcus.....	1924	W. A. M. Morin.....	1931
E. A. Merkle.....	1924	Russell R. Semple.....	1931
W. D. Merrill.....	1924	Gerard C. Cowan.....	1932
B. S. Mesick, Jr.....	1924	Thomas R. Hannah.....	1932
Homer B. Millard.....	1924	T. W. Horner.....	1932
G. A. Millener.....	1924	Ira W. Porter.....	1932
R. L. Miller.....	1924	E. M. Rowan.....	1932
Denis Mulligan.....	1924	A. G. Viney.....	1932
D. P. Page.....	1924	A. R. Cyr.....	1933
E. Pasolli, Jr.....	1924		

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF	DEATH
Pitman, John	1867	August	29, 1933
Maxon, Mason M.	1869	May	28, 1934
Hein, Otto L.	1870	July	26, 1933
Ward, Frederick K.	1870	October	25, 1933
Ruhlen, George	1872	October	8, 1933
Anderson, George L.	1874	March	4, 1934
Hardin, Edward E.	1874	August	8, 1933
Thayer, Russell	1874	October	21, 1933
Bridgman, Victor H.	1875	December	10, 1933
Scott, Hugh L.	1876	April	30, 1934
Black, William M.	1877	September	24, 1933
Hewitt, Charles E.	1880	August	9, 1933
Stewart, Charles.	1880	December	9, 1933
Irwin, Francis G.	1882	December	22, 1933
Millar, Edward A.	1882	January	31, 1934
Langfitt, William C.	1883	April	20, 1934
Morton, Charles G.	1883	July	13, 1933
Palmer, Frederick L.	1884	November	19, 1933
Curtis, Arthur F.	1885	May	13, 1934
Hubbard, Elmer W.	1885	September	30, 1933
Muir, Charles H.	1885	December	8, 1933
Frier, James H.	1886	October	18, 1933
McCaskey, Edward W.	1886	December	6, 1933
Hersey, Mark L.	1887	January	22, 1934
Squier, George O.	1887	March	24, 1934
Harrison, Ralph	1889	December	6, 1933
Weeks, George McD.	1892	October	26, 1933
King, Edward L.	1896	December	27, 1933
Gilbert, Bertram C.	1897	June	30, 1933
Cralle, G. Maury.	1898	February	16, 1934
Hunt, Irvin L.	1899	August	21, 1933
Prentice, James.	1901	March	11, 1934
Ralston, Robert R.	1902	March	20, 1934
Worcester, Philip H.	1904	December	3, 1933
Bates, Ralph D.	1905	January	22, 1934
Everett, George T.	1907	April	1, 1934
Coiner, Richard T.	1908	August	30, 1933
Muncaster, John H.	1908	January	1, 1934
Erlenkotter, Herman.	1909	August	30, 1933
Miner, Harold E.	1909	July	7, 1933
Schmelfenig, Charles A.	1911	September	10, 1933
Carlisle, Paul D.	1913	April	15, 1934
Shattuck, Amos B., Jr.	June 12, 1918	May	9, 1934
Degnan, Lester G.	June 11, 1919	December	10, 1933
Covey, Paul R.	1923	May	11, 1934
Meriwether, Everett C.	1923	December	7, 1933
Plaister, Stanley M.	1925	August	2, 1933
Torbett, Olive C.	1925	January	9, 1934
DeLany, Nelson J.	1928	March	13, 1934
Sutherland, George R.	1929	November	9, 1933
Grisham, William F.	1930	February	26, 1934
Holtzen, Ernest E.	1930	December	8, 1933
Kerwin, Arthur R., Jr.	1931	March	9, 1934
Thompson, Keith A.	1932	July	20, 1933
Carson, Frank J., Jr.	1933	September	30, 1933
Glatfelter, Richard.	1933	November	1, 1933
Price, John C., Jr.	1933	December	27, 1933

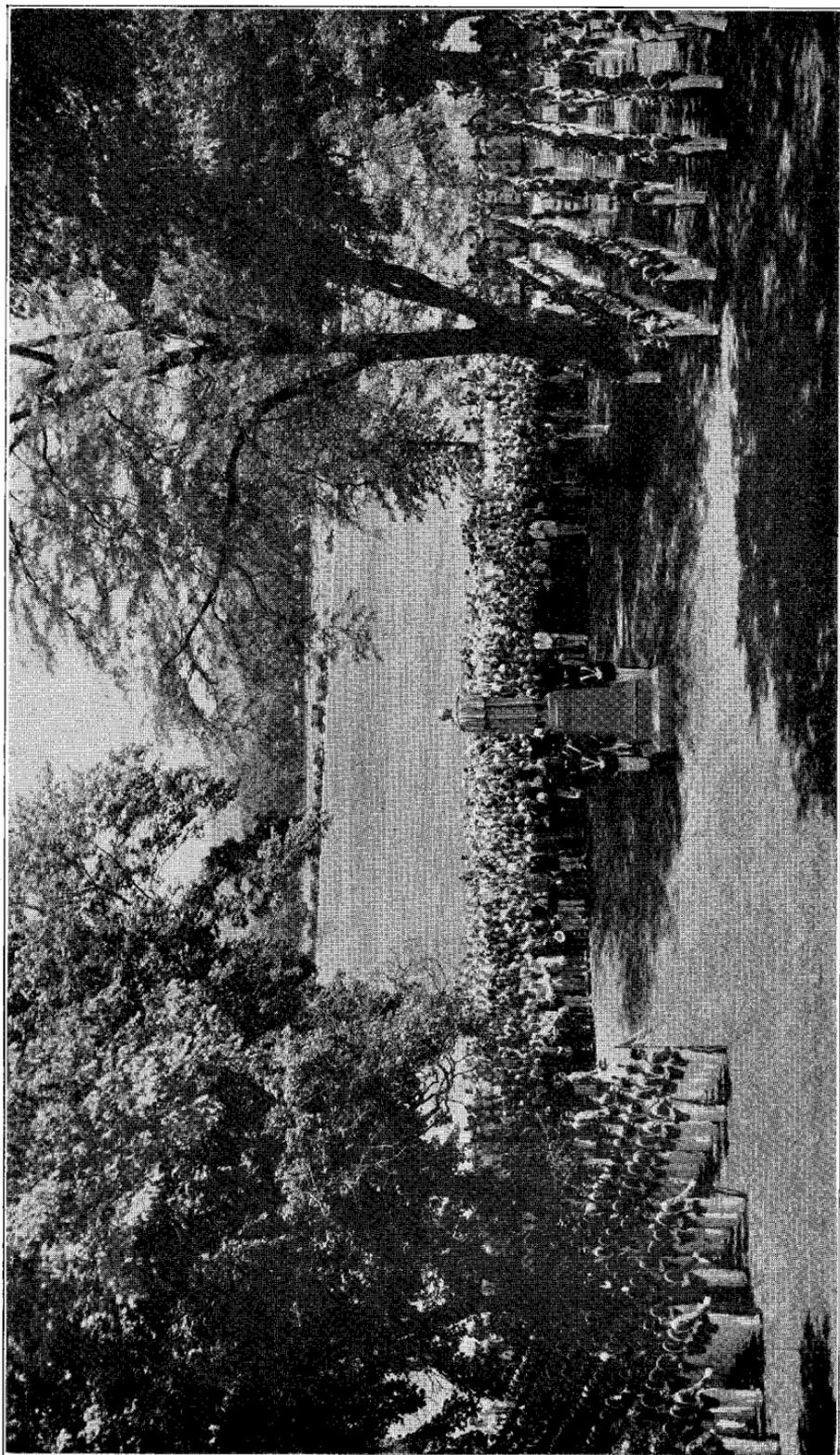
Announcement

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 1933, 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.



ALUMNI EXERCISES AT THAYER MONUMENT



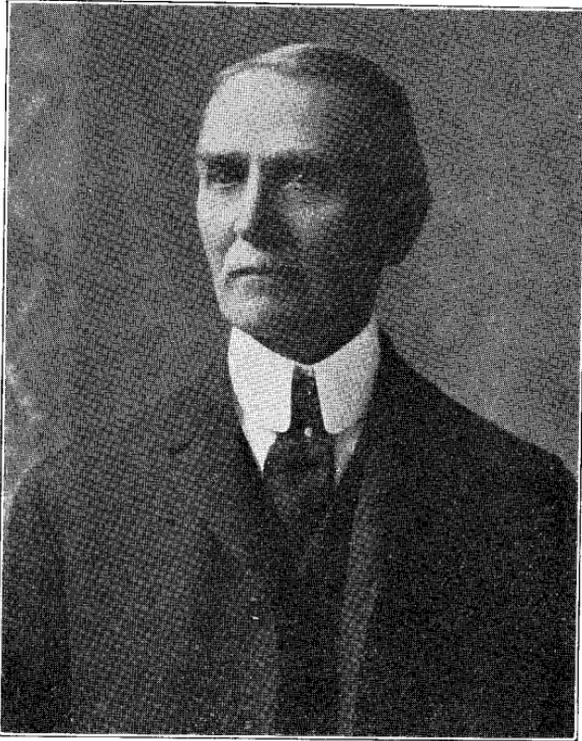
NECROLOGY



ADELBERT AMES

NO. 1892 CLASS OF MAY 6th, 1861

Died April 13, 1933, at Ormond Beach, Florida, aged 97 years.



When it came to the attention of the editor of THE GETTYSBURG TIMES that General Adelbert Ames is the last survivor of the generals of the Union Army in the Civil War and that he played an important part in the Battles of Gettysburg, we requested William C. Storrick, for many years superintendent of Gettysburg Battlefield guides, now living retired at his home on West Lincoln Avenue, to give us General Ames' record, particularly in the battles here. This Mr. Storrick, who is undoubtedly the best informed historian on the Battles of Gettysburg and the Civil War in general, generously agreed to do and the accompanying highly interesting narrative concerning General Ames is the result.

*Reprinted from THE GETTYSBURG TIMES,
Saturday, February 25, 1933.*

DF THE many general officers of the Union Army during the Civil War, General Adelbert Ames, known as one of the "Boy Generals" has the distinction of being the only one living. Like Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, who lived to the age of 95, he has outlived all his contemporaries.

General Ames was born in Rockland, Maine, on October 30, 1835. After attending the public schools he was appointed from that state as a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in 1856. He was graduated on May 6, 1861, ranking fifth in the class. The other members above him in their order were: A. A. Dupont, at large; C. E. Cross, Massachusetts; O. E. Babcock, Vermont; and H. W. Kingsbury, New York. With the rank of Second Lieutenant, Ames was assigned to the Second Regiment of United States Artillery, and a week later was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and assigned to the Fifth United States Artillery with which he entered the war.

IN WEST POINT BATTERY

The battery to which Ames was assigned was known as the "West Point Light Battery" in command of Captain Charles Griffin, and was the first to enter the city of Washington. At the battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, it took an active part; and it was there that Ames was in command of a section of the battery and began his long and distinguished military career that was continued to the end of the war.

This noted battery, along with Ricketts', was posted on Henry Hill near the Henry House. Griffin, absorbed in the fire of his guns against the opposing artillery, was surprised to see a regiment advancing on his right. He believed these troops to be Confederates. They were, but Griffin was persuaded by some other officers that they were his own supports as they were clad in blue. The blue regiment came on warily; its flag hanging limp at the staff in the lifeless heat, told nothing. Suddenly the regiment raised its muskets. "Stop!" cried Griffin, "We're Union men." A belch of smoke answered him and musket balls knocked down nearly every man in the batteries.

AMES IS WOUNDED

Beauregard, the Confederate commander, in his description of this attack says: "The movement was made with such dash that the whole plateau was swept clear of the enemy. *** leaving in our possession the Robinson and the Henry houses, with most of J. M. Ricketts' and Griffin's batteries, the men of which were mostly shot down where they bravely stood by their guns."

In this engagement Ames was severely wounded, but refused to leave the field until he was too weak to sit upon the caisson, where he had been placed by the men of his command. For this gallant act he was awarded a medal.

After his recovery from his wounds he returned to his battery, took an active part in the Peninsular Campaign in July, 1862, and rendered efficient service at the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, June 29-July 1.

When the Twentieth Maine Infantry regiment was recruited and

mustered into service on August 29, 1862, Ames who had been promoted to the rank of Colonel, was appointed to its command, with Lieutenant Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain next in command.

With the exception of Colonel Ames and the Major the officers and men were without military knowledge or experience. The regiment was hurried to Washington where under the efficient training of Ames it was made ready for service in the field and became one of the leading regiments of the war. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, then under the command of Major General Fitz John Porter.

The regiment saw its first service in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. It was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 1-4, 1863.

IS GIVEN PROMOTION

In May, 1863, Colonel Ames was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General when he was a little over twenty-seven years old, and hence became known as one of the "Boy Generals." His next service was at Brandy Station, Virginia, the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign, where he commanded a detachment of infantry in support of the cavalry under Pleasanton against Stuart's Confederate cavalry on the 9th of June, 1863. General Pleasanton in his report of the battle, says:—"The marked manner in which General Ames held and managed his troops under a galling fire of the enemy for several hours, is entitled to higher commendation than I can bestow."

SERVED AT GETTYSBURG

At Gettysburg, General Ames rendered gallant and efficient service, first as commander of the Second Brigade, First Division of the Eleventh Corps. After the wounding of Barlow, Ames succeeded him in command of the division. The position of the Eleventh Corps in the First Day's battle at Gettysburg was an exposed one and was rendered untenable by attacks of largely superior numbers on both flanks and front. General Ames in his report says:—

"At this time General Barlow was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon me. An order was received from General Schurz, or one of his staff, to occupy the outskirts of the town, but soon another order came to fall back through it. In that movement many of our men were taken prisoners. The hill in the rear of the town was occupied after passing through it, and in this position the division remained during the following days.

HELPED REPULSE ENEMY

On the evening of the 2nd, an attempt was made to carry the position we held, but the enemy was repulsed with loss. Colonel Carroll, with a brigade from the Second Corps, rendered timely assistance of the Union line on Howard Avenue. The position is now marked by the statue of General Barlow and regimental monuments."

The hill referred to in rear of the town is East Cemetery Hill, at the foot of which the new line was held by Ames. This line is now marked by Wainwright Avenue.

The attack on this line was made by Hay's Louisiana Brigade, generally known as the "Louisiana Tigers", and Hoke's Brigade of North Carolina regiments. The batteries concerned were Weidrich's, Bruch's, Rickett's, Stewart's, and Reynolds' on the crest of the hill, and Steven's on the right on Steven's Knoll. The struggle among the guns after the line was compelled to retire from the foot of the hill was one of the most thrilling events of the battle of Gettysburg.

During the retreat of Lee's Army from Gettysburg, General Ames was engaged at Hagerstown, where in support of Kilpatrick's cavalry, his forces succeeded in entering Hagerstown, and capturing over one hundred prisoners.

After the battle of Gettysburg, the First Division of the Eleventh Corps (Barlow's) in command of Schimmelfennig, was detached and assigned to the Tenth Corps in command of Major General Gillmore, with Ames still in command of his brigade (Second). The Tenth and Eighteenth Corps constituted the Army of the James under Major General B. F. Butler, and operated mostly below Richmond at Drury's Bluff and Bermuda Hundred.

On May 29, 1864, two divisions of the Eighteenth Corps and Deven's and Ames' Divisions were sent to Cold Harbor where they cooperated with the Army of the Potomac in the terrible battle that began immediately on their arrival.

After Grant crossed the James and began the siege of Petersburg, the troops under Ames were in line of battle near the mine which exploded on July 30th. This operation was a failure and failed to accomplish anything decisive after a great loss to the Union forces. When the Court of Inquiry on the mine explosion was held, General Ames appeared as a witness.

WITH THIRD DIVISION

When the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated to form the Twenty-fourth Corps, General Ames was in command of the Third Division of the corps and took an active part in the capture of Fort Fisher, the loss of which was a severe blow to the South.

At that time Wilmington, North Carolina, was the last port through which the Confederacy received a large part of its munitions of war, and whence was shipped to England in payment therefor much of its cotton and tobacco. This was accomplished by the blockade-runners who on account of the immense profits took great risks to get through.

Fort Fisher was at the mouth of the Cape River, and Wilmington is situated on the east bank thirty miles from its mouth.

TAKES FORT FISHER

Colonel Lamb, who held Fort Fisher says: "Fort Fisher commanded the last gateway between the Confederate States and the outside world. Its capture and the resulting loss of all the Cape Fear defenses, and of Wilmington, the great importing depot of the South, effectually ended

all blockade running. Lee sent me word that Fort Fisher must be held or he could not subsist his army."

Two expeditions were fitted out and attacked Fort Fisher, the first was not a success and withdrew. The second was successful and resulted in the capture of the Fort and the evacuation of Wilmington by the Confederates. The Fort surrendered on January 15, 1865. General Ames led the land forces in both attacks. The fleet was commanded by Admiral Porter. The capture of Fort Fisher was a great event in the history of the Civil War.

Those who want a complete account of this event are referred to an excellent article prepared by General Ames and read at a meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, published in Volume 1, pages 291-295, "Civil War Papers."

BREVETTED MAJOR GENERAL

For gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, Ames was brevetted major general in the United States Volunteers, in January, 1865, and for meritorious services in the field during the rebellion he was brevetted major general of the United States Army to date from March 13, 1865.

To date from July 1, 1863, Ames was brevetted colonel in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg.

By a coincidence, both of his first comrades in arms were in the battle of Gettysburg. Griffin, his battery commanded, now in command of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, as the successor of General Barnes.

ELECTED TO U. S. SENATE

His old regiment, the Twentieth Maine, now in command of Chamberlain, a part of Vincent's Brigade of the Fifth Corps, did gallant service in holding the extreme left of Meade's line between the Round Tops against the Confederates of Hood's Division.

After the close of the war, Ames took an active part in the troublesome Reconstruction Period in the Southern States. He was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi on July 15, 1868, and later was elected United States Senator to represent the State in the sessions of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. His fellow member in the first was Hiram R. Revels, and in the last two James Lusk Alcorn. Schuyler Colfax, vice president, presided over the senate during the first two sessions and Henry Wilson, vice president under Hayes, the last. The speaker of the house during this period was James G. Blaine. Mississippi after much turmoil was among the last to be taken back into the Union.

At the age of 40 years, Ames returned to the North and for some time engaged in business. His wife was a daughter of General B. F. Butler, who during the war had gained great notoriety throughout the South for his management of the Northern troops while in Baltimore and New Orleans.

SERVED IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

For many years, Ames has lived at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, a suburb of Lowell. When the War was declared against Spain on April 22, 1898, Ames came from his retirement, and on June 28, 1898, he was appointed brigadier general of United States Volunteers. He was then 62 years old. The Spanish-American War was of short duration. On January 3, 1899, he was mustered out of service for the last time, and honorably discharged. This completed his military record in two wars. For a number of years he has spent the winter months at Ormond, Florida, where he has spent many pleasant days on the golf links with another old man, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., as a companion. Ames is Rockefeller's senior by four years.

GIVES PERSONAL REPLY

In reply to a personal letter relative to his civilian record since the Spanish-American War, General Ames, at Ormond, Florida, under date of January 21, 1933, in a well written and legible hand kindly replied: "Nothing—engaged in Milling Enterprise only, Yours, etc., Adelbert Ames."

General Ames with his allotment of years far beyond the three score years and ten, has a wonderful retrospect. He has lived to see the consummation of his wishes in a united country under one flag with a common destiny. He has lived to see 24 stars added to our flag, the population increased many fold, great changes in the social, political, industrial and scientific conditions of our country; and it is the sincere wish of his many admirers that a kind Providence may allow him a few years to complete the century.

William C. Storrick

Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry—the son enlisting as a private in the 1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry on July 13th, 1861 (Co. G). Three days later he was present at the first battle of Bull Run. He served as a private in the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry (Co. D), as Sergeant Major from September 22nd, 1862 to April 14th, 1863, and as 2nd Lieutenant, in the 11th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, until mustered out on July 13th, 1863.

Appointed from Tennessee to the United States Military Academy by President Lincoln, in 1863, to fill one of vacancies existing in all Southern states, he reported as a "Sep" and was admitted September 23rd. Though the oldest member of his class, he was never known as "Dad", probably because that title had already been bestowed before his admission. He graduated No. 10, out of a class of sixty-three and chose service in the Ordnance Department.

After graduation he was ordered to the St. Louis Arsenal. Then followed a tour at the United States Military Academy as Principal Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, and Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, until relieved in 1872 at his own request. Among his good friends at the Point were Samuel Tillman, class of 1869, also an instructor in the first group of subjects, later a professor, and during the World War, Superintendent of the Academy. Another was J. Alden Weir, son of Robert W. Weir, N. A., Professor of Drawing, whose portrait of my father, painted during those early years before Weir became a famous artist, was shown not long ago at an exhibition of Weir's paintings at the Macbeth Galleries in New York City.

One of my father's pet hobbies was photography. That was the day of wet plates which had to be prepared and developed in the field. It necessitated the dragging around of a dark room in the form of a tent, a necessity which made the hobby quite a strenuous one. The outcome was an excellent collection of views of old West Point, which a few years ago he presented to the Library at the Academy.

During the next four years we find him at Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, New York. He used to tell, as an incident of this tour, of the time, when as a junior officer, he was detailed as secretary to the board convened to adopt a design for the army saddle, and was given the troublesome task of making a scale drawing of the McClellan saddle.

Then followed a very interesting detail at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, from 1876 to 1886. This was broken by two or three years of special service at Newport, Rhode Island, of which I shall relate more later. During the first period at the Arsenal, he was for a time under the command of Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, an officer of the old school for whom he entertained the warmest admiration and regard, and with whom he was entirely in accord throughout the Colonel's long, and at times unpleasant, controversy with General Wingate over the authorship of certain material in connection with target practice. For a time he was the officer in charge of the Emery Testing machine, then the largest of its kind, installed during his tour of service—a wonderful piece of mechanism, powerful enough to pull apart a bar of steel having a tensile strength of one million pounds, and on the other hand,

so delicate that it was capable of recording the pressure required to crush an egg or break a hair. Many interesting experiments, as well as routine tests, were carried on for the Government and also for private parties. Another feature of his work at this station was the establishment of a chemical laboratory, wherein he made analyses and tests of a widely varying nature. Those of metals predominated, most of which were also tested by the Emery machine to determine their physical characteristics. Probably the most interesting, from several viewpoints, of all the analyses made were those of the iron clamp dogs and the bronze crabs from Cleopatra's Needle, the obelisk removed from Alexandria, Egypt, under the supervision of Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringer, U. S. Navy, and erected in Central Park, New York City.

My father's detached service at Newport was with the Interior Department, in connection with the chemical work of the Division of Mining Geology of the United States Geological Survey for the tenth census. Professor Raphael Pumpelly was in charge, and among the more prominent men associated with him were Andrew A. Blair, the well known iron and steel chemist, and Frank Austin Gooch, afterward Professor of Chemistry at Yale University. This detail was terminated in October, 1882.

After four more years at Watertown Arsenal came his appointment as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Dakota, in command of the Ordnance Depot, Fort D. A. Lincoln, North Dakota. It was from Fort Lincoln that General George A. Custer set out on his last campaign against the Indians, in 1876, which resulted in what is commonly known as the "Custer Massacre". The black mourning bands painted at that time under the eaves of the buildings of the fort were still mutely in evidence when we arrived in 1886. While the work was largely of a routine nature, issuing arms, ammunition, and equipment to troops, it was carried on by my father with his usual punctilious attention to detail and accuracy. Never was a shipment permitted to leave the storehouse without his personal inspection and check up. At the same time, because of his technical knowledge, he was able to be of considerable aid to the troops by giving suggestions as to improved methods of caring for their arms and equipment.

On the abandonment of Fort Lincoln, he was ordered to move the Ordnance Depot and to reestablish it in the "old post" at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. This transfer was accomplished in November, 1889. He lived in the same house in which his first wife was born, November 30th, 1837, while her father, Colonel Joseph Plympton, was in command. Then, I have been told, Fort Snelling had only two mails a year. The Colonel upon one occasion entertained, and through his adjutant, rebuked Charles Dickens for appearing in his hunting costume at a reception given in his honor, informing him that when he was properly attired Mrs. Plympton would be glad to receive him.

In December, 1890, he was detailed to service at the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, just across the river from the Academy, to inspect the assembling of 8-inch B. L. Rifles.

February, 1892, found him at Frankford Arsenal, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, where the army small arms ammunition is manufac-

tured and tested. There he remained until 1898. The work at first, while extremely interesting, furnished little material for record, though he did introduce several improvements, one of which, having to do with the production of primers, is in use, I understand, to this day. It was just about this time that the adoption of smokeless powder was being seriously considered, and as the art was very much in its infancy, practically unborn in this country, it was necessary to start in at the bottom and learn as much as possible about it. So Captain Pitman, as he was then ranked, was ordered to develop a smokeless powder laboratory. There was little precedent on which to build; and much of the work was, of necessity, original. Methods of test, both chemical and physical, and frequently the equipment used were developed. To these tests many samples from foreign countries, as well as some from the United States, were subjected. Later on as a result of these investigations, test specifications were drawn up, with which all lots of powder submitted to the Government by the contracting manufacturers had to comply. Ballistic tests for velocity, pressure and accuracy were also made, not only on the powder as received, but to determine the effect of extreme heat, cold, and moisture on the same. All of this was extremely fascinating work as I, who was my father's assistant for several years, can testify.

In 1898 he was ordered to command Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, also to serve as Armament Officer of the Southern District. The latter duty necessitated the making of many trips throughout the territory for the purpose of inspecting and testing guns at the various fortifications. One of the pleasant features of this detail was the opportunity afforded of meeting and renewing acquaintances with officers of the line.

After four years in the South, Lieutenant Colonel Pitman was sent to Springfield Armory, and in August, 1903, was ordered to the command of San Antonio Arsenal as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Texas. From that station, having reached the age of sixty-four, he was retired as a Colonel, November 12th, 1906, and received the rank of Brigadier General Retired, by operation of law, because of Civil War Service.

He made his home with me at Orange, New Jersey from the time of retirement until the end.

Throughout his long career in the Army, General Pitman was keenly interested in anything pertaining to small arms and was continually collecting data that had any bearing on the subject. Until he retired, his was a busy, active life. He was scrupulously particular never to attend to any but government work during office hours. However, in Orange his time was his own and he made good use of it. For more than a quarter of a century he labored faithfully on his hobby which he divided into two major groups; the first, covering small arms and things pertaining thereto; the second, a collection of cartridges and their component parts.

The work on small arms covers all those used in this country for military purposes from the time of the Revolutionary War to date; also, experimental guns and some specialties, as well as pistols and certain foreign arm. Ammunition is handled with equal thoroughness.

Most of the guns on which he worked were secured from the collections of his friends. I would like with gratitude to mention, among those who assisted him, Francis Bannerman, S. H. P. Pell and James E. Combes. Drawings were made with painstaking accuracy, not only of the gun complete, but of every part in detail. In many instances they were supplemented by dimensions and weights. These drawings form the nucleus of some sixteen classified volumes in which are gathered also an inconceivable mass of data on small arms, impossible to describe in detail but embracing prints and photographs of all kinds, government publications, descriptive matter, memoranda and letters from various sources.

Cartridges and their component parts for each gun are covered with similar attention to detail—as are cartridge boxes, cartons and containers. Many of these are illustrated by full sized drawings on which covers and labels from the original packages are pasted, making a very realistic exhibit. He even went so far as to make drawings with dimensions to show how the boxes were developed from a sheet of cardboard. Considerable attention is paid to paper cartridges. Drawings of these are built up in the same manner as the cartridge boxes. To complete the illusion, the string used to tie up the originals is pasted on the replica.

In addition to the above, there are literally hundreds of tables giving data of all sorts; such for example as yearly detailed lists of arms and ammunition manufactured and purchased by the Army as far back as 1795, in which year 245 muskets were manufactured at Springfield Armory (the production of muskets at Harper's Ferry was begun in 1801 and discontinued in 1844.) and so on ad infinitum.

Suffice it to say that these records are of incalculable value for information and reference, as no other such compilation is in existence. Much of the original material has either been lost or destroyed. These volumes together with books from his library relating to small arms were willed to the Government of the United States for use in the Library at the West Point Military Academy.

General Pitman's collection of cartridges is housed in three cabinets with a total of more than one hundred drawers. Beginning with cartridges made of paper and fired by a flint, it traces the development of those used by the Army, year by year, showing all changes and modifications to date, as well as illustrating many other types of more or less general interest.

The contents of each drawer are complete in themselves—showing the cartridge ready to fire, and the same, cut away for a transverse section. The powder is placed in the case in a small glass tube. Other items vary in the different exhibits. Some drawers are devoted to methods of ignition; i.e. flint, percussion, and primers; others to bullets, and so on. Dimensions and weights of the cartridges and their component parts form an important part of the record. This collection, with his books relating to ammunition were also willed to the Government for use in the Ordnance Museum at West Point.

Because of his knowledge and experience, and the information at his disposal, he was frequently consulted on various technical matters

and referred to for data by the Government as well as private interests.

Aside from his well beloved Association of Graduates, he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Aztec Club, Society of Mayflower Descendants, New England Society, West Point Society of New York, American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, Army Ordnance Association, American Museum of Natural History, and the Franklin Institute.

General Pitman was a rare character, ever modest and unassuming, quick to see ability in others but not in himself, a most devoted husband and father, always thoughtful of those around him and never known to say an unkind word about anyone. He was scrupulously honorable in every detail. Life with him centered around his home. He loved his friends and enjoyed being with them, a feeling they reciprocated. He was widely famed for his stories—fitting the right one into the conversation. Always a student, he had a wide range of information at his fingertips. He kept abreast of the times, up to his last illness, by devoting several hours each day to the reading of technical magazines on Ordnance, chemistry and other scientific subjects.

He had a deep seated love for the Military Academy and was an ardent alumnus. In recent years it was my privilege to take him on his annual pilgrimage to West Point for Alumni Day and the graduating exercises. This was an outstanding event in his life and was looked forward to from one June to the next. On many of these occasions he was the oldest Graduate present. There, when he was surrounded by his friends at the Officers' Club, the old days were lived over again, at times "until the wee sma' hours." His last two visits were saddened by the absence of his old friend and classmate, General Godfrey, who had gone before. I am thankful that advancing years had not prevented his attendance on these occasions but that he was able to march with the column of Graduates and to view his last parade, with all its sacred memories, only a short two and a half months before he, himself, answered the last call.

The following is from a resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Church of St. Andrew, South Orange, New Jersey, December 4th, 1933:

" desires to put on record its profound sorrow in the recent death of General John Pitman, U. S. A., one of its most loyal and active communicants. For many years a Vestryman . . . and above all a regular attendant at our Church Services, General Pitman will long be sorely missed among us. No finer example of Christian manhood could be offered to the younger generation. St. Andrew's needs, in the years to come, many more men of his staunch calibre, his generous spirit, and his gracious and winsome personality."

A clipping has recently come into my possession of a letter dated February 26th, 1903, from W. Whitman Bailey, Professor of Botany at Brown University, to the *Providence Journal*. Mr. Bailey was a son of Jacob Whitman Bailey, Class of 1832, predecessor of Professor Kendrick at West Point. The letter was written on the promotion of

my father to his lieutenant colonelcy. After telling of his lifelong friendship with John Pitman, Mr. Bailey concludes,

"Rhode Island may well be proud of its West Point graduates, and high on the list is Colonel Pitman."

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, in closing his letter of sympathy to Mrs. Pitman, writes,

"At the time of his death General Pitman was approaching his ninety-first birthday, and was one of the oldest alumni of the United States Military Academy. During his long military career of more than forty years' active commissioned service, nearly all of which was with the Ordnance Department, he displayed high professional and personal standards, performing the various duties assigned him with characteristic efficiency and devotion. His death is deeply regretted throughout the Army, and marks the passing of another faithful veteran of the Civil War."

My father was married at Stamford, Connecticut, September 15th, 1868, to Louise E. Plympton, daughter of Colonel Joseph Plympton, U. S. A., a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, and Eliza Matilda Livingston of New York. From this union were born John Richmond Pitman, now of Orange, New Jersey, and Joseph Livingston Pitman, M. D., a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts.

His first wife died at Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, March 18th, 1901. On August 14th, 1903, he was married at Pompton, New Jersey, to Anne Cambreleng deMille, daughter of Major William E. deMille, C. S. A., who survives him.

His surviving grandchildren are Lieutenant John R. Pitman, Jr., U. S. A., of the Field Artillery, who received his commission in 1927, as Honor Graduate of the R. O. T. C. at Princeton University, Louise L. and M. Elizabeth, children of John R. Pitman; and Henrietta, daughter of Dr. J. L. Pitman.

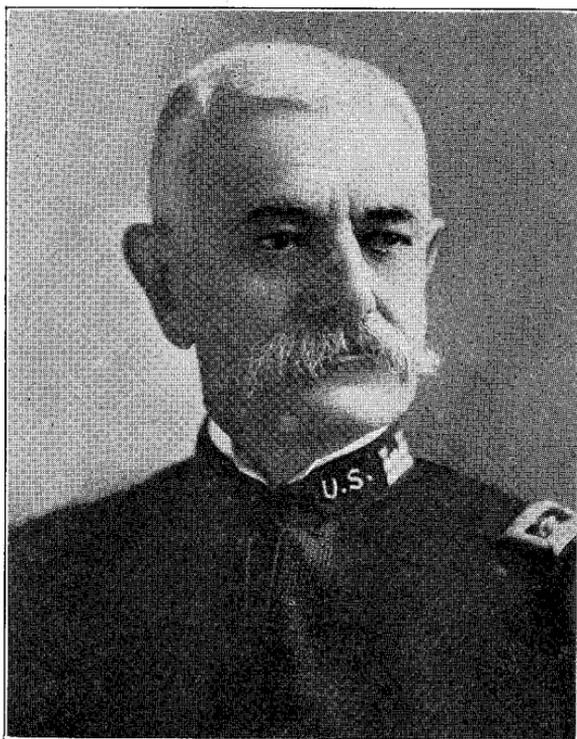
On August 31st, 1933, there was laid to rest with his forefathers in beautiful Swan Point Cemetery at Providence, the city of his birth, all that was mortal of one of God's noblemen.

John Richmond Pitman.

JOSEPH HENRY WILLARD

NO. 2226 CLASS OF 1868

Died April 18, 1933, at Newport, R. I., aged 89 years.



COLONEL JOSEPH HENRY WILLARD was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 28th, 1844, the son of Elisha Wheeler Willard.

Colonel Willard was a direct descendant of Major Simon Willard, who came to America from England in 1634. Major Willard was one of the founders of the historic town of Concord, Massachusetts. He was the first representative of the town in the General Court of the Colony, and was prominent in military affairs, performing valiant service during King Philip's war. Later, during the American Revolution, Harvard College was moved temporarily to the Willard Homestead in Concord.

Colonel Willard's father left Boston when he was a young man and settled in Chicago, where he later became one of the leading bankers.

Colonel Willard was educated by private tutors and attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College. After one year at Harvard he was appointed to the United States Military Academy; he graduated in 1868 and was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers.

As a second lieutenant he served at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of artillery tactics. He also served with the Engineer Battalion at Jefferson Barracks and at Willets Point, and served later at the Academy as assistant professor of French.

In 1882 Colonel Willard was commissioned a captain, and in 1884 he went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he was in charge of the 4th district of the Mississippi River. He served on the Mississippi River Commission, and had supervision of the construction and repair of levees; improvement of rivers and waterways in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi; and improvement of harbors at New Orleans, Natchez, and Vidalia.

Colonel Willard remained on duty in the South until 1899, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was in charge of improvement of harbors and rivers. In 1903 he went to Los Angeles, California, in charge of harbors and defensive works. He went the same year to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was in charge of the works for the defense of Southeast Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and of the improvement of harbors and rivers.

Colonel Willard was commissioned a Colonel in 1907 and retired in 1908. During the World War he was recalled to active service April 21st, 1917, and was in charge of the Newport Engineering District and of works for the defense of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and of rivers and harbors from Nantucket to Block Island. He also supervised the inspection of plants and of war material for depots of supply and for overseas.

After his retirement Colonel Willard lived in Newport, where his family had been residents for many years. He took an active interest in the civic affairs of the town, and was chairman of the Newport Park Commission, chairman of the Board of Recreation, Director of the Redwood Library, and member of various committees for the improvement and welfare of the City of Newport.

Colonel Willard married in 1889 Ella Graeme Quin of Vicksburg, Mississippi, a young woman of great beauty and rare charm. Mrs. Willard died in Newport on November 27th, 1925.

Colonel Willard was a man of marked personality and keen wit. He was a great scholar, being especially interested in music, art, and literature.

During the last few years of his life Colonel Willard lived with his sister, Miss Mary Adams Willard, who died a week after his death.

Surviving Colonel Willard are his three younger daughters and five grandchildren. They are Mrs. Robert Goelet, the wife of Robert Goelet of New York; Mrs. Richard Hooker, the widow of Colonel Richard Hooker who died on December 24th, 1932 in Shanghai, China, while in command of the 4th Regiment of United States Marines; and Natalja Willard of Newport, Rhode Island. His grandchildren are Mary Eleanor Goelet, Dorothea Stewart Hooker, Richard Campbell Hooker, Joseph Willard Hooker and Elizabeth Hooker.

Colonel Willard died on April 18, 1933. By his own request the funeral was private, only the members of his family being present. The interment was in the Willard plot at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Colonel Willard was loved and admired by all those who knew him, and in his long career as an officer of Engineers he upheld and maintained the highest traditions of our Army.

N. W.

ington, D. C. He served a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands in 1901 and 1902. Following this tour he was Acting Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, California, and was on duty with his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

The records show that Colonel Hein was an able and conscientious officer of sound judgment and excellent professional knowledge, and a gentlemen of fine presence, courteous manner, and high ideals. In the course of his thirty-four years' commissioned service he faithfully and efficiently performed the various duties assigned him. His death is deeply regretted.

Lieutenant Colonel O. L. Hein was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on May 1st, 1847. His parents were Charles Samuel Frederick Hein, son of Samuel Hein, and Elizabeth Douglas. His mother was Henrietta Simpson, daughter of John and Ann Simpson, of Georgetown, D. C. His father was for forty years the General Disbursing officer of the Coast Survey. Their old Colonial house now belongs to the Historical Society. Colonel Hein's sister, Mary, married Admiral Harry Webster and his brother Charles married the Admiral's sister. Charles and also his uncle, Alexander Simpson, were well known artists. Each in turn was head of the Drawing Department at Georgetown College.

Colonel Hein was a student at Georgetown College at the time he received his appointment from President Johnson to the Military Academy. On May 3rd, 1883 he married Miss Sallie Lee Ross, of "Carrollton", Carrol Parish, Lake Providence, Louisiana. They had been married fifty years at the time of his death, which occurred at Salt Lake City enroute to the East from his winter home in California, July 26th, 1933. He is survived by his widow and one son, Commander Herbert Ross Hein, and three grandchildren. He was buried with military honors at Arlington on July 29th, 1933.

S. L. H.

FREDERICK KING WARD

NO. 2344 CLASS OF 1870

Died October 25, 1933, at Seattle, Washington, aged 86 years.



FREDERICK KING WARD was born in Newark, Ohio, March 19, 1847, the son of Pruden Aling Ward and Julia Ward (née Ward). His father was engaged in the manufacture of wagons, coaches, buggies, etc.

General Ward had two brothers, Horatio R. and Charles A., who became partners in their father's business. His only sister, Matilda, became the wife of Frank Janes, who for many years was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad as General Freight Agent at Toledo, Ohio.

Evidently the manufacturing business did not appeal to young Frederick, who, having been prevented from joining the Union Army in the Civil War because of his youth and his father's objections, turned after graduation from the Newark High School to telegraphy. As operator, he had charge of several small stations before receiving his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. He entered the Academy July 1, 1866, and graduated June 15, 1870.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Miss May D. Ward, daughter of General Ward, by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, dated November 14, 1933:

“My dear Miss Ward:—

I wish to extend to you on behalf of the officers of the War Department, and for myself personally, our sympathy in the death of your father, Brigadier General Frederick K. Ward, United States Army, Retired.

The long military career of General Ward extended over a period of more than forty-four years, beginning with his admission to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1866. Following his graduation, June 15, 1870, he was appointed a second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, and was successively promoted to 1st lieutenant, November 11, 1875; captain, February 11, 1887; major July 11, 1899; lieutenant colonel, January 24, 1903; and colonel, June 23, 1905. He was advanced to the grade of brigadier general, February 26, 1910, and was retired by operation of law, March 19, 1911, upon reaching the age of sixty-four years. He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department from November 30, 1904 to June 22, 1905, and from October 1, 1906, to May 2, 1907.

“General Ward served with his regiment for many years on the western frontier, where he participated in campaigns against the hostile Modoc, Nez Perces, and Bannock Indians. He was also Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis, and Acting Engineer Officer, and Signal Officer of the Department of the Columbia. In addition to duty with troops of his arm at various stations in the United States, he was Acting Signal Officer at Fort Myer, Virginia; was stationed in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.; and was in charge of military telegraph lines in California and Arizona. During the War with Spain he served with the 1st Cavalry at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, Lakeland, Florida, and Camp Wycoff, New York, and commanded Fort Keogh, Montana, from October, 1898, to August, 1900. He subsequently served two tours of duty in the Philippine Islands; was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, and Fort Clark, Texas; was Inspector General, Northern Division, with station at St. Louis, Missouri; and commanded the 7th Cavalry and the Post at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was Commandant of the Mounted Service school at that station.

“General Ward was an able Cavalry officer of wide experience, high professional and personal standards, and excellent attainments, who at all times manifested an unswerving devotion to duty. Well-informed, thoroughly reliable, and painstaking, he was entrusted with various important assignments, and the highly efficient manner in which he performed these tasks fully justified the confidence placed in him. His death is deeply regretted.”

In addition to the special assignments mentioned in the letter of the Chief of Staff, General Ward, during his first tour of duty in the Philippines was appointed Acting Inspector General, and assigned as Inspector General, First District, Department of Luzon, (afterward designated Third Separate Brigade, Department of North Philippines)

with station at Batangas, P. I., October 14, 1901 to September 8, 1903.

In the Bannock Indian War of 1878, General Ward, then first lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, participated in the following engagements: Silver Creek, Oregon, June 23, 1878; Birch Creek, Oregon, July 8, 1878; and North Fork, John Day's River, Oregon, July 20, 1878. In two of these engagements he was in command of his troop, his captain, Reuben F. Bernard, commanding a squadron in the same engagements. His cool bravery, good judgment, and skill in directing the movements of his troops in these engagements won for him the admiration and confidence of his captain, and the men of his troop, many of whom were veterans in Indian warfare.

As a troop officer, he showed marked ability as an instructor, on the drill ground, and in the school for non-commissioned officers. Acting upon the principle that instruction should precede punishment, he saw to it that the men of his troop should clearly understand what was required of them, and *why*. His work in the classroom was not limited to the discussion of the contents of the one text book then available. Every problem that might confront a non-commissioned officer was discussed and clearly explained.

As a disciplinarian he was strict, but always just, never losing his even temper, or employing abuse or ridicule. He "practiced what he preached". He used the Golden Rule as his guide. By his personal conduct he exemplified what he taught.

Apparently General Ward was in full agreement with Cowper, who wrote:—

*"Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."*

At any rate, the routine duties of the post having been attended to, he sought and found recreation in other work. He had a keen scientific mind, and was interested in many scientific subjects, such as astronomy, electricity, radio, and telegraphy. He had, for many years, and up to the time of his death, been a subscriber to the *Scientific American*. He always had the latest *Nautical Almanac*. He found pleasure in the frequent use of his sextant. He was a frequent contributor to the *Cavalry Journal* during its early days. At Boise Barracks, in 1878, he erected a sun dial, which was still in good condition when that post was abandoned. At the same post, during the winter of 1878-9, he devised and supervised the construction of a re-loading machine which was a very decided improvement over the re-loading tools supplied by the Ordnance Department at that time. These are only samples of his sideline activities, which, however, he never allowed to interfere with the thorough and conscientious performance of his regular military duties.

At Camp Warner, Oregon, on June 26, 1873, General Ward was married to Lizzie Bell Dunn, daughter of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Dunn.

Great sorrows came to General Ward after his retirement from active service. On September 1, 1913, his only son, George Ball Ward,

while hunting near Lake Buntzen, British Columbia, slipped and fell from a rocky crag, receiving injuries resulting in his death on the same day, just sixteen days before the twenty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

On February 16, 1920, his beloved wife was taken from him by death. For nearly forty-seven years she had been his devoted companion.

The death at Ft. Lewis, Washington, on January 20, 1932, of his grandson, John Ward Hartman, aged twenty-one years, son of Brigadier General J. D. L. Hartman, U. S. Army Retired, was another severe blow to General Ward. A granddaughter, Helen Josephine Bowden, died in infancy at Everett, Washington.

Still there remained to him the satisfaction of having with him, or very near to him, his three daughters to love and comfort him through his last years. He had the knowledge of duties faithfully executed, a clean conscience, a spotless record, and the deepest respect of all who knew him. He left a noble heritage to his posterity.

General Ward passed away on October 25, 1933, and on October 28th, he was buried in the cemetery at Fort Lawton, Washington, beside the grave of his wife and son.

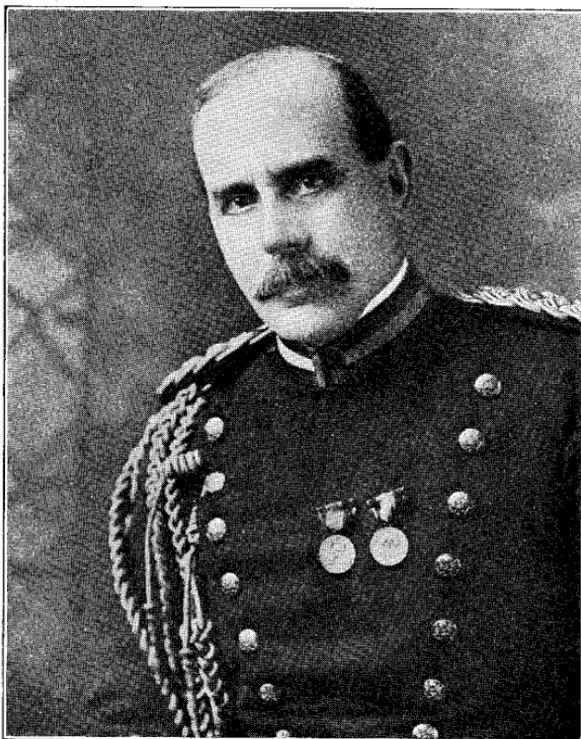
He is survived by his three daughters, Helen Canby, wife of Brigadier General J. D. L. Hartman, U. S. Army, Retired; Neenah Matilda, wife of Theodore H. Bowden of Everett, Washington; and Miss May Dunn Ward, Dean of Women at the University of Washington. Four grandsons, Frederick King Bowden, Richard William Bowden, Guy Ward Bowden, and John Ward Hartman also survive him.

C. B. H.

HENRY ELEAZAR ROBINSON

NO. 2399 CLASS OF 1871

Died January 30, 1931, at Uniontown, Pa., aged 80 years.



HENRY E. ROBINSON was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1850, and died in the same city January 30, 1931. His father was Frederick Converse Robinson, a very prominent physician and surgeon, and his mother was Susan Hollingsworth Robinson, a member of the Hollingsworth family of Maryland, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Valentine Hollingsworth who came to America with William Penn in 1682 to found the colony of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Robinson received his early education in the schools of his native city. After a short attendance at Washington and Jefferson College he entered the Military Academy in the summer of 1867 at the age of seventeen years. On graduation in 1871 he was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and served with that regiment until he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel in 1904. During most of his service he commanded troops on the western frontier and engaged in numerous Indian campaigns. He was Adjutant of the Fourth Infantry from November 1, 1883, to October 31, 1887.

On the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain the Fourth Infantry went to Santiago and engaged in the battle of El Caney. In an unofficial comment on the attack of the Fourth Infantry it was said that Captain Robinson "fought like a lion." Robinson served two tours in the Philippine Islands in the early days and participated in numerous battles with the insurgents.

On his promotion to lieutenant colonel, Robinson was assigned to the Twenty-Second Infantry and to the command of that regiment at Camp Keithley, Mindanao. The Inspector, Colonel Daniel H. Brush, in his report of an inspection of Camp Keithley, said:

"The Post is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Robinson, Twenty-Second Infantry, an officer of long and meritorious service and one of the most efficient officers in the service."

The many inspection reports on Colonel Robinson's commands are uniformly to the same effect.

Colonel Robinson was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department in September, 1905, and served as Adjutant General at Governor's Island until June 30, 1907, when he was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia. There he served as Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf until October 28, 1908. A pleasant feature of his service at Governor's Island was the fact that his commander, General Frederick D. Grant, was his classmate and roommate at the Military Academy.

On promotion to the grade of Colonel in October, 1908, Colonel Robinson was retired on his own request after forty years of service. Colonel Robinson was recommended many times for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, but vacancies were few and he was much handicapped by the fact that under the old system of regimental promotion he had been unfortunate in being in a regiment where promotion was abnormally delayed for years.

Upon retirement, Colonel Robinson returned to his native city where he resided until his death, January 30, 1931. General Douglas MacArthur, in a letter of February 6, 1931, respecting Colonel Robinson, said:

"During a long and active career of more than forty years in the Army Colonel Robinson's service was at all times characterized by loyalty, efficiency and devotion to duty. The records show that he was an officer of high character, tact, and good judgment and that he had acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession."

Colonel Robinson's personal characteristics are well stated by a general officer who served with him at many stations throughout a long period. The officer says:

"He was a sincere and loyal friend, straightforward in his actions, a stern disciplinarian, and exacting in his requirements of those under him, but always fair and impartial. He was scrupulously honest in all his relations—personal

and official. He lived up to the standards he expected of his subordinates. From what I have said above it might appear that he was harsh and unapproachable, but quite the contrary is true. He had a real capacity for friendship and many sincere friends. Everybody respected him. He was a capable, efficient officer and performed every duty to the best of his ability. He came as near being able to look any man in the eye and tell him . . . as any officer I have ever known."

Colonel Robinson married Sallie K. Gaddis of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1881. She survived him but a short time, dying September 27, 1932. They are survived by a daughter, Henrietta (Mrs. William B. Beeson), of Uniontown, and a son, Dr. George H. Robinson, of Uniontown, who, as a medical officer of the United States Army served with the British armies in France during the World War.

W. A. B.



JAMES ALLEN

NO. 2438 CLASS OF 1872

Died February 19, 1933, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 84 years.



GENERAL JAMES ALLEN was innately a soldier, and a courageous and resourceful man, and was alive to progress and invention. These qualities were exemplified in all of his career,—as a cadet at West Point, in the line of the Army, and in the Signal Corps. He was reticent, yet staunch in his friendships, and withal of a fine social disposition, and he was not married.

He was the youngest of four sons of Mark Allen and Matilda Kingry Allen, born at La Porte, Indiana, February 13, 1849. The parents were both descendants in a long line from the early settlers of English extraction, of Shenandoah County, Virginia (now West Virginia), in the vicinity of Mount Jackson and Harrisonburg. In 1835 they moved to La Porte County, Indiana.

As a boy, James Allen attended the home schools. When about 16 years old he was employed in a bank. He was so employed until the age of 19, when he was appointed a cadet at West Point by Thomas

A. Hendricks, then United States Senator from Indiana and afterwards Vice-President with Grover Cleveland.

At West Point Allen was a good student and early evinced his capacity for command. He was appointed a corporal in his third class year and detailed to drill plebes; he was made sergeant major the next year and adjutant as a first classman. On graduation, he was retained at the Academy during the graduation furlough period, as an instructor in artillery tactics. He was a hop manager and was popular with his classmates, who admired his bearing and address as adjutant. George S. Hoyle, a plebe of the next class, related an incident affecting himself, which illustrates Allen's determination. Hoyle, as he said of himself, felt fully competent to meet all the requirements of the Academy. Allen was his drill master in the plebe squad. When the manual of arms was encountered a stiff drill was administered. Whether from slight defect in Hoyle's performance or perhaps from influence by his self-satisfied manner of performing, Allen gave him the order to "Carry Arms", many times repeated, and admonished him to "be snappy about it". The result was that when Hoyle reached his room after the drill, his shoulder was so swollen and sore that he could scarcely use it. Hoyle survived, as we know, to have many years of distinguished service in the Cavalry.

On June 14, 1872, Allen was promoted in the army to second lieutenant, 3d U. S. Cavalry. Because of his detail at West Point, his graduation leave began August 28. He joined his regiment on frontier duty at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and served with it for three years. In June, 1875, he was detailed on signal duty and, by reason of the need of signal officers and the solicitation of the Chief of that Corps, remained on this instruction duty for ten years, until 1885.

In the meantime he had been promoted to first lieutenant in his regiment. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in September, 1885 and was on scouting duty after Indians in September and October, 1885, and from April to July, 1886. In July, 1886, he was appointed regimental adjutant and served in that capacity at Fort Davis, Texas, for four months. He was called thence to be an instructor of tactics at West Point, August, 1887, to December 30, 1888. In October, 1888, he was promoted to Captain, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

Captain Allen was again detailed for duty in the Signal Corps in February, 1889, no doubt in view of the impending change in the organization of that Corps. Allen's previous experience of ten years in that duty made him a very desirable acquisition. At this time the Office of the Chief Signal Officer included the Weather Service, which was growing in importance, whilst the need of signal officers for duty in the Army was depreciated by those in authority. The heliograph and flag signalling then in vogue could, it was claimed, be done by trained enlisted men, and very few special officers were required. The Act of Congress in 1890 transferred the Weather Service to the newly created Department of Agriculture and reorganized the Signal Corps with original vacancies—a major, four captains, and four first lieutenants—to be filled by appointment. Allen was made a captain in the Signal Corps in December, 1890. Moreover there

was assigned to the Signal Corps the duties of telegraph, telephone, and signalling operations, and war balloons. This opened the way for great future usefulness of the Signal Corps and also brought it into the field of aviation when war balloons developed into dirigibles and, later, flying machines.

When Allen was appointed Chief of the Signal Corps in 1906, the Wright brothers were struggling for recognition. As Allen became their persistent advocate, it came to be claimed that he should be called "The Father of Army Aviation". In the March number of *U. S. Air Service*, Colonel Chandler relates that when the airplanes comprising the special maneuver force of more than 600 aircraft under General Foulois passed in review over Washington, on May 30, 1931, he stood with General Allen on the roof of the Army and Navy Club indulging in reminiscences about the struggles for official recognition during 1907 and subsequent "lean years". The sight of the passing squadrons gave the ageing General a well deserved thrill on this demonstration of the progress since the initial impulse he had given it nearly a quarter of century before.

Captain Allen soon made a name for himself in the Signal Corps, as well by his inventive genius as by his outstanding executive ability. Much of this is related in the reports of the Chief Signal Officer from 1894 forward and in the "Reminiscences of Adventure and Service" by General A. W. Greely published in 1927. The chapter on Santiago in this book, wherein Allen is shown as the outstanding figure, is especially interesting in this connection. General Greely was, and still remains, in his 91st year, a warm admirer of Allen.

Allen's improvement in the "Buzzer", an invention of means of communicating both by telegraph and telephone over a single wire, was used to great advantage during the labor troubles in Chicago, where he was then chief signal officer, Department of Missouri. The official report states: "No body of troops ever before had such complete facilities for transmission of information between the signal stations and the cooperating local systems as arranged by Captain Allen," and "Captain Allen's operations reflected credit on the Army and his own Corps. They evinced sound judgment, marked administrative powers and abilities of a high order which promise well for future emergencies." In 1895, the report states, "Six sets of the field apparatus invented by Captain Allen for simultaneously communicating by telegraph and telephone over a single wire had been manufactured and a sufficient number to properly equip the five flying telegraph trains will be obtained during the coming year."

Captain Allen next served as Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East. In April, 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, he was made Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters of the Army. From April 26 to May 25, 1898, he was in charge of the cable office at Key West, Florida, where he effected what was perhaps the outstanding coup of the war. He had, through this cable office, adroitly suppressed harmful emanations to our cause, and yet he was able to report, within a few hours of its arrival, to Washington, Admiral Sampson, and the naval officer in Key West, the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Santiago,

Cuba, with Admiral Cervera in command, on the morning of May 19, 1898.

This information marked the turning point of the war. It led to the blockading of the Spanish fleet in Santiago, the dispatch of Shafter's army to the scene, the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Sampson and Schley when it attempted a sortie, and the capture of Santiago by our land forces—all of which virtually ended the war with a treaty of peace which soon followed.

Let us resume our sketch, which has much interesting material to draw upon but must be restricted because of the limitations of space afforded in this publication.

It is strange to relate that Allen's information was so obstinately discredited by the Navy. It was promptly communicated to President McKinley by the Chief Signal Officer, who directed the Secretary of the Navy to take steps accordingly. The Navy War Board continued to deny its authenticity notwithstanding other confirmations, and it was not until May 28 that the first of Admiral Schley's vessels arrived at the mouth of Santiago harbor from Cienfuegos and began the blockade.

When Shafter's army was preparing to sail from Tampa he refused to take any signal equipment excepting only one war balloon, although there were two fully equipped signal companies at hand. General Shafter in emphasizing this refusal, said to his chief signal officer, "All I need is a man with a gun on his shoulder." In this situation it remained only for the head of the Signal Corps to take independent measures. The program envisioned first, submarine cable work involving the destruction of the enemy's system, the repair of friendly lines, and the laying of a war cable for our own army to bring it into speedy communication with the President and the War Department; second, to cover the entire front of the Fifth Army Corps in its advance with a network of telephone lines so that its movements in action could be under one controlling mind. And General Greely relates, "This involved tasks of such complexity and difficulty as might well have caused an officer of less energy and persistency than my field executive, Colonel James Allen, to despair of accomplishment."

Being without funds for this purpose, resource was had to private parties. The General Electric, The Western Union Company, and the Mexican Telegraph Company, thereupon furnished on credit the means and men. The charter of a cable ship, the ADRIA, was secured in the name of the Western Union Company, and the Mexican Telegraph Company loaned the cable plant for the vessel. The ADRIA was sent to Key West and there came under Allen's orders. The greater part of the trained cable crew refused to serve and were replaced by a crew consisting of a few loyal citizens and a score of artillery soldiers from the fort at Key West, wholly without experience in cable work. The Scandinavian captain refused to sail unless he was cleared for a foreign port. This difficulty was met by having the vessel clear for Santiago, since that port was still open. It must suffice to say that the ADRIA proceeded to the mouth of Santiago harbor, where all under command of Allen worked nobly, and on January 13, 1900, Gen-

eral Orders No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., was published (the extract for Allen only is quoted): "June 2 to 5, 1898, Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. Army (then Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, U. S. Vols.) x x x x for persistent and successful efforts on an unarmed transport and within range of the Spanish batteries at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, in raising and severing two submarine cables used by the enemy".

It may be appreciated that it was necessary to operate so close to shore since it was unlawful to cut the foreign cables outside Spanish jurisdiction. Let it be said that the Spanish batteries were not very effective. The ADRIA was not hit, though there were near misses and the gunfire was sufficiently annoying to paralyze well nigh the work of the crew. Also it should be stated the cable cutting could not have been done but for the protection afforded by the Navy against Spanish torpedo boats, especially by Clark of the OREGON, Philip of the TEXAS, and Lyon of the DOLPHIN. Moreover, the indomitable Norwegian master drove his crew on, no matter how hard the task.

After his retirement, on May 29, 1925, Brigadier General Allen was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroism at Santiago harbor.

In a recent letter, Brigadier General S. D. Rockenbach, retired, informs me that as an aide on the staff of General Guy V. Henry at Santiago in 1898 he had frequent intercourse with the ships and met many of the junior officers and to them the outstanding events of the campaign were the exploits of Victor Blue* and James Allen.

Having finished in Santiago harbor, Colonel Allen's next duty was to restore friendly cables. To do this it was first necessary to repair the French cable between Caimanera, Cuba, and the island of Haiti, which had been cut by the Navy early in the war. This was done and the first message sent to Washington from the ADRIA on June 20. The next day Allen established an office at Caimanera. The landing place of Shafter's army was then undetermined, but when the disembarkation of the troops was commenced on June 21, his army was within two hours by boat and wire of Washington and on June 29 within twenty minutes of this point, with a direct and uninterrupted telegraphic service.

*Note. The following is derived from the 1898 publication "Operations of the Navy" in the war with Spain, pp. 332, 333 and 443:

Lieutenant Victor Blue was serving on U. S. S. SUWANEE with Admiral Sampson's fleet at Santiago. On June 11, 1898, he went ashore by Admiral Sampson's instructions to obtain reliable information as to what ships, if any, of the Spanish Navy were in Santiago harbor. Making use of the Cuban insurgents to guide him, he obtained a complete view of the harbor and on his return two days later reported that he had seen and located all the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron in the harbor. On June 25, he again went ashore to ascertain for Admiral Sampson if all of the ships (Spanish) are still in the harbor. He was again absent two days and reported on his return that all of the ships were still there. On the first occasion he travelled over 73 miles

and on the second 60 miles, mostly through territory occupied by entrenchments of the Spanish army. And under date of June 27, 1898, Admiral Sampson recommended that he be advanced *ten* numbers.

Allen carried out his third mission, to equip Shafter's army with telephone and telegraph material. Of the material furnished, Miley (Shafter's aide) says: "Line was run from Daiquiri to the extreme front. Subsequently whenever troops moved, the telephone line quickly followed and stations were established so that the General could at all times talk directly to his division commanders or to officers in charge of supplies." The land lines were erected under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Greene and Major Stevens, Signal Corps, on constructing lines.

Colonel Allen received the special thanks of the President. On June 30, 1898, the Chief of the Signal Corps telegraphed him, "The President directs to send special thanks to you for the able and assiduous efforts which have established under trying conditions timely telegraphic communication with our Army before Santiago de Cuba."

Allen left Cuba on July 21 to accompany General Miles to Porto Rico; arriving there July 25, he had perfected arrangements for an uninterrupted telegraphic communication with Washington on July 30. In his official report for 1898, the Chief Signal Officer (General Greely), referring to Porto Rico, states: "The extent and character of the work done by the Signal Corps under the direction of Colonel James Allen, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, who had general charge of all Signal Corps operations, may be considered as a typical instance of the methods by which the Signal Corps operations of a great army should be conducted. The results obtained in Porto Rico, whether considered from an administrative standpoint or from a strategical point of view emphasize the indispensability of electrical communications in any serious campaign. Colonel Allen in this work added to the laurels he had already gained by his extraordinary, efficient service on the south coast of Cuba."

Colonel Allen returned to Washington in September, 1898 and remained there about one year on duty, when he was ordered to the Philippines as Chief Signal Officer, October, 1899 the only interim in this service was a period for three months in New York, supervising the outfitting of the HOOKER as a cable ship for Philippine service. He remained on duty in the Philippines until March, 1902.

Pending the Philippines, we may note the following appointments and promotions:

- Lt. Colonel and Chief Signal Officer Vols., May 20, 1898*
- Major, Signal Corps, July 8, 1898*
- Colonel and Chief Signal Officer Vols., July 18, 1898*
- Lieut. Colonel, Signal Corps, December 1, 1898*
- Brig. General Volunteers, June 20, 1901*
- Colonel, Signal Corps, July 6, 1904.*

The highest Volunteer rank he actually held only a few days, being discharged from the Volunteers, June 30, 1901.

Colonel Allen enhanced his reputation while he was Chief Signal Officer and in direct charge of cable operations in the Philippine Division. During his first year there he applied himself to the erection and extension of land telegraph lines, using as far as possible the very imperfect cable connections between the Islands. Many of the principal islands were not connected. Unfortunately, the HOOKER, which had been outfitted, as already stated, as a cable ship and sent to Manila, was, when under charge of the Quartermaster Department, grounded and put out of service about the middle of August, 1899 without laying any cables. The HOOKER was replaced by the BURNSIDE, which arrived December 6, 1900, and was placed under Allen's command. By December 23, with unremitting labor, the cable plant and materials were installed on board and the vessel sailed on that day for the southern part of the Archipelago. The cable laying was carried out successfully. The whole system covered 13 degrees of latitude and 6 degrees of longitude.

In March, 1902 having completed all the more important phases of the work, Colonel Allen was ordered from the Division of the Philippines to San Francisco as Chief Signal Officer, Department of California. The Chief of the Signal Corps reported: "The magnificent system of telegraphic lines and cables (in the Philippines) which was very largely constructed and installed under Colonel Allen, consisted on June 30, 1902, of 31 submarine cables 1,326 miles in length and land lines 5,108 miles in length,—in all 6,434 miles."

Of the original condition in the Islands it was said: "The almost absolute lack of inter-communication between the various islands of the Archipelago is rarely known and still more rarely realized. It is safe to say that more than one-half of the military garrisons of the entire group are so remote from Department Headquarters that under average conditions most urgent and important communications cannot be received in less than two months' time."

Major General MacArthur reported in relation to the Signal Corps work, "x x x Their wire service is simply indispensable. It is not too much to say that in the absence of this efficient service it would be impossible to hold this Archipelago with less than 150,000 men, which is now well and efficiently performed by 60,000."

The Signal Corps Chief's report ends with this: "Equally able in technical requirements and administrative functions, Colonel Allen's work in the Philippines must always serve as a standard of attainment for Signal Corps officers."

One of the outstanding accomplishments of Colonel Allen before his accession to the office of Chief Signal Officer of the Army in 1906, was the laying of the Alaska cable in 1903-04. Prior to this a system of land lines had been erected in Alaska under the Signal Corps and connection established with the Canadian line between Eagle City, Alaska, and Dawson, Canada, but there was no connection by United States lines with continental United States. The inception of this

connection was rendered especially important by the controversy over the national boundary line between the United States and Canada, which was, however, settled by the decision of a mixed commission in October, 1903.

The appropriation for the cable was made in the closing days of Congress, March 3, 1903, under the caption, "For completing the work of connecting the military district of St. Michael with the military department of the Columbia," which effectively concealed its exact purpose, and it was not until the destination of the cable, which reached Seattle in September, 1903, disclosed the project, that the public was informed. The BURNSIDE was brought from Manila; and with the cable on board and Colonel Allen in command it sailed northward from Seattle for its destination, Juneau, Alaska,—some 1200 miles distant,—September 14, 1903.

Two officers most fitted by experience and general knowledge of electrical engineering were selected for the work; to wit, Colonel James Allen to have charge of all measures for execution and Captain Edgar Russell, who drew the specifications for the manufacture of the cable. It was a work for which failure was freely predicted, especially because of the lateness of the season for beginning the work—lateness incident to the late arrival of the cable. The rapidly shortening days in high northern latitudes rendered very difficult the work in the intricate island passages. Nevertheless, it was imperative to make progress before the end of the season.

Some 40 miles short of Juneau, the BURNSIDE struck, during the night, a low submerged ice berg, which broke and cracked several plates on her bow. It being found that the ship was not too seriously injured, Colonel Allen decided to begin laying cable there. He buoyed the end of the cable and laid the 40 miles to Juneau without any repairs. Again laying cable from Juneau he proceeded to Sitka and established a cable office on October 2, 1903, which opened that post for the first time to the telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. With the opening of the season in 1904, cable laying was resumed and was completed to connect Seattle with Valdez and Seward. In all more than 3,000 miles of cable was successfully installed. The laying of the cable was done under unprecedented conditions, through an uncharted sea bed of which is now known to be a series of crests and valleys. The work was completed in October, 1904.

Miss Dorothy Leckenby, General Allen's grandniece and residual legatee, writing of a conversation with him in comparatively recent years, says: "My uncle spoke of the inadequate equipment on hand, the collision of the BURNSIDE with an iceberg, another time a whale got mixed up with the cable, some of the work around Tatoosh Island was directed from Indian dugout canoes; after delays and discouragements word came to discontinue work on the cable, but the reply went back telling of the completion of the cable."

The year 1905 was passed by Colonel Allen as executive officer in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. On February 10, 1906, he was

himself appointed Chief Signal Officer in place of General A. W. Greely (promoted to Major General, U. S. Army.)

In recommending Colonel Allen for appointment as Chief Signal Officer, General Greely wrote, "Colonel Allen is one of the ablest and most competent officers that I have known in 45 years of active service. He conjoins with high professional attainments, qualities of mind and attributes of character which make him a man and an officer of the highest standing."

During his seven years service as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, until he was retired for age in 1913, General Allen well sustained the reputation he had already acquired. He maintained the cable and line systems in the Philippines and in Alaska and improved the latter by incorporating some 3,000 miles of radio telegraph lines; extended the seacoast fire control systems to cover the forts in the United States, Hawaii and Corregidor Island in the Philippines; and gave improved fire control to the batteries of field artillery. He maintained and extended the many post telegraph systems and equipped the rifle ranges. He introduced radio telephony and installed it on the army transports, the harbor tub boats serving fortifications, the three army cable boats, the seacoast forts and numerous land stations, and communication from an airplane to a ground station. He made provision for the manufacture of hydrogen for the use of dirigibles and established a working laboratory for the Signal Corps in connection with the Bureau of Standards and a separate shop at 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, where electrical devices needed in Signal Corps work were tested and new devices designed and perfected. Under his administration the first machine gun (Lewis) was fitted and fired from a flying plane, and some progress was also made in bomb dropping. In effect, he successfully carried forward and advanced all the routine work of the Signal Corps as far as appropriations would permit and was fully alive to advance in scientific attainments during his period.

But his outstanding accomplishment was to procure the first official test, at home or abroad, of a heavier than air flying machine; that is, an airplane. In October, 1908, he stated that the preliminary tests of the Wright airplane at Fort Myer had publicly demonstrated the practicability of mechanical flight. In Europe at this time dirigibles only were installed.

An office memorandum issued by General Allen, August 1, 1907, established an Aeronautical Division in his office to classify carefully all data on hand and perfect plans for future tests and experiments. In December, 1907, specifications were prepared in his office to procure an airplane capable of a speed of 40 miles per hour, an endurance flight of at least one hour, to carry one passenger in addition to the pilot, to be steered in all directions and be at all times under control and equilibrium. The funds were procured through the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, which at that time controlled funds for experimentation in the War Department. At the same time a personal appeal by General Allen to President Theodore Roosevelt enlisted his prompt assistance to meet possible awards to several bidders.

A contract was awarded the Wright brothers. The machine was finally tested and accepted in the trials made at Fort Myer in 1909. The speed of 42 miles was shown and the inventors received a bonus of \$5,000, as per agreement.

Notwithstanding General Allen's urgent appeals for funds, no appropriation was made until two years later when Congress gave \$125,000. A part of this made immediately available was expended for the equipment of an aviation School at College Park, Md., which was afterwards maintained. In the following year an additional \$100,000 was appropriated and this including the \$30,000 made available for the first experiments, gave a total of \$225,000. This fund was expended under General Allen's administration. It had finally procured a total force of 17 airplanes. A part of these were of the commercial type as first developed. The remainder were made after revised specifications prepared in his office in 1911, of two types. One, designated "speed-scout" airplane, for one operator, to locate and report large bodies of troops, was capable of a speed of 65 miles per hour and of ascending at a rate of about 600 feet per minute. The other "scout" airplane, designed for reconnoissance service when hostile armies are in contact; this would carry two operators and radio equipment and have a speed of about 45 miles per hour and be capable of rising 2,000 feet in ten minutes. Of course vast improvement has been made in the speed and flying radius of airplanes since that time, but this was an epochal beginning.

General Allen was a delegate to the International Congress on Wireless Telegraphy held in Berlin, Germany, in 1906. Here rules were established for international control. In this country, however, the treaty was not confirmed by the Senate until May 25, 1912. In the meantime instances occurred where foreign ships refused to take radio messages from our transports. This action by the Senate also enabled us to send delegates to the International Conference on Radio Telegraphy which opened in London on June 4, 1912. Three Signal officers were designated to represent the War Department. Since August 13, 1912, when "An Act to regulate radio communication" was passed by Congress, this country has taken an advanced position amongst the nations of the world in the general regulation of radio telegraphy.

General Allen was in full sympathy and an active coworker with the Aero Club of America, which accomplished a great deal to advance aviation in this country. He attended a dinner in New York, January 26, 1912, when this Club presented the Mackay trophy to the Army, and made the speech of acceptance for the Army. He was one of the founder members of the Aero Club of Washington and presided as temporary chairman at its first meeting, January 23, 1909.

After his retirement at the age limit of 64 years on February 13, 1913, for the remaining twenty years of his life he kept a residence at The Army and Navy Club in Washington. While studiously avoiding any interference with the ruling officials, he continued an active interest in electricity and other scientific matters. He readily obtained permission to use the laboratory of the Signal Corps at 1710 Penn-

sylvania Avenue. He was interested in patents and was granted a patent for a relay of rugged construction, designed especially for use in connection with submarine cables.

Colonel F. E. Johnston, Retired, a fellow resident of the Club, relates that he first met General Allen in 1921 and found him much interested in atomic physics and cosmic theories and problems in general. "That being my hobby, I was much interested to discuss such matters with him." It appears that upon retirement he had ideas of doing laboratory work and writing a book on atomic physics. He kept himself well supplied with up-to-date literature and devoted much of his time to its perusal. He was particularly interested in the so-called "quantum mechanics" and various current ideas of atomic structures. "He evidently felt and admitted the complexity of his subject." Colonel Johnston concluded, "He was, however, not easily discouraged and retained his interest in this wonderful subject to the last."

General Allen cultivated warm friendships. From his line days there were Peter D. Vroom and James A. Buchanan. Buchanan had a residence in Virginia where Allen spent much time in visiting. There were also James B. Hickey, Class '71, and his own classmate Wm. C. MacFarland. These were his chosen and intimate conferees on his visits to New York City. I may mention Alexander (Sandy) Rodgers, Class of '75, in Washington, who was his regular opponent in billiards at the Metropolitan Club, and Colonel Julian M. Cabell, Retired, who became executor of his will, and who retains many pleasant memories. He tells of Allen's jovial presence at the dinner table, with always an amusing story to relate or collate. At the time of his death all of these friends had departed except Rodgers and Cabell—MacFarland first in 1916, Vroom and Buchanan in 1926, and Hickey in 1928.

General Allen's membership in the social clubs comprised the Metropolitan Club of New York and of Washington, the New York Athletic Club, and The Army and Navy Club of Washington.

General Allen was not long confined in the Walter Reed General Hospital before his death, due to blood condition engendered by age, occurred on February 19, 1933, a few days after he had passed his 84th year.

He was buried in Arlington Cemetery, February 21, 1933, with military honors. Had a squadron of army planes been added to the escort, it would have been a fitting tribute to "The Father of Army Aviation".

R. B., Classmate.



WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS JAMES

NO. 2463 CLASS OF 1872

Died February 20, 1933, at White Bluffs, Tennessee, aged 83 years.



COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS JAMES, son of William James and Sarah Elizabeth Williams James, was born at Charlotte, Dickson County, Tennessee, on October 2nd, 1849. His father, a native of North Carolina, was of Virginia Revolutionary ancestry and fought under Andrew Jackson during his Indian Campaigns. His mother, a native of Tennessee was also of revolutionary sires. Colonel James received his early education from his mother and father and the schools of his home town, Charlotte, until his appointment to the Military Academy in 1868 by S. M. Arnell. He graduated June 14th, 1872, and was appointed second lieutenant of the 24th Infantry stationed at Ft. Brown and Ringgold Barracks on the Rio Grande, Texas. He served at these stations and at Fort Duncan, Texas, Carrizo, Texas, and Camp Del Rio, Texas, to June 5, 1880. He was promoted to first lieutenant on August 20, 1878. On June 19, 1880, he went from Ft. Davis, Texas on a scouting expedition against the Indians along the Rio Grande, touching Ft. Quitman, where the Indians gave battle. Some were wounded on both sides. He was at Ft. Grant, Arizona, to November, 1890, and during that time was

promoted to captain on August 30, 1890. He then served at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and St. Carlos, Arizona, to September 15, 1891; on recruiting service at Knoxville, Tennessee, to July 5, 1892, and at Nashville, Tennessee to October 13, 1893; on garrison duty at Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, November 18, 1893, to October 19, 1896; at Fort Douglas, Utah, to December 13, 1896; on duty with National Guard of New Mexico, January 8 to June, 1897; with regiment in Cuba, July 4 to Aug., 1898, being engaged in the siege of Santiago and the operations against it to July 17, 1898; with regiment enroute to, and at, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to May 1899; promoted to major of infantry, May 16, 1899; enroute to, and in, the Philippines to September 30, 1901. He sailed for the United States from Zamboanga, Mindanao, on U. S. Transport Buford, via Suez Canal; reached New York City December 1, 1901. He was in command of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from December 3, 1901 to about March 1, 1902, and on garrison duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from about March 1, 1902, to about April 6, 1903. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 23rd Infantry on May 9, 1902. On April 6, 1903, he was transferred to 25th Infantry and was on garrison duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from April 6, 1903, to December 3, 1903 except for a short period of detached service. He was promoted to Colonel, 25th Infantry, October 31, 1903, and was retired December 3, 1903, at his own request after thirty years service.

After his retirement he made his home at White Bluffs and Nashville, Tennessee, devoting himself to the upbuilding of the community by promoting church and school interests. He gave six acres of land for the erection of the William James High School, named in honor of his father, and also gave locations for the different churches. The Elizabeth House, named in honor of his mother, was erected with the aid of his encouragement on the Episcopalian lot used for church and school purposes. He was a member of the Episcopal church, although his parents were both Methodists. He gave freely along industrial lines and, by record in the minutes, received the thanks of the town council for his filial interests. He also gave a location for the grist mill located in the town. He was engaged in manufacture of lumber, railroad ties, spokes, and ax handles.

Possibly no man in the community has given so much valuable real estate for streets and highways as Colonel James. The Memphis to Bristol Highway divides his property for some four miles as well as the town of White Bluffs. His orders to the engineers were to survey the road wherever they desired. He said that he would give the State a deed to the real estate.

He died at White Bluffs, February 20th, and was buried between the Wm. James High School and the Bristol to Memphis Highway. He was never married. He had one sister who passed away at the age of twelve and two brothers—Thomas H. W., who was postmaster and merchant at Charlotte, and Robert A. W., who entered the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen as a lieutenant and was commanding a regiment as lieutenant colonel when the war closed, after which he entered Cumberland University Law School and practiced law at Dyersburgh, Tennessee, and Chicago, Illinois.

G. F. W.



GEORGE RUHLEN

NO. 2426 CLASS OF 1872

Died October 8, 1933, at Tacoma, Washington, aged 86 years.



GEORGE RUHLEN was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, September 21, 1847, the fourth son of John George and Dorothea Ruhlen. His parents left Germany shortly afterwards and settled on a farm in Union County, Ohio, where his boyhood was spent while he attended the country schools. He entered the printing office of Mr. Hylas Sabine at Marysville, Ohio, in 1861, where he remained two years, and then attended the High School at Columbus, Ohio, graduating in 1866. He spent the two following years in reading law and teaching school.

He was admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1868, from the 8th Ohio congressional district. A classmate writes, "As a cadet at West Point, George Ruhlen showed the same stability of character that always characterized him in the Army. He was well liked by his classmates, took a good standing in his studies, and was always punctual in his duties." Commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation in 1872, he was assigned to the 17th Infantry, with station at Cheyenne Agency, South Dakota.

The following year he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and there married Ellen Marble, his devoted wife for fifty-six years until her death.

Lieutenant Ruhlen was not long at his first station when he was detailed to erect new buildings on the post, a line of work he was destined to follow throughout the greater part of his military career. In 1877 he was detailed constructing quartermaster for the new post to be built on the Big Horn River, Montana, designated Fort Custer. Completing this task he was appointed regimental quartermaster and selected by the department commander to construct a new post near Bear Butte in the Black Hills of South Dakota, first known as Camp Ruhlen, and now Fort Meade. The excellent manner in which Lieutenant Ruhlen performed his duties on these two projects earned the commendations of the division commander, General Philip H. Sheridan, and the department commander, Major General Alfred H. Terry, the former recommending him for appointment as captain in the Subsistence Department.

From 1881 to 1884 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. While on this detail by request of Honorable Hylas Sabine, Commissioner of Railroads of Ohio, he was appointed as one of three inspectors charged with investigation of the physical condition and management of all railroads of the state. The reports and recommendations of these inspectors were widely circulated and received favorable comment. The code adopted as a result of their studies has since been used extensively in the construction, operation and maintenance of railroads.

He rejoined his regiment, the 17th Infantry, at Fort Totten, North Dakota, in 1884, transferring with it to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, in 1888, where he was appointed regimental adjutant on July 1, 1889. About this time officials of the Public Land Service in prosecuting fraudulent land claims had their surveyors bought off or intimidated by influential and selfish interests. Lieutenant Ruhlen was requested to make the necessary surveys and testify as to the results. While these arrangements were pending, he was urged not to do the work on the ground that the men in these great corporations were powerful politically and would defeat his appointment as captain in the Quartermaster Department, for which he had been recommended. Lieutenant Ruhlen's reply was that if telling the truth defeated his promotion he would get along without it. However, the recommendations of his superior officers carried more weight with President Cleveland than did the political opposition. He was appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department August 14, 1890. It may be pertinent to cite several remarks of his superior officers.

*Brigadier General Chas. K. Tompkins:—"This officer * * has proved to be one of the most efficient officers I have ever known. Indeed his administrative ability, thoroughness and correctness in the business of his office matters, papers, etc., has often challenged my admiration. I do not recall to mind his superior in these respects."*

Brigadier General Henry R. Mizner:—"In all my exper-

ience in the Army, now nearly thirty years, I have never known an officer more thoroughly and especially qualified for the position of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster than 1st Lieut. George Ruhlen, 17th Infantry—Conscientious, zealous, faithful, methodical and a thorough Engineer officer, with his large experience in the Quartermaster's Department, he is peculiarly fitted for the position."

Brigadier General John M. Bacon:—"I have never met an officer of his grade more competent in all branches of the service than Lieut. Ruhlen, or one who possesses more thoroughly the qualifications required by officers of the Quartermaster's Department."

After several weeks duty in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, D. C., Captain Ruhlen was ordered to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where he participated in the campaign against the Sioux Indians. Returning to Washington, he was then sent to El Paso, Texas, to construct the new post of Fort Bliss, a duty occupying him for three years. Completing this assignment he spent a year at Fort Wayne, Michigan, then back to Fort Bliss to supervise repairs to buildings which had been damaged by a cyclone and to erect some additional structures needed to complete the post. Thence, in 1896, he went to Fort Riley, Kansas.

The discovery of gold in large quantities in the Klondike attracted many to the Alaska gold fields. After winter closed in, rumors were circulated of miners starving to death in the interior of the territory. When the Alaska Relief Expedition was organized by the War Department in January, 1898, Captain Ruhlen was detailed thereto and charged with assembling and transporting relief supplies. After spending the winter at Dyea, Alaska, and after having completed all arrangements to move, the authorities definitely determined that the starvation rumor was false. There being no further need for the Relief Expedition, and the War with Spain having begun, Captain Ruhlen was called to San Francisco, California, promoted to majority and assigned as chief quartermaster of the Department of California. His principal duty was procuring and outfitting transports for the Manila Expedition. It is this period which brought from the Department Commander, Major General H. C. Merriam, the official statement that he was "commended for cheerful and generous aid in meeting the many emergencies incidental to forwarding the Philippine Expedition. He showed remarkable aptitude, ability of the highest order and untiring zeal in the wide range of his work."

He was detailed on the staff of General Merritt. While enroute to the Philippines he was detached and assigned as depot quartermaster at Honolulu, H. T. The two year at Honolulu were busy times and eventful. Transports carrying troops to the Philippines during the Insurrection were constantly passing through the port where they had to be coaled, sometimes repaired, and then hurried on. Practically all available coal was required for this service. Colonel Ruhlen earned the respect and lasting gratitude of the business men by his timely

aid in securing coal for then when the island supply was exhausted during the height of the sugar harvest and total loss of the crop threatened.

In September, 1900, he took charge of the Quartermaster Department activities at Seattle, Washington, completing the buildings under way at the Puget Sound coast artillery posts and constructing Fort Lawton, near Seattle.

From February, 1902, to May 1, 1908, he was in charge of the Construction and Repair Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C. He commanded the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Indiana, for a year, then returned to the Quartermaster General's office where he was on duty when retired for age, September 21, 1911. The following three years he spent as Quartermaster at the Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C.

Colonel Ruhlen moved to Tacoma, Washington, in 1915, where he established his home from which he was twice recalled to duty; first during the Mexican disturbance and again during the World War. On both occasions he took charge of the Quartermaster Corps Depot at Seattle, Washington.

Colonel Ruhlen's military career, extending over half a century, was extensive and varied. From its beginning he had earned a reputation for energy, zeal, and efficiency. His long experience in construction work, his wide knowledge of engineering and architectural problems involving the many ramifications incident to building plans for the Army posts scattered throughout the country, gained for him an enviable reputation as a constructing quartermaster. The esteem in which he was held by many who knew him well is best disclosed in a letter written by Major General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, to the Secretary of War, recommending him for promotion to brigadier general.

"I have been intimately acquainted with Colonel Ruhlen's service ever since my entry into the Army. He is a man who has never had an interest outside of his official work, to which he has literally and actually devoted his exclusive time, attention and interest since his entry into the service. There is not an officer in the Army who has been more faithful, more single-minded, more untiring in devotion to his duty. So far as I know, he has never asked for a station, a detail, or any advancement whatever. Because of his efficiency and his devotion to his work he has frequently been selected for special duty in the field wherever active and capable men were needed as quartermasters in field operations. He was thus employed in Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American War, and the insurrection in the Philippines. He has had disagreeable stations, and plenty of them. His modesty is such that he is seldom heard of. If there be any justification whatever for the advancement of men as a reward for exceptionally faithful and valuable services, I do not know any officer in the Army more worthy than Colonel

*Ruhlen. In fact, I know of no one who has worked as hard and received as little as he. * * His personal characteristics and the character of his service are so well known in the Army, I am sure, that the reasons for such an appointment would be apparent to all and would be an encouragement to perseverance in hard work and unselfish devotion to duty."*

Colonel Ruhlen was a scholar of high attainment, well read and ably posted. After retiring he devoted considerable time to translations from foreign military periodicals, French, German, and Spanish, and contributed many articles to the service journals. At the time of the establishment of the War College he was officially commended by Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, for the excellence of his work in translating regulations of the German Army.

He had a deep abiding love for his Alma Mater and thoroughly imbibed the "spirit of West Point." The last great joy of his life occurred at the sixtieth anniversary of the graduation of his class when he stood "at the right of the line" during the review of The Corps and saw his grandson and namesake wearing the cadet grey which he had worn so many years before. A classmate with him at the time says that "he did not seem to feel his age very much and was very like the classmate of our younger days."

His health began failing rapidly subsequent to his return home, and after a lingering illness of several months he passed away. His life's course is ended, but his memory lives on, his example good to follow.

E. T. R.

EDWARD THOMAS BROWN

NO. 2483 CLASS OF 1873

Died November 17, 1932, at Washington, D. C., aged 83 years.



EDWARD THOMAS BROWN was born at Paris, Maine, 7th of June, 1849, son of Doctor Thomas H. Brown, Col., U. S. Volunteers. He spent two years at Bowdoin College and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

Brown transferred to West Point in 1869. Graduating in 1873, he reported as a 2nd Lieutenant to the 5th U. S. Artillery. He served for 25 years as a lieutenant at various Artillery posts in Massachusetts, Virginia, Florida, California, and Washington Territory. He graduated from the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe in 1876.

In 1900 Brown was awarded a gold life saving medal by the Treasury Department of the United States, and a silver medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society for his heroic conduct on the occasion of the sinking of the Government steamer "Resolute" in Boston Harbor.

During the decade of the Spanish War, Brown passed through the grades of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel, and assumed com-

mand as Colonel of the 5th U. S. Artillery in the Philippine Islands in 1908.

Major Brown served in Cuba in 1902, commanding at Moro Castle and Cabañas Barracks. He also commanded the U. S. Artillery Forces in Cuba. His last detail on the active list of the army was as President of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley, Kansas. He retired after 42 years service in 1911.

"Ned" Brown, as he was familiarly called, led an interesting life. Materiel being so scarce and financial support of Congress so meager that professional duties occupied only a part of the old army officer's time. Colonel Brown said once that "he lived 5 continuous years at Artillery Posts without seeing a cannon fired". At another Post "He served two years with a Field Battery without seeing a mounted drill." During these years by continual reading and study he kept abreast of the times in military matters and in the art of war. He took a veterinarian course in New York City. He was an excellent marksman, winning a divisional medal on two occasions at old Fort Niagara.

As a result of hobby, Brown became an expert craftsman. He took a course of music and studied Art, first in sketching, later in water colors. In the latter he reached a very creditable degree of efficiency.

It is an interesting commentary on life in the "Old Army", with military and army moral at low ebb, that the old West Pointer went ahead with his daily tasks conscientiously and contentedly and in spite of repeated professional discouragements accomplished his main mission—the useful happy life of a cultured gentleman.

A letter of the Chief of Staff of the Army under date of December 1, 1933 contains the following comment:

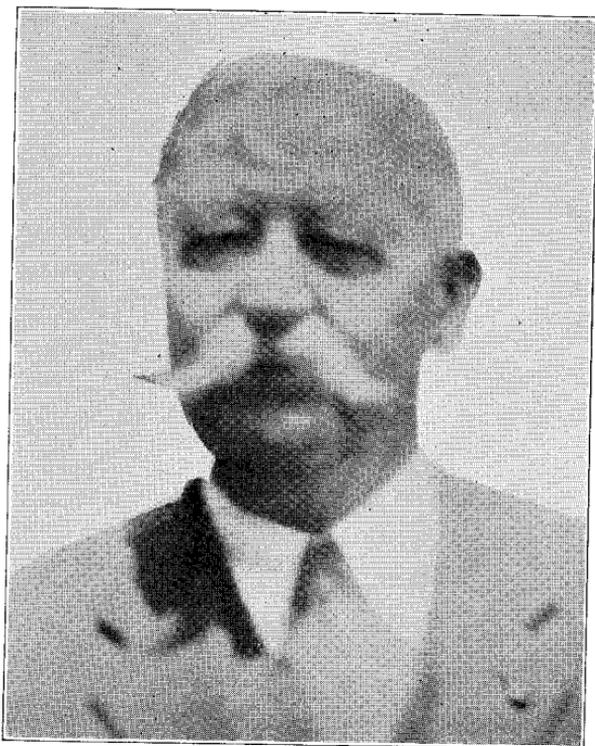
"The records show that Colonel Edward T. Brown was a highly qualified artillery officer, who at all times during his long years of faithful service displayed a conscientious devotion to his profession and efficiently performed the various tasks assigned him. Thoroughly reliable, resourceful, studious, and of a pleasing address, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates. His death is deeply regretted."

After retirement Colonel Brown lived twenty-one years at his old home in Paris, Maine. He died at Walter Reed General Hospital, 17th November, 1932. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Angelina W. Brown, his son Colonel Thomas W. Brown, 33rd U. S. Infantry, Panama Canal Zone, and by his daughter Edith B. Turner, wife of Colonel George E. Turner, Redlands, California.

EDWARD ERVIN HARDIN

NO. 2542 CLASS OF 1874

Died August 8, 1933, at West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., aged 80 years.



WITH the death of Lt. Colonel Edward Ervin Hardin, retired, on August 8, 1933, there passed from earth as noble a soul as ever animated human breast. From his earliest childhood he manifested the lovable traits that so endeared him to all who knew him, and which never failed through the eighty years of his life. Hospitable, generous, helpful, warm-hearted, full of fun, ready in sympathy with those in trouble (a practical sympathy that did not stop at empty words), it was no wonder that he had so many warm friends.

A friend, even an intimate friend, would be better fitted than I to write this memorial, for he could maintain a certain detachment that would enable him to get a truer prospective of the character he wished to draw. But a sister, so little his junior, so closely associated with him in childhood, so widely separated in middle life, and then finding him in his old age the same merry, affectionate brother she knew so well, feels confused with the flood of memories—trifles light

as air, yet more precious than jewels, pictures that hang on memory's walls, of things we shared in those far away years. Together we said our prayers at our mother's knee; together we trudged to school (and always the slender, brown-eyed boy carried his sister's books as well as his own); together we studied and played.

But these things are not to be put into words; they lie too deep in that sister's heart. His mother once said of him that never in his life had he, by any misconduct, given her cause to shed a tear.

Though he was well nigh idolized by his family, such lavish affection did not spoil him; it was like warm sunshine bringing out nature's wealth of verdure—he responded so quickly and wholeheartedly to family love. He had no children of his own, but to his nephews and nieces he gave a love that was truly fatherly.

He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 24, 1853. His father was Dr. John Hardin, leading physician and surgeon of that time, whose death in 1864 bereft his family of a most wise and tender husband and father, and the city of one of its most beloved and honored citizens. His mother was Lydia Gertrude Dunn, of Louisville. She was a woman of fine intellect, great beauty, and noble Christian character. Dr. Hardin was one of the founders of the Kentucky School of Medicine, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a very skillful surgeon.

Edward Hardin attended private school until he was about twelve. At the time of his appointment to West Point he was a student in the Louisville Male High School.

The appointment came to him as a complete surprise, and without any solicitation on the part of his family. The Representative from the Louisville Congressional district in 1870 was Mr. Boyd Winchester, whose friend, R. S. Veech had a pew in the Presbyterian church next to Dr. Hardin's. On this trivial fact turned the course of Edward Hardin's career. One Sunday in the spring of 1870, Mr. Veech said to Mrs. Hardin, as they were coming out of church: "Mrs. Hardin, how would you like your oldest son to go to West Point? Boyd Winchester asked me if I could tell him where there was a boy who would do credit to the appointment, and it occurred to me that your boy must be old enough to enter. Seventeen is the minimum required." Mrs. Hardin replied that he would be seventeen in April, but that she had never thought of his going to West Point. "Well", said Mr. Veech, "talk it over with him and let me know—Winchester will give him the appointment. I told him that a son of Dr. Hardin's, with a mother like you, would have the brains and the character to satisfy even West Point standards."

Edward Hardin entered West Point in June, 1870, and on his graduation in 1874, was assigned to the Seventh Infantry, then stationed in Montana. The military record of the following thirty years and more of his life is preserved in the archives of the War Department. The regiment, with the exception of about eighteen months at Fort Snelling, was stationed at various Western posts—Fort Laramie and Fort Logan being headquarters for a great part of the time. As a lieutenant, Hardin was frequently at outlying stations, where there

would be single companies, or perhaps, two. He became adept in Indian "sign talk"; went through the Nez Perces campaign, was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallantry on the field" at the battle of the Big Hole; served at West Point as Instructor of Tactics; was on detached duty with the New York National Guard; commanded the Second New York during the Spanish War, and the Twenty-ninth Infantry in the Philippine Campaigns in Samar and elsewhere.

In December, 1891, he was married to Miss Julia Olivia Hutchings, of West New Brighton, Staten Island. Miss Hutchings' home had been for years with her sister, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Major Clarence E. Barrett. Major Barrett and his wife both died in the year 1912. The Barrett home in West New Brighton was inherited by Mrs. Hardin, and by the terms of her will, upon Colonel Hardin's death, became the property of the city and is now a museum and park.

During his residence in West New Brighton, Colonel Hardin became one of its best known citizens. He was President of the Richmond Borough Boy Scouts, and took the greatest interest in the Scout movement, giving liberally to its maintenance, and opposing always, with all the force of his character, its commercial exploitation.

He was President of the Prudential Building and Loan Association, member of the Kiwanis, but above all these was his interest in West Point and the cadets, new and old.

He was an enthusiast over football and baseball; and during his last winter, spent in Orlando, Florida, he found much pleasure in lawn bowling.

He spent the winters in Orlando for the last eighteen years of his life, with the exception of 1917-18, while the United States was a participant in the World War. Though on the retired list, and sixty-four years old, he immediately applied for active service, and was assigned to duty on Governor's Island. There he served until the close of the War.

He was always fond of music, but in his later years increasing deafness deprived him of much enjoyment for this source. He loved dogs and horses, flowers and children.

From early manhood throughout his long life, there was never a year that he was not giving a generous proportion of his income to help someone who needed financial aid.

Loyalty was a basic element in his character. Loyalty to the principles of integrity, honor and kindness, loyalty to his friends, loyalty to his country and its Constitution. His influence and his memory will long abide, for they are enshrined in many loving hearts, young and old; and many tongues will speak to children's children of his unselfish deeds of kindness.

But only the Great Recording Angel could tell them all, for they are surely written in his "Book of Gold".

A. H. D.

CHARLES CARROLL NORTON

NO. 2531 CLASS OF 1874

Died October 15, 1928, at Reno, Nevada, aged 75 years.

 HARLES C. NORTON was born in Old Town, Maine, March 26, 1853. He graduated from West Point in 1874 and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. He was sent to Camp McDermitt, Nevada, where he served on frontier duty to June, 1877. During this time he was granted leave of absence from October 2 to November 1, 1876. When the force at this post was reduced, he was sent on the Nez Perces Expedition from June to November, 1877 and then went to Camp Bidwell, California, where he saw active service against the Bannock Indians, and during one engagement of this battle he and his men were forced to retreat far to the north until they were finally rescued by General Nelson A. Miles. Norton served at Fort Lapwai from October 13, 1878, to August 23, 1879; at Fort Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, to July, 1886. He was Regimental Adjutant, May 14, 1878 to March 8, 1887. He was stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, to September 4, 1879, when he resigned from the Army. Hoping to regain his health, which was not very good at this time, he went to Nevada and engaged in stock raising and farming for the remainder of his life.

At the time of the World War he offered his services, but because of his health and eyesight he was not accepted.

At the time of his death Mr. Norton was Captain of the Indian War Veterans of the State of Nevada. During the later years of his life he made his home with a nephew, Harry L. Norton, of Reno, Nevada.

He died on October 15, 1928 and was buried in Reno, Nevada, with military funeral held by Veterans of Foreign Wars. The pallbearers were members of the Reno Police Department of which his nephew was Sergeant at that time.

The fact that Mr. Norton was esteemed by his classmates is shown in a letter written by a classmate several years ago, giving us Norton's correct address. He states: "We all loved 'Little Norton', and would be very sad should he have to be recorded 'Unaccounted for'."

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

Thayer of Philadelphia. Thereupon the Governor remarked "If he ever decides to leave the Army and join the National Guard I will make him a Brigadier General." Two years later the promise was fulfilled. In the '80's Russell Thayer determined to develop a dirigible; nothing like it had been done in this country before.

He constructed a cigar shaped craft, pointed at both ends, of oiled silk on a wire and wooden frame about five feet in diameter and forty feet long. The model proved a self-propelled dirigible. When he put the plan before members of the U. Service Institute at a meeting at Governor's Island, the members approved it and later the Ordnance Department requested Congress to appropriate \$60,000 for government experiments along these lines. Congress refused and later Count Zeppelin perfected it a short time before the Great War. More recently Philadelphia knew Russell Thayer as a projector of other large improvements, such as a tunnel under the Delaware river, also the New Jersey Ship Canal, connecting the southern large city with New York Bay.

He married Mary H. Dixon, grand daughter of George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States under James K. Polk.

He had six sons and a daughter—Russell, Jr., F. Eugene, Alexander D., Edmund, Joseph T., William V., and Mary D.

His great great uncle, General Sylvanus Thayer, was the first Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Russell Thayer died October 21st at his home in C. Hill, Philadelphia, 81 years of age.

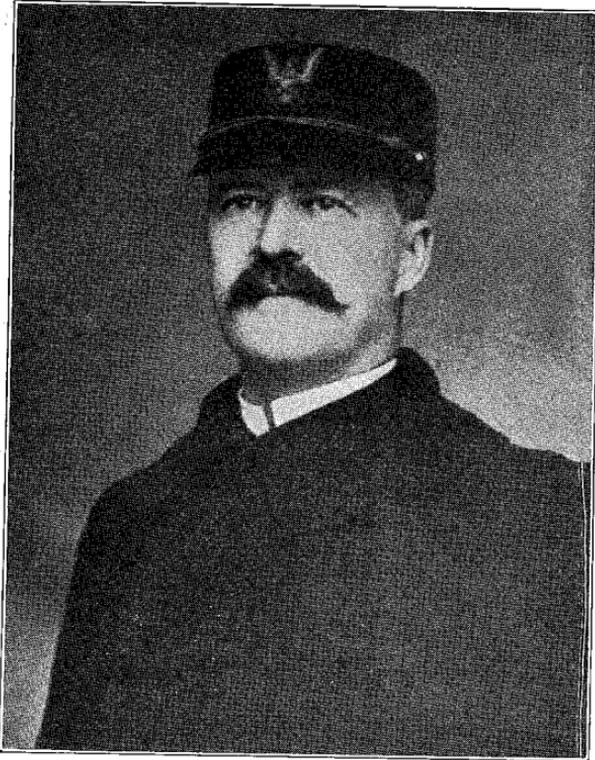
M. D. T.



VICTOR HORACE BRIDGMAN

NO. 2560 CLASS OF 1875

*Died December 10, 1933, at the United States Marine Hospital,
Baltimore, Maryland, aged 80 years.*



SHELTERED by a grove of sugar maples, on the summit of a foothill of the Green Mountains and overlooking the town of Hardwick, Vermont, is a cemetery maintained by the township. Near the centre is a grave stone cut from the famous granite of that section of the country. It marks the resting places of Captain John Bridgman, who died in 1857, and his wife Lydia Hall. His tomb is marked "Settler and Plattsburgh Volunteer." It is good to find this graveyard and to look into the rising waves of stern mountains that, rigid and strong, are steadfast and everlasting. It is good to face the freshness and innocence of the breeze, to follow with the eyes the stream that cuts into the town of Hardwick, and to picture the little "speckled beauties" that rewarded the efforts of little barefooted lads with fresh cut rod and baited pins a generation ago. It is well to picture the determination and strength of those settlers, who eked out a living from the stone cropped hillsides in the few months of summer, and who battled the winter as a dread period of intense cold,

with little protection offered by the clapboard houses and open fires. Truly, only the fittest could have survived; and the visitor of today will turn back with reverence to the little graveyard and to those pioneers and ancestors, who passed on their characteristics, bringing up their children with little sense of play, and with a simplicity and ruggedness that belongs to those who have matured in the rigorous world of New England.

The records of the Bridgman family in this country start with a James Bridgman of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640. He soon moved to Springfield, Massachusetts; and, in 1654 with other pioneers, he pushed up the river and settled the village of Northampton, Massachusetts—the Indian Camp of Nonotuck.

John, the only surviving son of James, was a Freeman in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. His children continued the pioneer life. One was a soldier at Deerfield, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian Wars, when it was captured, and all the Colonists were killed or taken prisoners. John Bridgman "escaped the same day, however, while passing through the meadows, with no injury beyond the loss of a finger cut off by the Indians just for the fun of it." J. H. Holland's History of Massachusetts.)

Subsequent generations dignify the Bridgman name as freemen and leading citizens of different townships, and always in various expeditions westward from the coast. In the fifth generation is found John Bridgman, a Minute Man in the Revolution, who was called out notably at the burning of Royalton and at Saratoga. He moved to Hardwick, Vermont, from Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1795, and was one of the original seventeen who settled in that town, later bringing his wife and two children in an ox cart. He built a log house that became the town tavern—sign of half-moon and dove—and set out sixteen acres of apple trees in 1800.

His daughter Ruth was the mother of Dorman Bridgman Eaton, "Assistant Editor of Kent's Commentaries" and chairman of the first United States Civil Service Commission. His son was the Captain John Bridgman buried at Hardwick, the grandfather of Major Victor Bridgman.

Major Bridgman's father graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1830—an honor graduate and Phi Beta Kappa member. He read law and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently, he taught school in Nantucket, Massachusetts, retiring to his farm at Hardwick in 1861. Major Bridgman writes of his father, "He had a joyful disposition, told a good story and made a telling speech. I well remember his telling of turning the grindstone for his father, to sharpen his bayonet, before leading a body of men through the woods to Plattsburgh, during the War of 1812."

It was of such ancestors that Major Bridgman was born at Hardwick, Vermont, on August 14th, 1853. His simple and direct personality can be easily traced to his forebears and to the country in which he was brought up. His early life was spent in the village and on the farm—a strenuous life, but one that allowed occasional trout fishing in the summer. He was strong for his years, and fearless, so that to-

day his wrestling ability is remembered in Hardwick. The evenings were devoted to the few books that could be bought, to help out the short periods of schooling that were possible during the winter. Here his father was a helpful and a constant guide to the youthful efforts. It was not all hard work, for he has told of sledding parties down the steep road from the cemetery, when sometimes it was so cold that the "steel runners would freeze tight in the sharp temperatures of often fifty below zero." The Sunday evening song-fests were a constant joy, for all the Bridgmans loved music; and the neighbors gathered to hear "Flow Gently Sweet Avon", "Jingle Bells", and simple hymns. This custom he carried into his own family; and as his children developed, they learned the gentleness and sweetness of the father, who always, though just, was a strict disciplinarian.

At the age of fifteen, big for his age, he taught school in the neighboring county. A list of the houses where he "boarded around", is still extant. Of course, many of the pupils were older than their teacher, and he tells of the many nights that he worked away, just a lesson ahead of the more advanced, and of the fight he had with the school bully, whom he had to whip to earn the physical respect of the students.

At sixteen, he took a competitive examination for West Point. The result is told in a letter to his brother from the Congressman who took this method of selecting the most suitable cadet.

"St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

May 13th, 1870.

You have probably heard before this that your brother, Victor, was examined May 3rd and 4th, and came off No. 1. If he keeps on the road he is traveling and doesn't turn aside for wine, women or billiards, or to be a good fellow, he will always come off No. 1.

Yours truly,

BENJ. H. STEELE."

Without peradventure, this advice was followed throughout his life.

At West Point, this "Plebe" was nicknamed "Dox." It seems that in one of the hazing parties there developed a temporary lull in the proceedings and Bridgman turning to the upperclassmen suggested nonchalantly—"Now let's sing the Doxology." During the year he was frequently called on by the "Yearlings" for this "solo" at many an inopportune moment, and the name persisted. While at the Point, he joined the choir and developed a rich baritone voice that, added to his inherited love for music, and his intuitive knowledge of harmony, afforded him pleasure for many years. It encouraged him to learn to accompany himself on the guitar and piano. In spite of three months sick leave in his last summer, he graduated from West Point as a cadet lieutenant and eleventh in his class. This standing allowed him to choose the artillery for his army career.

Among the various posts to which he was assigned were San Antonio and Fort Clark, Texas, on frontier duty; the Artillery School at

Fortress Monroe, where he was an honor graduate; and Northampton, Massachusetts, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for four years. During this latter period, he studied law in addition to his regular duties and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Thereupon, he was offered a partnership in the law office of Hammond and Fields—the firm with which President Coolidge was later affiliated. This proposal he declined, because of his feeling of obligation to the government for his education.

In 1886, he reported to battery "H" of the 2nd Coast Artillery, then stationed at Atlanta, Georgia. Here he met and, in September, 1887, married Ida Pickrell—great-niece of Governor Sprigg of Maryland, and sister-in-law of the captain of his battery—James Eveleth Wilson. It was a rare alliance, that fulfilled for both of them all possible hope for mutual love and respect. True comrades as well as lovers they were, and later her nursing lengthened his life. Four children were born of this union, Eveleth Wilson, Victor Horace Junior, and John: the only daughter, Ruth Vincent, married Surgeon Ford Prioleau of the U. S. Navy and died of influenza in 1919. The two oldest sons, being of age, served as captains in the regular service during the World War, most of the time in France.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, the then First Lieutenant Bridgman was on duty as recruiting officer at Evansville, Indiana. He was promoted to captain and organized battery "G" of the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Virginia—one of the first batteries of the U. S. Army to have used smokeless powder. With this organization dismounted, he was sent to the Philippines in the 4th Expedition, where he served for two years and earned the distinction of being brevetted for advanced rank, three times on the field of battle. Twenty years later, he was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action during this campaign.

Of his service in the Philippines, Mr. J. I. Billman, National Historian of Veterans of Foreign Wars writes, "However, it was in the Philippines that he (Major Bridgman) became famous. He was in charge of a Field Battery which was sent to the out-lying hill country, not far from Iloilo. With no means of transporting horses to the Islands, Major Bridgman found himself without motive power. He corralled some of the native trotting bulls, trained them to follow bugle calls and to take the place of horses. For many months, in the most severe field work against the enemy, this battery did heroic work. After years of brilliant service, Major Bridgman was retired for physical disability July 31st, 1903. One of the outstanding Posts of our organization (Veterans of Foreign Wars)—the Victor H. Bridgman Post No. 44, Brooklyn, N. Y., was named for him by special dispensation from the Commander-in-Chief. (Our laws provide that no Post be named after any living person, except for outstanding reasons, and then only by special dispensation.) The Post was organized in June, 1910.

A British Attaché wrote glowing accounts of the "almost unbelievable deeds of valor performed by 'Bridgman's Bull Battery,'"

which, doubtless, became the most famous military organization of the Philippine Campaign, both in the Islands and abroad.

The following affidavit to the Adjutant General, United States Army, from Colonel Bryan Conrad, Commandant of the Shenandoah Valley Academy, at Winchester, Virginia, is added.

“May 19, 1922.

“I hereby certify to the following facts and circumstances:

That on November 21st, 1899, I was present in command of Company ‘A’, 18th Infantry. That during the early morning my company acted as support in the advance-guard for a column of United States troops, advancing along the Jaro-Pavia Road, Panay Island, P. I.

That the road was a raised cause-way about eighteen feet wide with heavy, live, bamboo, native fencing on either side.

That it ran due north for about a mile out of Jaro thence turned sharply to the eastward.

That when the point of the column was about two hundred yards from this turn, rifle fire and what appeared to be the discharge of several small field pieces, opened up in our immediate front.

That the advance of the advance-guard was checked, and that during this halt, General Carpenter (then Colonel) and Colonel Dahl Evans (then Captain and Adjutant, 18th Inf.) came up to where my company was, and after an examination of the conditions, sent to the rear for the Artillery to come up.

That in a few moments I saw Major (then Captain) Victor H. Bridgman accompanied by a small detachment coming up the road at a gallop.

That Bridgman came up to where we were and without dismounting, got out his field glasses and made an examination of the front.

That he sent back for a platoon of his Battery (Light Battery ‘G’, 6th Field Artillery).

That the conduct of Bridgman, both as to the manner of his approach up the fire swept road, and as to his calm, collected manner in taking his observations, had a most powerful effect on all present. That this platoon went into action in the road, point blank range. That to the best of my recollection and belief Bridgman did not dismount until his guns came up. That the last I saw of him he was standing in the road, watching the action as if on drill.

That about two o’clock the same day, we having advanced some miles, and gotten out into the open rice fields, I again saw Bridgman bringing one of his guns up as close to the firing line as the twists of the road would permit, and again go into action.

That the officers and men of the Infantry fully realized the character of the assistance Bridgman had personally rendered during the day, was shown late that afternoon on the Plaza of Pavia; for when the word was passed that the Battery was coming into camp, officers and men crowded along the approach to greet him, and for the only time in my service, I heard Regulars cheer.

That it is my firm conviction that the services rendered by Major (then Captain Bat. 'G', 6th Field Art.) Victor H. Bridgman was above and beyond any normal call of duty."

Many of his men came frequently to see the "Old Man", after he was retired. They brought a respect and devotion that was a glowing tribute of his relationship to his men. One of them told of the time that "the battery crossing a stream, suddenly found itself under enemy gunfire, and helpless. Immediately, 'Bull Bridgman, took command of the situation by such a resounding, verbal attack on a caison driver, who was not holding his reins correctly, that the bullets were forgotten until the battery had crossed and could take up position." This, the disciplinarian, who gave up smoking as an example to his sons!

When he returned from his two years tour in the Philippines, he was a worn and broken man. Instead of the high-colored, 210 pound man, in superb physical condition who had left, his family greeted the devastations of malaria, boils, and dengue fever—154 pounds, feeble, with greatly impaired eyesight. For awhile, after retiring from the Army, he lived in the country near Baltimore, that his children might have educational facilities. But after they had grown, he moved to an apartment at the Marlborough, in Baltimore, where it was pathetic to watch his dwindling strength, as he endeavored to maintain his military bearing in the shorter and shorter daily walks with his wife.

He died at the Marine Hospital at Baltimore, and was buried in the family vault in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

E. W. B.



WILLIAM MURRAY BLACK

NO. 2641 CLASS OF 1877

Died September 24, 1933, at Washington, D. C., aged 77 years.



WILLIAM MURRAY BLACK was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on December 8, 1855. He graduated from the High School in that City; won his appointment to West Point by competitive examination, during the third term of his Junior year at Franklin and Marshall College; graduated from the Military Academy at the age of 21, after heading the class of '77 for four years; served in the Corps of Engineers through all grades to Major General and Chief of Engineers; and retired in October, 1919.

Appointed Chief of Engineers in March, 1916. General Black will be recorded in history as the directing head of the Corps of Engineers throughout the World War. He will be remembered also as "the man who cleaned up Havana" and established the Public Works Department of the Republic of Cuba. Among civil engineers he stood as a pioneer in his specialty, river and harbor work and port development, and as a noted administrator of public works. In transportation circles he was a recognized authority on the coordination of rail-

way, waterway and highway traffic. In the Army he was outstanding as a military engineer whose accurate knowledge of tactical principles and requirements makes the efforts of his own Corps conspicuously effective in supporting the fighting troops. By engineers, business men, public officials, and soldiers alike, he will always be thought of as a cultivated, charming gentleman and a man whose work was characterized by originality of conception and boldness of execution.

The preparatory phase of General Black's service as an officer, commenced with his assignment as an assistant instructor in Practical Military Engineering at West Point immediately after graduation. He next served with the Engineer battalion and graduated from the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, N. Y. His grounding in practical construction work was received on lock and dam work on the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. This was followed by service as secretary of the Harbor Commission in Philadelphia. Another four years were spent at West Point, on duty with Company "E" of the Engineer Battalion and as instructor in Practical Military Engineering.

His period of high achievement began when he became District Engineer of the Florida District in 1886. At that time Jacksonville was a struggling town; the Florida East Coast Railway terminated in St. Augustine; southern Florida was almost unknown. Sensing the possibilities of the state as they were realized by only one other man—Flagler—he persuaded the citizens of Jacksonville to undertake a comprehensive port development at their own expense. This resulted in the adoption by Congress of his project for opening the mouth of the St. John's River, which in turn made Jacksonville a thriving seaport and opened the state to the tremendous growth it has since experienced. His surveys and the projects which he prepared and in part executed, along the Florida East Coast and at Tampa, Key West, and other points in the state, have had a far reaching influence on the development which followed the opening of the St. John's River to ocean shipping. Through his work in Florida, General Black initiated the practice of using reinforced concrete in fortification construction, and contributed to engineering science some of its earliest exact knowledge on litoral drift of sand, the behavior of bars in tidal estuaries, and the art of handling concrete in sea water.

During the next four years, 1891 to 1895, he served as instructor of Civil Engineering at the Army Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y., while commanding Company "C" of the Battalion of Engineers. During this period, his influence began to spread, not only through the student officers whom he taught, but also through his writings. In 1895 he was called to the Office of the Chief of Engineers where he took charge of the Personnel and Fortification Bureaus. Here he introduced various reforms and improvements, notably in the procedure for developing coast defense projects, and in submarine mining, and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the work of the Corps of Engineers which became an important factor in his subsequent career.

In March, 1897, he was appointed Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. As such he conceived and secured the adoption

of the solution to the long studied and difficult grade crossing problem, which brought about the construction of the tunnel under Capitol Hill and the present Union Station. He established standards of widths for city streets. He authorized electrification of street railways. He secured the harmonious cooperation of the architects of Washington in the design of public buildings, and his planning and street layout have been followed in the great expansion of the city to the Northwest.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, General Black, then a Captain, was made Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. After serving as Chief Engineer of the 5th Army Corps, he joined the field army at Tampa, assembled its engineer equipment, and organized and trained a battalion of volunteer engineers. On July 25, 1898, he commanded the first landing of the Army in Puerto Rico, driving the enemy out of the town of Guanica after a brief skirmish. For the remainder of the war he was Chief Engineer of the forces in Puerto Rico under General Miles. There he nearly lost his life from typhoid fever.

On the occupation of Havana, January 2, 1899, General Black was made Chief Engineer of the Department of Havana on General Ludlow's staff, with one civilian clerk as assistant. The city was in a deplorable state, since all municipal service was either non-existent or completely demoralized. Drawing on the personnel of a battalion of the 3rd Volunteer Engineers, he organized a new Department of Public works in three days. This department soon established the sanitary conditions which made it possible for General Gorgas to prevent serious epidemics and eradicate yellow fever.

On the arrival of General Leonard Wood, General Black became Chief Engineer of the Island of Cuba. His code of regulations for the conduct of Public Works remained in force until incorporated in the laws of the Republic, and was the prototype for codes governing its other major departments. His military survey of the Island became the basis for all subsequent mapping, and before his departure at the end of the occupation, projects had been started for the sewerage and paving of Havana and other cities, for wharves to permit abolition of the system, in force under the Spaniards, of lightering all freight, and for the improvement and protection of the ocean front of Havana, destined to become famous as the Malecon Drive.

After five years in the United States, General Black returned to Havana and remained throughout the second occupation (1906-1909), as Advisor to the Department of Public Works of the Provisional Government, taking up the work already begun in the first occupation. He left the Republic with an efficient, smoothly running department and many great projects completed or under way—perhaps the most important being the beautification of the Capitol City and the system of arterial highways, since carried to completion throughout the length of the Island.

Between his two tours in Cuba, General Black, while a major and lieutenant colonel, organized and commanded the 3rd Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer School of the Army, moving both from Willets Point, N. Y. and establishing them at Washington Barracks,

D. C., where he reorganized the courses of instruction at the School, and with the battalion as a field laboratory, modernized the engineer equipment of the Army. He was also in Panama for a year observing the operations of the French company and representing his government during the revolt and separation of Panama from the Republic of Colombia. For two years he was in charge of fortification construction and river and harbor improvements in Maine, where he developed innovations in building construction which have been broadly adopted in civilian practice.

At the end of the second occupation of Cuba, General Black, then Colonel, was ordered to New York City where he remained until he was appointed Chief of Engineers. While stationed in New York he occupied simultaneously the several positions of District Engineer, Division Engineer, Chief Engineer of the Departments of the Coast and Gulf, Chairman of the New York Harbor Line Board, Chairman of the Intra-Coastal Waterway Board, Senior Member of the Board to raise the Maine and member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors of the United States. Among his numerous achievements while he was in New York, perhaps the most outstanding are the following: the adoption of the present projects for improving the Harlem and East Rivers; the channel in the North River which made possible the present development of the Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J., water fronts; the improvement of the upper Hudson, which has since led to the establishment of Albany as a seaport; the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana Harbor, by dismantling it within a steel sheet pile cofferdam of then novel design; comprehensive tidal studies, which have led to public appreciation and measures for the abatement of the menace of sewage pollution in New York Harbor waters; fixing of harbor lines to protect the fairway of the North and East Rivers against encroachment; and the original plan for the great intra-coastal waterway to provide sheltered navigation from Boston to the Gulf of Mexico. In New York, as at his previous stations, he endeared himself to citizens and public bodies by his broad-minded fairness and sound judgment in handling difficult questions where powerful conflicting interests often had to be reconciled.

In March of 1916, when General Black became Chief of Engineers of the Army, military activities were concentrated on the Mexican Border. Anticipating the great military effort to come, General Black canvassed the civil engineers of the country and with them brought the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps into being and far on the road to availability for war service. Also, in preparation for an advance into Mexico, he developed the first plan for incorporating large bodies of practical railroad men into the Army. This bore fruit almost immediately after our entry into the World War in the mobilization and shipment to the Western Front of ten regiments of Railway Engineers, the first troops of the Emergency Forces to reach France after the 1st Division, and later to become the backbone of the Railway Transportation Corps of the A. E. F.

The months between our declaration of War and General Black's

retirement on October 31, 1919, were so crowded with responsibilities and accomplishment as to be bewildering in retrospect and to defy concise description. Under his guidance the Corps of Engineers was expanded with amazing speed from 254 officers and 2,162 enlisted men to a war strength of 10,761 officers and 297,557 enlisted men; and the Army's vast requirements for engineer equipment and materials were anticipated and met. At the same time the River and Harbor improvements of the country were prosecuted with efficiency, and new and intricate problems in coordination of rail and water transportation to meet war requirements, arose and were solved.

In addition to his normal duties as Chief of Engineers, General Black supervised the work of the Director General of Military Railways in the United States and was chairman of the National Committee on Inland Water Transportation and a member of the Committee on Engineering and Education of the Council of National Defense. He was also a member of the National Research Council. In the spring of 1918 he accompanied the Secretary of War on his inspection of the Army in France, and when General Pershing requested that he be transferred to the A. E. F., had the bitter disappointment of learning that his services could not be spared in Washington.

The expansion of the Engineers from peace to war footing was characterized by the necessity for organizing, training, and equipping a great variety of specialized units. In addition to the combat engineer regiments of the new Divisions and regiments to be used as Corps and Army troops, there were railway construction, operating, and shop units; road building regiments; water supply troops; forestry troops; gas regiments; camouflage units; sound and flash ranging units; and replacements for all of them. Moreover, many highly trained Engineer Officers were required on the staffs of the Army Corps and Field Armies, at General Headquarters of the A. E. F., and also to direct the multitudinous construction activities of the Service of Supply from the ports of debarkation to the rail heads, not to speak of the engineer activities at the ports of embarkation and the procurement of supplies and equipment at home. Furthermore, engineer personnel was drawn on heavily in the original officering of the Construction Division which built the cantonments in the United States.

The Engineers were not alone in having unprecedented problems of organization and specialization, but under General Black's guidance, these problems were solved with exceptional foresight, speed, and effectiveness, and with a minimum of criticism both during and after the war, at times when criticism and dissatisfaction were rife.

The high morale which prevailed throughout the engineer service and contributed so largely to its success, may be attributed in no small degree to a policy which General Black conceived and followed in making appointments from civil life. Under this policy, initial rank was conferred in accordance with age and experience. Applicants whose ability was not commensurate with the rank appropriate to their age, simply were not commissioned. The justice of this policy was promptly recognized and kept the Engineers practically

free from ill feeling or suspicion of favoritism in matters of rank throughout the war.

Among the enduring monuments to General Black's administration, is Fort Humphreys, Virginia. Established during the war as the practical engineer replacement center to keep some 30,000 men in training, it is now the permanent site of the Army Engineer School, with splendid quarters and facilities adequate for the future training of both officers and enlisted men on either a peace or a wartime footing.

On his retirement in 1919, General Black became Consulting Engineer to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Later he organized in Washington, the engineering firm of Black, McKenny, and Stewart, and engaged in consulting practice until about 1929. As the American member of the International Whangpoo Conservancy Commission, he went to China, where he prepared a project for improving the Harbor of Shanghai. His firm designed and supervised the construction of the extensive improvement at the mouth of the Magdalena River in the Republic of Colombia.

Throughout his career General Black was frequently called upon to make public addresses. His subjects varied from the education of youth to abstruse problems in engineering. He was a pleasing and accomplished speaker who never failed to hold the interest of his audience or to leave his message impressed upon their minds.

As an author he was logical, lucid, and forceful. We wrote from a broad vocabulary, with a precise choice of words appropriate to both subject and readers, and a pleasing phrasing and arrangement of subject matter. His "United States Public Works", written in 1893, was the first comprehensive description of the River and Harbor Work of the U. S. Engineer Department ever published. Twice his technical papers won for him the highest awards of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Always his reports commanded careful attention from senior officers to the committees of Congress. Many times they brought about the adoption of projects of first magnitude, and often they prevented ill-advised expenditure of public funds by their convincing exposition of the fallacies of interested proponents of unworthy schemes.

General Black possessed marked legal talent, possibly inherited, and certainly developed through his own efforts. In interpreting and applying the statutes governing the military and civil activities of the War Department, he demonstrated a knowledge of law and its proper application, often superior to that of professional lawyers of high standing.

In engineering thought General Black was ahead of his time, and had the courage again and again to put into practice untried methods, when he was convinced only by his own judgment of their feasibility. This apparent tendency to radicalism was tempered by such clarity of thought and such accurate realization of possibilities and limitations, that his engineering decisions, with the rarest exceptions, eventually proved correct.

As an administrator he habitually placed heavy responsibility on his assistants, giving them great freedom of action in order to develop

and make the most of their initiative. This, coupled with consideration, tact and firmness, was in no small degree responsible for his success in administering the work of large organizations.

General Black was always a soldier. He believed that theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of war is indispensable to the proper application of engineering in war, however necessary the attainment of practical engineering knowledge may be to the soldier. Accordingly, the civil work of the Corps in time of peace was to him primarily a training for its work in war. This idea he strove to instill in his own Corps and the Army at large.

Throughout his life, General Black's superb sense of duty was his guide to the right course of action in every combination of circumstances, and enabled him to carry on courageously and cheerfully through all manner of personal disappointments and discouragement. He was absolutely scrupulous in all matters; he was fair and just in thought and dealing; he had the courage to speak and act in accordance with conviction; and he possessed untiring energy and enthusiasm to the end of his life. He was a leader who created confidence and justified it; he was an inspiration to effort, and example compelling admiration and emulation; within the broadest meaning of the words, he was a loyal citizen and a splendid public servant.

For "gallant and distinguished service" during the War with Spain, General Black was recommended by the Chief of Engineers for the brevet rank of colonel, and "especially for his professional skill in modifying and improving the sanitary condition of Havana", was recommended for appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers. As Chief of Engineers he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "especially meritorious and conspicuous service in planning and administering the Engineer and Military Railway Services during the War". In 1912 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Franklin & Marshall College; and in 1920 the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Pennsylvania Military College. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1888 and later a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was the first President of the Society of American Military Engineers. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Vestryman of St. John's Church in Washington, D. C.

In 1877 General Black married Miss Daisy Peyton Derby, who was the daughter of Captain George Horatio Derby, Topographical Engineers, Class of '46. She died at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1889. In 1891 he married Miss Gertrude Totten Gamble, daughter of Commander William M. Gamble, U. S. Navy.

General Black was buried at West Point, N. Y., on September 26, 1933.

He is survived by his wife and three sons, Roger Derby, Percy Gamble, and William Murray.

R. D. B.

NOTE: General Black's two oldest sons and a grandson, R. D. Black, Jr., graduated from the Military Academy in the classes of 1904, 1917 and 1932 respectively.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

HEBER MANSFIELD CREEL

NO. 2704 CLASS OF 1877

*Died September 18, 1932, at his home at San Diego, California,
aged 81 years.*



HEBER CREEL was born on a farm in Lafayette county, Missouri, June 19, 1851. The family of which he was a descendent settled in Virginia in 1620. His grandfather was Dr. David Creel, a colonel in the war of 1812 and foreman of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for high treason; his grandmother was the sister of Stonewall Jackson's mother. He was a cousin of the late Enrique C. Creel, former governor of Chihuahua, ambassador to the United States from Mexico, and second cousin of the late Hon. George W. Mannapenny, ex-commissioner of Indian affairs and a member of the commission that made the treaty with the Utes.

Mr. Creel spent his early life on the home farm, where he received his elementary schooling by private tutorship. He spent two years in attendance at Kemper's Academy at Bonneville, Missouri, and at Cooper Institute, after which time he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. Here he remained for two years and

was then appointed by General John B. Clark from the Seventh Congressional District, to the Academy at West Point. In the course of his tour there as a cadet, he was a corporal in his third class year, and a cadet lieutenant both in his second and first class years. He was color-bearer for his graduating class, the class of 1877.

Upon graduation, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighth United States Cavalry, in which position he served only until September of the same year, when he was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry and promoted. He was at this time stationed in Dakota territory.

In 1878, Lieutenant Creel accompanied the Thornberg Expedition four hundred miles into the Sand Hills of Nebraska, after Dull Knife with his eight hundred Northern Cheyennes. In the course of the same year he was detailed by General Sheridan to escort the Northern Cheyenne Indians from the Black Hills to Fort Reno, Indian territory. It was there that he met Miss Alice H. LaRue, and married her in Caldwell, Kansas in May, 1879. Her mother was a cousin of Hon. William Holman, for so many years the "watch-dog" of the treasury; her grandfather, Joseph Holman, was one of the framers of the constitution of the state of Indiana.

When Fort Rice was abandoned and the government property moved to Fort Yates in 1878, Lieutenant Creel had charge of the property and steamboat "Dr. Burleigh". He was also with the expedition to locate Fort Meade. In 1880, he made a topographical survey of Devil's Lake and Fort Totten military reservation. During the years from 1880 to 1882, he surveyed and located the townsite of what is now the city of Devil's Lake, North Dakota. The town was first named Creel City but later Devil's Lake. His familiarity with the entire country and his credibility as authority on all questions relating to it is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Creel was a witness before Congress in 1882, on which occasion he maintained that a tract of land comprising 9,500,000 acres, lying north and west of Devil's Lake and recognized by the Interior Department as belonging to the Chippewas, was the sole property of the United States. His testimony and letters to Senators Windom, Plump, Cox, Cockrell and Pettigrew elicited a lengthy reply from Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The bill opening this land, being too far down on the calendar, failed to pass. Shortly thereafter, Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood was succeeded by Senator Teller, who, with the legal department, sustained Mr. Creel in his position and the land was thrown open by executive proclamation. Mr. Deering, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee, made an exhaustive report on this matter, embodying Lieutenant Creel's letter and position, Senator Windom's endorsement, and Mr. Price's reply.

Mr. Creel was a resident of Devil's Lake since its earliest days. It would be impossible to site the many occasions upon which Mr. Creel rendered aid in every way to needy pioneers and settlers. Needless to say, his generosity was known throughout the state.

In 1882, he resigned from the army to devote himself to real estate and farming. Gradually he was drawn into the field of politics. From

1885 to 1886, Mr. Creel was chairman of the board of county commissioners in Ramsey County; registrar of deeds from 1889 to 1897; and acting county surveyor and city engineer from 1889 to 1895. He was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1896 and completed serving a four year term. The following were Mr. Creel's committee assignments: Chairman of Committees on Appropriations and Immigration; member of Committees on Indians and Indian Affairs, Cities and Municipalities, Military, Public Land and Ways and Means; Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs.

He has served as chairman of the County Republican Central Committee and was a member of the State Central and Executive Republican Committees. He was a member of the national committee for the Silver Republicans of North Dakota for eight years, being chosen to this office in 1897. In 1898 he was elected as an independent Republican and was a nominee for Congress on the fusion ticket.

On April 2, 1891, Lieutenant Creel was appointed to the position of Inspector and Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel, of the North Dakota National Guard. In 1905, his position was raised to that of Adjutant General of the State of North Dakota, from which position he was retired, in 1907, at his own request. The following is an excerpt from the executive order, which accompanied his retirement from the North Dakota National Guard:

January 7, 1907.

*General Headquarters North Dakota
National Guard,
Adjutant General's Office,
Bismarck, North Dakota.*

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

The following executive order is published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Governor's Office

Bismarck, Jan. 7, 1907.

- 1. At his own request, Brigadier General H. M. Creel, adjutant general, is hereby promoted to the rank of major general and placed upon the retired list of the North Dakota national guard pursuant to law, to date from January 7, 1907.*
- 2. In the promotion and retirement of Major General H. M. Creel I desire to attest to the faithful and highly efficient services rendered by him during his term of office as adjutant general. When appointed adjutant general, it was decided by the Honorable Secretary of War that the efficiency of the national guard of this state was at such a low ebb that the state was not entitled to the appropriation from the federal government under the act of January 21, 1903. Only a few*

months elapsed before the standard of efficiency had been raised by General Creel to the extent that the Secretary of War rescinded his adverse decision. General Creel continued along these lines and brought the guard to that state of efficiency which impelled Lieutenant Colonel George A. Dodd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, chief umpire at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to report to the Honorable Secretary of War that fully 90 per cent of the National Guard of this state could be placed immediately on an equal footing with the Regular Army in the field of active service, thus giving to the National Guard of this state a position seldom attained by the guard of any other state.

*E. Y. Sarles,
Governor and
Commander-in-Chief.*

Much of the remainder of General Creel's life was spent in travel and in residence at his beautiful Maryland estate. The result of a trip to California in 1926 was that he and Mrs. Creel remained in San Diego to make their home. There he spent the last years of his life, with the exception of occasional visits to North Dakota. He passed away from injuries received in an automobile accident.

He is survived by his widow, Alice H. Creel, 2403 Pamo Avenue, San Diego, California; and a sister, Mrs. May Brown, Enid, Oklahoma.

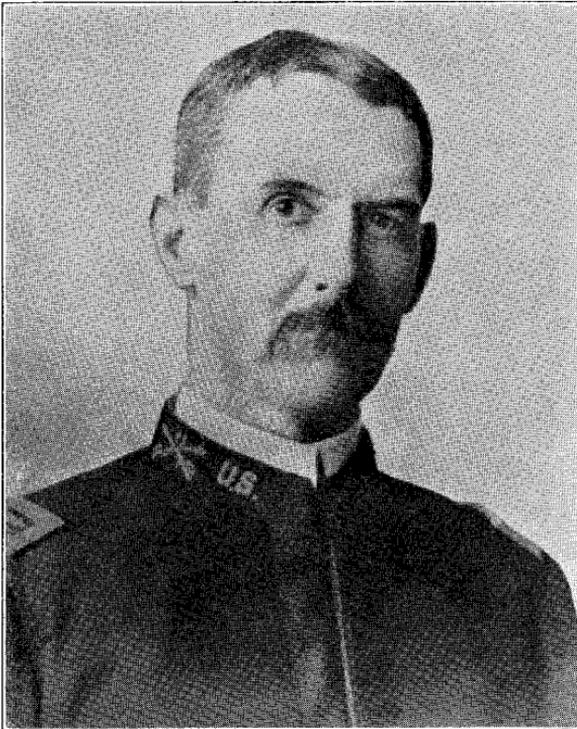
M. L. R.



JAMES LOCKETT

NO. 2798 CLASS OF 1879

Died May 4, 1933, at Coronado, Calif., aged 77 years.



Born at Culloden, Georgia, October 31, 1855.

Died at Coronado, California, May 4, 1933.

Appointed to U. S. Military Academy from Georgia.

- Cadet U. S. Military Academy.....July 1, 1875*
- Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry.....June 13, 1879*
- First Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry.....March 1, 1886*
- Captain, 4th Cavalry.....April 14, 1894*
- Colonel, 11th Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers.....August 10, 1899*
- AcceptedAugust 12, 1899*
- Honorably mustered out of Volunteers only....March 13, 1901*
- Major, 4th Cavalry.....January 30, 1903*
- Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Cavalry.....January 19, 1911*
- UnassignedMarch 11, 1911*
- Colonel of Cavalry.....August 28, 1912*
- Assigned to 11th Cavalry.....March 12, 1913*
- Retired at his own request after 44 years*
of service.....June 30, 1919

LIUTENANT LOCKETT joined his regiment, the 4th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas, September, 1879.

From 1879 to 1881, Lieutenant Lockett served at Fort Hayes, Kansas; Coffeyville, Kansas; and Fort Cummings, New Mexico. On November 8th, 1880, he was engaged in a fight against hostile Indians 24 miles east of Fort Cummings, New Mexico. The Indians were defeated; one enlisted man killed and two wounded.

In 1881 Lieutenant Lockett participated in the Ute Campaign under General Ranold S. Mackenzie, after which he moved by rail with his troop from Gunniston City to Billings, New Mexico. Thence overland to San Carlos, Arizona, where he scouted after hostile Indians (who had participated in the Cibicu Massacre) until October 31st. He then returned with his troop to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for station.

In 1884 he changed station with his troop to Fort Apache, Arizona, and in 1885 participated in the pursuit of Geronimo and his renegades, engaging in a fight against some of this band at Devil's Creek, Arizona, May 22, 1885.

In 1886 he again participated in an expedition against Geronimo into Mexico, scouting in the Ojo del Agua region, the Sonora River District and through the Santa Cruz Mountains, returning to Bisbee Canon June 15, 1886, after marching 660 miles.

Served in Fort Bowie and Fort Huachuca, Arizona from 1886 to 1889.

On recruiting duty Detroit, Michigan, from October 2, 1887, to October 8th, 1891.

On duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, Commanding "H" Troop 4th Cavalry and as Regimental Adjutant from October 8, 1891 to April 4, 1894.

Promoted to Captain and Commanding Troop "I", 4th Cavalry, in the Presidio of San Francisco from April 5, 1894 to July 14, 1898. Left with troop for the Philippines July 15, 1898.

During the Philippine Insurrection, Captain Lockett served as Aide-de-Camp to General MacArthur, as Inspector of Volunteer Regiments belonging to the Second Division, and as Colonel, 11th U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

He was present at the attack on San Mateo with part of his regiment (the 11th U. S. V. Cavalry); and, upon the death of General Lawton, December 19th, 1899, took command of all the forces present. He located and attacked a strong insurgent position above Montalbon which he assaulted and captured December 27th, 1899. The loss sustained by the insurgents was so great that this force was never assembled again.

About 2000 American troops were engaged in this expedition.

On June 14th, 1900, Colonel Lockett with the 11th U. S. V. Cavalry, attacked and captured Mabatobato, P. I.

He commanded the Third District Southern Luzon and the Sub-District of Lagoncy from July 15th, 1900 to January 16th, 1901, when he left with his regiment for return to the United States.

Colonel Lockett was mustered out as Colonel U. S. V. Cavalry, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, March 13th, 1901.

From 1902 to 1912 Colonel Lockett served with the 4th Cavalry as Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel in Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Walla Walla, Washington; Presidio of Monterey, California; Camp Overton, Mindanao; and Fort Meade, South Dakota.

He was a member of the Cavalry Horse Equipment Board at Rock Island Arsenal from December, 1910, to March, 1911.

He served as Commandant, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, from April, 1911 to March 22nd, 1912.

He commanded the 11th Cavalry (at Trinidad, Colorado; Commanding Southeastern Strike Zone, May, 1914 to January, 1915) at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, from March 23rd, 1912 to March, 1916.

He commanded 11th Cavalry in Mexican Punitive Expedition 1916. Detached service mustering in National Guard units in Texas, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, 1917.

He commanded 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Fort Myer, Virginia, from August, 1917 to date of retirement.

He was awarded Silver Star Citations as follows:

- (1) *For gallantry in action against Insurgent Forces at Manila, P. I., February 5th, 1899.*
- (2) *For gallantry in action against Insurgent Forces at Marilao, Luzon, P. I., March 27, 1899.*

Colonel Lockett married Miss Helen Grant at St. Thomas Church, New York City, January 19, 1881.

Mrs. Lockett died at Fort Meade, S. D., August 8th, 1908. Both Colonel and Mrs. Lockett are interred in Arlington Cemetery. They are survived by two children, a son, Lieutenant Colonel James M. Lockett, Infantry, U. S. Army, and a daughter, Mrs. Helen Lockett Lyman, Lihue, Kauai, T. H.

Colonel Lockett was a dignified man with a very high sense of honor. His standard of living and military attainment were of a high order and he not only lived up to them himself but demanded the same high standard in others. He was very loyal to his subordinates, demanding quick and intelligent response but backing them to the limit. Colonel Lockett had a great respect for the personal rights of others, he was very fair in his opinions and decisions and was greatly admired and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was considered by high command as one of our outstanding cavalry leaders.

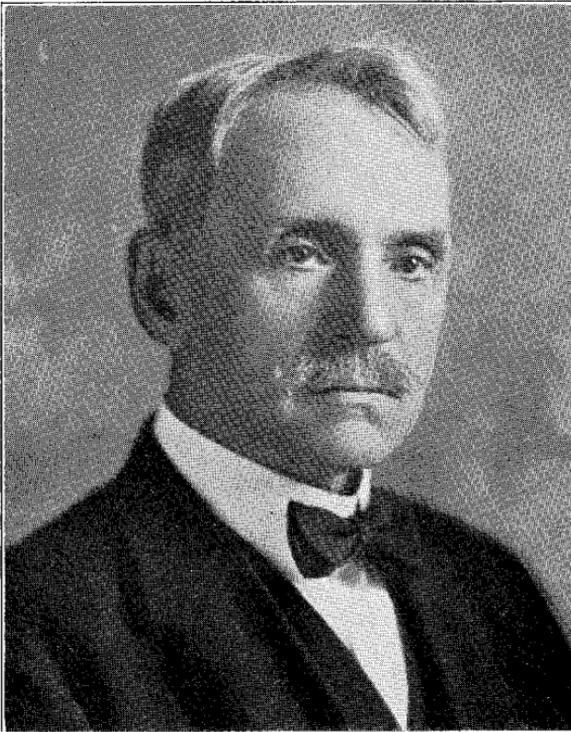
J. M. L.



JAMES RUNCIE

NO. 2768 CLASS OF 1879

Died March 31, 1933, at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 74 years.



MAJOR JAMES E. RUNCIE was the son of William J. and Margaret Runcie. He was born at Burlington, Iowa, August 7th, 1858. His parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was very young, and he had the advantage of attending the public schools of that City. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1875 by Senator H. B. Payne and graduated in the class of 1879. On graduation he was made Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and later transferred to Light Artillery. On account of his excellent standing in that branch he was given a four year detail as Assistant Instructor in Mathematics at the Academy shortly after graduation. He was retired from active service for disability incurred in line of duty March 22nd, 1894, with the rank of First Lieutenant of Artillery.

After retirement from the Army he studied law and was admitted to the Bar of California and located in San Francisco, where he practiced for several years. He became interested in real estate law, which made it necessary in that state to know the civil law which came to

California by way of Mexico from Old Spain. A knowledge of the civil law as distinguished from the common law was necessary in order to understand the law of descent and distribution of real estate titles which frequently depended for their validity on Spanish grants.

When it became evident that war with Spain was imminent he abandoned a rapidly growing and lucrative law practice in San Francisco and returned to his old home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was active in organizing the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, using Troop A of the Ohio National Guard as the nucleus. The Regiment consisted of two squadrons of four troops each and was mustered into the service of the United States May 9th, 1898, at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio. Captain M. W. Day of the Regular Army was placed in command of the Regiment with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Majors James E. Runcie and Webb C. Hayes were in command of the Squadrons. The Regiment went into camp at Chicamauga Park where it was equipped, and for over two months was under the strictest discipline and intensive instruction in the school of the soldier in preparation for active service at the earliest possible moment. All matters of discipline and instruction were in charge of Major Runcie. When on July 13th, under orders for Cuba, the Regiment entrained for Tampa, it was fully equipped, well-drilled, and ready for active duty in the field.

On the capture of Santiago the regiment was ordered into camp at Lakeland, Florida and later moved to Huntsville, Alabama. It was then furloughed until finally mustered out. Major Runcie was mustered out of the service October 25th, 1898.

At the conclusion of the War, Major Runcie rendered excellent service as counsel for the Provisional Government at Santiago and later opened a law office and engaged in the general practice of the law at Havana, where he won the confidence of the Cuban government and was frequently consulted by its officials and called upon by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Cuba as *amicus curiae* to expound as an expert the laws of the United States when it became necessary in pending litigation to determine what the law of the United States was in a given case.

During this period capital from the United States was looking to Cuba for investment and Major Runcie was generally recognized as the lawyer best qualified to advise American investors as to Cuban securities and promotions and to protect their investments when made.

Major Runcie was a great admirer of Spanish literature and a student of Spanish history. As a student in San Francisco and a practicing lawyer in Havana he acquired an excellent command of the Spanish language. He expressed himself in Spanish without hesitation; he revelled in the Spanish classics and wrote Spanish with clarity and elegance. In 1914 he became Librarian at the United States Military Academy at West Point and served in this capacity until he resigned October 31st, 1919. While Major Runcie was serving as Librarian at the Academy, the World War was fought, and Major Runcie was frequently called to Washington for consultation by the Judge Advocate General and others, and always refused compensation. On retiring from the position of Librarian he returned to his old home in

Cleveland, Ohio, where he had many warm friends, particularly among the lawyers of the City and the veterans of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He delighted to attend the reunions of the old regiment and took pleasure in keeping abreast of the times and was always posted on the current history of the day, both national and international.

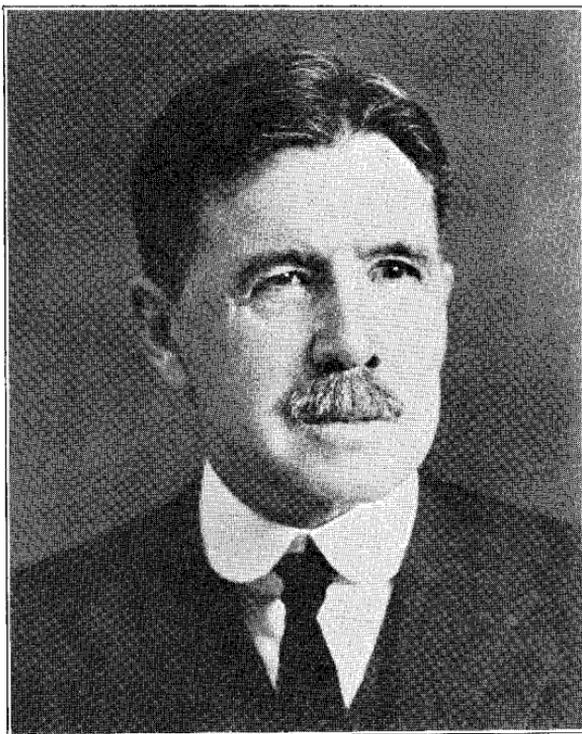
Major Runcie was a true and loyal soldier of the Republic which he loved; a stalwart defender, as a citizen, of its institutions; a fierce and dangerous antagonist to all things superficial and hypocritical. An evening spent with Major Runcie was an event long to be remembered for its intellectual inspirations. He died March 31st, 1933, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 3rd, 1933.

P. H.

CHARLES EDWARD HEWITT

NO. 2849 CLASS OF 1880

Died August 9, 1933, at Princeton, New Jersey, aged 74 years.



MILITARY HISTORY

Cadet at the Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1876, to June 11, 1880, when he was graduated, and, availing himself of the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1879, was

Honorably Discharged, June 11, 1880.

CIVIL HISTORY

Treasurer and General Manager, New Jersey Steel and Iron Co. to 1900; Managing Director of Trenton Iron Co. to 1904; President of the Trenton Water Power Co. to 1906; Treasurer of the Pequest Co. since 1905; Treasurer of the Ringwood Co. since 1906; Treasurer of the Hewitt Realty Co. since 1907; Director, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Gauley Mountain Coal Co. since 1912; Director, Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer of the Broadway-Maiden Lane Corporation since 1918; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; on Feb. 5, 1917, offered his services to the Secretary of War in event of War with Germany. Address: 50 Church St., New York City.

(Cullum Register)

Charter Member, Engineers Club of New York; Non-active member West Point Army Mess since 1905.

CHARLES EDWARD HEWITT was born December 12, 1859, at Andover, Sussex County, New Jersey. He was the youngest of the eleven children of Thomas and Cynthia Cannon Hewitt and at the time of his death was survived by but one of all the family, a sister born in 1839. His childhood was spent at Andover, where he attended the local schools. Later, he was a student at the Westchester, Pennsylvania, Normal School, preparing for West Point. Through his uncle, Abram S. Hewitt, then a member of Congress and later Mayor of New York City, he took a competitive examination for an appointment to the Military Academy, which he won; and he reported with some thirty others, joining the Class of 1880 on September 1st, 1876. The larger part of the class had reported in April of that year in order to be drilled sufficiently to go with the Corps to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. On their return the September members swelled the number of the class to some one hundred and twenty.

When the class, fifty-two in number, graduated four years later, the vacancies in the Army were not sufficient to absorb the graduates; and Congress, in 1879, enacted a law giving an honorable discharge to those who might choose to resign and engage in a professional or business career. Hewitt took advantage of this law and left the service on June 11, 1880, the day he graduated. He was a good student, graduating well above the middle of the class, a bit above the average in behavior, respected by his instructors and beloved by his classmates. His life from that time to the day of his death was passed in a walk of life far removed from the others who remained in the service; and his was an illustrious example of the character building, the energy, and the adaptability that the Military Academy develops in those of its sons who, in their impressionable years, adopt and utilize the teaching and the spirit of their Alma Mater.

Charles Hewitt's father, Thomas Hewitt, was one of the first to manufacture iron in a large way. He operated many blast furnaces in New Jersey and was later associated with his brother, Abram S. Hewitt, and with the firm of Cooper and Hewitt, pioneers in the iron and steel industry and largely responsible for the development of that industry in America. Charles Hewitt had therefore a family history which naturally led him to carry on what his forbears had started; and he attained a prominent position in this industry, particularly in the design and construction of architectural and structural steel and in the supply of the raw material.

His professional career, as has been stated, led him far from association with his classmates and his army friends. But few army officers, beyond those who were with him at West Point, know of his prominence in the manufacturing and business world and a short recital of his activities will be of interest to many. On graduation he entered the employ of the Trenton Iron Company, makers of wire and wire cable for suspension bridges and wire-rope tramways. This company

furnished wire for the cables of the Brooklyn Bridge, the first to span the East River, New York. He also joined the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, later becoming chief engineer. About this time began the introduction of the steel skeleton type of lofty buildings, and in this development Hewitt took a prominent part. He was among the first to study the problem of wind bracing for buildings of the new type; and the steel for the Tower Building in lower New York (about 1893) was designed and erected under his supervision. When recently demolished, the building was found to be in as good condition as when erected. The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company was a pioneer in rolling steel shapes and angles and the steel beams so important in this construction, and it rolled the first beams up to twenty inches in depth. As chief engineer of this company Hewitt designed many bridges. Two of them about (1888) were drawbridges, built for the Jersey Central Railway. They were unique in the fact that they could be turned completely around; their arrangement saved time in the opening of the draw in the congested traffic of the railroad, the first of this type built. General Goethals, his classmate, then Instructor in Engineering at the Military Academy, used the plans of these bridges for instruction in his section room. They are still in use and doing good service. Some of the other structures designed by him and built under his supervision are as follows:

Steel bridge for the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Delaware River at Trenton (afterwards removed and placed elsewhere) and many others for that company.

Bellefontaine Bridge over the Missouri River.

End spans and towers of the Williamsburg Bridge over the East River, New York.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railway.

The Park Avenue Viaduct, New York, for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

It gave Hewitt much gratification to furnish the structural ironwork for the reconstruction of the Library Building at West Point, under the supervision of General Goethals.

He was the head of many other large enterprises or was very prominent in them; and he was a moving factor in the mergers and consolidations of recent years, in the steel industry, and the supply of the raw material, notably in the development of ore mines in New Jersey. One of these mines was operated by the London Company under General Erskine, before the War of the Revolution. After extended research, hundreds of thousands of tons of iron ore concentrates, of high mineral content, were sent to the blast furnaces from this mine.

As far as the writer knows Hewitt never spoke of these and his other achievements but the fact of their existence and of their continued and successful use by unnumbered thousands, must have been a wonderful satisfaction to his modest soul and a solace in his last long and painful illness.

So much for what Charles Edward Hewitt accomplished in his long and successful life. The writer, honored by his close friendship for nearly sixty years, saw him infrequently until after the World War; and much of the foregoing account of his work is as new to him as it will be to many who read this memorial. It cannot fail to arouse a feeling of pride in every graduate of the Military Academy and a renewed appreciation of what it does for its sons. His work has been so important and so far reaching in its effect on modern American life that he stands among the greatest of those graduates of West Point who have won fame in the walks of peace. All his intimate friends know well that he honored and loved the Academy and gave to it the credit for his success perhaps to the extent of ignoring too much his own ability and his high sense of probity and honor.

He was very patriotic. In 1898 he offered his services to the Government and in 1917 he wrote to the Secretary of War, asking to serve in the impending World War in any capacity in which he could be used to the advantage of the War Department. The Secretary of War replied in a personal letter, as follows:

My dear Mr. Hewitt:

I am grateful for your letter of February 5 tendering your services to the Government. Your letter will be kept here on file, so that in case the crisis becomes more acute, your aid may be utilized.

*Cordially yours,
Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.*

The War Department evidently considered that the character and extent of Hewitt's professional work would be of greater help in carrying on the war than any other that could be given for him, and he was not recalled.

An associate of Charles Hewitt, who knew him long and intimately, writes of him as follows:

In all my human contacts I have never encountered another individual with so rigorous and exact a conception of the sanctity of a trust, the inviolability of a contact, and the absolute and literal performance of his given word or of anything he conceived to be an obligation.

His interest in West Point and in army affairs and his early associations at the Academy never waned and was, I think, outside of his family and his profession, the strongest single influence of his life and his nearest concern. In civilian life, permanently located in the Metropolitan district, he loved to serve as a rallying point for his classmates and friends in the service and the opportunities of meeting them, and re-living old days, afforded him his greatest pleasure.

From his friend for many years, the Rev. William B. Eddy, comes this tribute:

The death of Charles E. Hewitt marked the passing of a great man. Greatness does not require one to be in the pub-

lic eye. It is the possession of those qualities of mind and heart that constitute the glories of manhood and links one's life with the Eternal. Mr. Hewitt was of unimpeachable integrity. He faced problems with eagerness, no selfish aim, no partisan purpose, no political reward. His patience and courage were inexhaustible. These qualities, enriched by a refreshing sense of humor,—they count for a great man.

Hewitt loved an out of door life and was happy when he could lay aside business cares and professional problems and indulge in it. One who knew him intimately writes of this as follows:

He was an enthusiastic fisherman and huntsman, particularly fond of quail hunting and bird dogs. He also became an ardent football enthusiast and was a member of the Army Athletic Association for many years until his death.

It is difficult to write adequately of Charles Hewitt's personality. He had a sunny and equable disposition, a kind heart, and an inexhaustible sense of humor, all of which were invaluable assets in his long and busy life. He was intensely loyal to his family, to his classmates and his friends, and to his Alma Mater.

Charles Hewitt married Eva Blackfan, daughter of Odgen Wilkenson and Mary Agnes Watkins Blackfan, of Trenton, New Jersey, in 1891. His surviving children are Ogden Blackfan Hewitt of Mahwah, New Jersey; Cynthia Cannon Hewitt (Mrs. Robert B. Heisman), of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania; and Edward Cooper Hewitt of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Hewitt, the mother of these children died in 1908, and in 1912 he married Mrs. Margaret Parsons Cook, widow of Edward Durham Cook, of Trenton, New Jersey, who survives him. For many years Hewitt made his home in Trenton although his business interests during the latter part of his life were in New York. In 1926 he moved to Princeton, where he lived in a beautiful old house in the pleasant surroundings of that university town. His long life in both places was a happy one and his remarriage continued this happiness to the day of his death.

He was for some years, after the death of General Goethals, the president of his class, and he largely assumed responsibility for the arrangements for the class reunions since graduation. They were apparently a main object in his life, and no one enjoyed them more.

In January, 1933, Hewitt became seriously ill. He was taken to the excellent hospital at the Medical Center, New York, where everything was done for him that love, devotion, and medical skill could accomplish. Late in the Spring or early Summer he was taken home as recovery seemed impossible. There, knowing that his end was near, and in spite of his continual suffering, his constant thoughts were of his family and of his old-time comrades. To the latter he dictated cheerful and affectionate replies to their many letters, as long as he was conscious.

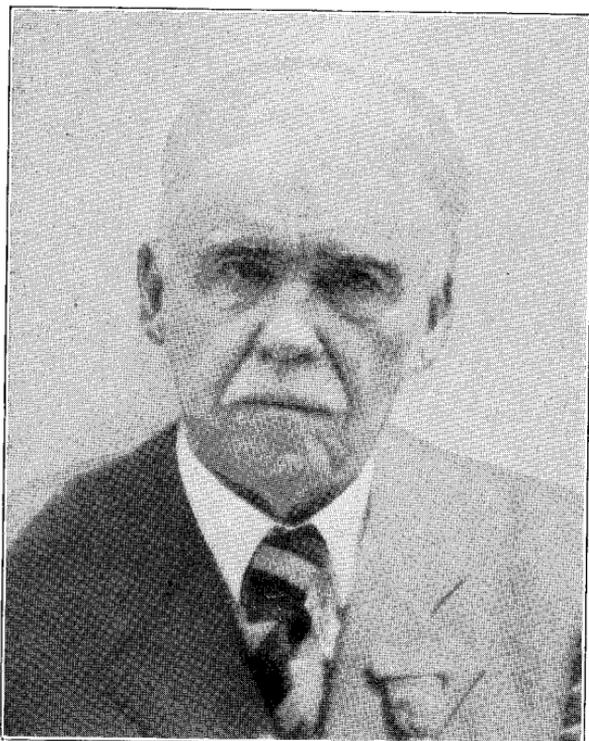
In these last moments of his life a suggestion that he be buried at West Point, to rest near his life long and devoted friend General Goethals, was evidently what he most desired; and there, side by side, lie these two great men.

A Classmate.

CHARLES STEWART

NO. 2875 CLASS OF 1880

Died December 9, 1933, at New York City, aged 75 years.



MILITARY HISTORY

Cadet at the Military Academy, June 14, 1876, to June 11, 1880, when he was graduated, and, availing himself of the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1879, was

Honorably Discharged, June 11, 1880.

Captain, Q. M. C., Officers Reserve Corps, July 16, 1917; Transport Quartermaster on board U. S. Army Transport Neeches, July 20, 1917; fitting out at Newport News, Va., to Oct. 7, 1917, and making two round trips to France, to Feb. 20, 1918; at Hoboken, N. J., in charge of School for Quartermasters, to Mar. 1, 1918; on board of U. S. S. Leviathan, making one trip to Liverpool, to Apr. 1, 1918; sick Apr. 18, to May 17, 1918; at New York City with Transport Service, May 17, 1918 to—

(Cullum Register)

Honorably discharged after World War with rank of major.

CIVIL HISTORY

At New York City, practicing law and teaching to June 5, 1917; Degree of L. L. B., Columbia, 1882; member of the Bar of State of New York; member of the Board of Selectmen, Franklin, Mass., 1889; Trustee Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank, 1894-1902; Chairman Board of Education, Franklin, Mass., 1901-1902; Teacher and Principal in Public School System, New York City, 1903-1909; joint author of Elementary Civics.

(Cullum Register)

HARLES STEWART was born March 31, 1858, at Farmington, Connecticut, where he passed his childhood and early life and where he attended the public schools. He was given an appointment to the Military Academy in 1876; and he reported in April of that year, with most of the Class of 1880, in order to accompany the Corps of Cadets to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

At the Academy Stewart was a studious cadet, with many warm friends in his class and with the liking and respect of all. This same liking and esteem he had from his associates in civil life to the day of his death. At the time the class graduated the vacancies in the army could not absorb all its members; and Congress, in 1879, passed a law giving an honorable discharge to those who might choose to leave the service, for a professional or business career. Stewart took advantage of this law and was discharged on the day he graduated. Most of those who left the service in this way did so with opportunities already at hand to make a good start in civil life, but Stewart had nothing of the sort; and, for the first years, he encountered difficulties and hardships which were little realized by his classmates. One of his outstanding characteristics was a bulldog determination to succeed in anything he undertook, and this characteristic was never more evidenced than in his subsequent career in civil life. He entered the law school of Columbia University, was given a degree, and was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1882. During these two years he helped support himself by teaching in a night school, and after admission to the bar he continued teaching when not actively engaged in law practice. He was a born instructor, and he later attained a prominent position in the public school system of New York City which he held for many years. One of his pupils at that time, now a member of the faculty of the Ohio State University, states that he was much liked by his classes for his ability and his sense of justice.

Because of failing health he later moved to Franklin, Massachusetts, where he engaged in manufacturing. Here he remained for several years, becoming a prominent and respected member of the community. He was made a Selectman, became President of the Board of Education, and served as Trustee of a local bank. Returning to New York he again entered the public school system and continued his success as a teacher and as a principal until he finally retired.

At the outbreak of the World War Stewart volunteered his services to the War Department. The summary of this service, taken from the Cullum Register, does not indicate the importance of his work, aside from Transport Quartermaster. He was, after such service, kept in New York for work on boards where questions of supply and large property interests were involved, and was so employed until after the war when he was discharged as major.

During all these years his classmates, or most of them, saw or knew little of him except as they met him at class reunions. Like most cadets who leave the service before or after graduation he retained his affection for the Academy, for his classmates, and for his West Point friends, and he had the vivid recollections of cadet days that these former members have, to a greater extent, perhaps, than those who continue in the service. He never failed to attend the graduation exercises and the reunions in New York, and he enjoyed them to the utmost. It was at such times that the others saw that he was the same "Stewart, C." as in the four years of close contact at the Academy, and all realised that the reunions would not have been the same without his genial presence.

Charles Edward Hewitt, whose obituary is published in this Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, was the only member of the Class of 1880 who resigned with Stewart. They were together in New York for many years and kept up their old-time friendship. Both died during the latter part of 1933. Both of them had lived long and successful lives; and both carried out, as best they could, the ideals that West Point instills in its sons.

Charles Stewart married Estelle Mae McIntyre of New York City in July, 1882. Two children were born to them: a son, Charles Arthur Stewart, who became a geologist, took his degree as Ph.D., and died in September, 1914, while a member of the faculty of a Western University; and a daughter, Mrs. C. W. Niles, of Scarsdale, N. Y. Mrs. Stewart and the daughter survive him. His home life was an ideal and happy one for more than fifty years.

The writer last saw Stewart at the funeral of their classmate, Charles Edward Hewitt, at West Point in August, 1933. He was then none too well, but he retained the same geniality and cheerfulness as of old. To the members of '80 who were present the lasting memory of the Stewart all had known so many years ago is what he would have wished most—a happy one.

He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

A Classmate.

WILLIAM WOODS FORSYTH

NO. 2953 CLASS OF 1882

Died February 23, 1933, at Lexington, Va., aged 76 years.



WILLIAM WOODS FORSYTH was born at Atlanta, Georgia, August 21, 1856. His father, William Forsyth, migrated from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1846, when he was twenty-three years of age. On December 25, 1848, at Fall River Massachusetts he married Anne McQueen. She was also born in Scotland,—at Rothsay, April 7, 1829,—and came to America when she was sixteen years of age. From Massachusetts William and Anne Forsyth removed to Georgia in 1852.

When Sherman captured Atlanta, William Forsyth had been engaged a number of years in the manufacture of muskets for the Confederate Ordnance Department, so that by his eighth year the son had received a liberal education in the meaning of war. Indeed the most vivid recollections of his youth were of soldiering and the manifold activities of an essentially military community, of the campaigns and battles centering on his home, of the bombardment of the city and seeking shelter with his mother in the caves which protected the civilian population of Atlanta. Such schooling as he received was obtained under the difficulties incident to the sordid and distressing period of reconstruction when Atlanta was peculiarly subject to conditions of social and economic chaos. His parents were typically Scotch, however, so that his

education was not to be neglected. His seventeenth year found him a student at the University of Georgia. Two years later, with the remarkable average of 99%, he succeeded in defeating Jake Brumby, later Executive Officer of Dewey's Flag Ship at Manila, for a competitive appointment to the United States Military Academy, which he entered, July 1, 1877.

Among the first Southern born cadets to enter the Academy following Appomattox, "Billy" Forsyth took a high stand in his class from the first and was graduated on June 13, 1882. He chose the Cavalry at a time when that arm was seeing much active service on the Western frontier from the upper Missouri to the Rio Grande. His first assignment carried him to Ft. McDowell, Arizona, as Second Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. In this assignment he was fortunate in having the late General Adna R. Chaffee as his Troop Commander. With Chaffee he formed a lasting and intimate friendship. Moreover, during this period of severe training at the hands of this notoriously rugged soldier, he came to know the Indians well, and, like most officers of the regular service, conscious of the political maltreatment to which they were subject, formed a high regard for them. Many prominent Indians became his friends. With a fair, unbiased mind he had no patience with the false propaganda and the criminal injustices of which the tribes generally, as distinguished from mere bandits, were the victims.

On November 1, 1886, in Atlanta, Georgia, Lieutenant Forsyth was married to Mary T. Belger, daughter of Colonel James Belger, U. S. Infantry, a New Yorker by birth and a veteran of the War between the States, and Frances Baylor of the distinguished Colonial Virginia family of that name. They had three daughters: Helen McQueen, now the wife of Colonel E. A. Keyes, Cavalry; Mary (Polly), wife of Colonel E. R. W. McCabe, Field Artillery; and Dorothy, wife of Captain W. M. Garrison, Field Artillery. Forsyth served in Arizona and New Mexico until 1888, at Forts McDowell, Huachuca, Craig, Wingate and Cummings. During this time most of his service was in the field after the Apaches. He was with General Crook's Expedition into the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico, after Geronimo and with the Miles Expedition in the same region where Lieutenant Charles Gatewood secured the surrender of Geronimo.

On August 28, 1888, he was ordered to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He was Assistant Professor of Modern Languages there until August 20, 1893. On November 20, 1889 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. From September, 1893, until November, 1897, he was on duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, serving from time to time as troop commander, post adjutant, and quartermaster. In December, 1897, the two troops of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, were ordered to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and remained there until the outbreak of the Spanish War in April, 1898. At that time Lieutenant Forsyth was ordered to Camp George H. Thomas, Chicamauga Park, Georgia, whence he was soon sent to Savannah, Georgia, on recruiting duty. Rejoining his regiment, still the 6th Cavalry at Tampa, Florida, in August, 1898, he

was made regimental quartermaster and served as such at Tampa, Florida, Camp Kikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, Huntsville, Alabama, and Fort Riley, Kansas. In March, 1899, he was promoted to captain and remained on duty with the 6th Cavalry. In March, 1900, he resigned as regimental and post quartermaster and was assigned to troop duty. On July 3, 1900, he was assigned command of the Third Squadron, 6th Cavalry, and sailed with it from San Francisco to China as part of the China Relief Expedition. The commanding officer of the American Forces on this Expedition was his former troop commander, now General Adna R. Chaffee. He was in several engagements with the Chinese around Tientsin and Peking and was recommended by General Chaffee for the Brevet of Major for gallantry in action near Tientsin, China, August 19, 1900. In May, 1901, he sailed with his regiment for Manila, P. I., and served with the 3rd Squadron of the 6th Cavalry in Legaspi Alboj, Provence, Lugon. After more action and meritorious service in this post in August, 1901 he was ordered to Manila on General Chaffee's Staff. In October of that same year he was ordered back to the United States and sent to Charlotte, North Carolina, on recruiting duty, where he remained until November 5, 1903. At that time he was ordered back to his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, and assigned to command his original troop, Troop "I", and the 3rd Squadron at Fort Keogh, Montana. From September, 1905, to September 1, 1907, he was again stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, and still with Troop "I", 6th Cavalry. In September, 1907, the 6th Cavalry, commanded by Colonel "Sandy" Rodgers was ordered to the Philippine Islands and sent to the Department of Mindanao for station. Captain Forsyth then went to Jolo-Jolo with two squadrons and Regimental Headquarters. In May, 1908, he was promoted to his majority.

A seasoned cavalryman in the highest sense of the word, Major Forsyth subject to the arduous duties and responsibilities among the Moros, and now fifty-three years of age, first began to show the effects of his twenty-two years of military service, all but six of which had been in the saddle; consequently in the Autumn of 1908 he was compelled to take his first sick leave. After three months of leave in China and Japan he was ordered back to the Presidio of San Francisco and detailed as Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. He remained in that capacity from March 20, 1909, to July 13, 1913. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel on October 3, 1912. From July, 1913, until June 1, 1914, he was on duty with the First Cavalry at the Presidio of San Francisco and Presidio of Monterey. In June, 1914 he was ordered to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and assigned to the 4th Cavalry, in which he served until September, 1916. When, on July 1, 1916, he received his promotion as Colonel, 4th Cavalry, he was a worn man. Nevertheless his old zest for the service and the prospect of another war before him he would not give up and clung to active duty. In September, 1916, he proceeded to Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and arrived there in the midst of the excitement over the border warfare which the Mexicans were carrying on and over the Pershing Expedition into Mexico.

Obviously unfit for further active duty, with heart trouble becoming more acute, he was now given a second brief sick leave; and, after a strenuous but futile effort to regain his health, he was compelled to relinquish his command and accept retirement on May 22, 1917. He was awarded the following service medals: Indian Wars, Spanish War, China Relief Expedition, Philippine Insurrection.

Although he was retired for disability contracted in the line of duty, this was a bitter blow for the fine soldier. A veteran of numerous Indian Campaigns, of the Spanish-American War, Chinese Expedition, and Philippine War, he found it hard to accept the sentence which fate served on him, yet with that calm dignity which was an outstanding characteristic, not a word of complaint passed his lips. What was possibly a more bitter pill was the fact that when after his retirement he was offered the command of the Prisoners of War Camp at Fort Douglas, Utah, during the World War, his health forbade his accepting the detail, as well as several others that were offered him. He was so eager to do his bit, to continue in the service he loved, that it was hard indeed for him to have to give it up. It was at this junction that the writer first came to know this man whose noble mind was still alert although his body had been broken in the service of his country.

What kind of a man was William W. Forsyth? The answer comes quickly. He was a typical Scotchman who manifested every drop of his Scottish blood, but a mellow one whose native sternness lay well concealed. With a dry sense of humor he was affable and gentle, but one never doubted the rugged character that made up the man. No one ever took the risk of testing him out. Instinctively one felt what would be the result. He was the highest product of West Point of the Seventies. Essentially an officer—one hundred per cent a trained soldier, and at the same time just what West Point is expected to produce. This would be merely a cold military estimate—certainly it is justified by the facts of his career. Yet it was but part of the commendation uttered by his military Superior at his death—General MacArthur, in writing to his family at the time of his death, said:

“Colonel Forsyth was an able and courteous gentleman of the highest personal character and ideals whose long military career, extended over a period of more than thirty-four years active commissioned service, during which he invariably performed the tasks assigned to him with characteristic efficiency and conscientious devotion. Thoroughly reliable, hard working, gifted with sound judgment and studious habits, he possessed a complete knowledge of his profession and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.”

A Brother Officer said of him:—

“I never knew a finer officer than Forsyth. He was a splendid example for young officers—always attentive to duty—always loyal to his regiment and superior authority. He always dressed well and looked every inch a soldier. He gave full personal attention to the men of his command—always

attentive to their welfare. Any man was sure of a square deal. He was scrupulously careful about money. I never heard of his owing any man a cent. He was almost a crank on punctuality—and his favorite remark was "Be Dependable"—this he certainly was, always. He never lost for a moment his pride and devotion to West Point—his deep interest in everything concerning it. His love for his old regiment, the 6th Cavalry in which he served from the time he graduated until he was promoted to his Lt. Colonelcy, was known to all his friends."

After his retirement he made his home in Richmond, Virginia, and lived there from 1917 until the spring of 1923, when he moved to Lexington, Virginia and built a lovely home.

There with the dignity becoming to a truly noble man, universally acclaimed as a citizen ornamental to any community, he spent the remainder of his life—seeking only to bring happiness to others—blessed by the high regard and affection of all who knew him.

It was here that the second great grief of his life came to him. Mary Belger, his helpmate of forty-five years, the mother of his three children—the perfect companion of all these years—as noble as himself—passed away March 3, 1928, and was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery March 5, 1928. But again his lips were sealed. The rest was just waiting. He kept his grief to himself and continued to contribute all he could to the happiness of those around him. After his wife's death he spent his summers in his beloved Virginia home but divided his winters with two of his daughters, one, Helen, whose husband, Colonel E. A. Keyes, was on duty with the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico. There, he was back in the country of his first years in the Service. He loved it and thoroughly enjoyed seeing again his "Old Stamping Grounds." From New Mexico he would go on out to California, where his son-in-law, Colonel E. R. W. McCabe, and daughter "Polly" were stationed at Stanford University, Palo Alto. This was another well loved country and he never tired of it. Always a great lover of nature and beautiful scenic "views", he enjoyed his visits to New Mexico and California to the fullest extent.

In the last days of his illness he lived over again his early years of service—again campaigning against the Indians—giving commands—one of his last clearly spoken utterances was a command "to hold his horse!" A soldier and a Cavalryman to the last! In Lexington, Virginia, February 23, 1933, he answered his last roll call. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery February 25, 1933. He was survived by his three daughters, one brother, Arthur R. Forsyth, of Birmingham, Alabama, and two sisters.

As the writer followed the escort to the hillside where the remains of this splendid old soldier now lie, he wondered if a nobler man than William Woods Forsyth ever served this country in the uniform of the Regular Army. It is fitting to record this query which has arisen in the minds of many who knew this, the finest tribute the writer's pen can pay to the memory of this dear, departed friend.

Jenning C. Wise.



EDWARD ALEXANDER MILLAR

NO. 2945 CLASS OF 1882

Died January 31, 1934, at Coronado, California, aged 73 years.



EDWARD A. MILLAR was born at Louisville, Kentucky, June 25, 1860. His parents, Robert Steel Millar and Margaret Hughes Millar, were prominent and highly respected citizens of that prosperous city. The results of their careful training were manifested in the distinguished military career of their son. He was given an appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1878, reporting at West Point on September 1 of that year. He had an enviable record at the Academy and won the warm affection not only of his classmates but of many in other classes. He graduated June 13, 1882, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, 3rd Artillery.

He married April 9, 1885, in New York City, Fanny Stuart Cook, daughter of Elisha Hill Cook and Hannah Devoe Cook, of Elmira, N. Y. They had two children, Edward A. Millar, Jr., and Margaret, wife of Lieutenant Colonel William D. Geary, Field Artillery.

General Millar, after graduation, served with his regiment at vari-

ous stations in the United States. He graduated from the Artillery School in the class of 1886 and was retained as assistant instructor after graduation.

During the war with Spain, General Millar served as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General E. B. Williston at camps in the United States and with the Army of Occupation in Cuba. In May, 1899, he was ordered with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he served until July, 1901. Upon his return to the United States he became Adjutant of the Artillery District of San Francisco, California. Later he served as an Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, following which he was stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia. Upon completion of this assignment, he joined the 5th Artillery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and later served with that regiment at The Presidio of San Francisco. He commanded the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was President of the Field Artillery Board. In 1914-15 he served another tour of duty in the Philippines, in command of the 2nd Field Artillery at Fort Stotsenburg. From 1916-18 he commanded the 3rd Field Artillery on the Mexican border. From April to July, 1918, he commanded the 6th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. In July, in obedience to orders, he proceeded to France and while overseas commanded the 6th and 58th Field Artillery Brigades, participating in the Meuse-Argonne operations. He returned to the United States in June, 1919 and was stationed for a time at Camp Lewis, Washington. His last active service was in command of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Funston, Kansas. He was retired April 19, 1920 for disability incurred in line of duty.

After retirement General Millar made his home in Coronado, Calif., where he interested himself in civil affairs and formed a large circle of friends and admirers. He died at his home in Coronado, January 31, 1934. The following are extracts from a letter dated Office Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1934:

"My dear Mrs. Millar:

"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 husband, Brigadier General Edward A. Millar, United States Army, Retired.

General Millar was an able officer and a fine gentleman of high ideals, studious habits and pleasing personality, who at all times during his long military career of nearly thirty-eight years active commissioned service displayed a conscientious devotion to his profession. Possessing a thorough knowledge of artillery activities, reliable and zealous, he faithfully and efficiently performed the duties assigned him. His death is deeply regretted throughout the service.

Very sincerely yours,

*Douglas MacArthur,
General, Chief of Staff."*

This splendid tribute will have the endorsement of all who had the privilege of knowing General Millar. The justice of the high estimate placed upon his character, ability and military efficiency may be vouched for by a friend who had known him from his cadet days, throughout his military service and after retirement, in all a period of nearly fifty-two years.

While General Millar was an earnest student in matters pertaining to his profession and considered his official duties as paramount, he was nevertheless a lover of the out-of-doors and was deeply interested in athletics. Tennis and golf particularly appealed to him, and like every true Kentuckian he was an enthusiastic horseman.

His sincerity and pleasing personality drew to him a host of friends. General Millar was an ideal husband and father and looked upon his home as a shrine. It may be truthfully said, that, in his life, he exemplified the highest type of a Christian gentleman and that he served his country and Alma Mater with a full measure of devotion.

F. S. S.

As a second lieutenant he was detailed as Commandant of Cadets at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. His four years there demonstrated a talent for dealing with youth, his beneficial influence upon the student body being marked. At the close of his tour the faculty, in resolutions, dwelt upon the good effort of his work with the cadet organization:

"The efficiency of its officers, their increased recognition of responsibility, the obedience to authority on the part of the students, the greater regard for the decencies and amenities of barrack life, all of which things tend to develop and perpetuate better scholarship and truer manhood . . . the result of a faithful and steady administration of the authority which has been intrusted to the hands of Lieut. Morse."

The faculty went further. They attributed the "success and the influence he has exerted to qualities in the man which do not always accompany obligation and which are seldom paid for in official salaries; namely, a conscientiousness of character and a personal integrity such as wield more influence than title or rank."

In this the faculty touched dominant characteristics that governed his every performance of duty. But appreciation was not limited to the faculty; it extended to many students who made acknowledgment of it. Years later, on his promotion to the grade of brigadier-general, a letter from R. W. Burleson recalled those days when, as a lieutenant, he built up character in the boys of the A. and M. College:

"I have always held for you the highest regard, and I believe that your talk to me on that last morning I was with you at the old A. & M. was one of the turning points of my life. And that what measure of success I have attained through the years which have elapsed was largely influenced by this kind talk and advice."

On his first Philippine tour in 1898 he was selected for duty in the Spanish arsenal, taking charge of all ordnance formerly in the possession of the Spanish Government. In a communication to the Secretary of War under date of June 22, 1903, General Elwell Otis spoke of that duty in these terms:

"It was a duty requiring tact, constant labor, technical knowledge and quite extended supervision. The Spanish authorities had apparently abandoned all this property, making search throughout Manila necessary and the preparation of careful inventories; and the Arsenal was called upon to supply much needed ordnance property for the use of our own troops. Captain Morse performed all these duties to my entire satisfaction, and considering their difficulties, my pleasant surprise."

On his second Philippine tour, as regimental quartermaster of the 17th Infantry, he took part in the expedition against the Moros of the Rio Grande Valley in the territory of Sirinaya, a strongly fortified place in the territory of the Sultanate of Kuderangan. In a report to the Adjutant General he was mentioned for efficient services in getting up ammunition and supplies during the campaign.

He served as aid to Major General William R. Shafter, and as

Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Adjutant General, Department of California. His service here drew a personal tribute of commendation from General R. P. Hughes, in which he says:

"In parting with you I wish to say, that in a military service extending back to 1861 I have assisted, worked with, and been assisted by, very many worthy officers, but no one of all that number has exceeded you in zeal, devotion to duty and judicious discharge of official responsibilities. My only regret is that it does not lie in my power to bestow upon you such a reward as your arduous services at this headquarters have so richly deserved."

From San Francisco he joined his regiment, the 17th Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., sailing with his regiment in July, 1903, for Manila. At that time the *San Francisco Bulletin*, in comment upon the officers of the regiment, referred to Captain Morse as follows:

"Captain B. C. Morse, an officer of such worth that the United States Army would be deserving of every fine thing that has been said or written of it, if it were composed entirely of men like him."

He returned to duty at Headquarters, Department of California, in January, 1905. In May he was ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., commanding, until October, 1906. He was then ordered to Camaguey, Cuba, with the Army of Cuban Pacification, where he remained until April 1, 1909, when the American flag was lowered over Cuba, which became an independent country.

In September, 1910, Major Morse was detailed for duty at the University of Illinois.

This detail was altogether fortunate for the University. Under his control the cadet regiment reached its high point in strength and efficiency. It was given a leading rating by War Department inspecting officers, while President James of the University went on record as regarding Major Morse as the best commandant of university or college cadets in the country. The visit of President Taft to the University brought the work of Major Morse into greater prominence; for the manner in which the cadet regiment performed its duties of reception and parade was flawless. Taft paid close attention to it. While at the university, he spoke much of the regiment. After leaving, he repeatedly referred to it. The military excellence of this regiment formed the backbone of his subsequent vigorous support of military training in colleges.

It is not surprising that, when Colonel Morse's detail expired, efforts were made which resulted in his remaining there another year; nor that, at the end, he was warmly urged to leave the service and become the permanent head of military work at the University.

The precision of the regiment's well dressed lines, however, was a result of far finer forces than strict training. It bespoke a healthful morale, a personal influence on the part of the commandant that reached every cadet and was responded to by him. The influence of Colonel Morse's daily life upon these young observers, his insistence upon the performance of duty, his fairness and courtesy at all times,

the advice which he advanced and which they took, all were worked into the picture that delighted the clear-seeing eye whenever the regiment paraded. His work was fundamental and constructive, going deep into the sub-characters of these young soldiers and building true manhood in them. Letters from them testify to the power he exerted in putting thir life work upon a sound basis of integrity and honor.

He was with the expedition to Vera Cruz in 1914. At the time the United States entered the World War he was commanding the 13th Infantry in the Philippines. Subsequently he commanded the 169th Infantry Brigade, and he was in Panama with the 5th and 33rd Infantry regiments at the time of his retirement.

In Panama he was charged with supervision of the elections of July 7, 1918. His work elicited a letter from Elbridge Gerry Greene, Charge d'Affaires, to Brigadier General R. M. Blatchford, from which the following is an extract:

"I have only recently realized the magnitude of the undertaking, and I am now beginning to appreciate the organization and the foresight which were necessary in order to send detachments of American soldiers to act as supervisors to nearly every outlying district in the Republic, particularly in view of the shortness of the time available in which to make preparations. Colonel Morse, in a most energetic and efficient manner, attended to every detail, thereby insuring that each one of the military observers reached his station in the Provinces with the least possible delay. Needless to say, the data obtained through the officers and men under command of Colonel Morse, will be invaluable to the Department of State, not only in so far as concerns this particular election in Panama, but as valuable information regarding the general conduct of elections in Latin America. I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of the work so ably accomplished by Colonel Morse."

From first to last Morse was a conscientious man who knew where his duty lay, and had the ability and the will to do it, tempered by the innate courtesy that endeared him to many.

Upon retirement he became a resident of San Diego, where the remaining twelve years of his life were passed. His home was beautiful in its expression of the fine qualities that transform a house into a home, making it a haven of rest and comfort for those within, and a happy port of call for hosts of friends. He cherished the home in its physical aspects, doing most of the work about house and garden with his own hands. In its finished details it stands as a revelation of the same qualities that illumined his active service, as in its atmosphere it reflected the fine perceptions of that side of the family to which a happy home-making is generally attributed.

He was a charter member and one-time president of the San Diego Army and Navy Club.

General Morse was married, March 6, 1890, at Mackinac Island, Mich., to Miss Jessie Cable; a graduate of Wellesley. Four children were born to them: John Cable Morse, Jessie Morse Raymond, Ben-

jamin Clarke Morse III, and Harriet Morse Keith. General and Mrs. Morse were ever animated by a strong desire that all their children should possess college educations, and the desire was fulfilled. There are seven grandchildren, one of whom is Benjamin Clarke Morse, III.

The *News-Letter*, the publication of the class of '84, paid Morse's memory the following tribute:

"It was as a friend that Death met our dear classmate, Benny Morse, in his garden on Easter Sunday. In no setting of a sickroom, with invalidism, nurses and the odor of medicines; rather, it was amid the grace of vine and shrubbery, and the green comfort of trees rich in fruit and foliage, with which that garden had been made beautiful. It was in this place of rest and solace, on which our classmate had bestowed so much time, thought, work, love, since his retirement, that, coming unaware to the end of a friendly life, he met the final, finest Friend of all.

There is nothing to say that is new. To recount his virtues to classmates is idle. To have known a man as classmates know one another for fifty-three years is to know his thoughts before they shape themselves into words and deeds. To know a man thus and to love him, is the eloquent, unformed, unworded tribute that each of us pays to the man who dwelt in Benny Morse. If choice lay with us, who would not wish such a life record for his own? Who would not ask that same untroubled entrance upon the Hereafter?"

General Morse died at his home in San Diego, Cal., April 16, 1933. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery on April 29.

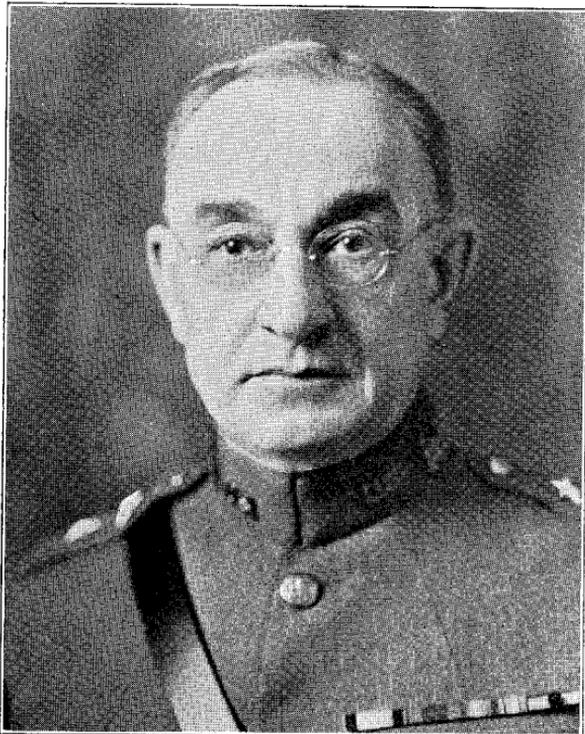
Classmate.



HARRY TAYLOR

NO. 3026 CLASS OF 1884

Died January 27, 1930, at Washington, D. C., aged 67 years.



IN the summer of 1880, a boyish looking country lad, his face tanned to a dark hue from an outdoor life, reported as a candidate to take the West Point entrance examination. He was modest, bashful, retiring, and spoke with a pronounced nasal twang that marked him as hailing from the soil of New England. His Yankee accent, new and novel to his comrades, especially those from the South and West, set him apart as of special interest; but his earnestness of purpose, modest demeanor, hard common sense, and manly straightforwardness soon submerged all curiosity, replacing it with a high regard which grew with the years into great and greater respect and affection.

At the end of four years he had demonstrated the industry, mentality, and character that gave shape to a subsequent career of distinguished service to his country.

This lad was Harry Taylor.

He was the son of John Franklin and Lydia Taylor and was born at Tilton, New Hampshire, June 26, 1862. His ancestors were of English stock who came to this country about 1650 and were among the

early settlers of central New Hampshire. They helped found the town of Sanbornton Bridge, later called Tilton, New Hampshire, and several served in the Revolutionary War. Prior to becoming a cadet at the United States Military Academy, Harry Taylor resided in Tilton and attended the Tilton Academy. He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1880, graduated June 15, 1884, and was appointed second lieutenant in Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Taylor's first assignment was at Willets Point (now Fort Totten), New York, where he served with the Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School of Application from 1884 to 1887. In 1887 he was assigned to duty at Wilmington, North Carolina, as assistant to the district engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements in North and South Carolina. He was promoted to first lieutenant December 1, 1887. In 1888 he was transferred to duty at the U. S. Military Academy, where he remained about one year, being assigned in 1889 to duty under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, then at New York City, and was placed in local charge of the construction of new fortifications at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. In 1891 he was transferred to the Pacific Coast and placed in local charge of the construction of the lock at The Cascades, Oregon, on the Columbia River. He supervised the erection of the lock gates, the largest that had been erected up to that time, and designed the operating machinery for the gates and many of the masonry details. He was promoted to captain, Corps of Engineers, January 6, 1896, and in the same year was placed in charge of the construction of fortifications on Puget Sound and of the improvement of waterways in the newly created Seattle Engineer District, remaining on this duty till 1900. He was then assigned to duty at Boston, Massachusetts, in charge of the construction of fortifications and works of river and harbor improvements in the Boston Engineer District, remaining there until 1903. Captain Taylor was placed in command of Company "L", 3d Battalion of Engineers, in 1903, and took his Company to the Philippine Islands in October of that year. He served in the Philippines until October, 1905, and while there was on duty successively as engineer officer, Department of Luzon, commander of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, and district engineer in charge of fortification construction, which was initiated in 1904. He was promoted to the grade of major in 1904. Returning to the United States, Major Taylor, after a few months' duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, was assigned in 1906 to duty at New London, Connecticut, in charge of river and harbor work in that vicinity and of fortification work at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound. He was also charged with the purchase and issue of sixty-inch searchlights and gasoline-actuated generating sets required for fortifications in the United States and its possessions. The purchasing agency established by him at New London was later moved to Washington, D. C., and during the World War was the procurement agency which purchased a large part of the equipment and materials required by the engineer service during the war. It still exists as part of the Supply Section of the Office of the

Chief of Engineers. Major Taylor was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, June 24, 1909. He remained on duty at New London until 1911, when he was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., and was placed in charge of the River and Harbor Section of that office, where he remained till 1916. He reached the grade of colonel, Corps of Engineers, February 28, 1915. In 1916 he was transferred to duty in New York City in charge of the work of river and harbor improvement in the First New York District, and as department engineer of the Eastern Department, U. S. Army. At the time of Colonel Taylor's assignment to duty in New York, the prospect of our entry into the World War was growing; and as a result, in addition to his regular duties, he was engaged in the examination of applicants for commissions in the Reserve Corps and in the selection of sites for camps and for the training of troops. On May 26, 1917, Colonel Taylor was selected as Chief Engineer, American Expeditionary Forces, and sailed for France on May 28, 1917. He was appointed brigadier general, National Army, August 5, 1917, and remained in France until September 12, 1918, initiating the large engineering works required for the support of the U. S. Army in France. On his return to the United States he was assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. He was honorably discharged as brigadier general, June 1, 1919, and on July 1, 1920, was appointed brigadier general and Assistant Chief of Engineers. General Taylor, on his assignment to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers in 1918, was again placed in charge of the River and Harbor Section and continued in charge of this work until his appointment as Major General, Chief of Engineers, on June 19, 1924. He served as Chief of Engineers until June 26, 1926, when he was placed on the retired list of the Army, having reached the statutory age of sixty-four years.

General Taylor was awarded the distinguished service medal for his services in the American Expeditionary Forces with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Arriving in France June 11, 1917, as chief engineer, American Expeditionary Forces, he organized and administered the Engineer Department, which included the construction of wharves, depots, railways, barracks, and shelters throughout the theater of operations. He continued these duties with most marked and conspicuous ability, building a complete and efficiently functioning institution."

He was also decorated as a commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government for his services during the War.

General Taylor's experience in fortification construction began with the construction of new works of harbor defense in the early "nineties" when Congress, realizing the defenseless condition of our coasts, again began to make appropriations for new fortification construction after a lapse of about twenty years. He was an outstanding fortification engineer, and when a captain, devised with Captain R.

R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers (now colonel, U. S. Army, retired), an ingenious hoist for transferring the heavy ammunition from the magazine level of the batteries to the firing platform above. This hoist was used to a large extent in batteries constructed prior to the World War. During his long service in the Office of the Chief of Engineers as an assistant to the Chief of Engineers, Assistant Chief of Engineers, and Chief of Engineers, his duties were primarily in connection with the improvement and maintenance of rivers and harbors for the purpose of navigation. He acquired an extended acquaintance with the numerous projects adopted or under consideration by Congress, and his intimate knowledge of works of river and harbor improvement, combined with his sound judgment of their value to waterborne commerce, was of great assistance to the committees of Congress in the preparation of appropriation bills for these works. While serving in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, he had supervision over many important engineering works for the Federal Government. One of these was the Wilson Dam on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in which he was particularly interested and which was completed while he was Chief of Engineers.

General Taylor was an engineer of great ability, with an active, logical mind, and his decisions were made quickly and with excellent judgment.

Following his retirement from the Army in 1926, he engaged in consulting practice and was actively occupied with this work at the time of his death.

His youth in his native state had been spent largely in the open, and he had a fondness for hunting and fishing which remained with him all his life. This liking for life in the open was no doubt largely responsible for his excellent physique, and for his physical appearance which gave little evidence of advancing years. His untimely death from pneumonia, after a brief illness, in Washington, D. C., where he had made his home after retirement, was a shock to his many friends. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery where he rests after a life that devoted to his country's service the talents which brought him honor and distinction.

General Taylor married Adele Austin Yates, the daughter of Captain Arthur Reid Yates, U. S. Navy, of Schenectady, New York, and Mrs. Yates, who was Susan Thompson Dwight, of Portsmouth, N. H.

General Taylor is survived by Mrs. Taylor and their two children, Arthur Yates Taylor and Margaret Taylor, now Mrs. Alfred C. Bruce.

General Taylor was a member of the Society of American Military Engineers and was president of the Society in 1925, and also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and Chevy Chase Club of Chevy Chase, Md.

This sketch must close with an expression of appreciation for the high ideals, rugged integrity, and devotion to the best interests of his country that dominated his official life, and his kindly sympathy, amiable disposition and generous impulse which cemented friendship and adorned a happy family circle.

A Classmate.



FREDERICK LANGWORTHY PALMER

NO. 013164 CLASS OF 1884

Died November 19, 1933, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 70 years.



FREDERICK L. PALMER, son of Milo Livingston and Lydia Maxson Langworthy Palmer, was born May 8, 1863, at Rome, Georgia. All of his childhood was spent in that place. He won his appointment to the United States Military Academy by competitive examination in October, 1879, and in December of that year he entered the Caleb Huse preparatory school at Highland Falls, New York. He entered United States Military Academy, July 1, 1880, and graduated Number 16 in a class of thirty-seven in June, 1884. His first appointment was to the 21st Infantry at Fort Sidney, Nebraska. He was married to Mary S. Simpson, daughter of Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. Army, March 22, 1887; and to them two sons were born. He was quartermaster of an expedition to Rosebud Indian Agency in November, 1889, also took part in the Pine Ridge (Sioux) Campaign the winter of 1890-91. He was military instructor at the Georgia Military Institute, Barnesville, 1896, until the beginning of the Spanish-American war. Most of his services during this period

were in the Philippine Islands, with the 9th Infantry. He also saw service with this regiment in China. During his services in the Philippines he had two severe attacks of malarial fever from which he never fully recovered. He was retired for disability March 12, 1907, as major of infantry. He loved the service too well to remain idle and was placed on active duty as military instructor at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, November 20, 1907, but was relieved from this duty March 20, 1908, and ordered to Atlanta, Georgia, as Inspector General of the Georgia National Guard, until August 31, 1917. He was military instructor at the Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Mississippi, September 11, 1917. While on this duty he received his promotion to colonel on the retired list July 9, 1918. He was relieved to take charge of military training in the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, April 6, 1919. His last active duty was again with the Gulf Coast Military Academy at Gulfport, Mississippi, which terminated August 31, 1921. He then moved to Atlanta and lived there until the last call came. In his last years he suffered with rheumatism, and his eyesight began to fail, but he was cheerful through it all; a visitor could detect no difference in his bearing. He was naturally of a gentle and cheerful disposition. I never heard him harshly criticize another, nor did I ever see him angry. He was a close observer; and, after a trip abroad or elsewhere, he could accurately describe what he had seen and could do this in a most interesting manner. He was always a most interesting talker. Whether serving with the Regular Army, with the National Guard, or on college detail he was much loved and respected. He was recommended for brevet of major by General Lawton for gallantry at the Zapote River engagement (Philippine Islands) June 13, 1899. Again for brevet of major by General Chaffee for "commanding a battalion during the march; for marked efficiency" August 6, 1900, during operations in China. He had an unusually deep and sincere love for the members of the class of 1884, kept in constant communication with each one of them, and made memoranda of such things as related to their success or happiness.

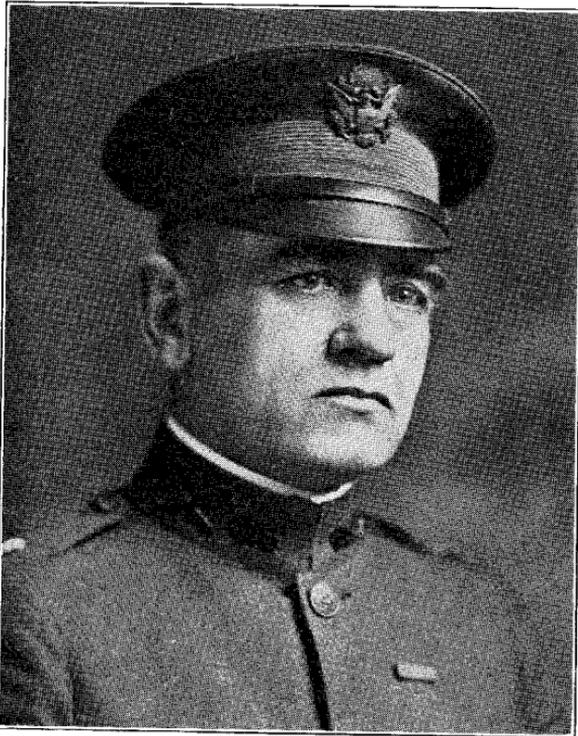
The Chief of Staff, General MacArthur, in a recent letter to Mrs. Palmer says in part as follows: "Colonel Palmer was an able officer of excellent professional attainments and fine personal character, who at all times exhibited a conscientious devotion to his profession. Thoroughly dependable, faithful, and painstaking, he performed the various duties assigned him with characteristic efficiency and zeal. His death is deeply regretted." He had a deep and abiding love for West Point and attended the graduation exercises there whenever it was possible for him to do so. In his death his friends have lost a loving comrade, and West Point has lost a most loyal son.

W. R. D.

ELMER WILCOX HUBBARD

NO. 3070 CLASS OF 1885

Died September 30, 1933, at Montclair, N. J., aged 72 years.



ELMER WILCOX HUBBARD was born at Cromwell, Connecticut, on September 27, 1861. He was the son of Daniel R. Hubbard, who served in the Civil War as a captain in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and Lucetta Wilcox Hubbard. Part of his childhood was spent on a farm in Iowa, where one of his uncles had taken up a land grant. After his mother's death in 1876, he was brought up in the home of his uncle, Dr. Robert Hubbard, a well-known physician in Bridgeport.

In 1881, he received an appointment from Connecticut to the United States Military Academy and entered the Academy on July 1st of that year. On graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the First Artillery. His first assignment was to frontier duty at Fort Canby, Washington, where he spent two years. His next station was the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1889, he returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. He served in this capacity until August, 1893. He then served at Fort McPherson, Georgia. It was during this period that he and his friend Leonard Wood, made bicycle trips together over the route of Sherman's advance—a trip referred to by General Wood as among his "fondest recollections." In 1896, he graduated from the Artillery

School. The following year was spent at the University of Nevada as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he joined the 7th Artillery at Fort Slocum, New York, and later served with that regiment at Tampa, Florida, as Adjutant of the Siege Artillery Train, and at Forts Adams and Greble, Rhode Island. Among his other assignments were Fort Hancock and Fort Monroe. He commanded the posts of Fort Revere, Massachusetts, Fort McHenry, Maryland, and Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.

In July, 1911, he was retired at his own request after thirty years' service. For approximately twenty-seven years he stood in efficiency at the head of the list of the officers in each grade as he passed through it.

Upon being recalled to active duty in 1912, he was on recruiting service at Newark, New Jersey, for two years. During the World War emergency, he commanded the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the Georgia School of Technology and the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Louisville. He was relieved from further active duty in March, 1919, with the rank of Colonel.

On April 2, 1892, he was married to Mademoiselle Adèle Coustans of France whom he met while he was on duty at West Point. They had four children, all of whom survive: Ruth and Thérèse Hubbard, of Montclair, New Jersey; Bruce C. Hubbard, of Decatur, Georgia, who served overseas during the World War with the 27th Division of New York; and Geoffrey M. Hubbard, of Greenville, South Carolina, who saw foreign service in the Navy during the War. He is survived also by four grandsons.

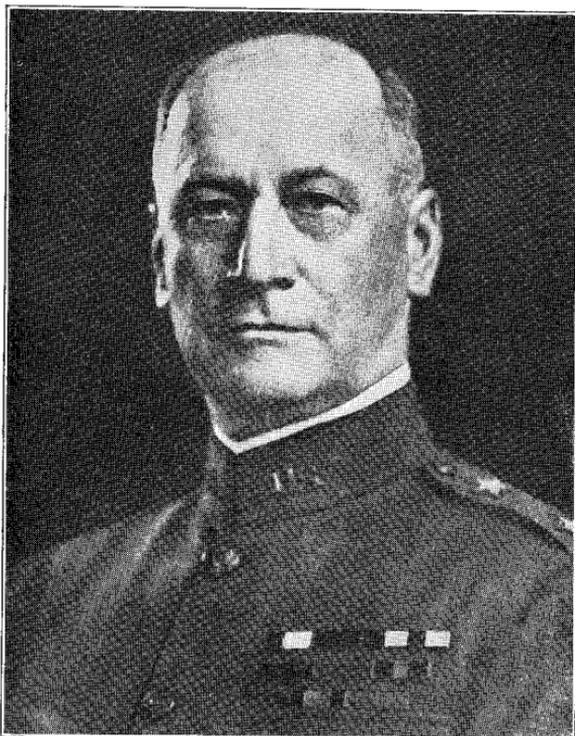
Upon his retirement, Colonel Hubbard and his family made their home in Montclair, New Jersey. In 1922, he made a trip to Europe on a transport accompanied by his wife and daughters. After his return, much of his time was spent in South Carolina, where he devoted his entire time to the planning and building of a home for his son Geoffrey who was disabled during the War. The last years of his life were spent in Montclair with his daughters. In 1930, he suffered a stroke, and from that time on he was obliged to lead a quiet life. Throughout his long and trying illness he remained at all times thoughtful of others, uncomplaining, generous, and sweet in character. He endeared himself to all who came in contact with him. His death occurred on September 30, 1933, a few days after his seventy-second birthday. He was buried in Mount Hebron Cemetery, in Montclair, New Jersey, beside his wife who died in 1926.

Colonel Hubbard was well liked by officers and men with whom he was stationed. As one of them has said, "he was pleasant to serve with and to serve under. He was always very helpful, to young officer and everybody else." Meeting him years later, this officer again found him "the same kindly, thoughtful gentleman". In the words of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff: "Colonel Hubbard was a loyal and efficient officer, who faithfully performed the various duties assigned to him. His death is deeply regretted." *R. H.—T. H.*

CHARLES HENRY MUIR

NO. 3065 CLASS OF 1885

Died December 8, 1933, at Baltimore, Maryland, aged 73 years.



D N July 18, 1860, Charles Henry Muir was born on a farm of forty acres, in Monroe County, Michigan. This farm was near the township of Erie, that being the post office address. He was one of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity.

In his earlier life, General Muir helped to tear down the log cabin in which he was born, and helped to build on its site the frame house that later replaced the house in which he first saw the light of day.

His opportunities for schooling were rather limited, both as to time available and as to schools to which to go. He attended a district school called Stony Ridge, being one of a student body numbering about sixty pupils. He went to two summer terms, one of three months and one of two and one-half months duration. He attended the winter terms of four months each until the summer and fall of 1879, at which time he went to the Ann Arbor High School. He was able to spend a total of ten weeks at this school.

During the winters of 1879-80 and 1880-81, he taught school for the two winter terms of four months each.

About this time, Edwin Willetts, Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District of Michigan held a competitive examination for appointment as cadet at the U. S. Military Academy. This was one of the first times in the history of this country that such action was taken. General Muir won the appointment and was appointed by Mr. Willetts.

General Muir entered West Point in 1881, and graduated in 1885, standing No. 8 in the class. Ten years later, while a lieutenant of infantry, General Muir graduated from the institution which was then Infantry and Cavalry School, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, standing first in his class. He was retained at the school as an assistant instructor in Engineering, until the school was suspended in 1898 because of the Spanish-American War.

Upon graduation from West Point, Lieutenant Muir was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 17th Infantry, with station at Fort Totten, on Devils Lake, in the State of Dakota. After service there of a year, the regiment was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where Lieutenant Muir served until promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, on the 9th of January, 1892. He then went to the 2nd Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, where he served until detailed as a student officer to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

During the above periods of time, Lieutenant Muir, in addition to the usual duties of a lieutenant, specialized in rifle practice. Each year he qualified as a Sharpshooter, the then highest qualification. He participated in the annual rifle competitions, and won a Department of the Platte silver medal twice, Division of the Missouri first gold medal once, Division of the Missouri second gold medal once, and the Army first gold medal in 1890; thus he became a distinguished marksman. He was habitually made responsible for the instruction of his company in rifle firing during these years, and was twice placed in charge of the instruction of the regimental representatives for these rifle competitions. He also was in the Sioux Campaign (Wounded Knee), going with the company then commanded by Captain C. S. Roberts, as a volunteer. The company to which Lieutenant Muir was assigned was not ordered into the field for this campaign. This was in 1890.

During the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Muir served as regimental adjutant. He went to Cuba on the same boat as the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry; i. e., as the Rough Riders of Roosevelt. For his services in Cuba, he was recommended by Lieutenant Colonel Wherry, who commanded the regiment during the campaign, for the Congressional Medal of Honor. This was the only such recommendation made by Lieutenant Colonel Wherry. None of his other recommendations went higher than recommending a brevet.

Based upon this recommendation the War Department later awarded General Muir the Distinguished Service Cross, the citation being published in Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 10, War Department, March 25, 1924.

"Awards of Distinguished Service Cross.

"Charles H. Muir, Major General, United States Army, then First Lieutenant, 2d Infantry, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action at Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898. At the risk of his life he voluntarily exposed himself to a heavy hostile artillery and infantry fire in a successful attempt as a sharpshooter to silence a piece of Spanishartil-

lery at the battle of Santiago. Address: Care of The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. Entered Military Academy from Michigan."

Lieutenant Muir went with his regiment from Cuba to Montauk Point, and after a two months sick leave, went to the winter camp of the regiment at Anniston, Alabama. In the next spring, he went to Cienfuegos, Cuba, as part of the American Army of Occupation.

On the 17th of August, 1899, Captain Muir was made a Major of U. S. Volunteer Infantry and joined the 38th U. S. Volunteer Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (On March 2, 1899, Lieutenant Muir was promoted to the grade of captain in the Regular Army.) Major Muir went with his regiment (at that time he was the second in command) to the Philippines. There he participated in the various engagements and skirmishes of his battalion, being wounded in the foot early in 1900. This wound was not sufficiently severe to require him to be hospitalized. The command had a fight just north of Lipa, and the Filipinos were believed to be somewhat disorganized. Information was received that Americans were held prisoners by Malvar at Rosario. It was felt that the disorganization of the natives because of the recent engagement would make possible a raid for the purpose of releasing these prisoners. Major Muir, with other officers, Bullard, Anderson, Crane, and Doane, and a couple of enlisted men drove Malvar's headquarters guard out of Rosario, captured some twenty-five thousand pesos of official funds and released some three hundred Spanish prisoners. This was accomplished without any injury to a member of the American detachment. For this action, Major Muir, with the others, was recommended for the medal of honor. General Muir was later awarded the silver star citation for gallantry in action against the insurgents on January 19, 1900.

During this tour of duty, Major Muir was detailed for duty with the China Relief Expedition as Military Observer and for such staff duty as the commanding general might deem proper. Major Muir went to China, and reported for duty to General Chaffee. The most important duties during this period were preparation of a report on the Japanese Army, and Acting Judge Advocate General of the Expedition, pending the arrival of a regularly commissioned officer of that department.

Upon the completion of the task of the China Relief Expedition, Major Muir upon his own request was returned to his regiment, which he re-joined on December 25, 1900, at Iloilo. There, he took part in the campaign through Panay.

Next, Major Muir was detailed as an acting inspector general and was on duty at the Headquarters of General Samuel Sumner at Santa Anna, Manila, inspecting nearby troops.

Colonel Anderson and Lieutenant Colonel Crane remained in the Philippines, and Major Muir, as the senior major, was in command of the 38th U. S. Volunteers from the beginning of its trip back to this country, until the completion of its muster out, which was on the 30th of June, 1901. Captain Muir then went to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where he commanded Company "A", 2nd Infantry. (The first

battalion was the home battalion, the rest of the regiment being in the Philippines.)

In the spring of 1902, this home battalion was sent to join the rest of the command. Captain Muir on return to the Islands went to Lipa, but was almost at once made regimental adjutant and went on to Lucena, the station of the regimental headquarters. There he reported for duty to Colonel C. S. Roberts, the officer who was the captain of the first company with which Major Muir had ever served as a second lieutenant.

After a short time, the regiment was moved to Manila. This change of station made Captain Muir the adjutant of the Post of Manila. This was a command equivalent to about a brigade in strength, and was an important post, as all military personnel in the Philippines were apt to pass through it.

In 1903, the regiment was ordered back to the United States. On the way back, Captain Muir received notice that he was detailed on the General Staff in Washington. Captain Muir served in Washington for four years, the full possible detail. He was, in addition to his other duties, a member of the committee that prepared the 1904 Infantry Drill Regulations, and edited the reports of the observers of the Russo-Japanese War.

Upon the completion of his tour of duty as a member of the General Staff, Captain Muir again went to the Philippines and took command of Company "K", 2nd Infantry, at Zamboanga. The next year, the regiment came home. However, on the 24th of March, 1908, Captain Muir was promoted to the grade of Major, Infantry, and again returned to the Philippines, where he took command of Camp Overton, being assigned to the 23rd Infantry. After about a year, the regiment was concentrated at Parang. After several months of service there, Major Muir was detailed as Chief of Staff for General Brush, who was to command the blue forces in the annual maneuvers early in 1910. Upon the conclusions of these maneuvers, and after completion of his report with respect thereto, Major Muir joined his regiment as it came through Manila on its way home.

Upon reaching the U. S., Major Muir went to Fort Clark, Texas, where he was in command for about a year. He then went to Springfield, Ill., as inspector-instructor of the Illinois National Guard, where he remained on duty until the spring of 1915.

Upon the completion of this detail, he joined his regiment at Texas City as the Lieutenant Colonel, as he had been promoted to that grade to date from January 11, 1914. He was at Texas City in the tornado that did such damage, and later served along the Rio Grande for several months. He was then transferred to the 5th Infantry, which he joined at Empire, Canal Zone.

Upon promotion to the grade of Colonel, July 1, 1916, he was given command of the 33rd Infantry, which was to be organized. Upon completion, the regiment was stationed at Gatun, where, with very little in the way of funds, the existing shelter for three companies was expanded to sufficient to care for the entire regiment.

Colonel Muir was then ordered to the U. S.—to New York City—

to await orders. Upon arrival there, he was informed that he had been appointed a Brigadier General, National Army, (August 5, 1917) and assigned to the 81st Division at Camp Jackson, S. C. On the 28th of November, 1917, he was promoted to the grade of Major General, National Army and was ordered to Texas to take command of the 5th Division, to be concentrated there. Before he had a chance to move from the hotel in Houston to the camp, his assignment was changed to command of the 28th Division at Camp Hancock, Ga. He proceeded at once to Camp Hancock and took command of that division.

About this time, the War Department adopted the policy of sending the division commanders and their chiefs of staff to France for trips of instruction. General Muir asked that he be not so sent, saying that he felt he could do more by staying with his command, or asking that if he be sent, his departure be so arranged that he would precede the arrival of his division in France by only a short period of time. This request was approved.

General Muir commanded the 28th Division in all of its front line work, either as its division commander or as its corps commander, as that division remained in the 4th Corps, to which command General Muir was assigned by telephonic orders of October 13, 1918. On October 21st, the formal written orders were issued, assigning General Muir to this command. He remained in command of the 4th Corps during its march into Germany, and until the 13th of the following April. At that time, in accordance with the established policies, General Muir was relieved and sent back to the 28th Division to take that organization home, and muster it out of the service.

For his services as Division and Corps Commander, General Muir was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation being published in General Orders No. 12, January 17, 1919.

“Major General Charles H. Muir, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as division and corps commander. Commanding the twenty-eighth division during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and especially in the difficult operations which resulted in the clearing of the Argonne Forest, he proved himself to be an energetic leader of the highest professional attainments. As a corps commander he displayed the same fine qualities that characterized his service with a division.”

General Muir had been promoted to the grade of Brigadier General, Regular Army, to rank from November 6, 1918, such promotion having been clearly earned on the battle fields of France.

Shortly after the completion of the muster out of the 28th Division, General Muir was assigned as the Commandant of the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. So shortly after leaving Camp Dix, he went to Washington for a short period of time, and then went on to Fort Leavenworth to assume his new duties. On 15th of March, 1920, General Muir was honorably discharged from his rank of Major General, National Army. On July 3, 1920, he was given a recess appointment as Major General, Regular Army.

It having been decided that the position of Commandant of the General Service Schools was one for a Brigadier General, General Muir was relieved from his assignment and was assigned to command of the 4th Division, at Camp Lewis, Washington. He took command of that command at Camp Lewis, and served at that station until ordered to the command of the 3rd Corps Area, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., in 1922.

In the meanwhile, the Senate having failed to confirm the above mentioned recess appointment, along with several others, on the 4th of March, 1921, General Muir reverted to the grade of Brigadier General, as his recess appointment as a Major General expired on that date. On the 8th of March, 1921, he was made a Major General, Regular Army, his final rank.

While he was in command at Camp Lewis, the reduction of the Regular Army necessitated the discontinuance of the 4th Division. General Muir at that time was given command of the 3rd Division at that same station. Later the 3rd Division was sent to various stations throughout the west, and General Muir was relieved from Camp Lewis, and was ordered to the command of the 7th Corps Area. Before that assignment took effect, his orders were changed, to direct him to command the 3rd Corps Area. He assumed the command on the 3rd of December, 1922. This command General Muir held until he retired from active service on his 64th birthday, July 18, 1924.

In his service, General Muir has taken part in the Sioux Campaign, The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba, The Cuban Army of Occupation, The Philippine Insurrection, The China Relief Expedition (Boxer Uprising), and the World War, including the march into Germany with the American Army of Occupation.

General Muir was awarded the D. S. C., the D. S. M., the silver star citation, the Purple Heart, the Croix de Guerre, the K. C. M. G., and commandeur, Legion D'Honneur. His name also was on the initial General Staff Corps, eligibility list.

Preceding his retirement, and in anticipation thereof, General Muir purchased a home in Baltimore, Maryland. He was an active and an out-of-doors man. While on a duck hunt with some friends on November 24th, 1933, he suffered what was at first thought to be a comparatively light stroke of paralysis. His condition did not yield to treatment, and on December 8, 1933, General Muir answered his last roll call. He was interred in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors.

He is survived by his widow, May Bennett Muir, whom he married at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, October 14, 1887, three sons and one daughter.

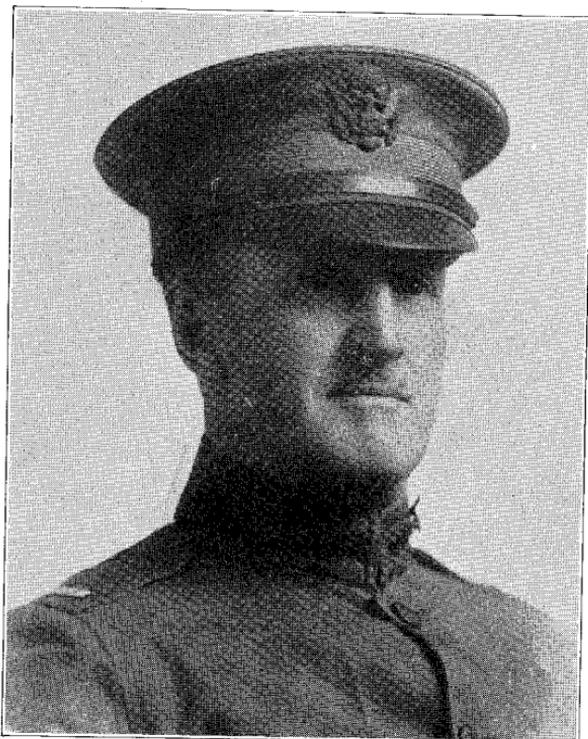
A friend said of him: "Big of body, with a heavy jaw and keen but kindly eyes, General Muir was a militarist of the first order, convinced of the futility of pacifists dreams, ever solicitous in the defense of the service against movements to reduce its strength or curtail its activities."

He was an outstanding soldier. Of him it can truthfully be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." *J. I. M.*

CHARLES DENNIS TOWSLEY

NO. 3092 CLASS OF 1885

Died October 5, 1932, at West Allis, Wisconsin, aged 72 years.



CHARLES DENNIS TOWSLEY was born December 23, 1859, at Port Washington, Wisconsin. He was the son of Martha Calkins and Lafayette Towsley, both from New York State.

Lafayette and Martha were married in New York and soon after took up their abode in the town of Port Washington, Wisconsin, a peaceful little hamlet on the shores of Lake Michigan. A few white settlers were scattered among the Indians, who hunted and fished for their living. Lafayette built a long, low, rambling, white plastered home among the tall elm trees overlooking Lake Michigan. The old oaken bucket still sends up its cool, crystal water to quench the thirst of the wayfarer. It does service as a cooling system for the household produce in the summer.

Lafayette was an attorney and acted as county surveyor for Ozaukee County. To him and Martha were born seven children, Charles being the second son. From childhood Charles was a sensitive, precocious child with a thirst for knowledge beyond his years and beyond

the opportunities the small town afforded. Because of the large family and meagre income, Charles left home at an early age to make his way. He hired out as ship's mate on one of the barges making trips to Michigan. This gave him the leisure to study and an opportunity to save up for the education he wanted to complete.

When he had saved enough, he returned and entered Whitewater Normal, where he graduated. He later became principal of the Hill School of Port Washington, at the age of seventeen. This afforded him the opportunity to continue his scholarly ambitions and led him to take the entrance examination for that district to West Point.

After passing a creditable examination, he entered at West Point July 1, 1881, and graduated in June of 1885. He was promoted in the army to second lieutenant, Second Infantry, June 14th, 1885. After a brief visit to his home he was detailed to frontier duty at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, September 29th, 1885, and served until September 29th, 1886.

While Towsley was on garrison duty at Fort Coeur d'Alene, one day a chief of the Lakispell Indians was arrested for drunkenness and confined to the guard house. Charles noticed the pitiable condition of the aged chieftain, who had been drafted for work in the "slop-car". He deemed it an ignoble punishment for the offense and a sure breeder of trouble after the Indian should be released. He therefore protested to the general in charge of the garrison so effectively that the chief was released after having spent only three days in the guard house. Shortly afterwards, Charles received an invitation to witness the spring festival of the tribe and was invited to take part in the ceremonial, during which he was adopted as a son of the tribe. This tribal gathering which has been referred to was the annual celebration in honor of their totem, or Messiah, the Otter.

In November of 1888 he was married to Evelyn Adelaide Soule of Port Washington, and they took up their abode at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. A year later a daughter was born to them one early morning in October, just as reveille sounded its clear call. The daughter was named Reveille Ada.

In 1891 Lieut. Towsley was retired from active service for disability in line of duty. He returned to Port Washington where he built him a comfortable home with spacious grounds and settled down to a life of research and study. In July of 1892 a son named Hugh, was born but lived only a few months.

About six months before the Spanish War, Lieutenant Towsley and his family who were sojourning in the East when the Maine was destroyed. He hastened back home and organized a company of volunteers. This company was known as Company L, 5th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. But because of the brief duration of the Spanish American War, this company was never mustered into the Federal service.

In 1897 he served on the Common Council of Port Washington, pursuing his studies and writing for small periodicals throughout the country. About 1900 he moved his family to Milwaukee, where he

served the Land Department of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company as civil engineer, buying up right-of-way for interurban lines. He remained with this organization for five years.

In 1907, because of failing health, Lieutenant Towsley made a tour of the world, visiting the Philippines, Japan, China, India, Egypt, Italy, France and England. While returning from India he became acquainted with Basanta Koomar Roy, a high caste Hindoo who was coming to the University of Wisconsin to further his education. They became warm friends, keeping in touch with each other over the years.

For a number of years Lieutenant Towsley served as professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, for which service he was commissioned a colonel by the governor of Wisconsin.

During the World War he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Northwestern University in Evanston, for the Reserved Officers Training Camp Unit, a position which ill health obliged him to relinquish.

In September of 1929 his wife Evelyn was suddenly stricken with a heart attack after she had returned from the theatre and died suddenly. His only daughter, home on vacation from California at the time, remained to care for her father. This great shock bowed Colonel Towsley. In spite of the devoted care of his daughter, his books failed to bring solace to his troubled spirit. He broke beneath his sorrow, losing grasp of the many things that had filled his horizon. One evening in October, 1932 while reading his evening paper, he slipped from his chair lifeless, without a glance or word to his daughter, who was beside him. There was a half smile on his face as though he had pierced the veil of the Beyond and found a peaceful and serene welcome.

He died simply and quietly as he had lived. Enduring ill health for many years had made him sensitive to criticism. He wrote many articles on many subjects. He wrote for the joy of writing and very modestly refrained from pressing it into print, unless expressly solicited by friends who had learned to value his opinions and forecasts on vital problems of the day. His grasp of the events leading up to the present crises was most uncanny in its accuracy and scope. His vision and farsightedness in predicting the outcome of events was often met with intolerance and lack of understanding, which caused him to shrink more within himself and his books. His one diversion was to see all of Charlie Chaplin's antics, and he chuckled within himself for days. He was content with his home and his family. He is sadly missed by his daughter.

Reveille.

LUCIUS LOYD DURFEE

NO. 3163 CLASS OF 1886

Died March 19, 1933, at Riverside, California, aged 72 years.



LUCIUS LOYD DURFEE was born at Chardon, Ohio, on March 3, 1831, the son of Lucius E., and Sophia C. Durfee. His father was an Attorney-at-Law in the little Ohio village. His early boyhood was spent in Chardon, and he received his early schooling there. Upon graduating from high school, he had taught school for a year or two when he happened to read a notice in the paper that competitive examinations for West Point were to be held in Warren, Ohio. He received permission to take the examinations and won the appointment. From that June day in 1832, when he entered West Point, until he retired, April 14, 1920, his life was dedicated to whole-hearted and loyal service to his government and country, and to upholding to the highest degree the motto of his Alma Mater, Duty-Honor-Country.

Graduating in 1836, Lieutenant Durfee joined the 17th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; and until 1893 he served in various campaigns against the Indians at Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Marcy, and Fort Apache. As a first lieutenant of the 17th Infantry he served with distinction in the Santiago de Cuba campaign, later being awarded

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

Between 1899 and 1905 Captain Durfee made three trips to and from the Philippines, taking part in the second Sulu expedition and in several minor operations against the Moros.

Service at Fort McPherson, Georgia, Fort Brady and Fort Wayne, Michigan, and on the Mexican border followed, until, in 1914, Major Durfee was detailed as a student at the Army War College. The following year he was an instructor at the War College.

As a colonel, in January, 1918, he was detailed to the General Staff and became Chief of Staff of the Southern Department, with station at San Antonio, Texas. In June he was appointed Brigadier General and took his Brigade to France in August of the same year. For his services in France he was decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor. Returning to the States in June, 1919, he reattained his world war rank and was placed in command of the 6th Division, at Camp Grant, Illinois, where, in November, he contracted influenza and pneumonia, from which he never recovered sufficiently to continue in active service; so on April 14, 1920 he was retired.

Such was the service of a man who was at once the friend and the inspiration of those with whom he came in contact, a man who was every inch a soldier. A little incident will always be remembered with pride by the writer (his son). While serving as a first lieutenant in command of a company, I was presented to a major who had just joined the regiment and who was to be my battalion commander. Upon hearing my name, he asked me if I was General Durfee's son. I replied that I was; whereupon he said: "Well, you start off all right with me young man. I served with your father, and a finer officer and gentleman I have never met". This was truly a very high tribute, and one of many that the writer has heard expressed during his own service.

On October 20, 1891, Lucius Loyd Durfee was married to Fannie Morris Van Horne, the daughter of Colonel (later Brigadier General) William M. Van Horne, commanding the 17th Infantry, who was a veteran of the Civil War. To this union were born five children: Gordon Adams, Loyd Van Horne, Francis Morris, Mrs. Dorothy D. Graham, and Donald Linscott Durfee. He is survived by his widow and all of his children.

Upon his retirement in 1920, General Durfee lived for five years in Zanesville, Ohio, then moved to Los Angeles, California. After two years in Los Angeles, the family moved to Riverside, California, where the General became interested in the cultivation of citrus fruit. At the same time he took an active interest in the community life of Riverside, associating himself with several progressive clubs. That his death on March 19, 1933 was a distinct loss to the community was evidenced by the hundreds of messages of sympathy and condolence received by the surviving members of his family. His passing leaves a vacancy in the Long Gray Line which will be difficult to fill.

L. V. H. D.



JAMES HENLY FRIER

NO. 3151 CLASS OF 1886

Died October 18, 1933, at San Diego, California, aged 69 years.



A GREAT soldier has passed on! All the officers and men who served in the old 35th Infantry during the period from the beginning of its organization in July, 1916 and throughout the entire period of the World War will be grieved to learn of the death of our former Commanding Officer, Colonel James Henly Frier.

James Henly Frier was born in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, March 15th, 1864. He was the son of James Diggs Frier and Alcy Jane Roberts Frier.

He graduated from Bowling Green High School at the age of sixteen and immediately thereafter accepted a position as assistant telegraph operator for the Chicago and Alton Railroad at its Bowling Green Office. Through the influence of his father's good friend, Judge Aylett Buckar, Congressman from said district, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He entered the Academy in June, 1882 and graduated in the Class of 1886.

Upon his graduation from the United States Military Academy, he was assigned to the 17th Infantry with which organization he served for many years. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry January 26th, 1893. During the Spanish American War he commanded a Company of the 17th Infantry in Cuba and participated in the Battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill. He received the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action. He served in all grades from second lieutenant to colonel. He participated also in the Philippine Insurrection, 1900; Moro Campaigns, 1904; Mexican factions at Nogales, Arizona, 1915. He was a graduate of West Point, '86; School of Submarine Mining, 1890; Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, 1908; Army War College, Washington, 1909. From 1911 to 1914 he was detailed in the Inspector General's Department. On July 1st, 1916, he was commissioned a Colonel of Infantry and assigned the task of organizing the 35th Infantry, a regiment authorized under the 1916 Tables of Organization. At the time this assignment came to him he was stationed at Douglas, Ariz. A sufficient number of enlisted personnel were assigned to him from the 11th, 18th, and 25th Regiments of Infantry to form the nucleus of the 35th Infantry. About eight months after its organization, he marched with the baby regiment of the Service from Douglas, Ariz., to Nogales, Ariz. a city situated on the International Boundary between the United States and Mexico. The 35th Infantry arrived in Nogales March 26, 1917, and remained there under the command of Colonel Frier until August, 1918, at which time, he was ordered with his Regiment to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, and began the formation of the 18th Division. During the years '17 and '18 Companies H, I, K, L, and M were sent out to various parts in Arizona to guard large copper mines, the Roosevelt Dam, and Granite Reef Dam. In each instance, the enlisted personnel and officers took with them the fine spirit and training which they had received from their commanding officer, and with these they rendered meritorious service and won the praise and admiration of the communities they served and protected. This is well illustrated by an editorial which appeared in the *Arizona Record*, Globe, Arizona, in August, 1918, as follows:

"The people of Globe view with regret the departure of the detachment of the 35th Infantry, that has rendered such valuable service to this community by guarding the mines and aiding the local authorities in upholding law and order in the district. They have conducted themselves in a manner that has won the respect and praise of all good citizens, and the Record feels justified in expressing, as the sentiment of this community, appreciation of their faithful services and sincere good wishes for their continued welfare wherever duty calls them to uphold the glorious traditions of the American Army and the honor of our Country. Farewell and God-speed."

No man loved the Regular Army more than Colonel James Henly Frier. He was jealous of its good name and did everything within

his power to make every branch, detachment, company and all of its officers and enlisted personnel measure up to the great purpose for which it was organized and supported by the Government. He left many warm personal friends wherever he served, and made many new friends for the Army. He gave the public a new view of the Regular Army and caused them to appreciate its real mission. This is all shown by the reports which were sent into the Secretary of War during his more than forty years of active service. A good illustration of what he did in this respect is shown by a letter dated August 29th, 1918, directed to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., and signed by practically all the business and professional men of Nogales, Arizona. The letter is as follows:

"We the undersigned business and professional men of Nogales, Arizona, feel it our duty to inform you of our high appreciation of the splendid soldierly qualities of Colonel James H. Frier and of the officers and men of the 35th Infantry, who have been stationed here during the past eighteen months, and whose record for discipline, for maintaining peace and good order along the border at this post, and for patience in difficult circumstances have not been excelled by any other Regiment stationed here."

Shortly after he arrived at Camp Travis with the 35th Infantry, he took command of the 18th Division, since he was the senior officer present in camp, and during the next few months whenever the Commanding General was absent he devoted himself wholeheartedly to training and organizing said Division.

In June, 1919, following the demobilization, he was relieved, at his request, from command of the 35th Infantry and assigned to duty in command of the Militia Bureau at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Later he was relieved from this duty and sent as Chief of Staff of the Organized Reserves in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was retired, at his own request, August 18th, 1925, after more than forty years of active service.

He bought a home in Webster Grove, Mo., but later on account of his health this was sold and Colonel and Mrs. Frier moved to San Diego, California in 1929, where they joined a large colony of retired army officers living there.

Colonel Frier was a member of the Army and Navy Club and a Founder Member of the Army and Navy Country Club, Washington, D. C., and the University Club, San Diego, California. He was also a member of the Society of the Army of Santiago, Military Order of the Carabao, and Military Order of Moro Campaigns.

In 1888 he married Mary Lee Marshall, a niece of Chief Justice John Marshall of the U. S. Supreme Court and of General Robert E. Lee. She died in 1890 leaving no children, and in 1892 he married Sarah Elizabeth Hewit, daughter of Dr. Henry Stuart Hewit, who served as Assistant Surgeon during the Mexican War and with General Grant's Chief Surgeon during the Civil War. The following children were born of this union: Sarah Lloyd Frier, now Mrs. William B. Fogarty, Flushing, N. Y.; Mary A. Frier, now Mrs. Thomas

A. Webb, New Haven, Conn.; James Henly Frier, Jr., former Captain U. S. Army, Flushing, N. Y.; John Mason Frier, former Ensign U. S. Navy, Chicago, Ill. These four children and twelve grandchildren survive him.

So great was his love for the Army and for the high ideals for which it stood that his two sons, James Henly Frier, Jr. and John Mason Frier, caught the spirit and entered the Service also. James Henly Frier, Jr. graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point with the Class of 1917 and John Mason Frier graduated with the Class of 1921 from the U. S. Naval Academy.

On June 4th, 1895, Captain Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Artillery, in his report of an inspection of the Military Department of the Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, said, "I found that by good judgment, patience and conciliatory means, Lieutenant Frier has been able to advance the interests of his department, to invite observation of his methods of instruction by those in authority, and to put military instruction in the college on a more favorable footing."

His interest in the Army was so deep rooted that he was able to convey it to all with whom he came in contact. This is evidenced by the report made by Captain Peter Leary, Jr., at the time Colonel Frier was a lieutenant and in charge of the Military Instructions at the Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and also by the letter to Colonel Frier from Brigadier General Edwin B. Winans, August 20th, 1923, Commanding Officer at Camp McClellan, Alabama, wherein he said,

"It would be presumptuous for me to write you a letter of commendation but I want you to know that I greatly appreciate the tactful and efficient way you have performed your duties as representative of the Camp Commander with the various National Guard Units.

"It is due to your zeal and tact that these camps have been so successful in strengthening the pleasant relations between the Regular Army and the National Guard."

Among many letters received at this time is the following from General Pershing:

My dear Mrs. Frier;

It is with great sorrow that I learn of the passing of your husband, my classmate and friend, Jim Frier. A flood of memories sweeps over me as I dictate these lines. He and I were roommates at the Caleb Huse School at Highland Falls before we entered West Point and we have been warm friends throughout the years, as you well know.

Accept my deepest and most heartfelt sympathy, and if there is anything in the world I can ever do for you please do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) John J. Pershing.

Colonel Frier was a real soldier in every sense of the word, a great and inspiring leader of men and officers, a man of wonderful char-

acter; he was straightforward and frank in everything he did, and never could bring himself to tolerate cant or hypocrisy. The enlisted men and officers, whose pleasure it was to serve under him, always felt it their duty and pleasure to stand by him and measure up to his example and precept as a soldier and an officer. The record shows that the enlisted personnel under his command always had unlimited confidence in him as their leader and friend. He never allowed personal feeling to influence his official acts. Each enlisted man, particularly those who served under him at Nogales, Ariz., and Camp Travis, Texas, if he had any great trouble or problem worrying him, felt that he could go to Colonel Frier and receive friendly advice and counsel. This warm feeling which the enlisted men had for him was a source of great happiness to Colonel Frier. He never by word or expression told the men what this meant to him but by some means or another they all seemed to understand his deep and unexpressed affection for them. Many of us came to the regiment as boys, but we left it men. Let those of us who remember pause a moment and reflect over the example he set for his subordinates. Colonel Frier did his duty faithfully and well. May he rest in peace.

Colonel Frier was taken seriously ill with a heart attack on August 26, 1933 but after two week's care at the Naval Hospital in San Diego, he rallied and was able to return to his home. He seemed to improve, but the end, which was a great shock to his family and many friends, came suddenly, thought quietly and peacefully on October 18, 1933. The funeral took place in St. Joseph's Church in San Diego. A requiem mass was said and the remains was sent by Transport Henderson to Norfolk and thence to West Point arriving on November 28th. The old Cadet Chapel which was taken down stone by stone and rebuilt at the entrance to the cemetery served as his resting place until the next day, November 29th, when the services took place.

Father Murdock, the Catholic Chaplain led the procession, followed by the Band, the Company of Soldiers, the Caisson with its sorrowful burden, the riderless horse and the mourners, his wife, their children and grand children, General William D. Connor, the Superintendent at West Point, General Hay of '86 and many friends. Captain Harry Rising of the old 35th and the classmates then at West Point of James Henly Frier, Jr., served as pallbearers. General Milton F. Davis brought with him from his school Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, James Henly Frier 3rd, a grandson, who hopes some day to be another "Jim Frier" at West Point. The Burial Service was read, the volleys were fired, Taps was sounded, the flags on the Post were raised again from half mast and all was over. Another Son of West Point had come home.

Thomas H. Scott,
(former Capt. 35th Infantry).

Lara P. Good,
Captain U. S. A. Retired
(Formerly Capt. 35th Infantry)

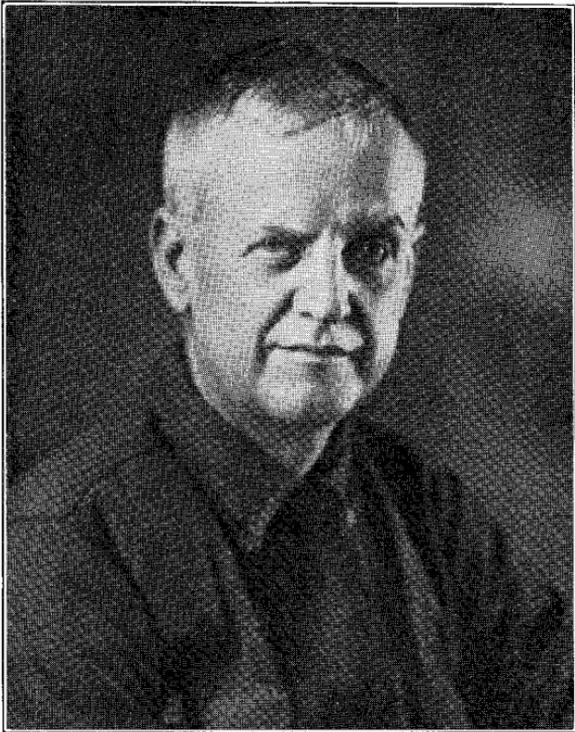
Merrit V. Eusey,
(Formerly Chaplain 35th Infantry).



EDWARD WILLIAM McCASKEY

NO. 3130 CLASS OF 1886

Died December 6, 1933, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, aged 70 years.



EDWARD WILLIAM McCASKEY was born August 30, 1863, in Center Square, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Dr. John Piersol McCaskey of Gordonville, Pennsylvania, and Ellen Chase McCaskey of Bath, N. Y. His father, Dr. John Piersol McCaskey is one of Pennsylvania's noted educators, having been principal of the Boy's High School of Lancaster for fifty years, and editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal for a long period of years. He was also Mayor of Lancaster for two terms and is still living, one of the highly honored and respected citizens of the town. He will be ninety-seven years old in October and although his health is in a precarious state, his mind is clear and his sense alert to the changing wonders of the day. Major McCaskey's mother was also a school teacher. From such cultured parents he inherited his brilliant analytical mind. He attended the public schools in Lancaster and spent two years at Franklin and Marshall College, where he completed three years work, before receiving the Congressional appointment to West Point.

On June 16, 1886, shortly after his graduation from the Academy, he was married to Katherine Kennedy, also of Lancaster. From this union nine children were born, seven sons and two daughters. Four of the sons received commissions and served during the World War, and two of them are still in the service: Major J. P. McCaskey, Jr., now stationed at Ft. Adams, R. I.; and Lt. Donald D. McCaskey, 29th Infantry, at Ft. Sill, Okla. Major McCaskey is also survived by three brothers, one of whom is in the service, Col. W. B. McCaskey, stationed in New York City. The other two are professional men, Dr. R. D. McCaskey, a dentist of Lancaster, and Dr. Donald G. McCaskey, a physician of New York City.

After joining his regiment at Ft. Bridger, Wyoming, Major McCaskey was ordered to Ft. DuChesne, Utah; and although it was a frontier, Mrs. McCaskey accompanied him. Their first child, Mary, was born there, the first white child born on the Reservation. When the railroad ended, the hundred mile trip over the mountains was made in a springless wagon with a feather-bed in the bottom, and the intrepid young wife, who had never before been away from her mother felt indeed like a pioneer. On the trip out over the same trail the following year, to the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application, from which McCaskey was graduated in 1889, the sturdy wagon upset, and one mule and two wheels went down over the side of the cliff. The driver somewhat stunned, looked up and saw two dangling reins. If he pulled the right one, there was a chance that the remaining mules could pull the recalcitrant one back to the road and safety; if he pulled the other—. So he said the "prayingest prayer" he knew and pulled! It was the right one! Five years later the little family again went in to Ft. Du Chesne. This time there were springs in the wagon, but still the feather-bed in the bottom and three small children. The husband and father chatted animatedly and reassuringly as they neared the place of the upset, but when they reached it, the wife laid her hand on his arm and with a little smile said, "This is the place". It was! But it was safely passed this time.

On September 17, 1892, the then Lieutenant McCaskey was transferred from the 21st Infantry to the 4th Infantry and was stationed at State College, Pennsylvania, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. His brother Walter was a student at the College, and entered the service at the outbreak of the Spanish American War. Just recently Colonel Walter spent four years at State College as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. On December 27, 1892, Lieutenant McCaskey was transferred back to the 21st Infantry and except for that short three month interval, his whole period of service was spent in the 21st Infantry. It is interesting to note here that his son Donald served in the 21st Infantry during his recent foreign service in Hawaii, under Colonel Cleward McGlaughlin, who came into the old 21st Infantry as a second lieutenant when Major McCaskey was a captain in 1902.

In 1896 he was recalled to garrison duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., and from there in 1898 went to Tampa, Florida and on to Cuba. He received a Silver Star Citation "for gallantry in action against Spanish

forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898." At this time his wife and family were in Lancaster and received a telegram that he had been killed in action. There was a lurid account in the paper that his head had been blown off. But soon came a reassuring wire that the reports of his death were greatly exaggerated and that only the good die young.

Another year was spent at Plattsburg, and then three years in the Philippines, where he served as regimental quartermaster. After his return he was sent to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where the winters were so cold that frozen noses and ears were commonplace. In 1904 he was sent to Delaware College, now Delaware University, and his two oldest sons attended the college. In his senior year Jack, the oldest son, was Cadet Major, and after working for a year following graduation as a civil engineer, he took a civil examination and received his commission in the C. A. C. In 1907 Major McCaskey was ordered back to garrison duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and on December 20th of that year to Fort Logan, Colorado, where he served until October 31, 1908. His health had not been good since his return from the Philippines; and on October 31, 1908, he was retired for disability in the line of duty with the rank of major.

The next two years he spent as Commandant of St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia. In 1916 he was recalled to active duty to his old job of Quartermaster at Madison Barracks, New York. In November of that year he went to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, where he mustered out troops returned from the Mexican border, and had his first Training Camp for the World War. Two of his sons received commissions at this camp. The following year was spent at Urbana at the University of Illinois, and from there he went to Fort Sheridan, where he had his second Training Camp, and there the fourth son received his commission. Of the other three sons, one had a physical disability received in an accident in childhood, one had answered the "last call" in 1916, and the seventh son was too young. He spent a short period at the University of Wisconsin commanding the Student's Army Training Corps, and he was then sent to Kansas City Headquarters, Center Conference and Military Inspection. He went on from there to San Francisco, California, 11th District, Military Inspection of Student's Training in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. During the extensive travel required by this last detail, Major McCaskey contracted in February of 1919, a light case of influenza. Mrs. McCaskey hastened west and met the Major in Ogden, Utah, and remained with him until he was relieved in July. During a trip down the coast they stopped at Monterey and visited the Major's Aunt Nellie, wife of the late Major General William S. McCaskey, brother of Dr. J. P. McCaskey. Among other relatives who were or are in the service are General McCaskey's two sons, the late Colonel Garrison McCaskey, and the late Colonel Douglas McCaskey; also his two grandsons, the sons of his oldest daughter Marjorie; Captain Henley S. Chapman, who was killed in the War in 1918, and Captain William Chapman who is still in the service. Major McCaskey's oldest grandson, Maurice Joseph Long, the son of his daughter Mary, is enlisted in the Air

Corps and is serving now in the 24th Pursuit Squadron, Albrook Field, Canal Zone. The family has given its toll of sons to its country's service.

Major McCaskey was a loyal servant of his Country and placed duty before everything. One of his chief characteristics was to inspire a similar loyalty in his co-workers and subordinates. Whenever he was changed from one place to another, everyone who worked with him wanted to go along. He had a generous nature and a kindly sense of humor and was beloved by all who knew him. After his final release from duty he returned with Mrs. McCaskey to live with his aged father who was alone, and there was engaged in special information duties, until his death.

Mrs. McCaskey died after an illness of two years, on May 31, 1932 and the Major, whose health had been failing for some time did not long survive her. He became ill with heart trouble and dropsy in February of 1933, and on December 6, 1933, passed on to his eternal reward.

He was buried in Lancaster with full Military honors, which were carried out with the assistance of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It was a bitter cold day and the men had no overcoats, but they marched just the same. One old man who rode on the limber had been warned by his doctor not to go out, as he had been suffering with a heavy cold. He said, however, that the Major had loaned him three dollars one cold day and he had never been able to pay it back, and he would go if it killed him. It did! He died three weeks later with pneumonia. This is a simple instance of the love that his humanity inspired.

The roll of drums, the volley fired over the grave, and taps marked the close of the life of a splendid officer and a charming gentleman.

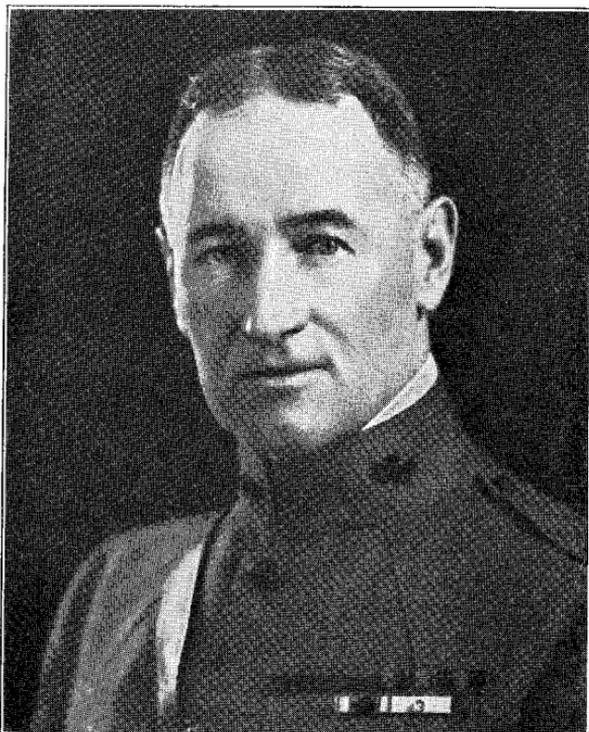
C. McC. McK.



SAMUEL REBER

NO. 3113 CLASS OF 1886

Died April 16, 1933, at Washington, D. C., aged 68 years.



ON APRIL 16th, 1933, at the Walter Reed Hospital, there passed away an officer of the Old Army who had as diversified and varied a career of service as any other of his time. It is difficult even for one who knew Colonel Samuel Reber for forty years in peace and war, in the profession of arms and in business life, to choose for this memorial record the salient points of a life that embraced service in the Cavalry, the Signal Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the General Staff, Aviation, Ballooning, and ten years in the radio industry. His military duties took him all over our own country, including Alaska and the Insular possessions; to Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, and France. His business career included three journeys around the world, and numerous special errands to the Orient and to Europe. With a great capacity for making friends, from the time of his entrance to the Military Academy until his death fifty-one years later as General Foreign Representative of the Radio Corporation of America, he was "Sam Reber" to high and low, to rich

and poor. His death at the age of sixty-eight touched a circle of friends in many lands. Thirty-five messages came from the capitals of twelve foreign countries to express sorrow at his passing.

A native of Missouri, he came of stock long domiciled in this country, men of his name being neighbors at Lancaster, Ohio, to the parents of his grand uncle, General William Tecumseh Sherman, as long ago as 1821. This relationship was strengthened when in January, 1900, Samuel Reber married Cecelia Sherman Miles, the daughter of Lieutenant General Miles, a grand-niece of General Sherman, who with their two sons survives him.

Colonel Reber was a member of the great class of 1886, at West Point, distinguished for its size and high quality. He went as a second lieutenant to the Fourth Cavalry then campaigning against the Apaches—the old regiment of Mackenzie, of Royall, and of Lawton. After graduation as an electrical engineer from Johns Hopkins University, he transferred to the Signal Corps in 1894. As a cavalryman he was a member of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, and surveyed in Central and South America, and in connection with the proposed Nicaragua Canal route between the two oceans. As signal officer, and as an assistant adjutant general, he saw service in the Spanish American War, in Porto Rico, and later in Cuba during the First Occupation, where he was in charge of the telegraph and telephone service of the Island. He then served as Military Secretary to the Commanding General, United States Army, until the abolition of that grade following the creation of the General Staff. He was a member of the first detail to the General Staff and the first Secretary of the Army War College, where he graduated in 1905. On completion of his detail with the General Staff he served as Chief Signal Officer of several Military Departments, and of the division of the Philippines, where he transferred the cable and telegraph system to the Civil Government.

For some years Colonel Reber was in charge of the design and development of electrical apparatus of the Signal Corps, superintended the manufacture of the submarine cable for the Philippine Islands, and was instrumental in the creation of the committee which prepared the standard specifications for the rubber insulation adopted by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was active in the development of the first American system of radio telegraphy in 1900, which was installed and operated under commercial conditions in both New York and San Francisco harbors. He was associated with the late John J. Carty, of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, in the successful long distance radio telephone tests in 1915.

He was a licensed Balloon Pilot. As Chairman of the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, he supervised nearly all the international aviation meets held in the United States, and was in charge of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Army in 1913-14-15-16. He was also a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

In the World War with his health barely regained from an accident

which fractured his lower spine in the winter of 1916-17, he served a period as Assistant to the Provost Marshal General, A. E. F.; graduated at the General Staff College at Langres, and saw service with the 28th and 88th Divisions and as Deputy Chief of Staff of the Second Army, being gassed in action at Haumont during the Meuse-Argonne. After the Armistice he served at Le Mans and at Nevers and as commander of the Intermediate Section of the Services of Supply, and of Base Sections 4 and 6, effected the transfer of American Army supplies and property to the French authorities, and repatriated the American troops in those sections.

Colonel Reber retired from active service at his own request on November 30th, 1919. Immediately after his retirement, he became associated with one of the great oil companies of the country and for nearly two years investigated for them the oil lands in the Philippines and later in the Republic of Colombia. In early 1923 he became an official of the Radio Corporation of America with which he continued until his death. The service he rendered was of a high order and by his untimely death the Radio Corporation lost a valuable official. In many ways his work in the radio industry was a continuation of his earlier work in the Signal Corps. He had been a delegate to the International Electrical Congress of 1893, and again in 1904. As an official of the Radio Corporation he was a delegate to the International Telegraph Conference in Paris, 1925; International Radio-Telegraph Conference in Washington, 1927; International Telegraph conference in Brussels, 1928; Third Juridical Congress on T. S. F. in Rome, 1928; World Engineering Conference in Tokio, 1929; International Radio and Telegraph Conference in Madrid, 1932.

He conducted important radio negotiations with the Japanese Government in 1923, and was in Tokio during the earthquake of that year. Escaping without injury from the wreck of the Imperial Hotel, he took charge of the re-establishment of communication by cable and wireless with the outside world. For this service he was decorated with the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun.

Colonel Reber was the author of various technical books and papers. He was a master of Spanish, and he knew French. An Officer de l'Etoile Noire, he held Indian War, Spanish-American War, Puerto Rican and Cuban Campaign Medals, besides the Victory Medal with two clasps for the World War.

Thus inadequately is sketched the fruitful career of an officer of the highest character, a true son of the Military Academy, faithful to its traditions to the end of his days. He was a man of many accomplishments, of very wide knowledge, of infinite attention to duty and of the strictest standards both personal and official. He was devoted to his country and to his profession, and enjoyed the confidence of his associates in both army and civil life. What better can be said of any soldier than that he had the approbation of those who served with him and knew him best?

J. G. H.

MARK LESLIE HERSEY

NO. 3232 CLASS OF 1887

Died January 22, 1934, at Tampa, Florida, aged 70 years.



MARK L. HERSEY was born at Stetson, Maine, December 1, 1863. He was the son of George L. and Olive (Hodsdon) Hersey. He attended the country schools of his native village until he was seventeen years of age, when he was sent to Bates College. He then reported at West Point and was admitted as a cadet, in June, 1883.

His life at the Academy was about the same as that of many who went there in those days to get an education. He was popular and took an active interest in all class matters. He was a cadet corporal and a cadet sergeant. His kindly disposition made him a favorite with all.

During his Second Class furlough, he returned to his native town, where he was received as a hero and feted and dined by his former schoolmates and friends.

He graduated June 11, 1887, and was assigned to the Infantry. He married Miss Elizabeth Noyes of Waterville, Maine, September

16, 1887. When his classmates, Wittenmyer, Slavens, McClure, and Paxton, were en route to join their respective regiments from graduation leave, they met Mark and his bride at Las Vegas, New Mexico, September 27, 1887. The newly-weds had been spending part of their honeymoon at Las Vegas Hot Spring. At Albuquerque, Mark received a telegram changing his orders from Fort Apache to Fort Mojave, Arizona, the smallest, hottest, and most isolated post in the Southwest. Mark began his service there, among the Mojave Indians. What must the young bride from the eastern civilization have thought of the heat, loneliness, and other hardships of that southwestern frontier post?

Lieutenant Hersey was promoted through the intervening grades to his colonelcy, which he attained, July 27th, 1917. He was appointed Brigadier General, National Army, August 28th, 1917 and Major General, October 15th, 1918. He was appointed Brigadier General, Regular Army, March 5th, 1921 and Major General, September 2, 1924.

He retired from active service, at his own request, after more than forty years service, on November 2nd, 1924.

General Hersey's military career was a very notable one. During the first four years, it was active scouting and patrolling in the Indian country of the Southwest.

By the time that 1891 had rolled around, the Apache Indians had been returned to their reservations; and he sought and was given a detail at the University of Maine, where he remained for four years (1891-1895).

Not long after this, the Spanish-American War came on. He accompanied his regiment to Santiago, Cuba, and took part in that campaign. He was invalided home, with the yellow fever, in September, 1898.

After a short tour of duty as a recruiting officer, he was given command of a detachment of recruits, which he conducted to Peking (Peiping), arriving September 29th, 1900. Shortly after this he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of that city.

General Hersey's regiment, the Ninth Infantry, returned to the Philippines, from China, in May, 1901, and he was relieved from duty in Peking in order that he might accompany his regiment back to Manila. He had received his captaincy in the Regular Army, two years before this.

After service in the "Bosque" for a considerable time, during which he participated in the campaign in Samar, following the Balangiga massacre, he was ordered home, where his regiment did garrison duty for more than two years. He returned to the Islands for his second tour of duty in 1905 and, for four years, held the important position of Assistant Chief of Constabulary, with rank of Colonel. From 1909 to 1914 he served as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary of the Island of Mindanao. Both of these assignments he filled with outstanding ability.

The World War had now begun and he asked to be returned to the United States in order to prepare for the day when we would join. He felt sure that we would be forced eventually to do so.

When we entered the World War, he was assigned to the 58th Infantry and organized that regiment, he being its first colonel. Having been appointed a brigadier general, he was assigned to the command of the 155th Infantry Brigade at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in August, 1917, and after training that organization he accompanied it overseas. Previous to this however, he had been sent abroad, where he spent six weeks on an observation tour in France.

His brigade served for several weeks in the trenches. It took part in both the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne drives. So distinguished was General Hersey's service that he was made a major general on October 14, 1918, and assigned to the command of the 4th Division, October 29th. The Armistice coming on, the division was designated as one of the organizations to take part in the occupation of Germany. It remained in Coblenz and vicinity more than a year, during all of which period General Hersey was its commander.

For some time after his return from Germany, he served as commanding officer at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

During his active service he was the recipient of many honors, among them the D. S. M. (U. S.); Officer of the Legion of Honor (France); and the Croix de Guerre with Palms (France). He was a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and graduate of the Army War College, 1920. For two years he served as President of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and through his efforts the Club was placed on a paying basis.

In civil life, he received an A. B. in 1884, an A. M. in 1902 and LL. D. in 1919, from Bates College, Maine, and an LL. D. in 1921 from the University of Maine. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World War for a year and a member of the Sojourners' Chapter at the time of his death. He was identified with the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Spanish-American War Veterans. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Boston, Mass., have recently named Post No. 2104, The Mark L. Hersey Post V. F. W., in his honor.

General Hersey did not lapse into inactivity upon retirement. For one year thereafter he was purchasing agent for the City of Boston. He was publicity director of the "State of Maine Associates", with headquarters at Portland, for a year. He then went into the insurance business in Washington, D. C. He also organized a Service Subscription Club for magazines and periodicals and engaged in other activities.

Approaching ill-health forced him to retire from business, in 1933. He still managed to retain touch with his former comrades and classmates and did so until his death. His daughter, Dorothy, having died in 1931, and Mrs. Hersey, in April, 1932, he felt that he needed companionship. So on June 29, 1933, after months of loneliness, he married Mrs. Inez Emerson, of his native State. He died January 22, 1934, of pneumonia. He had other ailments, however, which had been gradually sapping his strength and thereby making it comparatively easy for that disease to get a fatal hold on him.

He is survived by Mrs. Hersey; his son, Mark L. Hersey, Jr., Commander, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Alice Elizabeth Wick, wife of Dr. Richard Wick, of Washington, D. C.; and four grandchildren.

He was buried with full military honors at Arlington by the side of his first wife and his daughter, Dorothy. General Pershing, nine classmates, his former aide, Hamilton Fish, Colonel Ijams, Commander-in-Chief of the M. O. W. W., Colonel Resolve P. Palmer, U. S. Army, as representative of the Sojourners, and many other notables as well as a host of friends and former comrades attended his funeral.

One of General Hersey's most prominent characteristics was his love of his classmates, and many times he went out of his way to do this and that one a favor. His affection for Major Moriarty was one way in which he showed this trait. This officer, having become practically ossified, thirty years before his death, had finally arrived in serious financial straits. Immediately after the World War, General Hersey and his classmate, General Edgar Russel, got together and finally succeeded in having First Lieutenant Moriarty promoted to a majority. Thus they made it possible for him to have a nurse. Prior to this, General Hersey had managed to get him quarters in various New England Army posts. Because of this solicitude, Major Moriarty was never in actual want, though near to it on more than one occasion. May these three men of 1887, Hersey, Russel, and Moriarty be united in the Great Beyond and live over again the days when they were classmates and comrades at the Academy.

N. F. M.

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GEORGE OWEN SQUIER

NO. 3180 CLASS OF 1887

Died March 24, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 69 years.



GEORGE OWEN SQUIER was born near the village of Dryden, Michigan, March 21, 1865, on a farm taken up from public lands, many years before that date, by his paternal grandfather.

The family consisted of his father, Almon Justice Squier; his mother, Emily Gardner Squier; and his sister, Mary. A brother and a sister both older than he, died before he was born.

When George was only seven years of age, his mother died. This broke up the family. Mary went to live with friends, and George was taken by his grandfather, Ethan Squier, to live on the farm.

At six, he had entered the village schools of his birthplace; but, even before that, he had asked the house-maid, "Why does the steam come out of the teakettle; tell me why?". This and many similar questions, were indices of the scientific bent of the boy's mind and were forerunners of that development that was to take place in this great genius of the human race.

When George was fourteen, his progress had been so rapid that a position was secured for him with a merchant, Mr. Jacob C. Lamb, of Imlay City, near his home. His success in the capacity of a clerk was very marked, but always he had in his head the thought that he must get an education. That active mind of his would not and could not permit him to remain for life in a country store. So back to Dryden he went and passed the Winter of 1881-82 in a ten grade school, graduating therefrom, in the spring, following. He worked for Mr. James Brophy all summer and entered the Lapeer High School in the autumn, under the tutelage and encouragement of Mr. Joshua Manwarring, a friend of the family.

An examination for a West Point appointment having been announced during the winter, George decided, on his own initiative, to try for it. There were thirty-one competitors, but he won. Great was the astonishment and excitement among his relatives and friends of the village. How could a boy who had had so few educational opportunities ever get through West Point?

He left school at once and secured a position as teacher at the "Terry School", near his home, in order to earn money to defray his expenses to West Point. While he was on this work, his sister, Mary, arose every Monday morning at 4 A. M., to get his breakfast in order that he might get off in time to walk the three miles to the school-house where he taught. The deep snows of Michigan made this no easy task for him. His sister also made for him articles of bedding and other necessities which he had been directed to carry with him to West Point as part of his initial outfit upon arrival. She was two years his junior and their devotion at this time, and all through life, has been very remarkable. The letters that passed between them for more than fifty years would, if published, form a story of surpassing interest.

George reported at the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1883, and was duly admitted as a cadet. In 1885, he returned to his sister, at Dryden, for his furlough; and brother and sister were reunited for a brief but happy summer. In after years they were wont to speak of this as the most wonderful time of their lives.

George graduated June 11, 1887, number seven in his class. Mary and two cousins came on to attend the great event. Generals Sherman and Sheridan were present and made addresses. All this gave impetus to the inspiration already strong in George's breast, to achieve great things.

He considered his education still incomplete; so he took advantage of his graduation leave to go to Europe with his classmates, John D. Miley and George F. Landers. They toured England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and Germany on bicycles and thus added elements to their general knowledge which it would have taken years to gather in any other way.

George had chosen a second lieutenantcy in the artillery, but he had no idea of settling down to the routine of army life. Fort McHenry, his first post, being located near Johns Hopkins University,

he utilized his spare time taking a course there. He studied under those great scientists Rowland, Rensen, and Newcomb, who afterwards became his lasting friends.

Meanwhile, the Spanish-American War came on and he was appointed a Captain of Volunteers in the Signal Corps. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on July 18, 1898, and honorably discharged from the volunteer service December 7, 1898. Having reached his captaincy in the Signal Corps, Regular Army, on February 2, 1901, he rose by regular promotion, through intervening grades, to a lieutenant colonelcy in 1913. He was appointed Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer, February 14, 1917, and became a Major General, October 6, 1917. He was retired December 31, 1923, at his own request, after more than forty years service. For almost seven years he was Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The following is a brief epitome of the outstanding features of General Squier's service. After distinguished work in the Spanish-American War, he was promoted first lieutenant in the Regular Army and was transferred to the Signal Corps February 23, 1899. A year later, he was placed in charge of the U. S. Cables, "Burnside" and supervised the laying of the inter-island cables which formed the basis of our communications net in the Philippine Islands. Then there was routine duty for a while until he became Assistant Commandant of the Signal Corps branch of the Army Service Schools, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1905, in which capacity he served for two years. Then more routine duty until he went abroad. But during this period he was making an intensive study of aviation and drew up the specifications for the first aeroplane ever purchased for the U. S. Army. On September 12, 1908, he flew in one of the Wright planes, being the first passenger ever carried by either of the brothers.

He was on duty in London, England, from July 1, 1912, to April 30, 1916, as the U. S. Military Attaché, and was in charge of the Army Air Service from May 20, 1916, to May 20, 1918. General Squier was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of Johns Hopkins University. He was awarded a Ph. D., in 1903, by this University and presented with an Hon. D. Sc. by Dartmouth College, in 1922. He served as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from May 29, 1916 to June, 1918, and as a member of the National Research Council in 1916. He held a D. S. M. (U. S.); Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain); Commander, Order of the Crown (Italy); and Commander Legion of Honor (France). He served as a U. S. Delegate at the International Radiotelegraphic Conference held in London, England, May 20, 1912 to June 30, 1912. He was a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics from February 14, 1917, to September 6, 1918. The City of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), in 1896, upon the recommendation of The Franklin Institute, awarded General Squier the John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium for the polarizing photochronograph. The Franklin Institute also awarded him its Elliott Cresson Gold Medal, in 1912, for his work in multiplex telegraphy.

General Squier has made researches in the electrochemical effects due to magnetization; the polarizing photochronograph; the sine wave systems of telegraphy and ocean cabling; the absorption of electromagnetic waves by living vegetable organisms; multiplex telephony and telegraphy; tree telephony and telegraphy, mutilplex telephony and telegraphy over open circuit bare wires laid in the earth or sea. He was the inventor of the monophone for broadcasting over telephone wires. He was the War Department representative and technical adviser to the American Delegation at the International Conference on Electrical Communications held in Washington, D. C., in 1920. He represented the Department of State at the sessions of the Provisional Technical Committee at the International Conference on Electrical Communications in Paris, France, in 1921. He was designated as expert assistant to the American Commissioners at the Conference on Limitation of Armament held in Washington, D. C., in 1921. He was, at the time of his death, an exofficio member representing the War Department of the United States on the National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

As can be seen from what precedes, General Squier's work has been very notable in many fields. It is difficult, in a brief article, such as this, to give an adequate sketch of his life or to describe his useful and wonderful work in the various capacities in which he served his country.

His technical knowledge of matters in the Signal Corps was one of his outstanding qualifications and the splendid success of that branch of our Army in the World War was due in no small measure to his scientific mind and his able guidance. He supervised the supplying of communications personnel and apparatus to every post, cantonment, and embarkation camp in the United States and to every Division in the American Army. He recommended a classmate, General Edgar Russel, to accompany General Pershing to France, to organize the communications nets for the base posts and the S. O. S. as well as for the Corps and Field Armies that comprised our Expeditionary Forces. Official reports show how well this work was done.

All this time, the Aviation Branch was likewise being developed under General Squier's supervision and everything possible was being done to build planes and train personnel so that, when our forces started the big drive, we would have the necessary aviation units to accompany them. He made several flights from Washington to Canada, about the time of our entry into the World War, in order to get first-hand information on military aviation.

General Squier's work as Military Attaché in London, England, was of the highest order. Continually, he was sending back important information, keeping always abreast of electrical and radio communications developments. Finally, when the World War began, he was prominent in the work of getting the thousands of American tourists and others stranded in Europe, at the commencement of hostilities, returned to the United States.

During the period from August 1, 1914, until he left England,

in May, 1916, he was indefatigable in obtaining from the British, the benefit of their experiences in the World War and sending this information on to our General Staff. Thus was he engaged in helping to prepare our country for the day when we ourselves would have to take part in that terrible struggle. He felt always, while in England, that that day would eventually come. So anxious was he to get information that he obtained Lord Kitchener's permission to make numerous flights in military planes and to enter the front-line trenches. Clothed in the uniform of a British officer, he served with the troops at the front for five weeks and was given every facility for observation, in the trench warfare then raging.

His achievements in the fields of invention were his most important contribution to his country and to mankind. Many of these discoveries have a scientific value only but some of them have been of untold utility to the human race and still others will doubtless be developed in the future to the extent of deserving a place in the same category. A brief account of these researches and inventions has been given above. Numerous articles describing them have appeared in the scientific and service journals of this country and England, from time to time.

In the scientific field, General Squier's accomplishments have been outstanding. In addition to the honors previously referred to in this article, he was a Fellow of The Physical Society of London, and a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He became a member of the National Academy of Science in recognition of his many inventions and his services as Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, during the World War.

General Squier's cadet days were much like those of other members of his class struggling for an education. He was attentive to discipline and industrious, and maintained his position near the head of the class, during the whole four years. His previous life on the farm made him at home with horses. He did not have that dread of mounted drills and instruction which, in the beginning, is the "pons asinorum" of so many city-bred cadets. His marvelous memory stood him in good stead and was the cause of considerable badinage by his classmates, all of which he enjoyed and took in good part. For example, he was accused once of reproducing on the blackboard, from memory, an entire page of logarithms, the jokers claiming that he thought he must learn these just as he learned any other parts of the text. In one of the "Hundredth Night" pamphlets, the precursor of the "Howitzer", a humorous article appeared which described a device invented by him called the "Comma Finder", the use of which would not only reproduce the page but also every little spot on the page. When this article was read aloud at the Class Reunion, in 1932, General Squier was delighted and talked about it for days afterward. He had almost forgotten about it. Many other anecdotes, illustrating his habitual good humor and intense interest in life, might be given, but space will not permit.

Last but not least, General Squier did not forget the people of the

Old Home Town. Near Dryden, Michigan, he bought a 240 acre tract of land and made it into a beautiful park, with clubhouse, lake, boats, community hall, athletic fields, and all other conveniences appertaining to a recreation ground. He expended many thousands of dollars on this philanthropic scheme. His sister, Mrs. Ira E. Parker of Dryden, is the President and manager of the club.

The final result was The Dryden Community Country Club, "A Country Club for Country People". The privileges of the club are free, not only to people of that little community, but to any sojourners who happen to pass that way. A tourist may stop and stay as long as he likes and is free to enjoy the privileges of the club. He may bring his own food and prepare it at the club kitchens. All that is asked of a visitor is that he leave the grounds, recreation fields and clubhouse exactly as they were when he arrived. Fine descriptions of this wonderful club have recently appeared in Munsey's, The Michigan Motor News, Country Life and other periodicals.

General Squier died of pneumonia at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1934, three days after his sixty-ninth birthday. He never married but was always devoted to, and guided by, his sister.

Thus passed one of the great inventors of his age. He will be mourned by his West Point classmates as the outstanding genius of the class of 1887. His home people of Dryden will never cease to honor him and remember him as their outstanding citizen. But the most sincere mourner will be the little sister who followed his fortunes through the years and supplied that inspiration which led him on, from one achievement to another, until he reached the culmination of a useful and notable career as the benefactor of his country and of the human race.

His sister, Mrs. Ira E. Parker, as well as her husband and their daughter were present at General Squier's bedside when he passed away.

He lay in state on Tuesday, after his death, at Gawlor's Funeral Parlors. On Wednesday, services were held at the Washington Cathedral, immediately after which he was interred, at the National Cemetery, in Arlington, with full military honors.

A host of friends and comrades of the Signal Corps and of other branches of the Army and patriotic societies, attended. Among the honorary pall-bearers, were nine of his classmates as well as Generals Crozier, Sharpe, Ireland, and Wright, Colonel John R. M. Taylor, Major James Purcell, O. R. C., and Major Stewart Stanley, representing the Signal Corps.

May he rest in peace mid those beautiful Arlington hills.

N. F. M.

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FRANCIS HENRY BEACH

NO. 3210 CLASS OF 1887

Died July 4, 1934, at Catskill, N. Y., aged 70 years.

FRANCIS HENRY BEACH was born at Catskill, New York, April 4, 1864, and died there, July 4, 1934.

He was appointed to West Point by the Honorable John H. Bagley, being admitted September 1, 1883. He was one of thirty-two "Seps" who entered that year.

He graduated in 1887 and went first to the 1st Cavalry, Fort Custer, Montana. In October the same year, he was transferred to the 6th Cavalry. For four years, he served in Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas and then went to the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, graduating in June, 1893. A year later, he was with his regiment in Chicago, helping to restore order after the serious disturbances in the Summer of 1894.

He became a first lieutenant in 1895 and was sent to Fort Myer, where part of his new regiment, the 7th Cavalry, was located.

About this time, the War Department decided to organize a number of companies and troops of Indians: one troop to each regiment of Infantry and of Cavalry. Young Beach was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, to organize a troop for the 7th Cavalry. After two years of this duty, for which he was well fitted, he took over the command of a detachment of Indian Scouts and was placed in charge of Geronimo and his Apache band, who were being held as prisoners at Fort Sill.

It was here that the greatest sorrow of his life overtook him. On March 11, 1895, he had married Miss Carrie Sophia Eustis, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He brought her home to Fort Sill. Fourteen months later a child was born and mother and child both died. He never entirely recovered from this blow, nor did he ever marry again.

Another disappointment awaited him. It should be remembered that many of the mounted organizations, during the Spanish-American War of 1898, could not be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico, on account of lack of available Army transports to carry the animals. The 7th Cavalry was one of the regiments selected for home duty and thus young Beach was obliged to remain in Oklahoma Territory far from the battle-line.

The Seventh, however, did get to Havana eventually, and Beach was with it when it landed in August, 1899. February 2, 1901, he received his promotion to captain and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry which was also serving in Cuba. A year later, the organization came home, and he accompanied part of it to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for station.

His next tour of duty was in the Philippine Islands, 1905-07. After returning to the United States, he took station first at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and later, at Fort Riley, Kansas.

He then returned to the Philippine Islands for three years (1911-1914). On January 1, 1914, he received his majority and was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry, which he accompanied home.

He graduated from the Army War College in 1915 and, immediately thereafter, took the course at the School of Equitation, Fort Riley, Kansas, graduating in December, 1915.

He was promoted to lieutenant colonel July 1, 1916, and to colonel twelve days later and took command of his regiment, the 3rd Cavalry, at once.

He was one of the officers selected to muster in National Guard troops, preparing for service in the World War. He entered on this duty in February, 1917, some time before war was actually declared.

He eventually reached France, in November, 1917, and took charge of the Remount Depot at Bourbonne-les-Bains. Later, he commanded a supply depot at Nevers. In July, 1918, he was sent to Cherbourg to command the American base there. This being closed shortly after the Armistice, he was assigned to the 166th Infantry Brigade and accompanied it home to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where it was mustered out. His next command was the 158th Depot Brigade.

Colonel Beach had now had more than two years of the hardest kind of service, coupled with strenuous labor and great responsibility. His health began to show the strain, and he was sent to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, where he remained several months. He tried a sick leave but was soon back in the hospital.

Feeling that he needed a prolonged rest, he applied for retirement, after more than thirty-six years' service. His request was granted and he was placed on the retired list February 24, 1920.

It was a great disappointment to Colonel Beach that he did not get to go to the front in the Spanish-American War. This was further intensified when he arrived too late in the Philippines to help in putting down the Insurrection. Nor did he get to join General Pershing in Mexico till things had quieted down there. Finally, all of his service in France was in the S. O. S. It would seem that a relentless fate had pursued him to prevent his achievement of the goal for which every true soldier yearns—the firing line.

“Andy” Beach is no more. His classmates will never forget him. Those who attended the Class Reunion of 1932 were pleased to see that he was happy and appeared to enjoy robust health. He seemed to have forgotten all of life's disappointments. He was then and had been for years deeply interested in the welfare and education of his dead brother's children and, among other things, bought his father's residence in Catskill that they and their mother might have a home.

It was a fitting culmination to his faithful career in his Country's service that he should have passed to the “Great Beyond” on July 4th, the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic. *A Classmate.*

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N. F. McCLURE,
Wardman Park Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Indians—a service which had occupied our army ever since the establishment of the government, and which was now nearing an end; to the present generation of Americans our Indian troubles seem remote and form an almost forgotten incident in our national life. For this service, he was awarded an Indian Campaign Medal. The first five years of his service was spent with troops in Arizona and in Montana.

In 1893, he was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Alleghany College, the college from which he had graduated before entering West Point. After completing his tour of four years here, he was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where he remained until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He then, as a member of the 3d Cavalry, went to Cuba and participated in the Battle of Santiago, in July, General Joseph Wheeler, in his report of that battle, commends Koester for his conduct under fire and other general officers recommended Koester for a brevet. After the surrender of the Spanish forces, he returned to the United States, as a passenger of the fever-ridden American ship which landed at Montauk, Long Island.

He then served for about a year at Fort Ethan Allen and for about the same length of time at Fort Myer.

Then followed two tours in the Philippine Islands in rapid succession. The first one comprised about fifteen months. His promotion to a captaincy brought him to the United States for about four months; and then followed the second tour of about two years. During this second tour, Koester participated in Pershing's campaign in Mindanao for the pacification of the Moros, and participated in the Battle of Taraca River and in the expedition around Lake Lanao.

After about two years on duty with troops in the United States, he was detailed in the Subsistence Department, and was sent to Washington Barracks, D. C., to organize and command a Training School for Bakers and Cooks. While he was on this duty, an American Army was again sent to Cuba in the fall of 1906. He was appointed Chief Commissary of the Expedition with station at Newport News, Virginia; and so well did he outfit this Expedition that he received high commendation from all sides and added new prestige to the Subsistence Department.

During the last year of his tour in the Subsistence Department and station at Washington Barracks, he secured permission to take the course at the Army War College, and he graduated therefrom in 1909. He was then placed on duty in the Office of the Commissary General for some months.

His next service was at Schofield Barracks, Oahu. After about a year's service here, his promotion to a majority took him to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, for about two years.

On March 6th, 1913, he was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department with station in the War Department, Washington. After about a year and a half here, he was appointed Adjutant of the 2d Brigade with station at Laredo, Texas. Early in 1916, he was sent to Fort Wm. McKinley, Philippines, where he remained as Post Adjutant

until the expiration of his tour in the Adjutant General's Department on June 30, 1916. Having been promoted to lieutenant colonel at about this time, he was then transferred to Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., where he remained until May, 1917. His promotion to colonel at this time brought him to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. After a short tour in command of the Mobilization Camp at Fort W. H. Harrison, Montana, he was assigned to the command of the newly created 25th Cavalry at D. A. Russell. He remained in command of this regiment after it was converted into the 83d Field Artillery and accompanied it to Camp Fremont, California, in February, 1918. In August, he became a student at the Field Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he remained for about two months. He was then promoted to Brigadier General, National Army and placed in command of the 24th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Knox, Kentucky. This brigade was slated for early overseas service, but the arrival of the armistice prevented movement.

On March 1, 1919, he was returned to his permanent grade of colonel and placed in command of Van Couver Barracks, Oregon. The following summer, he was placed on recruiting duty at San Francisco, California. He remained on this duty at this place during the remainder of his active service—and even after he retired for age on June 2, 1927.

His death occurred in San Francisco on September 23, 1932. He is buried in Arlington. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mabel Snow. There are no children.

General Koester was an efficient and versatile officer. In every position in which he was placed, he made an excellent record. But these statements give no idea as to the man. He was one of the most beloved men in the army, with hosts of friends scattered all over the country in every place where he was known. His outstanding characteristics were good nature, cheerfulness, friendliness, sympathy, and, above all other qualities, the desire to be of service. No work upon which he was engaged was ever too important to prevent him from listening attentively to anyone in trouble or need. And having listened, he acted. There were no limits to the trouble he would take to help out the person who applied to him. His reputation in this respect made him almost a father-confessor at times. He recognized that poor human nature is weak, and he made due allowances. It was enough for him that you were in trouble and needed help, to call forth his aid. Under these conditions, it is readily seen that few officers in the army were ever more sincerely mourned than is he; and few officers have left greater hosts of friends behind them. These friends were in the army and out of it; they were of high and they were of low degree. But they were all his friends.

W. J. S.

plebes, drawn from all quarters of the United States. He passed the entrance examinations, and entered upon his military career.

I can see him now—a smiling, good-natured country boy, whose chubby cheeks, touched with the rosy bloom of the Ozark hills, immediately earned him the affectionate nick-name of “Fatty”, a sobriquet which he carried throughout his life, even when, in later years, it had become a misnomer.

It seems to me that “Fatty’s” first room-mate was “Danny” Webster, also hailing from Missouri, who had the advantage of a year at the Naval Academy. At all events, and considering that he had had no special preparation for West Point, Ralph did remarkably well, academically, in his strenuous four years; and on June 12, 1889, he was graduated Number 18, in a class of forty-eight survivors of nearly three times that number. He was known to be studious, industrious to a degree, and, except in acquiring demerits for “lates” at formations, had an excellent disciplinary record. Among his classmates and contemporaries at the Academy, he was exceedingly popular and well-liked. Always outcropping was his keen sense of humor, a quality which he retained as long as he lived. Nothing pleased him more than to hear or recount a good story; and as he was an excellent mimic, he caused many a laugh within a class group by his apt imitations of professors, instructors, and “tacs”, as well as of fellow cadets. Proctor and Sam Reber of '86, Littebrant and Peter Harris of '88, and “Weelly” Kenly and “Wap” Phillips of '89, were his especial favorites in *sub rosa* imitations of their well-known modes of address. For four years he daily chuckled over his experiences as a plebe, and I believe he enjoyed his reminiscences of plebedom throughout life. His sense of humor carried him through many vexatious trials.

I well remember his temporary discomfiture and dismay, one beautiful, star-lit evening in our First Class Camp. I happened to be the hop-manager for one of the usual, smaller hops; and dressed for the occasion, I was leaving camp early, to see that all preparations had been made for the dance. Suddenly, from the direction of the Hotel came Fatty Harrison, red in the face, perspiring, and out of breath.

“Guess what’s happened”, he gasped. “Here I am, hooked up for the hop with Miss Black, and along comes a message from the Hotel that a man and woman from my home town have just arrived with their daughter. Only going to be here 'till tomorrow! I *can't* take *two* girls to the same hop, like Billy Harts, and somebody has just *got* to take that Ozark girl to this dance! Why! She and I used to make mud-pies together!”

Gently, for I feared the relief might cause a fainting-spell, I broke to him the news that, as senior hop-manager of the evening, I had asked no young lady to accompany me. Also, and this was more to the point, I would be delighted to save Fatty from a spell of sickness and loss of prestige in the Ozarks, by taking his lady to the hop.

It is needless to say that Fatty fell on my neck and wept tears of gratitude. The young girl and I went blithely to the dance, she danced every dance in a long program, and I have reason to believe

she has never forgotten that enthralling night at West Point, when she was, nearly at least, the "belle of the ball"! Fatty never forgot that episode, and his gratitude knew no bounds.

Harrison loved a horse, and in accordance with his preference, was assigned upon graduation, to the 2nd Cavalry, and joined that fine regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and later served with it at Fort Sherman, Idaho, in what was then frontier country. With the transfer of his regiment to the south-west, he again saw interesting service in Arizona and New Mexico. There, at old Fort Wingate, New Mexico, he met the future Mrs. Harrison, Helen Edith Wallace, sister of the popular Bruce Wallace, Class of '90. And here, November 1, 1892, three years after graduation, they were married to the accompaniment of clanking sabres and waving guidons. The union, continued for over forty years, was a most happy one. There, at Fort Wingate, came their first-born, a son, Wallace Harrison, who was lost to them. Harrison was transferred from Fort Wingate to Fort Riley in 1895, and here, in 1896, was born Ruth, now the wife of Major Carl Spatz, Air Corps, U. S. A.

After an interesting period of duty in the genial climate of New Mexico and at Fort Riley, Harrison secured promotion to first lieutenant of cavalry, late in 1896, and the next year 1897 was detailed to the military department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he remained until outbreak of the war with Spain. Here was born their third child, a son, Robert Bruce Harrison, who, like his baby brother, did not long survive.

Early in 1898, after busy period buying horses and mules for the troops mobilized at camps, Harrison was appointed major of the 2nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry; but in spite of the young officer's earnest effort to be given active service, he was held by the War Department to a long period of mustering-in and of mustering-out duty which ended only with his honorable discharge from the volunteer service, March 3, 1899.

During this somewhat monotonous period, when he was smarting to have duty with troops, he told the amusing experience he had in Kentucky, mustering in a group of hill-billies, so remotely located in the mountain region, and so inaccessible from railroads, wagon roads, or even mule-trails, that Major Harrison had to "float 'em down to the Ohio River in flat-boats!" And when at length, he had his wild mountaineers safely within an enclosed camp at Louisville, and Harrison hastened to change their daily meat-ration of salty bacon to fresh Chicago beef, he found one morning, his tent surrounded by a mob of excited remonstrant mountain lads, who implored him in no uncertain terms, to let them go back to their mountain sow-belly. He did so, forthwith, and absolute contentment followed.

There followed short periods of service—at Matanzas, Cuba, with his regiment; on recruiting duty in Missouri; and service as Squadron Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, until, February 2nd, 1901. He was promoted captain, and ordered to Fort Myer, Virginia, where was born Katherine, who, many years later, married Edgar G. Tobin, of San Antonio, Texas. There followed a period of duty in the Philippines, mostly

commissary duty in and about Manila, his service earning for him the praise and commendation of his superiors, and gaining for him detail as Assistant to the Chief Commissary, Philippine Division (1905), and Chief Commissary, Department of Mindanao (1905-06). He was at length relieved from duty in the Commissary Department and assigned to the 7th Cavalry; detailed as post quartermaster, Fort Riley; promoted major, 4th Cavalry, (1912), lieutenant colonel of cavalry (1916), and colonel of cavalry (1917).

With entry of the United States into the World War, Harrison found himself detailed in the office of The Adjutant General at Washington (1918-19), and like many others who longed for active service abroad, was kept upon highly important administrative duty, forwarding replacements overseas to the battle-lines. He never quite got over his keen disappointment, and so expressed himself to me at Bordeaux in the spring of 1919, when he was allowed as a partial reward for his enforced officer-duty in Washington, to visit the war-area for "observation and study". He was no whiner, but he pointed out to me how, after graduation his regiment was ordered to the south-west to watch the Navajos and Apaches, hysterically excited by the so-called "Messiah Craze" and the "Ghost Dancing"; and so he missed the last of the Indian Wars, the Brulé Sioux insurrection of 1890-91. Then, when we broke with Spain and Harrison became a boy major in a state volunteer regiment, he was kept on mustering duty until all hostilities were over. Again, when the Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition gave opportunity to many of his classmates for duty in the field, Harrison's regiment was not ordered to the Orient until everything was over. And finally, with the advent of the greatest war in history, the War Department, with obdurate disregard for his repeated requests for duty in France, kept him at a desk! No wonder that it required all the resources of his sunny temperament, to laugh it off. After the World War, he served as Adjutant, Central Department, at Chicago, and of the Eastern Department at Governor's Island until 1920, when he transferred to the Finance Department. On November 20, 1926, he was retired at his own request, after more than forty years of active service; and appreciating the importance of building up his rather impaired health, he made his home at beautiful Santa Monica, California. Here, surrounded by wife, children and four grand-children, he confined his activities to his favorite pastime of gardening, with an occasional quiet fishing trip. His love for his flowers and his fruit trees, which was appealing and compelling, was reflected in his correspondence with me in this semi-invalid period of his life:

"I have the most glorious flowers this season I have ever raised, snap dragons and stock suitable for exhibition purposes . . . I should have peaches from my own trees by the end of May. My trees produced good oranges and grape-fruit this spring, and are now in full bloom. My alligator-pear trees are also in blossom. . . . I am getting lots of sweet peas now, and have some glorious poinsettias, the blossoms of which are fifteen inches in diameter by actual measurement."

And throughout his last years, his thoughts were so often of his Class of '89.

"I regret, more than I can tell you, what a disappointment it is to me not to be able to join with the Class at the reunion in June, but I do not feel equal to it. I have to be so careful of what I eat, that I have to stick close to home Please write me all about the reunion; I shall be anxious to hear."

And without ever forcing his ill-health to the front, his letters show, between the lines, what a cross he had to bear:

"I have not been fishing for some time. The weather has been a little too raw for open boat fishing in the bay, but I hope to be at it in a couple of weeks The '89'ers are passing rapidly, but there should be a goodly number left to 'reune' on the 50th Anniversary of our graduation. I tell you, we old boys must watch our step and keep well. If we can have good health, nothing else matters!"

And, in May, 1933, he penned me these sadly ominous and prophetic words:

"My traveling days are over, as I have to be very careful of my diet, and do not go into high altitudes. I want very much to take a motor-trip to Death Valley, but there is too much altitude on the way there."

The unhappy end came December 6, 1933—painlessly, instantaneously, peacefully. A close member of his devoted family circle has told of it:

"He had improved in general health, and we had him with us much longer than we had dared to hope. He was contented, and the home gave him great satisfaction, as he loved pottering around in his garden. The end came suddenly on the street-car, as he was coming home from Los Angeles He greeted the motorman cheerily as he boarded the car, was reading his newspaper, and the man sitting in the same seat did not know anything was wrong. The conductor made the discovery while collecting the tickets. . . . It was tragic that it happened as it did, but he had prayed to pass on just that way, and we cannot but be thankful there was no awful suffering. Truly, when we are in life, we are in death."

It has been my experience in war, as well as in peace, that among ordinary Americans, it does not require extraordinary qualities of courage, physical and moral, to face bullets, shell, shrapnel, gas, and even the bayonet. In fact, among our splendid soldiers in France, courage was one of the commonest, as well as one of the finest qualities in evidence. But to face, day by day, week after week, month after month, the prospect of sudden and instantaneous death, from a well-known, fatal malady, and yet to look the world in the face, smilingly, uncomplainingly, unselfishly, requires unflinching courage of the highest order. Ralph Harrison, '89, possessed it to a degree. Quiet, unassuming, patient, cheerful, he did his full duty in that state of life, unto which it pleased God to call him.

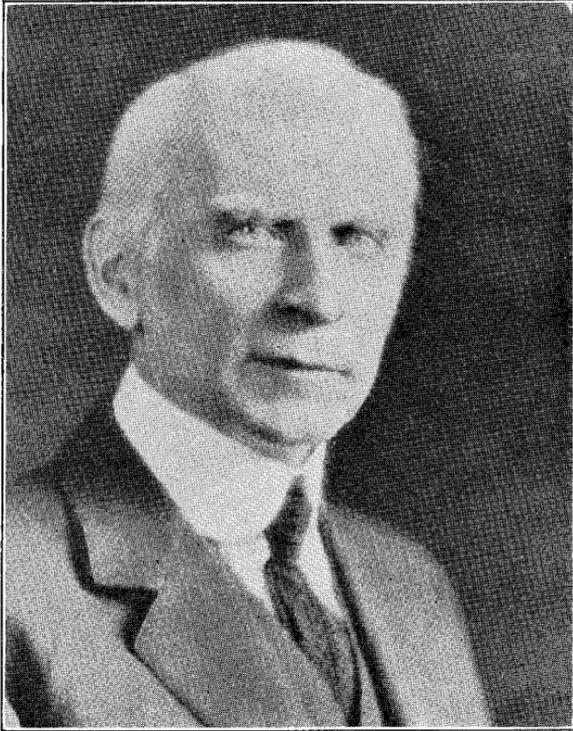
C. D. R.



EDWARD VILLEROY STOCKHAM

NO. 3328 CLASS OF 1889

Died May 28, 1932, at Perryman, Maryland, aged 68 years.



EDWARD VILLEROY STOCKHAM was born at Camden, New Jersey, October 17, 1863, the son of Charles and Mary Humes (Tome) Stockham. His father was a prominent lumber merchant; and his ancestors were identified with major industries of that state, milling and lumbering, for a century. On October 16, 1901, he was married to Marion Hartranft, a daughter of John Frederick Hartranft, a former Governor of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished major general of the Union Army. He is survived by his widow, a son, Hartranft Stockham, and a sister, Mary H., widow of John E. Beatty.

The affectionate nickname, "Duke", was applied to Stockham by his classmates—a tribute to his soldierly bearing, his dignified recognition of his duty as "First Corporal", "First Sergeant", and, finally, as "Cadet Captain". These promotions were surely an outstanding achievement when the Corps consisted of only four companies and supervision by the "Tacs" was zealously exercised in the selection of cadet officers.

In Stockham's youthful years he manifested a desire for a military career and secured an appointment to West Point.

His resignation from the Army was doubtlessly influenced by the necessity of protecting the interests of his family. Nevertheless, he displayed his interest in the Academy and the Army by making one of the largest contributions to the Association of Graduates and by later service during the World War.

His military record is quoted from "Cullum's Biographical Register, Volume VI A, Supplement 1910-1920.

"3328 (Born N. J.)

Second Lieut., 17th Infantry, June 12, 1889; resigned, September 30, 1889.

Adjutant, 1st Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, January 7, 1890 to March 28, 1892.

Captain, 6th Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey, March 28, 1892 to September 30, 1894.

Captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army (World War), August 6, 1917. Reported as Supply Officer, 306th Sanitary Train, 61st Division, October 16, 1917.

Major, Quartermaster Corps, June 1, 1918.

Enroute to France with 81st Division, August 8 to 24, 1918; Casual Officer, 81st Division, September 24, 1918; Assistant Division Quartermaster September 28, 1918; Commanding Officer, 306th Supply Train, 81st Division, January 15, 1919; Commanding Officer, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division, April 12, 1919; enroute St. Nazaire, France, to Charleston, S. C., June 10, to 22, 1919; at Camp Meade, Maryland, to July 1, 1919.

Honorably Discharged, July 1, 1919.

Below are listed some of Stockham's activities while in civil life:

President and Director, Cecil National Bank, Port Deposit, Maryland; Director, Detroit Times Company, Detroit, Michigan; Director, Smith, Rouse and Webster Company, Brokers, Bel Air, Maryland; Director and Secretary, Charles Stockham Lumber Company, Camden, New Jersey; operated two canning factories, and, since 1905, a freight line on the Chesapeake Bay.

As his tent-mate and classmate, I bear tribute to his kind and lovable disposition. I never knew him to express an unkind thought of any of his classmates; and to his cadet commanders and their tactical officers he manifested a remarkable sense of loyalty, especially to General Pershing, who commanded our "A" company.

In the last years of Stockham's life he was subjected to severe physical suffering from the loss of an eye, and the impairment of the sight of the other.

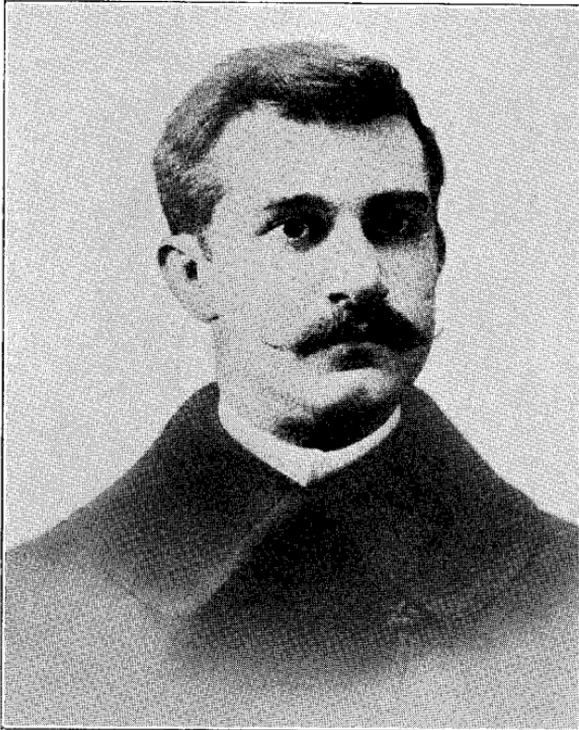
Stockham was a member of the "Sons of the Revolution", the "West Point Society of Philadelphia", and the "Art Club of Philadelphia". He is buried in Harleigh Cemetery at Camden, New Jersey.

A. R. S., Ex-'89.

JOSEPH CINCINNATUS FOX

NO. 3380 CLASS OF 1890

*Died January 27, 1933, at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.,
aged 65 years.*



JOSEPH C. FOX, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Fox, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1867. On his mother's side he was a descendant from the family of Pastorius, founder of Germantown, and on his father's side from the family of Rittenhouse, a clockmaker of prominence in the time of the Revolution. His father served in the War of the Rebellion and attained the rank of captain at the end of the war.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Philadelphia and he graduated from the Central High School in that city in 1885 with the highest scholastic honors. An appointment to West Point was tendered him soon thereafter. He entered the Military Academy in 1886 and graduated in 1890. He was assigned to the 13th U. S. Infantry, and served in the Indian Territory, at Willets Point, and at Fort Niagara, N. Y., till 1897, when he was retired from active duty with the rank of first lieutenant, for disability in line of duty, June 7th of that year.

Of his retirement he said in a letter to his classmates on June 14, 1915:

"Retirement came to me as a great shock—bolt from a clear sky. I realized fully that the seven years of service subsequent to graduation were singularly happy ones; but the extent of my attachment for the life was not realized until I had been set aside as damaged goods. If my short term of service developed such fondness, what must be yours after twenty-five years? May you not be made to realize as I was."

After his retirement he made his home in Philadelphia and in 1900 he became a teacher of mathematics at the Central High School and continued in that department until 1915, when he was transferred to the faculty of the newly organized Germantown High School. Failing health required his retirement from teaching in 1918. Fox endeavored to return to active duty during the World War but his request was not favorably acted on, doubtless because of his failing health. He died January 27, 1933 at the Walter Reed Hospital, and his remains rest in the mausoleum at Ivy Hill Cemetery, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Fox never married. He had the pleasure of caring for his mother during her declining years; and he had the joy of taking the part of a father to a niece, Mrs. J. Wilbur Haines, his only surviving relative, who was left an orphan when a baby. Her he educated and trained; and after her marriage with her he made his home till 1928, when Mr. Haines' business required his transfer to Buffalo, N. Y. Fox preferred to remain in Philadelphia where he could be near the physician who was so familiar with his disability.

The following is from the minutes of the Faculty of the Central High School of Philadelphia, Pa., of February 1, 1933:

"Lieutenant Fox was recognized by teachers and students as a conscientious and able teacher, personally interested in the welfare of his pupils and giving freely of his time to those who needed special attention. He made many friends among his associates, who missed him when ill health necessitated his withdrawal from teaching."

General J. A. Ryan, a classmate who kept in touch with Fox after the latter's retirement writes of him as follows:

"Joe was really a lovable character. He was a lover of music, drama and literature. He had early aspirations for the stage and did appear in New York under the direction of a well known theatrical manager, but his appointment to West Point came his way and it diverted him from going on the stage. Even after he retired he had a notion of going back to the stage but it was never carried out. He read good books and kept posted on the best authors. Whenever I met and talked with him it always ran to the latest books, especially by English authors. I always regarded Joe Fox as a man of unimpeachable honor; he lived up to the traditions of West

Point because they were bred into him before he ever came there. A kindly nature, would do anything for a friend, always presentable in any society, as a gentleman and a scholar he had few peers in our class. He was diffident and shy, always absorbed in thought, friendly to everybody but very careful of his friendships. He gave his confidence to few but when he liked you he liked you all the way. Once a friend, Joe was always your friend. Joe was an artist in many ways and had his lines been cast on the stage or in the literary field I believe he would have achieved distinction. He had a good heart; he was a gentleman always and a true friend."

The writer of this article, who was a member of the cadet choir, knew Fox, the musician, best of all. We attended the opera on two occasions during graduation leave and he gave a glimpse of his powers of interpretation, of how to express in words some of the things one feels when music draws one into another sphere. Our last interview was on a Sunday afternoon in June, 1930. It was apparent the pressure of his physical disabilities was very great, but he uttered not one word of complaint. The conversation soon ran along musical and dramatical lines, and he gloried in the success on the stage of the daughters of two of his classmates—Mary Hay and Ann Harding.

Now and then one encounters critics of the curriculum at West Point because of the small amount of time devoted to the cultural subjects on which some of the civilian colleges seem to place more emphasis. The critics fail to note the process of selection of the students nor do they take into account the inner life among the cadets; that the standards are such that many undesirable elements are eliminated and that in the close association of the cadets there is a blending, a tendency to produce a more or less uniform product; that, while class standing is of the utmost importance to each individual, those who have much, freely give to those who have less. The class of '90 was very fortunate in having a goodly number of men who entered the Academy with marked cultural qualifications. Of that number perhaps Hamilton, O. T. and Fox were the outstanding ones. Both were poets; both were very fond of literature—Hamilton the artist and Fox the dramatist and musician. Hamilton, one of the most versatile men to enter the Academy, the soul of generosity, gave of himself abundantly during his two years as a classmate; Fox, never aggressive, at times just a bit reserved, found an outlet for his talents in the fact that the Academy at that time did not have an organist as competent as he. Voluntarily Fox played the organ in the Cadet Chapel during the entire four years. The approximate two hundred Thursday afternoon choir practice periods, the two hundred Sunday morning services in the Chapel, and the many hours at the piano in the dialectic hall gave Fox the opportunity to make his contribution to that upward levelling process, the opportunity to share with several hundred cadets something, not to be found in the tabulations of the General Merit Roll, but something that lives in the souls of men—a something that never dies.

On December 9, 1932, Hamilton, the virile hunter and lover of the woods and wilderness went ahead to blaze the trail for his West Point chum. Fox, always in harmony, always in unison, followed seven times seven days thereafter to that Great Bivouac beyond the Sunset, where, together, they pitched their tents and spread their blankets of poppies in God's "Flanders Field".

Shall we conclude that Joe Fox's period of service has ended? Or may we not feel it has just begun? Is it an idle dream to think that as he lifted the souls of men to a higher sphere while he was visibly present with us, so he will continue to minister to that invisible host with a melody and a harmony unknown to mortal ears?

T. B. L.

COLDEN L'HOMMEDIU RUGGLES

NO. 3335 CLASS of 1890

Died April 2, 1933, at Charleston, S. C., aged 64 years.



COLDEN L'HOMMEDIU RUGGLES was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on March 18, 1869, the son of Brevet Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, later Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, and of Alma L'Hommedieu Ruggles. Colden L'Hommedieu Ruggles died at Charleston, S. C., on April 2, 1933, of heart attack, he then being a Brigadier General, U. S. Army Retired.

He was married on November 28, 1894 to Mary Appleton Miller, the daughter of Brigadier General Marcus P. Miller, U. S. Army, and of Katherine Sprague Miller, at Fort Hamilton, New York. His wife survives him as widow and also a daughter, Colden Ruggles, now Mrs. Eustace Lee Florance of Baltimore, Md. The other immediate survivors are as follows: a sister Alma L'Hommedieu Ruggles; an older brother, Charles Herman Ruggles; a younger brother, Colonel Francis A. Ruggles of the U. S. Army; and two grandsons, Eustace Lee Florance, Jr., and Colden L'Hommedieu Ruggles Florance.

The military and distinguished record of General Ruggles was stated by the Chief of Staff of the United States Army in the following language, slightly modified:

"General Ruggles entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, July 1, 1886; was appointed a second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 12, 1890, upon his graduation therefrom; promoted to first lieutenant of Ordnance, December 18, 1893; captain, April 29, 1899;

major, June 25, 1906; lieutenant colonel, April 13, 1911; and colonel, May 15, 1917; held an emergency commission as brigadier general, Ordnance Department, from August 27, 1918 to March 10, 1919; was appointed brigadier general, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, March 28, 1923; reappointed, March 28, 1927; and was retired at his own request after forty years' commissioned service, August 31, 1930.

"He was a graduate of the Army War College in 1922; and was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

"The entire military career of General Ruggles, excepting the first three and one-half years when he served as an Artillery Officer, was with the Ordnance Department. Upon receiving his commission in the Army his initial assignment was with the 1st Artillery at Fort Columbus, New York, following which he was on duty with the 3rd Artillery and the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia; at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania; Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey; Inspector of Ordnance for the United States Army at the Bethlehem Steel Company, Pennsylvania; Assistant and also in command of Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; was Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, United States Military Academy; Ordnance Officer, Western Department, and commanded the Benicia Arsenal, California; served a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands as Department Ordnance Officer and in command of the Manila Ordnance Depot.

"At the time the United States entered the World War General Ruggles was in command of Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and later, in addition to such duty, he was engaged in the organization, construction, and command of Aberdeen Proving Ground until March, 1918. He was subsequently stationed in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., as Chief of the Supply Division and later of the Inspection Division. While on the latter duty he was also on similar temporary duty overseas from October 6th to December 23, 1918, in England and France, but when the Technical Staff was later organized he was made Chief of it on January 6, 1919. During his last seven years on the active list of the Army he was Assistant Chief of Ordnance, in charge of the Manufacturing Service, and in 1925 he attended, as an expert, the International Conference on Traffic in Arms, at Geneva, Switzerland.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal—"For especially meritorious and distinguished service." The conception and construction of the Aberdeen Proving Ground and its operation during the early and most difficult period of its history are a monument to his sagacity and unremitting labor.

"In the course of his long and distinguished military career General Ruggles was entrusted with many important assignments, and the able manner in which he performed these difficult tasks fully justified the confidence placed in him. He was an accomplished officer of extensive technical knowledge, wide experience, excellent administrative and executive ability, and the highest personal character. Possessing sound and calm judgment, a clear and logical mind, and thoroughly versed in the problems of his department, his valuable services to the Government reflected credit on himself and the Army."

While reference is made by the Chief of Staff to General Ruggles' having been a graduate of the Army War College of the Class of 1922, he also graduated from Lehigh University in the Class of 1903 as Electrical Engineer, and he took the correspondence course while he was on duty at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. While Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery at the U. S. Military Academy, he wrote a treatise entitled "Stresses in Wire Wrapped Guns and Gun Carriages" which was published in 1916 and used as a text book at the Academy. Mechanical training was introduced by him as part of the course in Ordnance and Science of Gunnery by reason of the importance of such a practical school in the education of the students.

General Ruggles had as an Ordnance Officer duties of the most versatile character from the time he was a subordinate officer until he became acting Chief of Ordnance, having had service at home and abroad, duties at Arsenals and Proving Grounds, at a civilian manufacturing plant, at the Army War College, the Line of the Army, and finally in the Ordnance Office of the War Department. He performed his varied duties with such confidence of higher authorities that each position was a distinct promotion of increasing responsibilities.

In addition he was also a member of the American Society of Automotive Engineers, of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Army Ordnance Association.

After retirement General Ruggles made his home in Charleston, S. C., where he allied himself with the social life of that city and became a member of the Charleston Country Club; and, as were his duties, his pleasures were also versatile.

General Ruggles was also, previous to retirement, a member of the following Clubs and Societies: Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and Manila; Officers' Mess of West Point; Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Country Club and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington; Colonial Wars and Huguenot Societies; American Legion and the Loyal Legion.

The ability of General Ruggles as an Ordnance Engineer had been recognized for practically his entire life, but his duties in connection with the manufacture and procurement of munitions of war showed the same degree of ability as was reflected by his designs thereof. He had the happy faculty of winning the cooperation of officers and particularly of civilians, for he proved by his addresses to the latter his faculty for leadership.

The character of General Ruggles was always under observation by certain of his classmates at the Military Academy, and one such observer wrote Mrs. Ruggles a letter of sympathy. An extract from it is as follows:

"We have not seen much of each other since our cadet days, but at West Point he lived for a time in the cadet barracks in a room directly opposite mine, resulting in many consultations and confabs—serious or flippant—as the inspiration of the moment dictated. Here I learned to admire his fine talents and high traits of character as well as to enjoy his uniformly happy disposition and good-nature.

Everybody liked him and I believe he liked everybody—he simply could not take and hold a grudge.”

Another of General Ruggles' classmates wrote reflecting more his Army life. His remarks are as follows:

“We of '90 all respect Ruggles for fine ability and distinguished service and above all for his unassailable standing as a gentleman.”

Turning to the association of General Ruggles with his classmates at the Lehigh University (he was then a captain) one of them, commenting on his singular standing among them, stated:

“The caption under the Captain's photograph in the Class Book says, ‘He who would be wise must not be a stranger to investigation.’ This means that he was a persistent worker, an honorable worker who consummated all the problems placed before him and it also recalled to my mind that some of his classmates too busy with ex-curriculum social duties were carried on his broad shoulders.”

Regarding the real Ordnance life of General Ruggles, his widow received a message from an Ordnance Officer which reads as follows:

“General Ruggles holds a lasting place in the affection of all who knew him and his service to his country will stand as a guiding light for generations to come.”

Again a Regular Ordnance Officer wrote concisely:

“Serving with him so intimately for so many years, I came to know his sterling character, his gentlemanly consideration for all those under him, and his wonderful professional attainments.”

An emergency officer appointed as such from the staff of a prominent manufacturing company was associated with General Ruggles and referred to him in a letter to an officer of the Army:

“As an officer he knew his business, realized the responsibility of his position and was never afraid of that responsibility . . . General Ruggles was a most exceptional and zealous officer and a cultivated and kind gentleman.”

It is a subject of particular gratification that General Ruggles was admired greatly by writers for service papers. The Army Ordnance writes of his accomplishments in very striking language when it states:

“In the annals of the science of Ordnance his contributions place him with Woodbridge, Logridge and Brunel; in the broader aspects of the munition problem he stands high in the list of notable Americans who have helped and are helping to bridge the gap between industry in peace and industry in war.”

The Association also granted him the Ordnance Medal of Merit with the following citation—“For unusual accomplishment and outstanding service to the Nation in the advancement of industrial preparedness as a guaranty of peace.”

Again the *Army and Navy Journal* bestowed a remarkable tribute to him when it wrote on his death:

“The death of General Ruggles is a personal loss to all who had the good fortune to have known him. Indefatigable, of the highest professional attainments, and possessed of a love of the Service that did not wane with his retirement, General Ruggles had a host of friends in and out of the Army.”

From his entry into the Military Academy on July 1, 1886, until his retirement on August 31, 1930, General Ruggles devoted forty-four years and two months of his entire life of sixty-four years and less than a month, to the active service of the Army. His service reflected great credit to the Academy—a performance of most praiseworthy work for the Ordnance Department, and the inauguration and consummation of economical and organizing plans for future procurement by the War Department of munitions of war.

The mortal remains of Brigadier General Colden L'Hommedieu Ruggles, United States Army, Retired, were laid to rest on April 5, 1933, in the Arlington National Cemetery overlooking beautiful Washington, while clinging to historic Virginia of early association. The career of this brilliant officer was thus closed, but memory of him will remain for several generations. In confirmation thereof the Chief of Staff concluded his survey of this officer's active life by the expression, "His death is deeply regretted throughout the Service." Furthermore in as strong and more tender language former Assistant Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, expressed in a telegram to the widow of the deceased officer:

"The death of General Ruggles is a personal loss to me of a friend and associate of many years. May the esteem in which the memory of his great service to the Nation will always be held by his associates lessen your grief and be an abiding consolation."

General Charles P. Summerall, former Chief of Staff, United States Army, says of him:

"My admiration for him began during our two years together as cadets at West Point. His dignity, poise and mentality were outstanding in a class that had a large proportion of superior men. In later years, I learned of his high professional reputation and his industry. During our tour together at West Point when he was Professor of Ordnance and Gunnery, I came to know intimately his high character, his intellectual mastery and his untiring labor. He was thorough, forceful and fair in the discharge of every duty. His high standards of living and his attitude towards all stamped him as a gentleman in the best meaning.

"It was but natural, therefore, that in the World War, he took his place as one of our ablest ordnance officers, filling positions of the greatest trust and responsibility. I must ever hold him in especial gratitude for his loyalty, zeal and ability when, as Chief of Staff, it was my fortune to have his aid in the office of the Chief of Ordnance to execute policies and to advance the efficiency of every activity entrusted to him. His record has not been surpassed in his corps and his achievements will live in the service that was made better by reason of his life and work. His personality won friends in every walk of life who cherish him in affectionate remembrance."

The memory of General Ruggles is therefore assured in his immediate family and in associates who served with him, and particularly so will it be cultivated by officers who may in the future have problems to solve in administration and engineering of magnitude.

George Montgomery.

GEORGE McDOUGALL WEEKS

NO. 3506 CLASS OF 1892

Died October 26, 1933, at Alcatraz Island, California, aged 62 years.



GEOERGE McDOUGALL WEEKS was born at St. Louis, Missouri, November 2, 1870. He was a member of an "old army" family. His father, General George H. Weeks, graduated at West Point in 1857, served throughout the Civil War, and later became Quartermaster General. His mother, Laura Babbitt Weeks, was the daughter of General Edwin B. Babbitt, who graduated from West Point in 1826.

Weeks spent his boyhood in the army. After attending high school at San Francisco, he was appointed to West Point from Arizona. He attended Huse's Preparatory School at Highland Falls and entered the Military Academy in 1888. He graduated with his class in 1892 and had his first service at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He served with his regiment in Cuba, in North China during the Boxer Uprising, and three times in the Philippines. He was a colonel in the National Army in France during the World War and became a colonel in the Regular Army in 1920.

Colonel Weeks graduated at the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1897. He was later an honor graduate of the School of the Line. He also graduated at the General Staff School and the Army War College. He was a member of the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Weeks was one of the youngest members of his class at West Point. With his reserved disposition, he made his friendships slowly, but they were strong and enduring. His classmates at West Point and his comrades throughout the army recognized him as an officer of the highest integrity and a gentleman of the purest character.

Colonel Weeks was exceptionally happy in his domestic life. On November 2, 1897 he married Nellie Huston, the daughter of Colonel J. F. Huston, U. S. Army. Mrs. Weeks and their son, George McDougall Weeks, Jr., survive him.

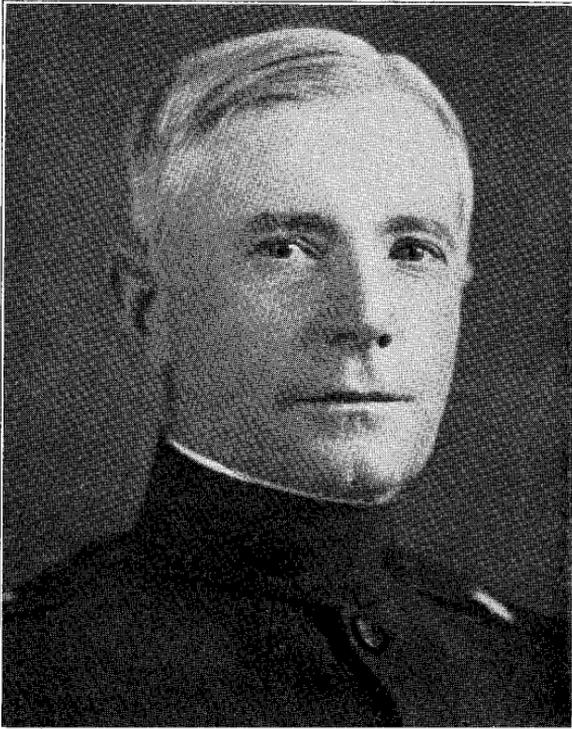
He died at Alcatraz Island, California, October 26, 1933, and was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery.

A Classmate.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR SIMMONS

NO. 3659 CLASS OF 1895

Died April 17, 1933, at Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.



BENJAMIN TAYLOR SIMMONS was born at Fairfield, North Carolina, August 27, 1871. After attending college for two years he was appointed to West Point and graduated June 12, 1895.

Upon graduation he was commissioned second lieutenant of Infantry; promoted first lieutenant July 26, 1898; captain, February 28, 1901; major, July 1, 1916; colonel, August 5, 1917; brigadier general, October 1, 1918. Most of his regimental service was in the 16th and 4th Regular Infantry regiments. In the continental United States he served at Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Sherman, Idaho; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Crook, Nebraska; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Spokane, Washington; Eagle Pass, Texas; and Washington, D. C. He had foreign service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. In recognition of his preeminent ability as a soldier he served three times as a member of the General Staff. He excelled as a commander of men. He was a graduate of the General Staff School, 1920, and a graduate of the Army War College, 1921. He received

the degree of Bachelor of Laws from George Washington University in 1927. He had a special knowledge of military education at civil institutions and had given attention and wide study to matters military, and to topography, photography, irrigation, and mining.

When Congress declared war with Spain he was a second lieutenant serving with Company D, 16th Infantry, at Fort Sherman, Idaho. With his regiment he landed in Cuba, June 23, 1898, and was heavily engaged in the assault upon San Juan Hill and in the siege of Santiago. In the assault his company suffered severely. The captain and first lieutenant becoming casualties, the command devolved upon Simmons, who with the greatest gallantry led his men in an intrepid attack and swept the enemy from his front. Though he was a junior officers inexperienced in battle, his courage and fearlessness set a veteran's example to his men. For his conduct in this battle he was commended for conspicuous gallantry by Major General Guy V. Kent and later he was awarded a Silver Star Citation in recognition. In the Spring of 1899 he was sent to the Philippines where he immediately took the field, and for two years he was in active campaign against the Filipinos. He saw action against the insurgents at San Fernando de Panganga in August, 1899.

During the participation of the United States in the World War, General Simmons was on duty at the Headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in connection with the training camps and as an assistant to the Department Inspector. Later he was in command of the 344th Infantry, Camp Grant, Illinois; on duty with the War Department General Staff; and, after being promoted to Brigadier General, commanded the Nineteenth Division and the One Hundred and Sixty-third Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. He organized and trained the 344th Infantry and the following telegram, which he received February, 1923, indicates how strongly he impressed his personality on the officers of that regiment: "Forty-five former officers of the Three Hundred Forty-fourth greet you. At tonight's dinner as a mark of respect for you and out of admiration for your leadership of the Three Hundred Forty-fourth we stand at attention for the period of one minute." His training of the thirty thousand men of the Nineteenth Division was marked by the same efficiency and strong leadership.

The long years of foreign service and his arduous work during the World War took their toll. On July 3, 1932, he was retired for disability in line of duty. Thereafter he lived quietly with his family, his wife and son, in Washington spending much of the time every year at his old home in Fairfield, North Carolina. On the 17th of April, 1933, he passed away leaving a devoted wife, a splendid twenty-one year old son and two sisters. By his own desire his body was taken back to rest at his old home among his old friends.

Throughout his long years of service he was looked up to by all as an officer marked by exceptional ability and the loftiest character. He held himself aloof and far above the pettinesses and jealousies that sometimes characterize military life. He made no pretense at being a scholar or philosopher: enough for him that he thoroughly knew his

profession and could be depended upon to accomplish any possible military task; enough for him to see clearly, unobscured by selfishness or sophistry the plain line between simple right and wrong with courage to take the side of right and never falter. He maintained discipline without petty tyranny and obtained results without noise or bluster. He knew his men, made them better men and fearless soldiers and they loved him for it.

In a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Simmons after her loss General MacArthur said "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 husband * * * * * General Simmons was an able officer of excellent soldierly qualities, of quiet and gentlemanly presence and wide experience, whose long years of faithful service were characterized by steadfast professional zeal and efficiency. Thoroughly reliable, industrious, well-informed, and possessing sound judgment, he enjoyed the confidence of his superior officers and the loyalty of his subordinates; his death is deeply regretted."

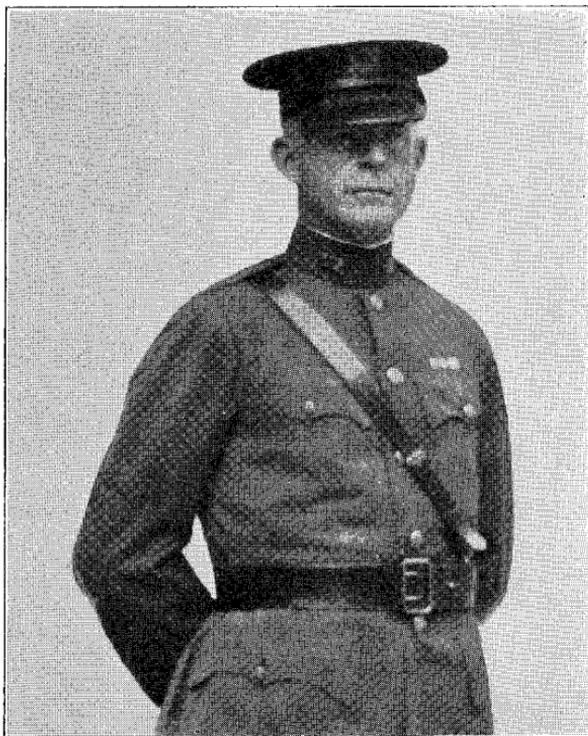
To his friends, and particularly his classmates who were with him during his last long and trying illness, his steadfast courage was an inspiration. A few days before his death, when no longer able to speak, he wrote on a pad "God bless the class of '95". This inadequate tribute would be incomplete without this last message to his classmates.

*H. LaT. Cavanaugh, Colonel, U. S. A.,
A Classmate.*

EDWARD LEONARD KING

NO. 3717 CLASS OF 1896

Died December 27, 1933, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, aged 60 years.



EDWARD LEONARD KING, known affectionately to his classmates of 1896 as "Ned" King, and to the service at large as "Eddie" King, passed away on December 27, 1933, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where for nearly two years he had been in command of the Fourth Corps Area. His death was sudden, following a heart attack while he was riding, and was a shock to his hundreds of friends in the Services and in civil life who had believed him to be in perfect health.

Edward L. King was born at Bridgewater, in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, on December 5, 1873. He was the son of Francis Dane King, who had served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil War, and of Mary Ann Malloy. After attending grammar school and high school in the public schools of his native town he entered a preparatory school at South Braintree, Massachusetts, to prepare for the study of law at Harvard. While at South Braintree he became interested in the study of history, and inspired by his father's stories of

his Army service and by the adventurous traditions of his ancestors who had served in Washington's Army, he decided to forsake the law for the military profession. Accordingly, he applied to his Congressman, the Honorable Elijah A. Morse, for an appointment to the Military Academy. Receiving this appointment, he reported at West Point on June 15, 1892 and, with the Class of 1896, began on that date an illustrious career that was to take him to the Philippines five times, to Europe four times, to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Panama, and on two occasions, entirely around the world. He had, as he later said, "never seen a soldier of the Regular Army until that day."

At West Point King distinguished himself both in a military way and in athletics. He was successively a cadet corporal, cadet first sergeant, cadet captain, and finally cadet adjutant. He played both baseball and football during his entire four years at the Academy, and in 1894 and 1896 he had the unique distinction of serving for two seasons as the captain of the football team. He was the first Army football player ever chosen on an All-American squad by Walter Camp, who listed him as first substitute fullback.

On graduation, 49 in a class of 73, King was commissioned as an additional second lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry, but while on graduation leave he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, where after serving for only three months he was, when his vacancy occurred as a second lieutenant, again transferred to the 9th Cavalry. He served with that regiment at Fort Grant, Arizona, for six months, and then rejoined the 7th Cavalry at the same station. In January, 1898 he married at Fort Grant, Nancy Vose Sumner, daughter of Brigadier General C. V. Sumner, Commanding General of the Department of the Colorado, whose Aide-de-camp he became at the outbreak of the War with Spain. Their only child, Nancy, is now the wife of Lieutenant Charles Lee Andrews, U. S. N. In September he joined the staff of Major General Henry W. Lawton, as Aide-de-Camp, and served in Cuba with the Headquarters of the 4th Army Corps, and with the Headquarters of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, until December, 1898 when General Lawton returned to the United States. Less than a month later he sailed from New York via Suez for the Philippines, and arrived in Manila in March, 1899. For two years he served as Aide-de-Camp in Luzon against insurgent Filipinos, until General Lawton's death and after that time as a Captain in the 11th Volunteer Cavalry. He was with General Lawton when that distinguished soldier was killed at San Mateo, and accompanied his chief's remains to the United States, returning to duty with his regiment. On June 10, 1899, he was cited "for gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Paranaque, Luzon." At Imus, four months later, he performed an act of heroism for which, over twenty years after, he received the Distinguished Service Cross and the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Imus, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, October 6, 1899, while serving as Captain, 11th United States Cavalry. His great personal bravery in disarming a hostile Filipino saved the life of a brother officer."

In March, 1901, King was mustered out of the volunteer service, and reverting to his permanent Regular Army rank of 1st Lieutenant, joined the 11th Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Virginia. Early in 1902 the regiment was ordered to the Philippines and King sailed with it as a squadron adjutant, for his second tour in Luzon. With his promotion to Captain in October, 1902, he returned to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he served for a short time with the 2d Cavalry. In the summer of 1903 he was ordered to West Point as assistant to the Post Quartermaster, with the additional important detail as head coach of football. He remained at the Military Academy for but one year and then joined the Isthmian Canal Commission as General Quartermaster with Chief Engineer J. F. Wallace. After a year in Panama he returned to the United States for duty with troops at Fort Assiniboine, Montana and Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

During the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906 he commanded for a time a refugee camp in the city. On his return to Fort Snelling he served there for a year and then marched with the 2d Cavalry from that post to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until he again sailed for the Philippines in December, 1909. The 2d Cavalry remained in the Philippines until June, 1912, taking part in operations against hostile Moros.

Upon King's return to the United States he was detached from his regiment and ordered to The Army School of the Line, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he was ranked as a distinguished graduate and sent on to the Army Staff College from which he was graduated in April, 1914. He was an instructor at the early Plattsburg training camps and in September, 1916, was detailed to the Army War College. Here our entry into the World War found him—a major of cavalry.

On graduation from the War College King was detailed to the General Staff in the War Department for about three months when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of field artillery and transferred to the 28th Division, as its Chief of Staff. On November 5, 1917, while in France as an observer with the Australian Corps, he became a colonel, National Army. Returning to Camp Hancock, Georgia, he rejoined his division and accompanied it overseas, arriving in France in May, 1918. The division, with King as chief of staff, participated in the Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne offensives. Promotion to the grade of brigadier general on June 26, 1918, took him to the command of the 65th Infantry Brigade, of the 33d Division, with which he served on the Somme, in the Verdun sector, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in the Woevre sector, and finally in the Army of Occupation in Luxembourg. During this latter period, King, as President of the Cavalry Board, A. E. F., spent two months in visiting French, British, Belgian, and Italian cavalry units, to study their tactical, organization, and armament lessons gained from the war. On May 27, 1919, the 65th Brigade arrived at Camp Grant, Illinois, and four days later King reverted to his Regular Army rank of major of cavalry.

For the next ten years King was actively identified with the development of the Army school system. From 1919 to 1921 he was a

student officer and later a member of the staff at the Naval War College; from 1921 to 1923 he was the Director of the Command Course at the Army War College; for the next two years he was the Commandant of the Cavalry School, at Fort Riley; and from 1925 to 1929, the Commandant of the Command and General Staff School, at Fort Leavenworth. On July 18th, 1929, he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, War Department General Staff, from which he was relieved in February, 1932, to become the Commanding General of the Fourth Corps Area, the command which he was holding at the time of his death. Promotions had come since 1919, to lieutenant colonel and to colonel in the post war organization of 1920; to brigadier general in 1922; and to major general in 1931.

In addition to his Philippine citations for gallantry King was awarded in 1919 the Distinguished Service Medal—

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He served, with marked distinction, as chief of staff of the 28th Division. Later, as brigade commander, he planned and directed the operations resulting in the capture by the 65th Infantry Brigade of Chateau d’Aulnois and Marcheville, where he displayed great tactical skill and demonstrated his abilities as a commander.”

He received from our Allies the diploma of an officer of the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Silver Star. He was selected on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and in 1933 received the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Alabama.

Among the many commendations which King received during his illustrious career may be quoted one from his Commanding General who fell at San Mateo, General Lawton, who, in recommending King for a commission in the volunteer cavalry regiment then being organized, wrote:

“Lieutenant King is an intelligent, capable and courageous officer. He served with me as Aide-de-Camp during a portion of the time I was in Cuba, and has been with me during all my service in the Philippines. He has taken an active part in most of the important battles and skirmishes of the 1st Division, has been conspicuous for his efficiency and courage.”

Chief Engineer J. F. Wallace in writing of him in 1905 said:

“I have no person connected with my staff on the Isthmus who has rendered any more loyal service, or who has taken any more interest in his work than Captain King.”

Major General George Bell, Jr., one of his war time division commanders wrote of him—

“He is an excellent officer who demonstrated his ability to handle a brigade by the highly efficient manner in which

he commanded the 65th Infantry Brigade, 33d Division. This Brigade attained and remained at a high state of efficiency while under his command. He has an unusually keen mind, is physically qualified and well equipped professionally both by study and experience."

Major General Charles H. Muir, another war time chief wrote:

*"His ability displayed in the organizing and training of the 28th Division * * * stamped him, in my estimation as a leader of men."*

The present Chief of Staff of the Army in a letter to his widow wrote:

"Throughout his long and distinguished military career of more than thirty-seven years' commissioned service, General King displayed high standards of efficiency, attaining signal honors in the profession to which he so ably devoted his life's work. He was an accomplished officer and gentleman of strong, forceful character, impressive bearing, and splendid soldierly qualities. Thoroughly versed in his profession, gifted with sound, independent judgment, and a fearless, inspiring leader, he discharged the various responsibilities with which he was entrusted in an eminently successful manner, earning the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His death is deeply regretted by the entire Army."

And the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., expressed the following tribute:

"General King was an outstanding officer whose entire career was marked by a high conception of duty and distinguished service to our country."

This was Ned King. "We shall not soon look upon his like again."

D. E. N., '96.

EDGAR THOMAS COLLINS

NO. 3798 CLASS OF 1897

*Died February 10, 1933, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.,
aged 60 years.*



MAJOR GENERAL EDGAR THOMAS COLLINS was born in Hepburn township, near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1873, the son of John and Catherine Hyde Collins. His early youth was spent on the homestead farm of his birth, which has been in possession of the family for more than one hundred and twenty years, and was typical of the normal American boy of the day. Boyhood pranks and escapades, the thrill of field and stream, all products of the rural environment of this old homestead, provided memories for a great mind—memories that were never dimmed by the weighty problems of later life.

Young Collins' early education was obtained in the public schools, Lycoming Normal School, and Dickenson Seminary. He received an appointment to West Point in 1893 and graduated with the class of 1897. One of his greatest victories came just prior to his entrance to the Academy when he was completely successful in overcoming the effects of a very severe case of pneumonia that for a time threatened

physical disqualification. Until death he remained loyal to West Point and true to its traditions, and considered each and every classmate a close personal friend.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, Lieutenant Collins was assigned to the 8th Infantry and joined that regiment in September, 1897. In June of the following year he was appointed aide and ordnance officer on the staff of the Commanding General, 1st Brigade, 2d Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and served in that capacity during the war with Spain. He participated in the battle of El Caney July 1, 1898, and in the subsequent engagements around Santiago. The inspiring example of the older officers in their utter disregard for personal danger in these engagements was not lost upon this young officer and brought glowing tribute from him in later years. A victim of tropical disease, Lieutenant Collins was returned to the Continent from Cuba July 16, 1898, for recuperation.

He rejoined his regiment at Camp Wickoff, Long Island, in August, and returned to Cuba in December, where he served until May 5, 1899. There followed a short tour of recruiting duty in Philadelphia, upon completion of which he returned to the 8th Infantry, January 17, 1900. After a short tour at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Collins departed with his regiment for the Phillippine Islands, September 18, 1900, where he participated in various minor engagements and skirmishes in Luzon. During this service in the tropics he met the responsibilities and hardships with such judgment, vigor, and determination as to win the respect of his seniors, and the unqualified loyalty and admiration of the men under his command. During the greater period of his participation in the insurrection he commanded Company E, 8th Infantry.

Lieutenant Collins was promoted to captain, 6th Infantry, May 28, 1902, and joined the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, serving at that station until February 28, 1905, when he returned to the Philippines for a second tour. While in the islands, he served as regimental quartermaster at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, and at Zamboanga. Returning to the States he was sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, whence he was detailed to attend the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Being an honor graduate of the class of 1910, he remained for the Staff College, graduating in June, 1911.

From Fort Leavenworth Captain Collins went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he acted as inspector-instructor of National Guard until October, 1912. He was then transferred to Presidio of San Francisco, California, and in June, 1913, was ordered to the 10th Infantry at Camp E. S. Otis, Panama Canal Zone, where he commanded a company until May, 1916. From July 1 to September 7, 1916, he served as an instructor at the Plattsburg Training Camps, N. Y.

Captain Collins was promoted to major of infantry on July 1, 1916, and in September was detailed as a student at the Army War College where he graduated in April, 1917. He was returned to Plattsburg, N. Y., as commanding officer and senior instructor, 2d Provisional Training Camp, May 1, 1917, and was detailed to the General Staff

Corps June 6. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on August 5, 1917, and made chief of staff, 78th Division at Camp Dix, N. J. Going to France in November, 1917 he served as an observer with the 32d British and 15th French Divisions until February, 1918, when he returned to the States. February 6, 1918, he was promoted to colonel, National Army, and assigned to the 85th Division at Camp Custer, Michigan. In August he returned to France as assistant G-5 at General Headquarters. Colonel Collins participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and on October 22 was made Chief of Staff of the 6th Army Corps, serving in that capacity until the Armistice was signed on November 11.

Colonel Collins was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was made an officer in the French Legion of Honor. The following citation conveyed the Distinguished Service Medal: "For exceptionally meritorious services as assistant to G-5, General Headquarters, and later as chief of staff of the Sixth Army Corps, he demonstrated rare military attainments, performing his difficult tasks with unremitting zeal, rendering services of conspicuous worth to the American Expeditionary Forces."

He was a member of the Infantry Board, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and in May, 1919, returned to the States where he was detailed as an instructor at the Army War College. He was returned to his permanent rank of lieutenant colonel August 31, 1919, and was promoted to the permanent grade of colonel, July 1, 1920. He was chief of staff, 1st Division at Camp Dix, N. J., from February 1, 1921, to August 31, 1921, when he was detailed to the War Plans Division, General Staff, in Washington. Upon completion of the General Staff detail in 1924, Colonel Collins completed the refresher courses at the Infantry and Field Artillery schools. He was appointed brigadier general on November 3, 1924, and commanded the 1st Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, from March 2, 1925 to March 8, 1926. He was then detailed as commandant at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and served as such until May 1, 1929, when he was assigned to command of the 23d Brigade (PS) at Fort William McKinley, P. I. Returning to the States, General Collins commanded the 16th Brigade and District of Washington until February 1, 1932, when he was made Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Operations and Training. He was promoted to the rank of major general June 1, 1932.

While serving with the 8th Infantry as a lieutenant, General Collins was married to Margaret Van Horn, daughter of Colonel Van Horn, the regimental commander and an officer of Civil War fame. It was known to his close friends that the passing of Mrs. Collins just one year prior to his own death had torn his heart asunder and had left a wound that even time could not heal. Perhaps the Director of time recognized the futility of attempting it and chose to reward such loyalty with an early reunion elsewhere. It would seem so, for just one year after Mrs. Collins' death this great soldier passed away amidst the same scenery, and with a similar setting.

Services were held in the Fort Myer Chapel with Colonel Julian

E. Yates, chief of Chaplains, officiating. Burial, with full military honors, followed in Arlington. The honorary pall bearers were General Douglas MacArthur, the Chief of Staff; Major General George Van Horn Moseley, Major General Robert E. Callan, Major General John W. Gulick, Brigadier General Andrew Moses, Colonel Duncan K. Major, Colonel Edgar A. Meyer, and Colonel Resolve P. Palmer.

One brother and two daughters survive. They are Mr. Herman Collins, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Arrington, of Miami, Florida, and Mrs. Allison J. Barnett, of Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama. Another brother, the Hon. Emerson Collins, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, survived General Collins, but has since died.

Among the messages of sympathy came many from enlisted men who have served under General Collins' command, testimonials to the respect and loyalty he inspired and, with his personality, cemented into a feeling of strong friendship. His friends are found in all grades, all classes, all walks of life; and the death of this gallant officer pierced alike the hearts of all of them.

Of decidedly keen intellect, strong in his likes and dislikes, forceful, courageous, human, and loyal to the extreme, there has passed a highly successful graduate, a distinguished soldier, and a real man.

A. J. B.

BERTRAM C. GILBERT

NO. 3756 CLASS OF 1897

Died June 30, 1933, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 60 years.



BERTRAM C. GILBERT ("Gilly"), the subject of this sketch, was born at Petaluma, California, March 27, 1873. To those familiar with the geography of California, the name "Petaluma", suggests numberless chicken farms, and no doubt Baby Gilbert absorbed in his very earliest years some of the vibrant joy that sounds in the early morning crowing of many roosters.

He was the only son of a doting mother, and, writes a classmate: "A very devoted son, for that impression remained with me all the years after."

While he was yet a small boy, his parents moved to Silver City, New Mexico; and though young Gilbert graduated from high school in Los Angeles, his home remained in Silver City until he was appointed in 1893 a cadet to the Military Academy from New Mexico. General Frank R. McCoy, a classmate, says: "I knew him at Prep. school (Braden's) before going to the Point, where he interested me as coming from a far country, as it were, Silver City, New Mexico.

He had all sorts of interest in Natural History and seemed thoroughly a part of the out of doors when it came to observation of birds, beasts, and all other flora and fauna. The East was new ground for him and opened up a new world for one from the gulches and deserts of New Mexico. That fondness for natural history stayed with him the rest of his life. Another impression was his super-sensitiveness."

General Sherwood A. Cheney, a classmate, writes: "I think of him as a bright fellow, full of fun and jokes—he could have stood much higher than he did, but he was sensitive and sentimental. We were fond of him as a cadet: he was generally merry and bright and good company to those who, to use one of Sleuth Newbill's phrases, 'did not impinge on his finer sensibilities'." Now permit me to quote Colonel W. D. Newbill, his classmate and roommate for two years: "Among the blithe spirits of 1897 none was more prominent than 'Gillie', as Bertram Charles Gilbert was called by his classmates and most upper classmen. He possessed an engaging personality, fine intelligence, keen sense of humor, and was highly musical. He was continually making wisecracks, was gay and full of life and high spirited and as you know a 'hop manager' and with all very temperamental yet reasonable.

"He was considerable of a ladies man, and as far as I could make out his proclivity in that direction was reciprocated by the girls. He was very human, at times somewhat pessimistic and critical of others but never to the point of unkindness. He reacted instantly to whatever happened, and he was ever ready with wit or resentment to respond immediately."

These are illuminating comments on the personality of Cadet Gilbert. Study the beautifully molded head shown in his photograph, with the wide open eyes and sensitive mouth and you will see a very interesting example of the mercurial temperament.

Gilbert was graduated No. 15 in a class of 67. After graduation, he joined his regiment, the First Artillery, at Key West Barracks, Florida, as additional second lieutenant, and on February 10, 1898, became a full fledged second lieutenant of the Second Artillery. The Spanish War was coming on, and in July we find him with a siege train at Tampa. There he was taken to the hospital with severe illness which kept him on sick report until the following February. He was made a first lieutenant in March, 1899, and was with his regiment, the Sixth Artillery at Havana. He sailed for the Philippine Islands in April but at Honolulu was again taken to the hospital and returned to the United States for treatment. Finally he reached Manila in August of that year. In June, 1900, he returned with his regiment to the United States, and in August he was detailed as instructor in modern languages at West Point. Upon his relief from this duty in 1904, Colonel Wood, professor of Modern Languages, wrote the following letter.

"I deem it just and proper that I should express my appreciation of your services while under my command and my satisfaction at the manner in which they were performed. I cannot express my appre-

ciation better than by saying that your services in the department have merited my official esteem and personal regard."

Gilbert was now a captain, having received his promotion in the Artillery Corps in 1901. Fast promotion, this—a captain four years after graduation. Gilbert had seen, as we had all seen, white headed first lieutenants of artillery, promoted to the grade of grandfather before reaching that of captain. His speculations on his future must have been interesting to him. After departure as instructor at West Point, he was assigned to station at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and in 1906 he transferred to Coast Artillery Posts in the State of Washington. The years were passing and in 1911, he was back on the East Coast at Fort DuPont, Delaware. And now his service in the Army was coming to an end, for at the age of thirty-eight, after eighteen years of active service, Gilbert was retired on May 5, 1911.

After retirement, he entered the Smithsonian Institute, where he spent several years in the (happy to him) environment of a natural history museum, before going to Santo Domingo in the Custom Service. Some years later he returned to congenial surroundings at the Smithsonian, where he remained until he accepted a very responsible position as head of the Claims Department of Marshall, Field, and Company, Chicago.

Here his education, intelligence, executive ability, and wide knowledge of the Spanish Language made him an important official of the big firm with large Central and South American connections. And here he died on June 30, 1933, in the sixty-first year of his age. He is buried at Silver City, New Mexico.

I like to fancy Gilbert in his last years, strolling in the later hours of a Sunday afternoon in early October, through Jackson Park, on the site of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. The reddish, fading sunshine and a listless wind from the south temper the tartness of the autumn air. In the blue haze of the evening shadows, Lake Michigan stretches far away; the distant noises of the great city blend into a melancholy rumble; the fallen leaves of elm and maple stir here and there upon the still green lawns. The alert concentrations of the work-a-day world of business are dismissed and contemplation of the past arises. Forty years roll back their curtains. Gilbert the handsome and talented cadet is there with the Corps. The miseries of Plebe Camp are over, and now all is interest, excitement, and the joy of youth. Four years of grim West Point are before him, but what is that to an outstanding scholar? Will he graduate No. 1 and possibly be First Captain? And cannot he look forward to years of distinguished service in the Army and high command in the way off future?

All a mere fancy of my own. I do not know that Gilbert had any such thoughts as these, but I can easily believe that he had and can readily picture him in one of his dark moods, contrasting his cadet days at Chicago on that very spot with his final years in the great city.

Easton R. Gibson.

Sergeant, and during First Class camp, an acting First Sergeant, being rewarded, when academic work began in the fall after the return of the Second Class, by being made a Lieutenant in the Corps of Cadets, a position he held until graduation.

Once a friend to another man, he was always a friend. He made acquaintances a little bit slowly, perhaps, but for that matter his acquaintance was all the more prized. To those who knew him intimately, and the writer was one, he was a lovable character. There was nothing shallow about him. If he liked another person he liked him very much.

Because of his kindliness and his cleanness of mind and body, he had no enemies in the Corps. He was one of those who took delight in all athletic pastimes, though not of that build which makes experts along any particular athletic line. Nevertheless he became an all around trained cadet and, finally, when graduation rolled around and the First Class on twenty-four hours notice was plunged into the Spanish War six weeks ahead of graduation time, "Brace" Ingram graduated with the love and respect of every man in his class.

Being given three weeks leave, as were all the members of his class excepting those assigned to the Corps of Engineers, he joined his regiment, the 20th Infantry, then at McPherson, Georgia, on May 20th. Three months later he was on his way to Santiago, Cuba, where he became, though a Lieutenant with less than six months service, the commander of a company.

On March 2, 1899, he became a first lieutenant, remaining in Cuba, where he engaged in operations against bandits, until in July, 1900, he returned to the United States. His service as an officer was typical of that of an "officer and a gentleman", who ever did his duty as he saw it and who always brought heightened respect and honor on the uniform he wore.

A two years tour in the Philippines found him doing a dozen different jobs requiring tact, a level head, and "stick-to-it-iveness." He rose through the grade of captain to major in 1916 and took part on the Mexican Border in a skirmish there with Mexican rebels. He remained on that trying, but important, duty for more than one year.

When the World War broke out in April, 1917, he was still on the Mexican Border. In the early part of 1917 he became an Inspector Instructor of the National Guard at Minnesota, and later in that year was made a lieutenant colonel, finally being promoted, in May, 1918, to colonel. He had been made Chief of Staff of the Fifth Regular Division on December 14, 1917. He remained as Chief of Staff of that Division during its training in the United States and during its transportation to France and its training there.

He was assigned to the General Staff School, A. E. F., in June, 1918, graduating on August 31, 1918, at which time he was attached to the Headquarters of the 91st Division at the front, for duty with G-3 Operations.

He took part as a General Staff officer in the San Mihiel offensive and later in the Argonne drive. He returned to the United States shortly

prior to the ending of the war and was assigned to the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Plans Division, War College, where certain special officers were being sent from the front in order to bring the latest in tactics and operations from the front to the War College. He later graduated from the War College and was placed on the General Staff eligible list.

He fulfilled many important assignments, and at the time of his sudden death, was on duty as Chief of Staff of the 98th Division, Organized Reserves, at Syracuse, N. Y. He had so endeared himself to the general public, as well as the officers of the Reserves, that his passing was very deeply mourned.

Perhaps as good a definition of his well ordered mind and kindly disposition as any is the phrase used by Congressman Clarence E. Hancock in speaking of Colonel Ingram at a memorial service in the Colonel's honor. Congressman Hancock dwelt on that "fair proportion between militarism and peace that characterized Colonel Ingram's high ideals".

In Colonel Ingram's passing there was taken from the thinning ranks of the Class of '98, one of its best loved characters. He was always an officer and a gentleman. He ever advanced the high ideals of the military service, and while achieving no high rank or brilliant deeds, yet shed luster on the finest group of patriots the country produces—the graduates of West Point.



JAMES JUSTICE

NO. 3933 CLASS OF 1899

Died April 24, 1933, at New York City, New York, aged 57 years.



WITH the news of the death of Jimmie Justice on April 24, 1933, sorrow came to the hearts of the many who loved him. To his comrades in the service came memories of a happy, sturdy youngster, struggling with the vicissitudes of the camp and the section room at West Point—of campaigns in the Philippines—of life with him in camp and garrison in the many and distant places where they served together in our far flung Army—of his frequent word of cheer for a comrade—of his kindly advice and counsel for those who served under him—of a friend who was the truest of the true.

James Justice was born at Huntsville, Texas, March 3, 1876. His father, John Justice, and his mother, Elizabeth Fairweather, were both born in Scotland. Married there, they came to America in 1874 and settled in Texas. His mother was left a widow with two children when he was still a child. She succeeded in getting for him an appointment to West Point, and he entered when he was barely seventeen. Grad-

uating from the Military Academy on February 15, 1899, he with several of his classmates, commissioned in the infantry, were ordered immediately to the Philippine Islands, where insurrection against the American occupation had broken out.

Those were great days for young soldiers. Jimmie, with two of his classmates, had been assigned to the 22d Infantry, which had previously arrived in the Islands. The first news that greeted the new second lieutenants was that the regiment had just been engaged in battle with the insurgents and that its gallant commander, Colonel Egbert, had been killed. Almost the very day Lieutenant Justice arrived in Manila his company again took the field for an expedition under General Lawton north out of Manila.

From that time on practically all of his service during this tour of duty in the Philippines (April, 1899 to February, 1902) was in the field. The following engagements, in all of which he participated, will recall a flood of memories to his comrades of that fine old regiment: Novaliches, San Rafael, Bustos, San Isidro, Barrio of San Fernando, and Cabiao in April and May, 1899; vicinity of San Fernando, five engagements in June and July, 1899; Calulut and Angeles in August and September, 1899; Balubud, Mt. Carruce, and Biac-na-Bato in June and July, 1900; Santa Cruz and Cabul in January and February, 1901. Interspersed between actual operations in the field was garrison duty in numerous towns and barrios, where the young company commander was often thrown entirely on his own resources as commander of the troops, supply officer, chief magistrate of the town, police officer, dispenser of justice, and all the attending multifarious responsibilities which in those days fell upon the detached commanders of our small units. That he was an able administrator as well as a gallant soldier is abundantly borne out by his official record. He was recommended for a brevet by his battalion commander, Major John A. Baldwin, 22d Infantry, for meritorious conduct in action in the San Fernando engagements.

Promotion was rapid in those days. He was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the same regiment in February, 1901.

Returning to the United States in February, 1902, he had a tour of duty in the States, lasting until October, 1903. Most of this period he served at Fort Crook, Nebraska. On October 7, 1903, he was married to Effie E. Chambers of Latrobe, Pennsylvania. The bridal trip of the young couple was a trip to the Philippine Islands with the 22d Infantry on its second tour of service there. This time it was on the Island of Mindanao, and again there is record of service in the field, including the Taraca expedition. It was during this period that a son and daughter were born. The son died in infancy. The daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Lieutenant Robert R. Turner, U. S. Infantry. The family returned to the United States with the regiment in 1906. A second daughter, Janet, was born at Fort McDowell, California.

He was promoted to captain and assigned to the 19th Infantry in 1907. Service at different posts in the United States was interspersed with a two year tour at the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. In 1910 he was a "Distinguished Graduate" of the Army School of the

Line. Electing to take the Signal School instead of the Staff Class, he graduated from the Signal School in 1911. In August, 1912 he was assigned to the 5th Infantry and served with that regiment as a captain and major until the World War. This service included a station at Plattsburg Barracks and a tour of duty in the Canal Zone.

During the World War he was Assistant Chief of Staff, 80th Division, Camp Lee, Virginia; Instructor, Brigade and Field Officers School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Commanding an Infantry Replacement Regiment at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia; on duty in the Inspector General's Office, Washington, D. C.

After the War he attended and graduated from the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth in 1919 and The Army War College, Washington, in 1920. He served on the War Department General Staff for two years and as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 of the 2d Corps Area at Governors Island, N. Y., being relieved from that duty in June, 1925. His subsequent service was in command of troops at Miller's Field and Fort Hamilton, whence he was ordered home to await retirement in 1927.

Jimmie Justice was essentially a soldier. He loved the service, and it was a sad disappointment to him when the state of his health compelled his retirement. Although he was always of vigorous physique and throughout his service could always withstand the rigors of the hardest field service, he contracted in his tropical service a chronic malarial condition which grew worse as he grew older, and which through protracted periods of suffering caused his retirement and ultimately his death.

Soldier as he was, his standards of duty and honor were of the highest, and these standards he lived up to himself. But to those of us who knew him best there were rare qualities of heart and mind that set him apart. A loving and devoted husband and father, a friend sincere and true to his comrades, he was one to whom we could turn for a word of comfort, encouragement, and cheer. Never was he happier than when doing a favor for others.

With the sorrow of his absence from amongst us we love to dwell on the happy recollections of the days when he was in our midst. To the bereaved wife and daughters who survive him, our hearts go out in sympathy. With them we remember with love and gratitude the joys of life that his life has brought to us.

G. S. S.

IRVIN LELAND HUNT

NO. 3891 CLASS OF 1899

Died August 21, 1933, at Washington, D. C., aged 56 years.



IRVIN LELAND HUNT, son of Frank and Mary E. Hunt, was born in California July 11, 1877. He entered the United States Military Academy through competitive examination in June, 1895, and was graduated a second lieutenant of infantry in 1899.

His first three years of service were with the 5th and 19th Infantry Regiments, first in Porto Rico, and then in the Philippines where he commanded a company of Philippine Scouts in active service during the Insurrection. He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant in 1900.

Upon his return to the United States, he was soon ordered to the Military Academy as an instructor, and from 1903 to 1907 he served first as an instructor and then as Assistant Professor of Law and History. While on duty at the Academy, he wrote a pamphlet of instruction on the historical background of the Constitution of the United States, and made a trip abroad on a confidential mission for the government. In 1905 he was promoted to the grade of captain.

From 1907 to 1912 he served with the 6th Infantry in Montana and the Philippines, in the capacities of company commander and regimental staff officer, and regimental, post, and constructing quartermaster. During this second tour in the Philippines, he traveled extensively in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and China, and made a study of the battlefield of Port Arthur.

In 1912 he began his first War Department detail, as Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the rank of major. During this time he made numerous trips to Porto Rico and Santo Domingo for conferences with civil officials and inspection of customs receivership, and assisted in formulating the present organic acts for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. He also made a special study of the draft laws of the Civil War for the American Historical Association. This was later used for reference in promulgating the Selective Service Act of the World War. In 1916 he transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department for the purpose of making a study of military government for use in connection with the threatened intervention of the United States in Mexico.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War he was ordered to Boston as Judge Advocate of the Northeastern Department, but was soon transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, as Judge Advocate of the 80th Division, with the grade of lieutenant colonel. Arriving in France in May, 1918, with this division, he was transferred to the staff of the Commanding General, Second Army Corps, and served with those headquarters until the Armistice. Upon joining the II Corps, he served as *laisson* officer with the British Second Army headquarters during the Ypres and Mt. Kemmel actions. When the II Corps was later attached to the British Fourth Army on the Somme and at the Hindenburg Line, he served as Executive Officer, Operations Division, General Staff. It was during this service that he was promoted to colonel of infantry.

Immediately with the signing of the Armistice he was sent to the staff of the Third Army in Luxemburg, and assisted in drafting plans for the military government of the German territory assigned to the American Army for occupation. Upon the establishment of American headquarters in Coblenz, he was designated as Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, and from November, 1918 to April, 1920, in that capacity, he was in charge of the civil administration of over a million of the German population. During this period he visited Berlin and Warsaw on confidential missions, and assisted in drafting an outline of the principles under which the Rhineland should be governed during the life of the Treaty of Versailles. These were embodied in the Rhineland Agreement annexed to that Treaty.

For his successful handling of the difficult and delicate problem of administering the affairs of a civilian population upon whom was imposed the burden of a foreign army of occupation, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. He served with conspicuous success as the Officer in Charge of

Civil Affairs in the occupied area with the Third Army and with the American Forces in Germany. With excellent judgment and sound adherence to well-established policies in a field of intricate problems affecting the civil population, he perfected, through his wide comprehension of conditions, an effective organization, which contributed materially to the efficiency of those forces."

For his service in the capacity of Civil Administrator of the American Zone of Occupation, he was also awarded the order of the Black Star by France; and by the Commanding General, British Army of the Rhine, he was cited for the Cross of Michael and St. George of Great Britain.

Returning to the United States in 1920, he transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, and from 1920 to 1924 he served successively as Executive Officer, Transportation Service, Office of the Quartermaster General, and in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War as Chief of the Planning Branch for industrial mobilization in war. While in the latter office he prepared the first course of instruction for the Army Industrial College, and served as its Assistant Director.

In 1924 he was graduated from the Army War College, having been relieved to do so, at his own request, from a detail to Geneva as one of three War Department representatives to attend the preliminary conference for reduction of land armaments.

From 1925 to 1929 he was commandant of the Quartermaster Corps School in Philadelphia, where he revised the course of instruction and developed a system of placing officer students in industrial and business corporations for study.

Following a two year tour at Governor's Island, N. Y., as Corps Area Quartermaster, Second Corps Area, he was ordered to Washington for duty with the General Staff. While on this detail occurred his sudden and unexpected death, following an operation at Walter Reed General Hospital, on August 21, 1933. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on August 25th.

Surviving him are, his widow, Annie Butler Hunt, to whom he was married shortly after his graduation in 1899, and two sons, Irvin Leland, Jr., born in 1903, and Charles Butler, born in 1906. He is also survived by his mother, and his brother, Brigadier General Ora E. Hunt, Retired.

A review of his record as an officer of the army reveals a career somewhat unique in its nature, which for a considerable part was concerned less with the tactical side of his profession than with those phases of military science and art which relate to civil life. While he served with distinction in active war service, his greatest contributions are to be recognized in this latter field, where his long years of study resulted in a deep knowledge and broad comprehension of all aspects of war, its causes and effects. For a number of years prior to his death, he had made a deep study of the history and philosophy of war, with the idea of early retirement from active service and entrance into the field of research and education for peace.

Always a student, and one whose leisure time was constantly devoted to study, he found little time to devote to social activities. Despite this, there probably have been few officers of the service with a wider or more intimate circle of friends in other walks of life. He constantly cultivated a cosmopolitan acquaintanceship, ever seeking the viewpoint of other fields in relationship to his own profession. This is not to infer a disregard of associations within the Army. In his professional life, a great part of his interest lay with the younger officers associated with him. The devotion he might engender in his subordinates was a greater reward to him than the approbation of his superiors.

In his premature passing, the country loses a loyal citizen, the army a distinguished representative, and his associates a devoted friend.

I. L. H.

JAMES PRENTICE

NO. 4060 CLASS OF 1901

Died March 11, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.



JAMES PRENTICE was born in Leroy, New York, July 5, 1874, the son of John and Sarah Ann Randall Prentice. He was a cousin of General George M. Randall and General Emory Upton of Civil War fame, and also of the late Brigadier General LaRoy S. Upton, who served in France through the late war.

He was a lineal descendant of Captain Thomas Prentice ("The Trooper") who was born in England in 1621 and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1636 with Lieutenant Colonel Harlakenden, his friend and instructor, who was of the Parliamentary forces of Cromwell. Captain Thomas Prentice learned surveying and did a great deal of that work in the settlement of Massachusetts and had an excellent military record. Seven of James Prentice's ancestral family served during the Revolutionary War. He was graduated February 2, 1901. His military record is outlined in a letter received from General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff:

"Entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet June 15, 1896, Colonel Prentice was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, February 18, 1901; was promoted first lieutenant, February 19, 1906; captain, Coast Artillery Corps, December 6, 1909; Major, July 1, 1920; lieutenant colonel, July 18, 1920; and was retired, December 10, 1926, on account of disability in line of duty. During the World War he served a detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, from June 27, 1917, to February 26, 1918, and held temporary commissions as major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 21, 1930, he was advanced on the retired list to his highest wartime rank of colonel. He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School.

"Following his commission in the Army, Colonel Prentice was on duty with his corps at several stations in the United States; served a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands; commanded Army Balloon Camp, San Antonio, Texas; and was in the office of the Director of Air Service, Washington, D. C. He also served as Assistant to the Department Air Service Officer, Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was on duty with the Coast Defenses of Portland, Maine; was President, Sound Range Board and Officer in charge of development of sound ranging apparatus at Fort Eustis, Virginia; and was commanding Fort Story, Virginia, at the time he was ordered to his home to await retirement from active service.

"Colonel Prentice was a capable, loyal, and hard working officer of high personal character, well versed in the technical phases of his arm, who performed the various duties assigned him during his long military career of over twenty-five years' commissioned service with characteristic devotion and zeal. His death is deeply regretted."

After his retirement from active service in 1926, due to injuries sustained in a balloon crash in 1918 when he was commanding the Army Balloon Camp at San Antonio, Texas, he spent most of his time in Florida, where he became deeply interested in the introduction, development, and propagation of tropical plants. His activities in that direction are well explained in a recent article published in the *Washington Star*:

"Down in Florida, nature is paying unique tribute to the memory of a war hero who, crippled by service with the Balloon Corps in 1918, devoted the last years of his life to the introduction of new plants in that balmy southern climate.

"In and around Miami there are verdant arbors of the ancient gourdlike vegetable, chayote, which owe their existence to the expert and loving care of the late Colonel James A. Prentice, U. S. A. Retired, who died recently at Walter Reed Hospital.

"At Opa-locka, Fla., is an experimental grove where bamboo plants from farflung parts of the world attest his skill as a soldier-turned-botanist.

"Of Colonel Prentice and his work, Dr. David Fairchild, veteran

agricultural explorer of the Department of Agriculture, has this to say:

“Most men of his age who had been crippled as he was would simply lie down and die, or become chronic invalids—but he had an interest in plants that was irrepressible.”

“Dr. Fairchild related how he invited Colonel Prentice to take the Fairchild house in Coconut Grove, Fla., for the summer after the ailing Army officer had shown keen interest in propagation of bamboos. The first summer Colonel Prentice nearly succumbed to his old injuries received during the World War in a balloon fall, but the climate proved a tonic and before long he was stirring up interest of others in the plants he was studying.

“The chayote—pronounced chi-o-ta, with long i, o and a and accent on the second syllable—dates back to Aztec days, when its squash-like pear-shaped fruit is believed to have been a great delicacy at Aztec feasts. The name is of Aztec origin and means ‘spine-covered Squash’. The Spanish conquistadores mentioned the chayote and its oyster-like flavor in reports of their Central American Adventures.

“Colonel Prentice is credited with having done more than anyone else in developing and popularizing the chayote in Florida, where its flourishing green vines have become not only an important landscape attraction, but where its fruit has found a considerable market. Colonel Prentice made a scientific study of its culture and published a pamphlet on uses of the chayote and the method of cultivation.

“Colonel Prentice also was active in developing the Chapman Field Plant Introduction Garden at Miami.

“That a West Pointer and one-time head of the Balloon Corps should in his last years of life distinguish himself as an expert gardener is a fact which every West Point Cadet ought to know about, Dr. Fairchild recently declared.

“Colonel Prentice was well known in Washington. During recent years he had made his home in Coconut Grove. He was buried in Batavia, N. Y.”

He was, to a very great extent, a pioneer in aeronautics and during his years in Florida after retirement, he maintained a keen and active interest in everything aeronautical and upon his death the Greater Miami Airport Association, of which he was an active member, noted the following resolution upon its records:

“In recognition of the many services performed in the advancement of aviation and the active interest of Colonel James Prentice in our Association, the Greater Miami Airport Association, at its regular meeting, wishes to express its sense of personal loss in the death of Colonel Prentice, and its appreciation of his services as a member.

“He was for a number of years a regular attendant at the Association meetings, and his suggestions and counsel on the various activities of the Association in support of the development of aviation in the Great Miami area were wise and timely.

"Be it therefore resolved that this expression of sympathy and appreciation be sent to the family of Colonel Prentice and also that it be spread on the records of the Association."

Greater Miami Airport Association.

In a letter quoted in his Class Bulletin just issued, one of his classmates says of him:

"I believe no one knew Jimmie better than I did. We were together at Fort Riley for two or three years right after graduation and I never lost touch with him for any great length of time afterwards. Of late years he has frequently stopped with me for a night.

"He never failed in his love and loyalty to his friends and to the Class. Of his real subjects, air and certain things chemical, he had outstanding knowledge, and everything he had to say of them was of absorbing interest—but he much preferred to tell at great length how he happened to think of the 'B-aches Roundelay', or how the Indians ate oysters or something else.

"He was a peculiar genius and a real one. I wish I could tell of my inspections of his post—Fort Story, at Cape Henry. His house! His Ford! that ran up over any of the sand hills—it had run more than one hundred thousand miles and had little or no vibration—due to a process of his in the cylinder heads—thought of by him when in a *poreclain factory* in China! His sound ranging device based on the different rates of travel of sound in air and in water—how he had me guess the range to chugging boats off shore, and then checked me on his instrument! All of us know stories of Jimmie—some of them remarkable.

"His poor health and his death were the result of a balloon accident during the war. He deliberately risked his life to save several student officers. He was terribly hurt and I think all the young officers escaped.

"I believe he never did or thought a thing to hurt a friend, and this is about my idea of 'Your duty toward your Neighbor'. We all loved him and will miss him."

Beverly Browne.

He endeared himself to all who knew him and his death leaves a place in the hearts of those close to him which can never be filled.

He was loyal to the traditions of his beloved Alma Mater. He never criticized his fellow officers, to all of whom he was affectionately known as "Jimmie" and which appellation was most pleasing to him.

He is survived by two brothers, D. K. and W. H. Prentice of Stafford, New York and four sisters, Mrs. F. C. Kelsey, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mrs. L. S. Henion, of Batavia, New York, Mrs. C. A. Edgerton, of New York and Mrs. D. C. Sixbey, of Boston, Massachusetts.

J. P. E.

sex. West Point education did not change him: he always retained the nickname, the complexion, the shyness, the disdain for social life, the Christian spirit, and the love for work and for things intellectual. Throughout his four years at West Point, he grew in strength, in popularity, and in appreciation of his unusual qualities by others.

On June 12, 1902, Ralston graduated (this being West Point's hundredth anniversary), was handed his diploma by President Theodore Roosevelt, and became a second lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. His first station was Fort Leavenworth; and, being promptly sent to the Fort Riley maneuvers, his first experience was in the field, just the kind of service which appealed to him. Later, in May, 1903, he helped in an expedition to relieve the Kansas inhabitants suffering from an uprising of the Kaw River which broke all records.

In the following October (1903) Ralston went to the Philippines, where he spent some 9 months in Calbayog, Samar, working on a wharf. He used only inferior equipment and laborers who had never seen any kind of equipment. The remainder of his Philippine detail was spent on Corregidor Island and at Subig Bay, starting the work of providing seacoast defenses at these two localities, now the fortifications at the entrance of Manila Bay. While on this duty, he was promoted to first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904.

Returning to the United States in the late summer of 1905, he proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Washington Barracks, D. C., where on October 1, 1905, he reported for duty at the Engineer School and with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. Duty as a student at the Engineer School in those days was subject to interruption when any untoward event disturbed the peaceful equanimity of the garrison. Ralston's course at the Engineer School was no exception in this respect. He went to the maneuvers at Mt. Gretna in the summer of 1906, and returned to the Engineer School. Then came the trouble in Cuba; and on the first day of October, 1906, Ralston left the school with the engineer battalion, to be among the first troops sent to Cuba to form the Army of Cuban Pacification. After some 8 months or more in pacifying Cuba, a large part of which he spent in mapping a portion of the island by means of a compass and sketching case, Ralston in June, 1907, again returned to Washington Barracks and took up his interrupted course at the Engineer School. After two more interruptions, making surveys for the land defense of some of our seacoast defenses and a six months' tour of duty in the Chief of Engineers' Office, he finally received, in 1908, a diploma as graduate of the Engineer School of Application.

Ordered to New Orleans about January 1, 1909, he remained there for two years on work connected with the improvement of the streams of southern Louisiana as assistant to Colonel L. H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, later Chief of Engineers.

Ralston found the work in New Orleans most interesting and instructive; and he considered his detail all too short when he was selected in December, 1910 for duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington. While in New Orleans, he became captain, Corps of Engineers on February 9, 1909.

From December, 1910 to June, 1915, Ralston was stationed in Washington as Assistant to the Officer in Charge of the Military Section of the Chief of Engineers' Office, which section had charge of Personnel, Engineer Troops, Seacoast Defenses, and other matters related intimately with the military establishment. He was at the same time Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. It was during his service as recorder, and largely through his efforts, that the Board carried out the experimental firing by the battleships *New York* and *Arkansas* at a special fort constructed at Fort Morgan on the lines of the forts at Panama. The experiment was epochal in coast defense: and the results obtained formed the basis for consideration in future plans for defense against battleships. He was also, at this time, connected with matters relating to the organization and equipment of engineer troops and the engineer equipment for the Army; and as a member of the Board of Engineer Troops, he assisted in formulating plans for the organization, training, and equipment of engineer troops and for the selection of emergency officers, which plans were adopted, a year or so later, through the passage of the National Defense Act of June, 1916.

While he was in Washington, the World War burst forth in Europe, and Ralston was among the officers selected to go to Europe in August, 1914, for the purpose of assisting homeward the thousands of American tourists left stranded abroad through the temporary dislocation of international credit. This work required tact, diplomacy, and judgment in an unusual degree, in addition to absolute honesty in handling funds for which there could be no accurate accounting. Ralston handled this work with his usual efficiency: and, on its completion, he returned to the United States in October, 1914, where he resumed his duties in the Chief of Engineers' Office in Washington. As his four years tour of duty was practically completed, he was soon ordered to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty on River and Harbor work. Before he could depart, however, appendicitis laid him low; and it was not till the latter part of June, 1915, that he reached his new station, having meanwhile reached the rank of major, Corps of Engineers on March 12, 1915.

Nearly two years of busy work followed in connection with the canalization of the Ohio, Muskingum, Big Sandy, and Kentucky Rivers. In the latter months, the prospect of our entrance into the World War became more and more apparent; and Ralston found every minute occupied in building up the Engineer Reserve Corps of Officers, which assisted so materially in producing engineer officers for the American Expeditionary Forces when they were needed.

When we declared war against Germany, Ralston was ordered to the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in May, 1917, and was placed in charge of the instruction of 150 candidates ranging from majors to second lieutenants of the Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, of ages from fifty-seven to twenty-one.

Appointed Colonel of Engineers, National Army, on August 5, 1917, Ralston was ordered to join the 81st Division at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, as Division Engineer and Commanding

Officer of the 306th Engineers and 306th Engineer Train. Fortunately, he drew as officers from these two units, members of his old Fort Oglethorpe Training Company, men whom he had trained and inspired: and, as a result, his regiment advanced much more quickly in its training than could normally be expected.

On July 31, 1918, the 81st Division sailed for France via England. Landing at Liverpool, it proceeded thence via Winchester, Southampton, and Cherbourg to a training area in the vicinity of Tonnerre, Yonne, settled down to hammer its last assignments into shape, and on September 17th moved into the front line, taking over the St. Die sector in the Vosges.

Ralston was not allowed to remain with his regiment, as he was more greatly needed as Corps Engineer: therefore, to his profound regret, he was ordered to the IV Corps as Corps Engineer on October 6, 1918, and spent the remainder of the period of active operations in the Old St. Mihiel sector, then very quiet, compared with events happening further west. His old regiment got into action northeast of Verdun a few days before the armistice, after spending a month or more in the Vosges, and acquitted itself with credit, showing the effects of Ralston's training. Also, in the Spring of 1919 the 306th Engineers' rifle team, in the American Expeditionary Forces competition at Le Mans, took third place among all of the competing teams from the whole American army in France.

After the Armistice, Ralston accompanied the IV Corps to Germany and was located at Cochem on the Moselle, where he remained till he was ordered to attend the Center of Artillery Studies at Trier from May 11th to June 13th, 1919. The IV Corps having been broken up before the completion of this detail, Ralston was ordered home on completion of his course at Trier and arrived in the United States July 12, 1919.

Reporting to the Chief of Engineers at Washington, he was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on River and Harbor work, where he arrived on August 6, 1919, and remained till August, 1920, being meanwhile returned to the grade of Major, Corps of Engineers on October 6, 1919. He then went to Fort Leavenworth for the third time, this tour being for attendance at the School of the Line. He completed the course "with distinction", spent another year as student of the General Staff School, and placed on the General Staff Eligible list, and was selected upon graduation for a four year tour as Instructor of the Command and Staff School. Here, he became a lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, on November 10, 1924.

Ralston was recommended for the War College when he was to leave Fort Leavenworth; but he felt that after six years at schools he should again go back to engineering work, and at his own request he was sent to River and Harbor work. He spent the next two years as District Engineer of the First New York District: then, he was again selected for duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, this time as Head of the Military Section. Duty in Washington is generally desired, but duty in the Military Section often requires refusal of requests of personal friends for specified details: so Ralston was

greatly pleased when his tour ceased—he no longer had to harden his heart and close his ears to requests—and he went to Hawaii for duty as Commanding Officer of the 3rd Engineers at Schofield Barracks and as Department Engineer, Hawaiian Department.

At the annual physical examination before he went to Hawaii, he had been found to have high blood pressure; so he could have retired and lived the rest of his life in ease and comfort. However, Ralston preferred to continue in the Army: so, with the very great personal interest of the Chief of Engineers, General Lytle Brown, who testified to his great efficiency and loyalty, he was continued in the Army, and arrived on February 10, 1932, at Hawaii.

Here, his personality soon made itself felt, and the regiment settled down for a period of efficiency and contentment. The members of the 3rd Engineers made 100% rifle qualification in 1933, and were basketball champions, winning twenty-one games and not losing a single game.

At the next annual physical examination, Ralston passed without great difficulty. In the next few months, however, he found that his active duty must soon cease: so he prepared to leave Hawaii and go home for retirement when his promotion to the grade of colonel should occur, with its consequent examination. Sorrow at his departure was universal. The Commanding General, the Inspector General, and all of his associates joined in evidence of regret. Every enlisted man of the 3rd Engineers contributed to present to him a Koa Flag Case containing a specially made silk flag with embroidered stars, emblematic of his long and honorable service. The case itself was a beautiful example of wood-workers' art, hand-trimmed and ornamented by an inscription plate of locket gold. The Castle Broadcaster, the regimental paper carried an editorial from which the following is quoted:

"Aloha, Colonel Ralston! May the gods of peace caress your hearth upon your retirement from the service. Two long years have found you the standard bearer of our banner with its gold encrusted motto, 'ESSAYONS'. You have kept our banner unfurled; you have pointed the way; and we have tried to follow with loyalty in our hearts for our commanding officer. Let us trust that when memories serve to take you back along the trail of your distinguished military career, you will remember us, your last command, as having served you well."

En route to New York via San Francisco and Panama, on the U. S. Transport *Republic*, his vacancy occurred while the transport was in San Francisco and he was there retired on February 28, 1934. Although he knew retirement was coming, and was prepared for it, yet he had never become reconciled to separation from his chosen life, to an acknowledgment that his work was over. The blow broke his heart. He had always been a worker, and now this incentive had departed. He had a cerebral hemorrhage shortly after leaving San Francisco. His mind kept him alive until the transport had passed Panama and was off the coast of North Carolina, when he passed away.

He was buried in Arlington, March 26, 1934.

Ralston was married to Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Colonel Constantine Chase, Artillery Corps, on December 1st, 1909. He is survived by his wife and two daughters—Constance, the wife of Lieutenant Robert H. Booth, 8th Field Artillery, and Betty, who is with her mother in Washington.

It is unnecessary to point out the efficiency and intelligence which Ralston showed in his work. The following is quoted from a letter of the Chief of Staff, a personal friend:

“Colonel Ralston was an exceptionally able officer of high ideals and sterling personal character, whose devotion to duty and excellent attainments earned for him an enviable reputation in his chosen profession. During his long years of efficient service he was entrusted with many important assignments and the eminently successful manner in which he discharged these responsibilities amply justified the confidence placed in him. His death is deeply regretted.”

It is not practicable to express the love and esteem in which Ralston was held by every one. He was always unselfish in his motives, and no one ever suffered through efforts of Ralston to advance himself. He was full of sympathy and understanding for those under him: his soldiers knew that he would always be fair, and just, and lenient.

The following few expressions of regret give an idea of the man: From the Chief of Engineers:

“He was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact, particularly by brother officers in the Corps of Engineers. His sympathetic understanding, sense of justice and high ideals, always made him the idol of his subordinates and a commanding officer who was an inspiration to his organization.”

From a classmate:

“Molly Ralston was a man’s man, a true Christian, loyal to his principles throughout his life, generous, fair minded, a logical thinker and efficient in his profession.

“He was beloved by his classmates who honored and respected him for his sterling character. We feel that we have lost a friend from whom we have received inspiration for the better things in life, and that his memory will continue to be a vital influence in our lives.”

From the Chaplain of his regiment:

“While serving as subordinate to Colonel Ralston, I learned to admire him first as an humble Christian, next as a real soldier, and then as an example to all husbands and fathers. Would to God there were more like him.”

From Master Sergeant Neville of the 3rd Engineers:

“I first met him in Cuba in the latter part of 1908, and I have been with him five different times up to and including our service together in the Third Engineers. I have served with him in peace and war, through stress and in times of

more or less tranquility, and never have I seen a time that he was ever any thing but the perfect gentleman that God made him. I never really considered him my commanding officer, but rather a friend and comrade that I delighted to serve with the very best that I had to give. With his passing, the Corps of Engineers will always have a void for me that will never be filled."

From the wife of one of the battalion commanders:

"His memory will live on to be an inspiration to all those who served under him. Day by day he lived the life we were supposed to live, always putting others before himself, giving all and asking nothing, fair, just, and lovable. As soon as the word reached the Regiment, the soldiers started collecting for a floral offering—no word or suggestion from higher up—just their love and respect."

The following, written by Private J. J. Goodrich, an enlisted man of the 3rd Engineers for the February issue of the regimental magazine when Ralston left Hawaii, covers his life and is now eminently fitting:

TO THE "OLD SOLDIER"

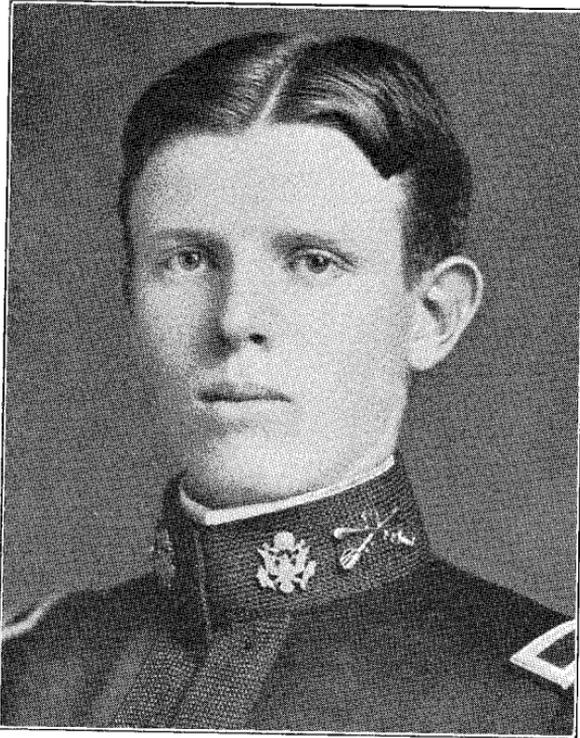
Here's to you, old soldier;
 To you—just ending your days;
 To you—who have finished your duty;
 Deserving your country's praise.
 We salute you today, old soldier;
 With pride we pass in review.
 We know you have upheld your colors,
 We shall try to uphold them for you.
 Your chest is beribboned, old soldier;
 They cover a soldier's heart,
 Mute testimony of struggles and hardships;
 We know that you've played your part.
 You have given your life, old soldier
 Years—that have drifted on by,
 You willingly gave your young manhood,
 And ever stood ready to die.
 The world has aged you, old soldier,
 You have served in every clime,
 Panoramic scenes shift before you,
 As you pass down the highway of time.
 Oh the tales you could tell, old soldier,
 Are envied far more than gold,
 The comrades that stood by your shoulder,
 Are memories that cannot be sold.
 There's a tear in your eye, old soldier,
 You are leaving the Service behind,
 May God grant you rest, old soldier,
 You have finished the long hard grind.

W. A. M.-W. K. W.

WILLIAM STUART DOWD

NO. 4299 CLASS OF 1904

Died May 1, 1933, at Tokyo, Japan, aged 50 years.



WILLIAM STUART DOWD was born in New York City, September 21, 1882. He was the son of Colonel Heman Dowd, U. S. M. A., Class of 1876, and Mary Loveland Dowd. The family moved to Orange, New Jersey in 1887, and he attended the Newark Academy until the President gave him an appointment to West Point, where he entered in 1900 and graduated in 1904, receiving a commission in the 10th Cavalry. While at West Point he was interested in athletics and held the academy record for the half mile run. He was also a member of the football squad.

His first post was Niobrara, Nebraska, and from there he went to the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed until he resigned in August, 1906, and returned to this country. He entered on a business career but soon tired of it and was appointed second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery in June, 1907. He was promoted to first lieutenant in July, 1907 and captain in July, 1916, and lieutenant colonel in August, 1918.

Colonel Dowd saw service in the World War as adjutant of the 31st Heavy Artillery Brigade, in the Vesle-Aisne campaign, and Argonne. He graduated from the General Staff College, A. E. F., in December, 1918.

On returning to this country he was placed in command of the Coast Defense of the Columbia River. He resigned in 1920 and took up his residence at Parkdale, Oregon, where he was Vice President of the Hood River Chamber of Commerce and President of the Men's Club in Parkdale.

In 1930 he was appointed Trade Commissioner by the United States Department of Commerce, at Tokyo, Japan, and in 1931 was made Assistant Commercial Attaché at the Embassy there, which position he held until his sudden death in May, 1933, from heart failure.

He is survived by his wife and four children.

He was buried in the American Cemetery at Yokohama.

H. D.



PHILIP HENRY WORCESTER

NO. 4241 CLASS OF 1904

Died December 3, 1933, at Washington, D. C., aged 54 years.



PHILIP HENRY WORCESTER was born at Norfolk, Virginia, June 23, 1879, the son of Henry Parker and Justina Rea Worcester. He received his early education in the public schools of Portland, Maine, where the family lived. At nineteen he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, where he remained for two years. At this time he managed to secure an alternate appointment from Maine to the Military Academy, and when the principal failed the entrance examinations, he remained.

Upon graduation he was appointed a second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, on June 15, 1904. Shortly after he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served with the 18th and 28th batteries, Field Artillery, stationed on Jolo Island. Participating in a number of engagements with hostile Moros, he was awarded a silver star citation "for conspicuously efficient and gallant service during the action against hostile Moros at Bud Dajo, Island of Jolo, March 6-8, 1906. It was necessary to carry the artillery to the top of the crater, some

2,100 feet above the sea, and for a very considerable portion of the distance it had to be taken up by block and tackle."

After service at various coast defenses, during which time he was appointed a first lieutenant, he returned to the Military Academy as an instructor, and later assistant professor in the Department of Chemistry.

It was during this period that he married Mabel Leighton Hunter in New York City on November 2, 1912, who now survives him. In the month of June following his marriage he was promoted to the grade of captain.

During the World War he attained the temporary rank of colonel. Proceeding to France in April, 1918, he served as Ordnance Officer of the 82nd Division, and on the staff of the Army Artillery Commander of the First Army. Later he commanded the 148th Field Artillery, 41st Division, and led that organization into Germany. During his service in the Army of Occupation he temporarily commanded the 66th Field Artillery Brigade.

The manner in which he performed his duties marked him as an outstanding officer. For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives he was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation: "As Ordnance Officer, Army Artillery, First Army, during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, by his untiring energy and loyal devotion to duty he organized and successfully administered the ammunition and Ordnance supplies of the Army Artillery. He, at all times, displayed sound judgment and military attainments, of a high order. He has rendered services of a signal worth to the American Expeditionary Forces."

After his return to the United States in June, 1919, he served with the 39th Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps; was Adjutant, Coast Artillery Training Center; was an instructor at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; was a student at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island; was chief of G-4 Section, War Plans Division, War Department General Staff; served a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands; and was an instructor at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He had been promoted to a lieutenant colonel on April 15, 1928, and received a posthumous advancement to his highest war-time rank, that of colonel, as of December 3, 1933.

Colonel Worcester was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List; was an honor graduate of the Coast Artillery School; and a graduate of the General Staff School, the Naval War College, and the Army War College.

He died on December 3, 1933, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., of pneumonia complicated with meningitis, after a short illness, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on December 6, 1933.

A brother officer pays him the following tribute: "Always ready to help, truly unselfish and high-minded, Philip Worcester's cheerful good fellowship fairly radiated the assurance that what had to be done could be done. With his friends, Worcester will always live in spirit."

His example will always be an incentive towards better work and truer lives. To his family he leaves a cherished record of devotion which we beg to share with them, as we already share in the joy of having known him."

Perhaps a more complete summation of the official life of Colonel Worcester is contained in a letter from the Chief of Staff, who wrote as follows: "Colonel Worcester was an exceptionally able officer of wide experience, and strong personal character, whose attainments earned for him an enviable reputation in his chosen profession. Gifted with a keen analytical mind, and sound judgment, he was entrusted with many important assignments, and the eminently successful manner with which he discharged these responsibilities amply justified the confidence placed in him. Thoroughly reliable, self-reliant, and of pleasing, engaging personality, he was admired and esteemed by all who knew him.

"His death is deeply regretted throughout the Service."

F. D.

RALPH DWIGHT BATES

NO. 4438 CLASS OF 1905

Died January 22, 1934, at Fort Madison, Iowa, aged 51 years.



RALPH DWIGHT BATES was born at Lincoln, Illinois, on November 7, 1882. He received his early education in the public schools of Bloomington, Illinois. On June 19, 1900, he entered West Point with the Class of 1904, but joined the Class of 1905 in August, 1901, and graduated with the latter class on June 13, 1905.

During his cadet days he interested himself in his work, but he was always ready and willing to help any one who was needing assistance or information. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, he was well liked by everyone. Upon his graduation from the Academy he was assigned to the 29th Infantry as a second lieutenant and served with that regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Logan, Colorado; and Fort Douglas, Utah. With the increase in the Coast Artillery Corps in 1907, he transferred to that Corps and became a first lieutenant, July 12, 1907. His service in the Coast Artillery took him to Fort Williams, Maine. Then he was on general recruiting service for near-

ly three years at El Paso, Texas; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and Omaha, Nebraska. Before going on foreign service in the Philippine Islands in 1914, he was on duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Fortress Monroe, and Fort Terry. While stationed at Corregidor Island, he was in charge of a string of three theatres and he was sometimes referred to as the "Oscar Hammerstein" of Corregidor. He was promoted to captain, July 1, 1916, and shortly after his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Greble. During the World War emergency he was on duty as Inspector-Instructor, National Guard of New York; instructor in the training camp at Fortress Monroe; and in command of the Coast Defenses of Key West, Florida. During this emergency he held emergency commissions as major and lieutenant colonel from December 8, 1917 to March 31, 1920. He was on recruiting service at Savannah, Georgia, when in July 1, 1920, he was promoted to major, Coast Artillery, Regular Army. He had further service at the Coast Artillery posts of Fort Screven and Fortress Monroe but in February, 1922, went to Walter Reed General Hospital. He was retired as a major on October 9, 1922, but under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 21, 1930 he was advanced on the retired list to his highest war-time rank of lieutenant colonel.

Upon his retirement he went to Bloomington, Illinois, to live but he spent a part of his time in travelling. His last illness was spent in the Sacred Heart Hospital, Fort Madison, Iowa. He was buried in the family plot at Bloomington, Illinois. Bates never married. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. John E. Welch, 138 West 70th Street, New York City, whose only other brother was killed in an accident in August, 1933.

Colonel Bates was a quiet, unassuming officer who gave his best for his friends and comrades. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. A summarization of his character was excellently expressed by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, as follows:

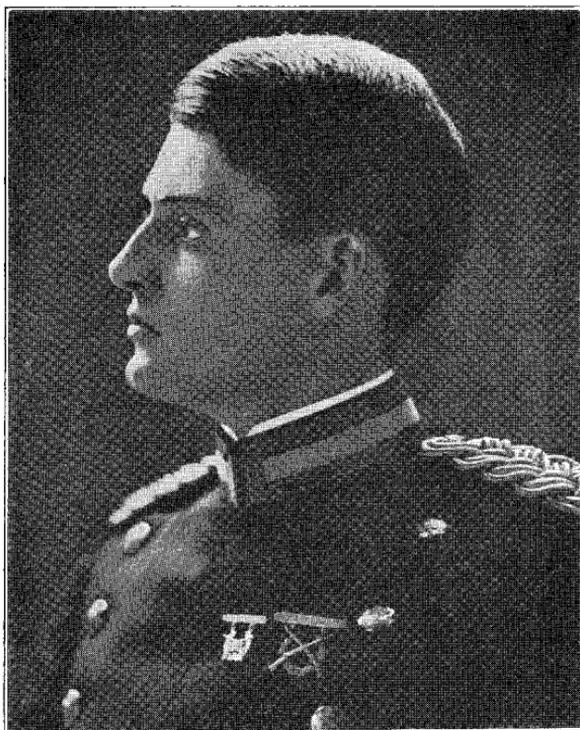
"Colonel Bates was a capable, loyal, and trustworthy officer who faithfully and efficiently performed the various duties assigned him. His death is deeply regretted".

N. F. R.

ROBERT MORRISSON, JR.

NO. 4441 CLASS OF 1905

Died June 21, 1934, at Wilmington, Delaware, aged 53 years.



ROBERT MORRISSON, JR., was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 13, 1881, and spent all his life in that city with the exception of the time when he was in active military service. He graduated from the Wilmington High School in 1899; entered the United States Military Academy, August 1, 1900, and joined the Class of 1905 on August 28, 1903, on its return from furlough.

He was one of four members of the Class familiarly known as "Royal Astronomers" who received special instruction in Astronomy during First Class Camp. Although naturally of a quiet disposition, he made friends and was well liked by all who came in contact with him.

Upon graduation in 1905 he was assigned to the 30th Infantry and served at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, for two years, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands and was stationed at Fort William McKinley. Upon completion of a two year foreign

service tour of duty he returned to the United States and was stationed at Presidio of San Francisco, California, until he was retired, July 1, 1911, on his promotion to first lieutenant, for disability contracted in line of duty.

After his retirement he lived in Wilmington where he was tenderly cared for by his sisters. His physical condition was such that he could not actively engage in any civil pursuit. On the night of June 20th he retired as usual but was taken sick about 1:00 A. M. and died the next morning as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He never regained consciousness after he was stricken. He was buried in the family plot in Riverview Cemetery on Saturday, June 23rd. He is survived by his brother, William T. Morrisson, Coatsville, Pennsylvania, and his three sisters, Mrs. George T. Brown, and Misses Anne and Catherine Morrisson, 218 West 20th Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

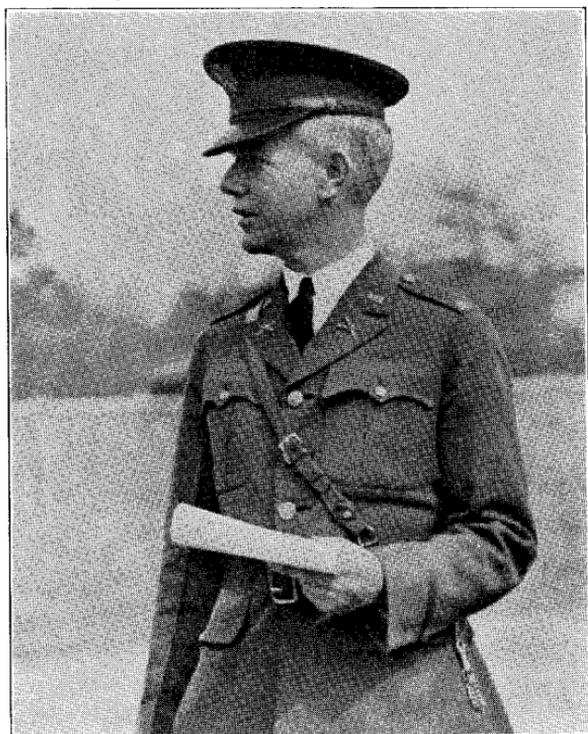
Lieutenant Morrisson was a quiet hard-working officer who always gave his best for his friends and comrades; he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

N. F. Ramsey,
Lieutenant Colonel, Ord. Dept.

ROYAL KEMP GREENE

NO. 4551 CLASS OF 1907

Died May 31, 1933, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 50 years.



ROYAL KEMP GREENE was born near Willcox, Arizona, on April 27, 1883. His parents were Sara Elvira Greene of Sandusky, Ohio, and Charles Jordon Greene of Cerro Gordo, Illinois.

His father was a mining engineer for a central Illinois corporation, which owned mines near Willcox, Arizona. Up to twelve years of age he attended the public schools of Willcox at which time he was left an orphan and went east to Cerro Gordo, Illinois, to live with his grandparents and to attend grammar and high school there. He graduated from High School in June, 1899, and in September of that year he registered at De Pau University, Greencastle, Indiana. On completing three years at that university he accepted a position with the American Car and Foundry Company at St. Charles, Missouri. He took the examination to enter West Point while he was living in Missouri and was appointed by Champ Clark to the Academy in 1903. He graduated from West Point in 1907 commissioned a second lieutenant on June 14, 1907; promoted to first lieutenant July 27, 1907;

and captain, July 1, 1907; held emergency commissions in the Coast Artillery Corps, as major and lieutenant colonel to April 3, 1919; was detailed in the Inspector General's department, September 12, 1918 to April 2, 1919; promoted to major, Regular Army, July 1, 1920; and to lieutenant colonel, October 1, 1930.

At the expiration of his graduation leave in September, 1907, Colonel Greene joined the 79th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and later served with that organization at Fort Caswell, North Carolina; was with the 21st Company at Fort Howard, Maryland; the 98th Company at Fort Hamilton, New York; was an instructor in the Department of Mathematics for four years at the United States Military Academy; and was with the 40th Company in the Panama Canal Department until May, 1918. He subsequently commanded Fort Stark, New Hampshire; and on duty in the office of the Inspector General, Washington, D. C., was Ordnance Officer and Adjutant, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Washington; commanded Fort Casey, Washington; was assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Washington; and at the time of his death he was on duty with the Organized Reserves at Atlanta, Georgia. He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List; and was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, Advanced Course, in 1923 and the Command and General Staff School in 1924.

On April 8, 1908, he was married to Miss Bleene Vass Martin of Saint Charles, Missouri; and recently the silver anniversary of this union was celebrated at their home place in Atlanta, Georgia, with hundreds of friends calling on Colonel and Mrs. Greene, their daughter, Miss Sara Blen Greene, and their son, Gordon Greene.

Civic-minded to an unusual degree, Colonel Greene was President of the Sojourners; Junior Vice Commander of Atlanta Post No. 1 of the American Legion; active in Y. M. C. A.; Secretary of the Alumni of the Delta Tau Delta of Atlanta, Georgia; Past Master in Blue Lodge of F. and A. M. of Port Townsend, Washington; and Grand Cheminot of "40 and 8".

Recently in the service of his country, he devoted all his working hours and perhaps too generously of his leisure to the up-building of the Officers Reserve Corps, with which he was entrusted for the entire state of Georgia. A difficult position, he met the requirements nobly and perfectly, yet with the unerring precision and simplicity of manner which so marked the man. Colonel Greene was an able, dependable, and conscientious officer of high personal character, patient and earnest manner, and excellent professional qualifications, who faithfully and efficiently performed the different tasks assigned him.

His final orders came suddenly and unexpectedly during the evening meal with his family on May 31, 1933. He lived fully—a gallant soldier, a staunch friend, a Christian husband and father. Today his mortal remains rest in Arlington Cemetery near Washington, on a gentle slope just south of the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

GEORGE RICHARD HARRISON

NO. 4634 CLASS OF 1907

*Died February 20, 1933, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 51 years.*



GEORGE RICHARD HARRISON was born in Columbia City, Indiana, December 5, 1881, the son of Joseph R. Harrison and Jennie E. Stough Harrison. The family has a distinguished military history. His maternal grandfather Lieutenant Colonel George W. Stough took part in the Civil War. The local G. A. R. Post was named for him. His father organized Company G, 4th Indiana Infantry, and served in Cuba during the Spanish American War. He became a lieutenant colonel, and his brother, Captain Ray P. Harrison, was killed in action in France during the World War while he was serving with the 28th Infantry.

After graduation from High School he attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was a member of the glee club, and played basketball. After two years of college life he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, entering in 1903 and graduating in 1907.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Infantry, in which arm he served with the 25th, 11th, and 5th Regiments, serving with the 25th for a continuous period of nine years. During the War he was an instructor in the first two Officers Training Camps, after which he was detailed to the Signal Corps, commanding in succession schools of Military Aeronautics at Ohio State University and at Cornell University; and he served in the office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, D. C.

After the War he served on important assignments in the Militia Bureau, and in 1919 commanded the West Point graduating class for its post graduate tour of the battle fields of France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. He was a graduate of the Advanced Course, Infantry School, 1926, and of the Command and General Staff School, 1929, and was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List. He served tours as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University and at Syracuse University. After a tour of three years duty with the Organized Reserves at Baltimore he returned to regular service with the 5th Infantry as Commanding Officer, Fort McKinley, Maine, his last duty. At his passing on he held the rank of lieutenant colonel of Infantry.

Such a brief history of the military record of George Harrison may appear dry and formal to the uninitiated. To those of us in the service who understand it means a distinguished and valuable service to his country which he so wisely chose to serve. It means successful accomplishment in a field of varied service in which he won the respect and approbation of his superior officers.

To those of us who knew and loved him from the day he entered West Point, there will always remain the memory of the charm of his personality and the warmth of his smile. Cheerful he was always, abounding in good humor, and with a rich voice constantly raised in song. His genial and mischievous ways soon brought upon him the nickname of "Beany", and by this name he was always affectionately called. The writer enjoyed the intimate friendship of Beany. Our paths have not often crossed since graduation but in those glamorous days of baiting the tacks, together with a group of classmates we operated as the Black Hand. No meeting of this group was complete without Beany and his "potato". That instrument was the mainstay of our orchestra consisting of the "potato", a guitar, and plenty of combs covered with tissue paper. Then sitting on bunks, tables, or the floor, we listened and joined in when he sang from his fund of songs. He was an eager assistant in the placing of the reveille gun in the sink, did yeomanly service in providing a fire works display at the passing of the old year, and was a participant in many other of those pranks of youth too numerous to mention here, but which are still retold and enjoyed at any gathering of his contemporaries. The zest of life—the joy of living was in him. He had no enemies. To know him was to love him.

Beany enjoyed West Point—he believed in it. He believed in its rigid code, and faithfully fulfilled his part in living up to it as cadet and as officer. One of those with whom he served during his last years, in writing of his death said, "The military establishment has

lost one who graced its finest traditions, and I have lost that which is beyond compare—a friend". What higher honor can our fellows confer on us than that of counting us as a friend?

In a class letter Beany once wrote of Fort George Wright, Washington, "Associated with this station are some of the happiest recollections of my life". Indeed it must have been so, for it was there he married his charming wife, Miss Lillian Miller, daughter of Brigadier General S. W. Miller. This happy union was blessed with three children—two lovely daughters, Ruth Lillian and Dorothy Louise, and a son George Richard, Jr. The wife and children survive a devoted husband and father.

Harrison was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the American Legion, the Scabbard and Blade Military Society, and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

He was buried at Arlington, February 23, 1933, attended by his devoted family, his classmates serving in that vicinity, and by a host of friends. It was not his lot to fall on the field of battle, but rather he lived among us reflecting the strength and character of a gentleman and soldier. We will miss you, Beany, old fellow!

J. P. M.

RICHARD TIDE COINER

NO. 4649 CLASS OF 1908

*Died August 30, 1933, at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, Panama,
aged 50 years.*



RICHARD TIDE COINER was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, December 26, 1882, the son of Beverly W. and Ida Hare Coiner. In 1884 the family moved to Tacoma, Washington, where Mr. Coiner practiced law and played an active and prominent part in the development of the city. Richard attended common school and high school at Tacoma, graduating from high school in 1900.

He was appointed from the State of Washington to the Military Academy, which he entered on June 16, 1904. As a cadet he established an enviable record for scholastic and military attainments and won the universal esteem and affection of his comrades in the Corps for the admirable traits of character and personality which distinguished his entire military career.

He graduated with his Class on February 14, 1908, and was commissioned second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, with rank from that date. His entire service was in the Corps of Engineers. He was pro-

moted to first lieutenant on July 11, 1911; to captain on February 28, 1915; to major on May 1, 1919; and to lieutenant colonel on November 1, 1931. During the World War he received temporary promotions to the grades of major, July 18, 1917; lieutenant colonel, December 30, 1917; and colonel, August 1, 1918.

Following his graduation from the Military Academy, Lieutenant Coiner was assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and subsequently to Company E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he served until the end of August, 1909, much of the time on detached service on the military survey of the Department of the Columbia. From September, 1909, to December, 1911, he served with Company D, 1st Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks, attended the Engineer School, U. S. Army, graduating in 1910, and spent the period from August to October of that year on land defense surveys, Artillery District of Portland, Maine. He served in the Philippine Islands during the years 1912 to 1914, as Topographical Inspector of Military Surveys at Tanay, Rizol, Santa Cruz, Laguna, and Atimonan, Tayabas, and with Company L, 3d Battalion of Engineers at Corregidor. Returning to the United States he was assigned as Assistant to the District Engineer, First New York District January 15, 1915, and remained on that important duty until August, 1916, when he became an instructor at West Point, where he remained until November, 1918, serving as instructor or assistant professor in the Departments of Engineering, Practical Military Engineering and Chemistry, and finally as Professor of Practical Military Engineering. He was an outstanding instructor, and many officers who were cadets in that period carry the inspiration of his character and example into their daily work, and bear witness of his great contribution to the efficiency and morale of the entire military establishment of this country.

Colonel Coiner was a student officer of the staff class at the Army War College in special preparation for an important overseas assignment when the Armistice ended the World War. He was then returned to the First New York District for two years, and in September, 1920, was assigned as District Engineer, Fourth Mississippi River District, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained for four years in charge of extensive river improvement and flood protection work, participating prominently and with characteristic effectiveness in the memorable emergency flood defense and relief work of the flood of 1922. Completing the normal tour of duty at that station, he was transferred in June, 1924, to Portland, Oregon, as District Engineer in charge of the improvement of the Columbia, Willamette, and other rivers in Oregon and Washington. In April, 1927, Colonel Coiner was selected for duty as an assistant to the Chief of Engineers in charge of water power matters, and in August, 1928, he became head of the Department of River and Harbor Engineering at the Engineer School, U. S. Army, Fort Humphreys, Virginia. Here again he made a deep impression as an instructor, counsellor and friend upon the officers in his classes, to their lasting benefit; and the Corps of Engineers will reap the harvest of his work for many years to come. From Decem-

ber, 1932, until his death, Colonel Coiner was in command of the Eleventh Engineers at the post of Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama.

On June 30, 1909, Colonel Coiner and Miss Emily Hall, daughter of the late John Henry and Phoebe Elizabeth Hall of Tacoma, were married at Tacoma, Washington. They have two children, Lieutenant Richard T. Coiner, Jr., 7th Cavalry, and Robert Dawson Coiner.

Those high qualities of character which even the bare printed word of his military record cannot fail to reveal are known in their true greatness only to Colonel Coiner's family and closest friends. Modesty, generosity, kindness, and courtesy concealed from the casual acquaintance the still finer and deeper qualities of steadfastness, loyalty, and devotion to duty. His career came to an untimely close but it was a success. It followed day by day in the performance of every duty the precepts and the ideals of his beloved Alma Mater. His life is a credit to West Point, an inspiration to his comrades, an honor to his family.

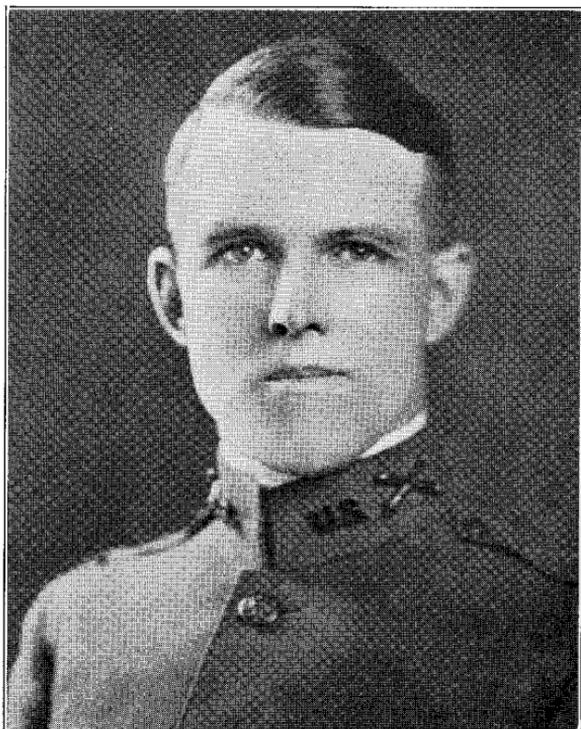
He returned to West Point on the final journey September 12, 1933.

A Classmate.

HAROLD E. MINER

NO. 4775 CLASS OF 1909

Died July 7, 1933, near Elba, Minnesota, aged 48 years.



HOW INADEQUATE is the biographer to do justice to that most complex of themes, a human life! Those friends whom we know best—how much do we really know of their inner selves, their cherished purposes, their sufferings, their heroisms? My classmate, Harold Miner, I knew and greatly liked. I feel a keen sense of loss that he is no longer with us. And I wish that I might more adequately pen this brief record of his noteworthy life.

In no little degree, Harold Miner belongs to Michigan. There he was born, in Corunna, on March 13, 1885, the son of Judge Selden S. and Effie V. Miner. Several ancestors had fought in the Revolution and War of 1812, and another ancestor came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1631, and settled in Massachusetts. Shortly after Miner's birth, his parents moved to Owosso, Michigan, where Judge Miner became Circuit Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit of Michigan. Here Harold graduated from high school, then spent two

years at the University of Michigan, 1902-1904, his collegiate education being interrupted by his appointment to West Point.

In 1910, a year after graduation, Harold was back in Owosso, Michigan, on a happy mission—the occasion of his marriage to Nellie Allison. Their son, Allison Miner, was born in 1913. Often since then Miner has gone back to Michigan on leave with his family. Here at Owosso he was buried, on July 13, 1933. This devotion to Michigan is typical of the quality of loyalty which is outstanding in Miner's life.

Another great loyalty was to the Military Academy, where Harold Miner spent over twelve years of his life. Appointed as a cadet by Congressman Joseph E. Fordney of Michigan in 1905, he graduated in 1909. Three years later, he was back there as instructor in mathematics. Again, from 1927 to 1931, Harold was at West Point, now as Associate Professor of Mathematics. His classmates will like to recall Miner's cordial hospitality during our 20th Class Reunion. And it was generally remarked at the time that Harold was the most youthful-looking Nineteen Niner present. As to his teaching, Harold was well fitted therefor by temperament, as well as by his research work in mathematics at the University of Chicago, in 1919-1920, where he received his degree as Master of Science.

We note next Miner's devoted and able service to the Field Artillery. He served at various times with the 5th, 10th, 11th and 6th Field Artillery Regiments, accompanying the latter on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916. He had a tour as a member of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Bragg. What were perhaps some of his happiest days were spent at Fort Sill, where he was stationed soon after graduation, and to which post he went back during the World War and served as the Director, Department of Gunnery, School of Fire, with the rank of colonel.

The quality of Miner's keen devotion to his branch is well expressed in the following paragraph, from an article he wrote a few years after being commissioned: "But no matter where we artillerymen are serving, our thoughts are with the guns; our best efforts are given for our arm; and it is our keen desire that we may help in some large measure to build up the Artillery, so that when the conflict comes and the Infantry and Cavalry call on the Artillery, they will not find it wanting."

Miner's work at the University of Chicago, in higher mathematics and ballistics, qualified him to render outstanding service to the Field Artillery. He did much in the way of simplifying higher mathematical formulas and reducing complicated calculations to simple, usable forms—this in connection with high turret ranging and other Field Artillery problems. In all this painstaking work another quality of Miner's was manifest—thoroughness.

After graduating from the Command and General Staff School in 1933, Miner was ordered on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, first at Fort Des Moines, later in command of a camp at Elba, Minnesota. He suffered considerably from the recurrence of an old stomach trouble, but declined to ask for leave of absence as he was the only

commissioned officer in camp. Here his death occurred—in the field—performing a duty as arduous as an officer is often called upon to face.

I have spoken of Miner's loyalty and thoroughness, two outstanding qualities. I like to think especially of his humor. He had a very characteristic manner of expression, half quizzical, half bantering, that left you a little in doubt, until you knew him, whether he was serious or joking. To me this seemed an expression of his sane, cheerful outlook on life. A classmate writes: "About him there was an intangible air of happiness and good fellowship, a buoyancy, a spirit of youth that never seemed to change with the advance of years."

Loyalty, thoroughness, ability to render distinguished service, humor, and to those we should add courage (what suffering from illness was sometimes masked by his humor we can only surmise)—may we not sum it up by saying that this classmate of ours possessed a personality and character that won the liking and admiration of all who knew him!

S. C. G.

JOHN HAROLD MUNCASTER

NO. 4738 CLASS OF 1908

Died January 1, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.



JOHN HAROLD MUNCASTER, the youngest son of Robert W. and Catherine Delaney Muncaster, was born in Peterboro, Ontario, September 8, 1884. Most of his boyhood was spent near Charleston, S. C., where his father was in business. He attended Porter Military Academy and The Citadel before entering West Point with the class of 1908. He graduated with that class on February 14, and joined the 4th Infantry at Guimaras, P. I. He served with the 4th throughout his service as lieutenant and captain and was with it at Vera Cruz. He joined the 11th Infantry with the temporary rank of major in July, 1918, and served with it as part of the Fifth Division overseas in the Arnould and St. Die sectors, and the St. Mihiel and First Phase Meuse-Argonne operations.

Monk showed unusual skill as a leader in war from the beginning of these operations. His brilliance as such became apparent on the 15th of October when he was awarded the D. S. C. with the following citation:

“Major, 11th Infantry, Fifth Division, near Cunel France, October 15, 1918. After the loss of all his company commanders, Major Muncaster advanced at the head of his battalion leading the men from a very disadvantageous position to the capture of a nearby hill held by the enemy. In the counter attack which followed he not only commanded the men of his battalion personally, but assisted in the defense of the position.”

After six days of what was probably the hardest fighting the division saw in France, Monk took command of the regiment through the promotion of its colonel and the illness of the second in command. The Germans seemed to be determined to hold the Bois de Rappe. It was a large wood, held by parts of three divisions well organized in depth and fortified with numerous machine gun nests. Prolonged bombardment had failed to shake the enemy. Infiltration and direct attack had both proved useless. All divisional and part of corps artillery had been made available to his brigade. Monk was ordered to plan his attack and then carry it out. He decided on surprise.

The plan was bold and unconventional, and shows the metal of the man who after six desperate days of strain could have conceived it. There was only five minutes of intensive shellfire, followed by the infantry attack. The Germans, who had scarcely reached their shelters were suddenly overwhelmed and beaten hand to hand. A counter attack was then repulsed and the Red Diamond cut through.

The history of the Fifth Division is lavish in its praise of the 11th Infantry and much credit is given Muncaster for the part he played in its exploits. He is mentioned therein at least eight times in connection with important operations.

In addition to the D. S. C., Monk received the Croix de Guerre with Palm (Fr), and was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (Fr).

French Legion d'Honneur, (Chevalier), by Presidential Decree of May 14, 1919, and Croix de Guerre with Palm, under Order No. 16,700 “D”, dated April 23, 1919, General Headquarters, French Armies of the East, with the following citation:

“A very courageous officer. Having lost all of his company commanders he placed himself at the head of his battalion and led his men out of a bad position to the assault of a hill in the hands of the enemy. In the counter attack which followed he aided in the defense of the position.”

As a result of his hard service in France Monk developed a serious eye affliction shortly after the war. The cause was never known exactly but it appeared for a time that he might go blind. The trouble finally was arrested but he was disabled for further active duty and retired as major, July 1, 1920. For a short time after his retirement he managed a branch office of a brokerage house, then went to Rio de Janeiro as the South American representative of the Fox Film Company. His linguistic ability and genial personality made him a great success professionally and socially. Monk then tried his hand again

at stocks but picked the end of the New Economic Era for his venture, with disastrous results. As his health was failing, he decided to rest upon his laurels and enjoy the modest fruits of his distinguished military service. During the latter period Monk was prominent in inter-club bridge contests and helped the Army and Navy to win several in Washington. He seemed to like these trophies better than his decorations, which were usually mislaid.

Monk was an enigma to all who knew him, except some intimates who knew him well, and it is doubtful if even they were conscious of the steel that underlaid his amiable exterior. It took the crucible of war to bring that out.

Monk loved to gamble and would "shoot the works" without compunction; so one who understood his character can glimpse the workings of his mind before the Bois de Rappe. He staked everything on one well timed blow and won.

Monk was married three times. His first marriage, to Veta McClure in 1913, ended amicably in 1919. His second, in 1922 to Helen McDaniel, ended likewise in 1928. His third, to Laurace Hunter of Washington, in August, 1932, took; and their child, Barbara Micielo, born August 22, 1933, brightened up his last few months of life to an extent surprising to old friends who had failed to see the potential father. He ventured the opinion that it should be the last born rather than the first of every class that wins the cup. The child's second name discloses what she meant to him.

In addition to his wife and daughter, Monk is survived by a brother, R. C. Muncaster, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and three sisters, Mrs. Harry L. Reaves, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, Mrs. C. W. Trude, of Charlottesville, Virginia and Mrs. G. M. Arrington, of Washington, D. C.

While Monk's citations are impressive, there is an inscription on the fly leaf of a battered history of the Fifth Division which he would value just as highly as the others.

It says:

"To

Barbara Muncaster,

This division history presented to you by a soldier who served upon the battlefields of France with your father Major J. H. Muncaster, and one who knew him for his leadership and brave actions.

Sergeant

Joseph Wilson."

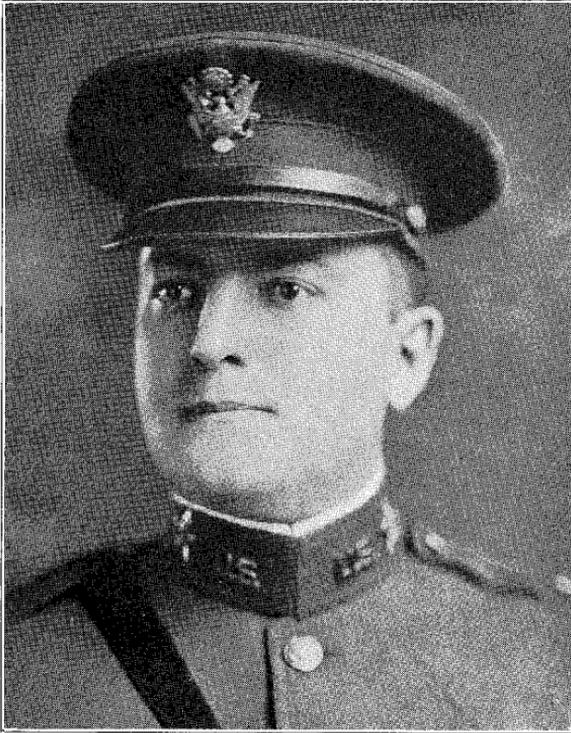
Nineteen eight feels honoured that Monk was a classmate, for the Academy can never turn out a better product. He carried beneath a jaunty surface the best traditions of the mighty school of which he was a worthy representative. He is greatly missed.

L. H. D.

CHARLES ADAM SCHIMELFENIG

NO. 4944 CLASS OF 1911

Died September 10, 1933, at Troy, New York, aged 44 years.



WORD OF the tragic death of Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Schimelfenig at Troy, New York, on September 10, 1933, came as a saddening shock to the little city of Indianola, Iowa, and his legion of widely scattered friends. Wherever he was known he was loved. Indianola loved him as a boy, for it was there that he was born on December 25, 1888, and here that he attended, and was graduated from, Simpson College. The same qualities that endeared him as a boy to the people of Indianola and the students and faculty of Simpson College endeared him as a cadet to his classmates and superiors at West Point; and, later, these same qualities endeared him as an officer and friend to people with whom he came in contact wherever he was stationed. As a boy he was "Butch" to his Indianola friends, campus cronies, and Kappa Theta Psi fraternity brothers at Simpson College; but later he became "Schim" to his army associates and other friends.

On the evening of Sunday, September 10, Colonel and Mrs.

Schimelfenig had gone to visit some friends in Troy. They had parked their car opposite the home of these friends and were walking across the street—Pauling Avenue—when they were struck down by an automobile and both fatally injured.

Colonel Schimelfenig was the only son of Adam F. and Carrie R. Schimelfenig. His father, now retired, was for nearly half a century one of Indianola's most progressive, successful, and highly esteemed business men. His mother was a charming woman whose greatest interest was her home and her children. Both parents were excellently equipped mentally, and they passed down to their son a rich intellectual heritage.

Charles A. Schimelfenig was graduated from Indianola High School at the age of fifteen. He then entered Simpson College and, after two years there, he received through competitive examination his appointment to West Point. While in college, he engaged in numerous extra-curricular activities. He was a member of the basketball squad and of the leading literary society, was affiliated with Kappa Theta Psi fraternity, and was active in numerous class and college affairs. Popular with all the students, he cultivated what he regarded as one of the most important phases of college life—campus associations. He was a brilliant student, an amiable companion, a good loafer, a sincere friend, and a "square shooter". His professors and fellow students early recognized that he was destined for an unusual career, and they, as well as the people of the city of his birth, followed his advancement in the army with genuine, heartfelt interest. After two years at West Point, he spent his first furlough in summer school work at Simpson College as he later spent his first leave after his graduation from West Point. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him by Simpson College in 1911.

When he received his appointment to West Point in 1907 it was his ambition to graduate as an Engineer, and at graduation he had qualified in every way for that branch of the service. But the very spring of his graduation—June, 1911—Congress cut down on the number of engineers and he was assigned to the Coast Artillery. During the first few years of his commissioned service he was on duty with the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the Philippine Islands, and at Fort Scott, California. He was detailed in the Ordnance Department from 1915 to 1920, at which time he was transferred to that department. Following his detail in the Ordnance Department in 1915, he was stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., until July, 1918. He then proceeded to France and served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces as Chief Ordnance Officer of the First and Second Armies, participating in the Meuse-Argonne operation. He later served with the Army of Occupation in Germany as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Third Army and Second Brigade, and commanded the Ordnance Detachment and the Ordnance Depot and Repair Shops at Matternich. After his return to the United States in 1921, he was on duty in the Offices of the Chief of Ordnance and the Assistant Secretary of War, and with the Supply Division of the War

Department General Staff. He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List and was detailed as an additional member of the War Department General Staff from 1923 to 1925. He was graduated from the Army Industrial College in 1925, and in 1926 he was an honor graduate of the Command and General Staff School. At the time of his death he was stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, New York. His posthumous advancement to his highest wartime rank, lieutenant colonel, was dated September 10, 1933, the date of his death.

The Purple Heart was conferred upon Colonel Schimelfenig on account of his having previously received the award of a Meritorious Services Citation Certificate by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, May 7, 1919, which read:

“For especially meritorious service in connection with the Ordnance Supply of the Second Army from its organization until the armistice. This officer organized and conducted the supply section of the office of the Chief Ordnance Officer, Second Army, with a high degree of efficiency resulting from the inexhaustible energy with which he has applied his knowledge and ability to the problems confronting him.”

Colonel Schimelfenig was married to Florence Topham Green at Washington, D. C., October 24, 1924. They were always good pals, their friends often commenting on how inseparable they were; and they died together as no doubt they would have wished, had the choice been one for them to make. They were buried together at West Point.

Colonel Schimelfenig is survived by a stepdaughter, Ann Elizabeth Green, of Washington, D. C.; his father, A. F. Schimelfenig of Indianola, Iowa; and three sisters, Mrs. Arthur F. Lungren of Indianola, Iowa, Miss Margaret Schimelfenig of Kansas City, Kansas, and Mrs. A. F. Waterland of London, England.

“Schim” loved life with all its responsibilities, its opportunities, loyalties, and good fellowships. He found happiness in work, in recreation, and in comradeship. And although taps have sounded for this worthy son of West Point, yet the influence of his life, which was so cheerfully and so worthily lived, lingers on.

L. A. T.

EARL LINDSEY CANADY

NO. 5167 CLASS OF 1913

Died June 5, 1923, near Fort Lewis, Washington, aged 35 years.



EARL LINDSEY CANADY was born in Missouri on January 11, 1888. Early in his life his family moved to Ohio. His early education was received in the public schools of Delaware, Ohio, and at Ohio Wesleyan College.

Appointed to West Point from the Eighth District of Ohio, Earl entered on March 1, 1909, and graduated June 12, 1913, No. 55 in a class of 93. As a cadet, his mature judgment and willingness to lend a helping hand made him a most popular and useful member of the Class.

Upon graduation, he was assigned to the 13th Cavalry, then serving on the Mexican Border. Until May, 1915, he served at various stations on the Border. His next assignment was as a student officer at the Signal Corps Flying School, San Diego, California, where he qualified as Junior Military Aviator on October 25, 1915.

Upon graduation, his assignments took him successively to the Philippines; to various flying fields in the United States; and to

France, where he served from August, 1918, to November of the same year and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel, Air Service. Upon his return he was again ordered to the Philippines, where he served as Department Air Officer until April, 1921.

Upon his return to the United States, he served at Langley Field until December 21, 1922, when he was honorably discharged from the service.

After separation from the service, Earl entered the lumber business, and his activities took him to the Philippines and the Pacific northwest.

On June 5, 1923, he was killed in an automobile accident near Fort Lewis, Washington.

The sudden and untimely death of Earl Canady came as a distinct shock to his classmates and to his many other friends. By his genial disposition, pleasing personality, fearlessness, and ability to do things, he had endeared himself to an ever increasing circle of friends. He was known as one of the Army's best aviators. He was generous to a fault. Many a friend has been saved from embarrassment and possible trouble by his willingness to assist financially or otherwise anyone whom he found in trouble.

Both before his entrance to West Point and after his graduation therefrom, Earl had experiences in many parts of the world such as fall to the lot of few men. He enjoyed life and its pleasures to the fullest.

His love of West Point was second to that of no man. This is best evidenced by the desire expressed in his will that his ashes be scattered from an airplane into the Hudson River opposite West Point.

A true friend to many and vindictive toward none, Earl Canady's passing leaves a void in the hearts of his classmates, which can never be filled.

A Classmate.

OLIVER BROWN CARDWELL

NO. 5633 CLASS OF APRIL 20, 1917

Died December 25, 1921, at Fort Sill, Okla., aged 29 years.

 OLIVER BROWN CARDWELL was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1892. His father, Major Herbert Cardwell, served in the Philippines with the 7th Oregon, and after active trouble was over he had his family join him at Iloilo, Panay Isle, where he was stationed. From 1899 to late 1900 Oliver was one of only five white children at Iloilo.

Returning to Portland, Oregon, early in 1901, Oliver entered Portland Academy as the average child, but with a deep rooted love of service life. In early days he showed little preference as to branch of service but was equally enthusiastic about the Army and Navy. He built, starting at thirteen years of age, several motor boats for use on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. He became a proficient sailor and amateur navigator and explorer.

At seventeen he entered Culver Military Academy. He then received an appointment and passed his mental examinations for the Naval Academy. Upon entering Annapolis he was found to be sufficiently color blind to disqualify him. Greatly disappointed he discarded the idea for a service career and entered Boston Tech. for Marine Architecture (Class of 1915). He received an unexpected appointment to West Point while he was at Boston Tech. and entered the Military Academy.

Upon graduating in 1917 he was assigned to the 5th Field Artillery. During the World War he went to France with his Battery, August 13, 1917. He was later attached to the Air Service, and participated in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne operations. He was on the staff of the Chief of Air Service, First Army, from November 8th to December 2nd at Souilly. Upon his return from France in October, 1919, he was detailed in the Signal Corps and assigned to the 9th Field Signal Battalion. He was relieved of that detail in November, 1920, and was assigned to the 83rd Field Artillery, Camp Benning, Georgia. On September 10th, 1921, he reported at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as a student. On December 25, 1921, he died there as the result of an accidental gun shot wound.

As he was possessed of a brilliant mind and a personality that made and kept friends. His untimely passing cut short what would have undoubtedly have been an outstanding career. To his innumerable friends he will continue to live as a precious memory.

M. W. C.



DONALD CORAY

NO. 5971 CLASS OF JUNE, 1918

Died December 7, 1929, at Boston, Massachusetts, aged 35 years.



DONALD CORAY was born in Provo, Utah, September 6, 1894. He entered West Point, July 1, 1915, being appointed from Utah. Because of the World War he was graduated June 12, 1918, having been a cadet only three years, and was assigned to the cavalry as a temporary first lieutenant.

At the Academy he was cadet quartermaster sergeant of Company E, which required his visiting E Company divisions on Friday nights to determine "Damages". He was extremely sociable in nature and this legalized opportunity to visit his many friends during "Call to Quarters" was very satisfying to his happy, spontaneous disposition.

Upon graduating, he was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as a student officer in the Infantry School of Arms; and upon completion of this course, he was selected to be an instructor in the Engineering Department of the school. On October 1, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Benning, Georgia, to be an instructor in the Engineer Department of the Infantry School, even though he was still a cavalry officer. He

remained on this duty until February 15, 1919, when his engineering abilities and general efficiency caused him to be selected as assistant to the Post Construction Quartermaster for a period of six months while very important work was in progress. On August 18, 1919, Major General C. S. Farnsworth appointed him to be his aide-de-camp, and this appointment continued until July, 1920.

Finding his service to be mostly with the Infantry rather than with his assigned branch, the Cavalry, he transferred to the Infantry, July 1, 1920, and thereby remained at Camp Benning an additional two years with the 29th Infantry. In May, 1922, he joined the 65th Infantry for a three year assignment in Puerto Rico, and then was ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, to join the 30th Infantry from May, 1925, to September, 1927. With great pleasure he returned to Fort Benning to be a student officer at the Infantry School September, 1927, to June, 1928; he thereby completed a total of five years at his most desirable Infantry post.

In June, 1928, he was sent to his last station at Fort Williams, Maine, to join the 5th Infantry. His death occurred in Boston, December 7, 1929. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mildred A. Coray. The funeral took place at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Nine classmates were present as honorary pall-bearers.

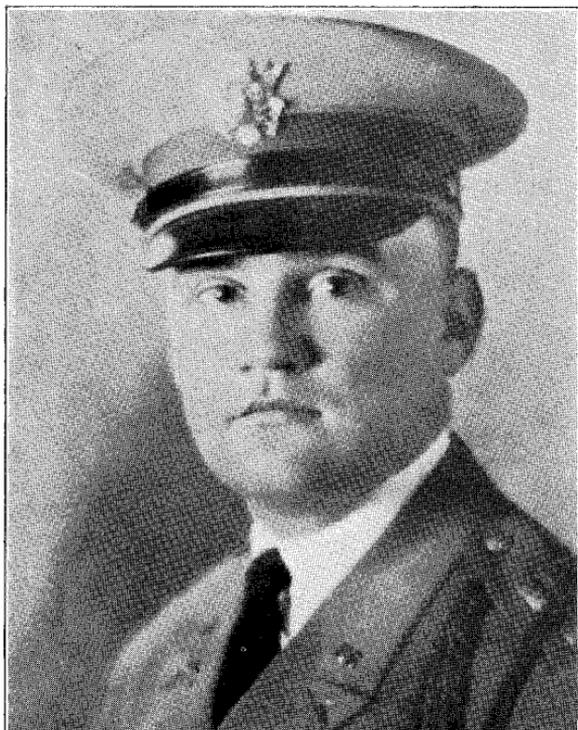
Donald Coray's life was short, when compared with man's average span, but during this period he did those things in a pleasant way that he believed to be his duty and in so doing won the admiration of his superiors and the love and affection of his classmates and friends.

A Classmate.

LESTER GEORGE DEGNAN

NO. 6496 CLASS OF NOV. 1, 1918

Died December 10, 1933, at Bronx, New York, aged 37 years.



LESTER GEORGE DEGNAN was born in New York City on May 26, 1897, the second son of Eugene F. Degnan and Nellie Degnan. His mother died when he was four years old, and it was under the direction of his father that Lester attended grammar and high school in New York and entered the College of the City of New York in 1915. He had for many years wished to attend West Point and in 1917 secured an appointment through the aid of President Henry Bruckner of the Bronx, whose son entered the academy in the same year.

Degnan's popularity as a cadet was attested by many affectionate nicknames. His first was "Little Pot". It was bestowed in plebe camp by upperclassmen who fancied a resemblance to a recently graduated "Pot". In time, Degnan's nickname shortened to "Pot", which remained in general use until his death, although it yielded temporarily to others.

He was called "Cowboy" for a short time in plebe camp because

on a field exercise he was found embattled in some shrubbery, cautiously facing a domestic cow, which (he told the story himself) was the first he had ever seen alive, and whose intentions he considered hostile.

Action of any kind meant fun for Pot. An Irishman of the best storybook type, he loved a prank, a frolic, or a fight. Because his face was aggressive, his figure stocky, and his ignorance of military ways complete, he was constantly hazed. There were Irish upperclassmen in the company to whom Pot was irresistible. It was Pat Mahoney, the captain of "F" company, who swathed Pot in blankets and put him in a wall locker to sweat him to kaydet slimness. Pot thought it was terrible, but he really enjoyed it. And John Farley, or "Trooper" Sheridan, or Gerald O'Grady, good Irishmen all, had Pot report many a morning before reveille for "extra instruction". No man was ever hazed more than Pot, or had more fun being hazed.

He even courted it. One cold winter night, for example, he slipped into the sink and turned off the hot water while the upperclassmen were bathing. He then allowed himself to be caught redhanded. There was no hazing that winter, it was said; hazing had been abolished by many a solemn command, and punished by many severe court-martial; but certainly Pot saw no change. Yet the only bad day in the whole plebe year was the very last, when he was enjoying a final soiree with four yearlings in a first-floor room of North Barracks. The windows were open to the June air, and the yearlings were a bit noisy with their "unauthorized commands". Suddenly the door opened, and they leaped to attention for the Commandant of Cadets. One yearling was turned back; two got six months on the area, and lost their furloughs; the fourth (he was only writing a letter, but he was in the room) spent his furlough summer walking the area. This belated intervention of Authority spoiled Pot's pleasure in Recognition that afternoon.

Become a yearling, no longer busy with the upperclassmen, Pot put his energy into the romping pranks of yearling camp. The "F" Company yearlings, with runt pep and an echo of the Russian Revolution, named themselves the Duma. Pot was nicknamed "Duke of the Duma". It was the Duma's sport to wet-drag any flanker yearling who was so unwary as to linger near "F" Company street. The Duke shouted "Turn out the Duma!" and the street filled with yearlings running to the general P-rade.

When no eligible flanker appeared—and the favorite victims soon began to go to the bath house through Bootlick Alley, where rioting was tabu—Pot started water-fights with his own gang. I shall never forget the night when I out-manuevered Pot and lay beside his tent just a minute before taps, knowing I would douse him with a bucketful as he rushed to bed. A cloudburst suddenly drenched my back; and as I ran for my own bed, Pot's triumphant shout mocked me. His victory was complete: I ran a late.

In those days, the yearlings used to "run patrols" on the plebe sentries, risking terrific punishments for the fun of stripping a sentry and arming him with a broom. No patrol leader had more scalps or closer shaves with the tacs than The Duke of the Duma.

Pot was a good shot, and almost fired expert that summer. On the very last range, with his expert's pin a certainty, he got clean off the target. His 12 out of 50 won him a Marksman pin, or didy-pin, as the kaydets called it; and won him also another nickname—"Didy".

Yearling summer ended; academic work began, and soon it was October 4, 1918, a dramatic day for the Corps of Cadets.

The rumor got about in morning classes; but in those war days, early graduation rumors were fresh daily; "Billy Lights" always had a new one. The October 4th rumor was too wild to believe. It was not until, midway through dinner, the messhall door opened and the Commandant with several officers marched in, that the Corps grew tense. The Adjutant, Beverly Tucker, called the Corps to attention, and the Acting Commandant, Colonel "S. I." Tomlinson, spoke:

"You are about to hear an order which will test your discipline to the utmost. After this order has been read, the Corps will rise and stand at attention for five minutes."

Tucker then read the famous order which announced that the entire course of instruction was shortened to one year, and that the two senior classes (there were only three classes in the Corps) would graduate on November 1st, less than a month away. And with the last word of the order, Tucker gave the command "Battalion, Rise!" We stood there in dead silence for five unending minutes. Some may have followed connected thoughts; but most simply stood there, amazed.

At last Colonel Tomlinson in a cold, official voice said:

"You may now make all the noise you wish for five minutes!"

No more hysterical yelling ever occurred in the Corps of Cadets. Their minds still paralyzed with surprise, they blew off steam until they could yell no more. I remember that afterward Pot was a little apprehensive at the change in his future. He was thoroughly at home as a lively kaydet, but like many of us was staggered at the responsibilities so unexpectedly thrown before him.

The war ended; and Pot was back at West Point on December 3, 1918, a Student Officer in the 3d Company; back to boxing and basketball, hops and classes and tacs and all the rest of it, a relapse into student days which lasted seven months. Pot enriched Student Officer history with a famous fight with his roommate, the story of which is very funny to this day.

By this time, Pot and his classmates were hardened to any sort of surprise. The War Department order which sent them to France to see the battlefields was received with calm. After visiting the S. O. S. and the various French and Belgian battlefields, Coblenz, Cologne, Brussels, Paris, and Italy, the class returned to New York in September, 1919. Pot brought home a collection of fancy swagger sticks and canes, sufficient for a good-sized raft.

On the dock at Hoboken, he received orders to the Basic Course, at the Infantry School, Fort Benning.

Leaving Benning in June of 1920, Pot joined the 17th Infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, and was assigned to command Company E. He took up his new duties with enthusiasm, and when the 17th reached

Fort McIntosh, Texas, in September, he had become one of the outstanding officers in the regiment. At Fort McIntosh, Pot was chosen for other and more arduous duties. Corps Area Headquarters needed a map of the Rio Grande valley from Laredo to Zapata, and Pot was the man chosen to make it. All that Pot knew about maps was that north was usually at the top edge, and he was not absolutely sure of that. Nevertheless he spent a month training ten good infantrymen in the use of transits, stadia rods, and plane tables and set out. A year later he was still making his map, and while Corps Area Headquarters complained of the slowness of the work, they had to admit that it was accurate. While engaged in this work, Pot and his men encountered some bandits escaping south into Mexico after robbing the Webb City Bank. As none of the survey party was armed, they were powerless to interfere. From that time Pot and all of his men struggled through the cactus and sand armed to the teeth but never saw another bandit. In October, 1921, the regiment, Pot with it, marched to San Antonio to garrison the old Infantry Post at Fort Sam Houston. Although Pot's mapping experience had been severe, he failed to profit by it when he took command of a machine gun company. At a tactical inspection, the Corps Area Commander asked Pot how he would determine the range from the parade ground at Fort Sam Houston to the laundry. Pot after deep thought and holding his map of the Fort in his hand replied that he would pace it.

In 1923, Pot sailed for Panama where he was to spend three happy years. It was while he was in Panama that the famous incident of the cow occurred. Returning late one night from the Strangers Club, Pot ran his car into a cow. A Canal Zone policeman charged Pot with "reckless driving on the Gaillard Highway". The next day Pot, after receiving advice from numerous "barracks lawyers", put in a claim against the government for damages to his car. He claimed that "a cow owned by the United States had appeared on a public highway after dark without carrying a tail light." The case dragged on, and just as Pot was about to win a decision, the Department Commander ordered him to drop the whole affair. However, about this time Pot won the Panama lottery and was able to buy a new car.

In November of 1926 Pot was transferred from the tropic warmth of Panama to the cold winter of Fort Niagara, New York, where he spent a year until he was assigned to duty at Fort Slocum, New York. The current Army fad at about this time was mess management; all officers went to school to learn how to cook and bake. Pot's enthusiasm for the new sport was typical of the man. He attended the Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Slocum and once more made the news when his picture in full cook's regalia appeared in the metropolitan newspapers in evidence of the Army's peacetime activities.

In September, 1928, Pot was ordered to New York City and to duty with the R. O. T. C. unit of the College of the City of New York, where he had matriculated thirteen years before. During the years when he was stationed in or near New York he made many short visits to West Point and those of us who were stationed there at the time remember with keen delight his frequent appearances in the Bachelor Building,

complete with hard hat and aldermanic mien. Everybody was always glad to see Pot, for he was a constant source of happiness. Since Pot was a Democrat of long standing he was in his element in New York, and he held us poor stay-at-homes spellbound with his tales of adventure in high political circles.

After he reached the Philippines in the summer of 1930, Pot's health broke rapidly. He returned almost at once to Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, where his trouble was diagnosed as "athletic heart". His condition was so serious that he was retired early in 1933.

He returned to his beloved New York, and with his usual energy began strenuous efforts to build himself a business and political career. On December 9, 1933, while alone in his apartment, he had a sudden heart attack. He managed to call help by knocking over the telephone before he was overcome. He died next day. He was buried in Pleasantville, N. Y.

In his short career, Degnan brought no man sorrow or regret, and gave joy to many. He was exceedingly witty, but his jibes were always friendly. He loved pranks, and they bound his victims to him. His merry chuckling laugh brought everybody into the spirit of his fun.

The fullness of his energy drove him toward action, and like every active man he was sometimes in hot water; but nobody ever called him laggard. His methods were simple, direct, and open: everybody could know what he wanted and what he thought. To friendly conduct he responded with all he had; the unfriendly never saw him shrink. He never knew he was licked, and he never was licked: he stoutly followed his own line, however rough on himself, throughout his whole life.

Pot Degnan was a man that people understood and loved. In all his life, he never lost a friend.

where he remained until he graduated on October 1, 1920. On October 15, 1919, he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant.

From October 1, 1920, to January 20, 1921, he was on duty at Fort Andrews, Massachusetts, whence he went to the Canal Zone. He remained there until January 20, 1924. On January 25, 1922, he transferred to the Ordnance Department and in June, 1924, he became a student officer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was while on this duty that he received injuries from an automobile accident which caused his untimely death on June 4, 1925. He was buried at West Point, as he had always wished to be, on June 5, 1925.

On June 11, 1919, Whit married Miss Sophie Louise Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris P. Scott of Highland Falls, New York. From this union two children were born.

By the death of David Whittier the Army has lost an efficient and conscientious officer; his classmates a devoted and loyal friend. The Army can ill afford to lose many officers of his type.

A Classmate.



GEORGE WHITFIELD MACMILLAN

NO. 6395 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

*Died August 15, 1932, at Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone,
aged 33 years.*



GEORGE WHITFIELD MACMILLAN was born on April 17, 1899, at Burgaw, North Carolina. He was the son of the Rev. George Whitfield MacMillan and Isabelle Farrior MacMillan.

Mac spent his boyhood at Wilson, Raleigh, and Montreat, North Carolina. After finishing Raleigh High School he spent one year at the Columbia Preparatory School at Washington, D. C., before entering the United States Military Academy at West Point on June 14, 1917.

Because of the war, the members of his class were commissioned as officers on November 1, 1918. After receiving his commission in the Army, Mac remained at the United States Military Academy as a student officer until June, 1919, following which he accompanied members of his class to Europe on a tour of instruction through France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, returning to this country in September of that year.

He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, Basic Course, in 1920, and the Battery Officer's course, in 1927. He was a student officer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from June 27, 1927, to June 20, 1928. While there, he pursued a graduate course in electrical communications and advanced mathematics.

He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on November 1, 1919. Upon completion of his course at Fort Monroe in June of 1920, he went to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he commanded the Mine Company and performed the duties of Artillery Engineer. He was subsequently engaged in the performance of duties commensurate with his grade and arm at Fort Morgan, Alabama; Fort H. G. Wright, New York; with the Citizens Military Training Camp, Fort Adams, Rhode Island, during the Summer of 1928; and in the Panama Canal Department, being stationed at Fort Randolph in that zone at the time of his death.

After a short illness, he died at Gorgas Hospital on August 15, 1932. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

On October 19, 1921, Mac married Miss Mary Louise Johnston of Bristol, Tennessee. From this union four children were born: William Farrior MacMillan, Daniel Johnston MacMillan, Mary Louise MacMillan, and Dorothy MacMillan. Lieutenant MacMillan was survived by his widow, Louise Johnston MacMillan, his four children, and a brother, William Farrior MacMillan, of Southport, North Carolina.

Lieutenant MacMillan was an outstanding officer, courageous, loyal, and with a high sense of duty. He loved the Army, and had the happy characteristic of always being intensely interested in his work. His untimely death leaves a vacancy in the file that will be hard to fill, and to his friends the loss is irreparable.

R. D. J.

the formative years in high school, he decided he would like to become a lawyer and agreed with two fellow classmates to study law with the idea of forming a partnership with them in later years. The fall of 1916 found him enrolled as a freshman in the University of Arkansas, where he became a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Then came the turbulent spring of 1917: war and the frustration of many plans; the disorganization of student life at the University. Albert (the name "Skelly" had not originated yet and he was known to the majority of his friends and of course relatives as "Sonny") was too young to enter a training camp or enlist. However, he took a competitive examination for an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point and won the appointment for admission in June, 1918. During the year prior to his entrance at the Military Academy, he attended St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, where he received his first taste of military training.

June, 1918, found him toiling up the long hill from the railroad station at West Point to begin that strange life which incidentally fosters enduring friendships. In his second year he became first sergeant of "B" Company, quiet, unassuming, and ever considerate and fair with classmates as well as underclassmen. It was at this time, through some manner now forgotten, that he received the name "Skelly," which he kept in the succeeding years in the Army.

Graduating in 1920, he tried the Field Artillery for a few months and then transferred to the Engineers with station at Fort Humphreys, Virginia, where he took the Basic Course at the Engineer School. After a few months service with the 13th Engineers at Fort Humphreys and upon completion of the school course, he spent a year at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. It was there that he spent a glorious year with many classmates also detailed to take the course in civil engineering. They were all graduated in June, 1922, with degrees of Civil Engineer, and Skelly immediately put his newly acquired professional knowledge to practical use at Camp Custer, Michigan, on construction and mapping work.

Then came orders to the 2nd Engineers at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. His experience in mapping gained for him duty with the topographical company engaged in survey work in various points about San Antonio. It was on this duty that he met and was closely associated with the inimitable Colonel "Tommy" Tompkins at Camp Stanley and proved himself an unexcelled listener to the latter's tales of Indian fights and the old Seventh Cavalry in the Southwest. Commuting to San Antonio over the distance of thirty miles from Camp Stanley, he met and subsequently married Margaret Beadles Hertford at the latter's home in Galveston, Texas. During his stay in San Antonio he became extremely popular both at the army posts and in the city. Unassuming and unselfish to a fault, he unquestioningly lent his automobile, tuxedo, or uniforms and equipment to anyone in need of same. Always in demand at the various social gatherings because of his affable nature, he still had time to read understandingly and increase the store of information concerning

which his opinions were always farseeing and mature for one of his years.

He spent the four years from 1925 to 1929 at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, as assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics with the R. O. T. C. unit. Then came a detail to the Military Academy at West Point as instructor in the Department of Mathematics. Long conferences each afternoon with late hours of study combined with an over zealous conscientiousness helped to undermine his health, and finally he was ordered to Walter Reed Hospital and thence to Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver. His gentle nature and long hard fight to regain his health won for him many friends and sincere admirers at the hospital. The end came on April 24, 1933.

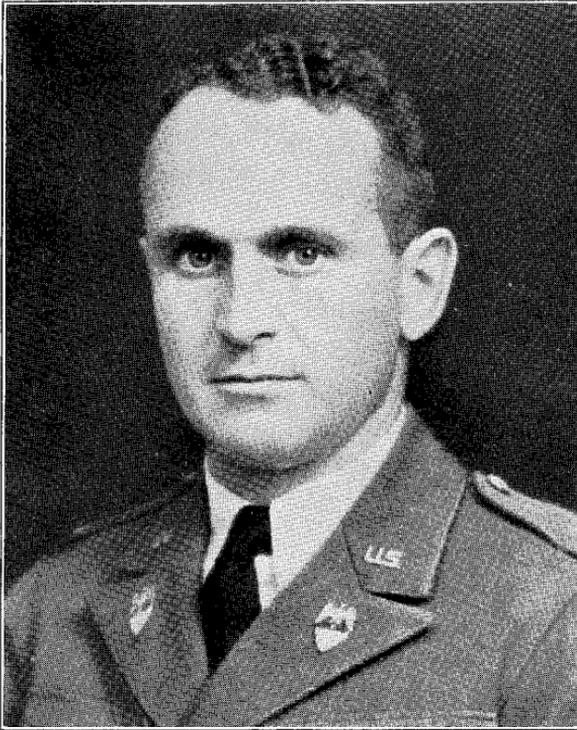
In the peculiar course of human history so much has been written concerning the individual immortality of men through their works that very little can here be added. Great men in the scientific, economic, and artistic fields have, of course, left monumental witnesses of their genius to the delight and benefit of posterity. In a critical and extremely broad survey of these achievements from the viewpoint of the ultimate aim of all the strivings and aspirations of mankind, it sometimes seems that the standards whereby we judge true greatness are progressing away from the material and tangible evidences manifested objectively. True immortality is not based on stone buildings, carefully wrought canvasses, or powerful empires, but on those qualities of humility, compassion, kindness, and understanding which intuitively man is beginning to recognize as the real essence of life. These qualities persist, grow, and spread in ever increasing power when once presented to the world by those rare mortals who exemplify them in their lives among us. Of such is the real being, the true value, and the immeasurable legacy left by Skelly Tanner to those whose pathways in life were fortunate enough to have crossed or moved along with his.

K. F. H.

EVERETT CLEMENT MERIWETHER

NO. 7062 CLASS OF 1923

Died December 7, 1933, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, aged 32 years.



EVERETT CLEMENT MERIWETHER was born at Alton, Illinois, March 29, 1901, the son of Edward Green Meriwether and Emma Clement Meriwether. He received his early education in the public schools of Alton, Illinois, and at Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, attending the latter institution for one year. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois, entering in June, 1919.

During his entire four years at the Military Academy "Meri" was much interested in all activities, and in particular, swimming, in which he won a monogram. By his cheerful disposition and ready friendship he quickly earned the esteem and affection of his classmates.

Upon graduation in June, 1923, he was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry, but transferred to the Field Artillery in 1925. He served with the 11th Infantry and the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, until 1927. He then took the Battery Offi-

cers' Course at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the following years was a student at the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; and the next year took a course in electrical engineering at Purdue University, where he was given a degree of Master of Science.

After this long period of education he was ordered to the Field Artillery School as an instructor in the Department of Tactics and Communication. Later he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Commanding General, William M. Cruikshank, at Fort Sill.

It was while on this latter duty that Meri contracted meningitis, which resulted in his death on December 7, 1933. His illness was of a very short duration and ended with a speed which left his many friends shocked and amazed. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery on December 11, 1933.

His universal popularity was well deserved, as Meri possessed to a high degree that enviable ability to make friends and to keep them. When we, who were so fortunate, say that we miss him, it is with the understanding that such a remark can be no more than an understatement. Cut off from this life, all too soon as he was, his friends and classmates are left with the slender solace of the joy of having known him.

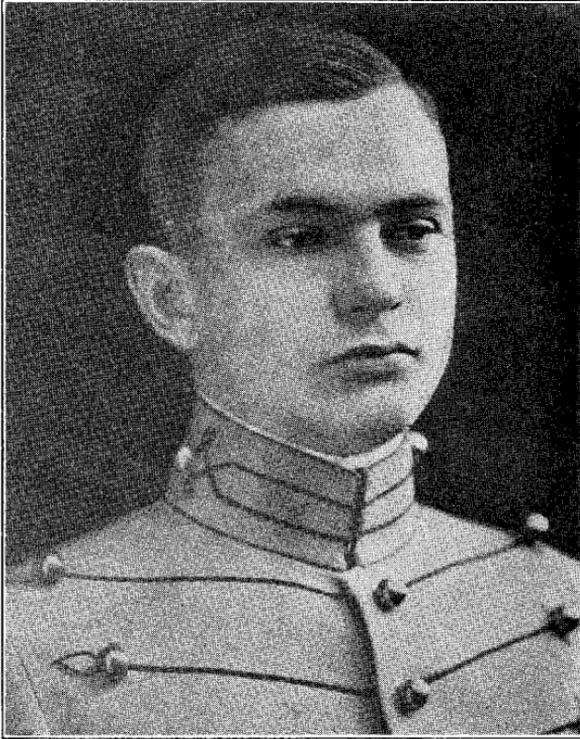
He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Emma C. Meriwether, of Fayetteville, Arkansas; a brother, Edward B. Meriwether of Fayetteville; and two sisters, Mrs. Katharine M. Heagler of Springdale, Arkansas; and Mrs. Sadie M. Lightle of Searcy, Arkansas.

F. D.

ELLIS SPURGEON HOPEWELL

NO. 7377 CLASS OF 1924

Died May 9, 1933, at Castle Point, New York, aged 31 years.



BORN, Sturgis, Kentucky, July 21, 1901, son of Henry Clay and Mary Katheryne Hughes Hopewell, now of Paducah, Kentucky; brother of Joseph C. Hopewell, lawyer, St. Louis Missouri, Wm. Milton Hopewell, druggist, Paducah, Kentucky, and Mary Ophelia Hopewell, wife of G. H. Stegar, druggist, Atlanta, Georgia, and Mabel Clare Hopewell, wife of Wm. Oxley Quirey, train dispatcher, Princeton, Kentucky, survived by all of these, except Mrs. Quirey. Also survived by one little girl, Katheryne Camelia Hopewell, Bear Mountain, New York.

BACKGROUND

Lieutenant Hopewell was of English, Irish, and German extraction, with perhaps a remote trace of Indian blood on the paternal side.

His ancestry, paternal and maternal, were distinguished by their courage, honesty, integrity, deep convictions, loyalty and enterprise. Not many of them ever aspired to conspicuous positions of fame in

the affairs of men, but were content to fill the humbler vocations of life, and aspired to fill them well.

In the background of his life's picture are men and women of almost all the honorable ordinary vocations in life, with quite a number of ministers of the Gospel, some of whom were giants in their calling. One of Lieutenant Hopewell's far removed paternal grand-sires, Elder William Wickenden, (now Wigington) aided in organizing the second Missionary Baptist church that was organized in what is now the United States of America: about the third church, perhaps, of any creed.

There are a number of towns and churches, dotting about four states that bear the name of Hopewell, in memory of some of his ancestry with whom he now slumbers in death.

INDIVIDUALITY

Lieutenant Hopewell was smooth tempered, calm, deliberate, well balanced and courageous, genial in disposition, unsophisticated in manners and honest and frank in his dealings with others. He was unusually "slow to anger", but when once angered, he was fearless, aggressive and hard to subdue. He was, however, naturally endowed with remarkable powers of self-restraint. He was kindly and justly considerate of the rights of others—friend and foe, alike.

These traits, manifested in childhood, characterized him throughout his entire lifetime, and with splendid counterpoise. His fine traits of character, his elegant poise, and engaging personality won for him the admiration of all who knew him, and won for him the lasting friendship of all who came into intimate contact with him.

He was rarely seen to frown, notwithstanding his sober mien and strong, determined physiognomy. He rarely engaged in jesting, yet was apt in repartee, and enjoyed the jokes of others with keen relish, whether upon himself, or some one else.

CHILDHOOD

Lieutenant Hopewell spent his childhood days in the little town of his nativity, Sturgis, Kentucky. When but seven months old he suffered a malignant attack of broncho-pneumonia following measles and was declared by two physicians to be in imminent danger; in fact, he was expected to live but very few hours. The night following this distressing announcement, he at one time was thought to be dead. But he rallied and seemed to fight death with superhuman strength. His rugged constitution and faithful treatment brought him back to health, and all through his childhood and youthful days he was apparently in robust health and of rugged constitution.

At the age of four years he evinced a precocious aptitude in mental calculations. Before he knew the numerals, he could calculate in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and into common fractions with surprising dispatch and precision.

His childhood and youth were beset with hardships, privations, and limitations: his father being in straitened financial circumstances. But

he never murmured nor complained. He calmly and philosophically accepted his lot, and met the challenge with heroism and triumphant outlook. And he was rarely defeated in his attempts.

SCHOOLING

He entered common-school in Sturgis, Kentucky, at the age of six years, and was from the beginning an apt, diligent pupil, making rapid progress in the primary grades. He never lagged, but more frequently led and inspired his classmates. He was fond of reading but never cared for light, chaffy literature. His wont was to master what he read. He attended common school in Sturgis, Kentucky; Olney, Illinois; Westfield, Illinois; and Princeton, Kentucky. He passed into high school in Princeton, Kentucky, and was graduated from Washington High School, Paducah, Kentucky, with honors, June 5, 1919.

In September, 1919, Lieutenant Hopewell entered State University at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was a student until February, 1920. While at Lexington, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., through the influence of Congressman (at that time) Alven W. Barkley, Dr. C. E. Purcell (M. D.) and wife, of Paducah, Kentucky, and Dr. R. W. Oglevie (M. D.), Princeton, Kentucky, all influential citizens, and ardent admirers of this stalwart youth of promise.

MILITARY HISTORY

Lieutenant Hopewell was a cadet in the U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, from July 1, 1920, to June 12, 1924. Incidentally, he was employed, during his last vacation, as civil engineer on Government Dam No. 52, on the Ohio River, four miles below Paducah, his home town. In that engagement he exhibited a skill that did credit to his alma mater.

He graduated with honors from the Military Academy and was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, Infantry. He was at Fort McPherson, Georgia, with the 22nd Infantry, from September, 1924, to August, 1926. While at Fort McPherson, he was married November 13, 1924, to Miss Jessie Welch, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. A. Welch, Bear Mountain, New York. During the winter of 1925 he suffered an attack of Spanish influenza, which, together with his devotion to his strenuous duties, sapped his vitality and made encroachments upon his constitution to an extent that he never realized, until too late.

CIVIL HISTORY

Lieutenant Hopewell resigned his post in the Army, August 1, 1926, to accept a position as civil engineer in Palisades Interstate Park, Bear Mountain, New York, engaging with his father-in-law, Major Welch. He had specialized in civil engineering while in the U. S. M. A., and he filled his position in the Palisades Interstate Park with commendable zest and skill. It was his aim to spend two years in Europe and the Orient in travel and study. But, alas! Fate, it seems, had decreed it otherwise.

In the fall of 1928 his health began failing and in December of

that year his physician advised that he take, at least, one month off for rest and recuperation. He spent that time in Paducah, with his parents and one brother, returning to Bear Mountain in January, 1929. On his return, he was pronounced by his physician a victim of pulmonary tuberculosis, and was never able to engage again in his long coveted and happily chosen vocation: only able to do some indoor work.

In August, 1929, through the aid and influence of Mrs. Harriman, widow of the late Railroad President and magnate and personal friend of his, he was moved to Trudeau Sanatorium, Lake Saranac, New York, for treatment. He seemed to respond favorably to the skillful treatment and careful nursing he received while there, but his time in that institution was limited and he was removed to his home in Bear Mountain, where the inimical conditions soon effected a relapse.

On September 30, 1930, he was removed to United States Government Hospital No. 68, Castle Point, New York. His reaction to the regime of treatment and careful nursing he was receiving at Castle Point was indeed heartening and hope-inspiring. In the spring of 1931, he seemed to be on the road to ultimate recovery: the hospital staff thought so, and advised his parents of the hopeful prospects.

But alas! and alack! Just when hope seemed most bouyant and anticipations most delectable, an undreamed cloud swept in merciless gloom over his brightening horizon; an unsuspected tragedy ruthlessly stalked his fresh-blooming garden of golden dreams leaving lurid sky, blasted hopes, shattered plans and withered ambitions.

This sad blow was too crushing for this already maimed and bleeding warrior who had fought so long and valiantly on the rampart's of life's arena. And, although he battled on for two years, still "hoping against hope", his noble, sensitive soul never revived from the effects of that mortal blow. (Here we drop the curtain of silence and secrecy on the tragic scene, to wait the irony of retributive fate and the time when "the hidden things will be revealed".)

THE FINAL CHAPTER

December 18, 1932, Lieutenant Hopewell left the Government hospital at Castle Point on a short furlough to visit his sister in Atlanta, Georgia. He spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Stegar and family, and his little girl, then in her auntie's care. He returned to the hospital January 3, 1933, and soon afterward had a slight recurrence of Spanish influenza. He was put to bed only again to be lifted from it in death's cold slumber.

Although he fought bravely on until the end and had the most exacting care and attention, yet, broken in constitution and in spirit, little-by-little, day-by-day, he yielded to the grim monster with which he had battled so long and valiantly. And, on May 9, the first hour of the day, with his faithful physician, Dr. James E. Dedman, his devoted sister, and a loyal nurse at his side, Lieutenant Hopewell quietly breathed his last life's breath and his tired, troubled soul was released from sorrows and disappointments of earth, to join that grand, innumerable galaxy of "spirits of JUST MEN MADE PERFECT".

His remains was sent to Paducah, Kentucky, accompanied by his sister, and lay in state for twenty-one hours while hundreds of relatives and friends passed by to look upon all that was mortal of one whom they had known and loved.

His funeral services were held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Paducah, conducted by the Pastor, D. B. Clapp, D. D., while his casket lay enshrouded in the "Stars and Stripes" he so dearly loved. His body was laid to rest in Maple Lawn Cemetery, Paducah, where a United States Government marker and a monument erected by his sister and brothers keep mute and sombre sentinel while he peacefully sleeps.

His father

(Signed) H. C. Hopewell,
Pastor-Evangelist,
1029 Clay Street,
Paducah, Kentucky.

TESTIMONIAL OF OTHERS

P. S. Ellis Spurgeon Hopewell united with the First Baptist Church, Princeton, Kentucky, on a personal acceptance of the Christ as his Savior and Lord and his consistent life was an epistle of living testimony to his faith and loyalty.

H. C. H.

COPY

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Castle Point, N. Y.

Sept. 25, 1933

Veterans Administration
1930

Your file reference:
In reply refer to:

B-eip

Eld. H. S. Hopewell
1029 Clay Avenue
Paducah, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Hopewell:

"Your son Lieutenant Ellis Hopewell was brought to our hospital September 30, 1930, for treatment of a well advanced case of pulmonary tuberculosis. Every regime known to medical science was used in his treatment, and for quite some time it seemed he would win the fight. Until about two or three months prior to his death, hopes had been entertained for his ultimate recovery. However, he took a change for the worse quite suddenly and sank very rapidly.

"I have never in my medical career had a patient to put up a more valiant fight than Ellis, nor have I ever seen one who was so patient and appreciative of all that was being done for him.

"Our institution has operated over a period of more than nine years and during this time 6,000 patients have been hospitalized. Among this large number, which has embraced some of the finest young men in this part of the country, I can recall none who so impressed the Staff with courage and

patience, gentlemanly conduct and culture, as did your beloved boy. He was a real gentleman in every sense of the word, and an ideal officer who was a credit to the Service.

"I can assure you that at the time of Ellis' death there were few dry eyes amongst those with whom he came in contact, and we shall cherish his memory as one of the outstanding patients whom we had the honor to serve."

Very sincerely,

(Signed) James E. Dedman, M. D.,
Manager.

COPY

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Castle Point, N. Y.

September 22, 1933.

Veterans Administration
1930

Your file reference:

In reply refer to:

Eld. and Mrs. H. C. Hopewell
1029 Clay Street
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Eld. and Mrs. Hopewell:

"It was my pleasure to have known your son, Ellis S. Hopewell, during the three years preceding his last illness and death. To everyone who knew him he reflected in every respect the excellent foundation of training received both in the home and later at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He showed at all times the utmost respect for the opinion of his superiors. I have never known a patient who was more cooperative in his treatment or one was more determined to win in his battle for health.

"In the face of many adversities, he fought a determined fight and even when the inevitable was at hand he refused to admit defeat. He was always, kind, cheerful and unassuming and had his health permitted the completion of his vocation in life, I am confident that he was destined to become one of West Point's most distinguished graduates."

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. T. Ivey, M. D.

COPY

Paducah, Kentucky,
September 26, 1933.

"I consider it a great honor to be permitted to testify to the high standing of Ellis Hopewell in this community. Ellis was one of the brightest and finest of all who have graduated from our high school during the twenty years I have been connected with it.

"We need more such young men who have high ideals and are willing to stand for them during times of moral, mental, and spiritual laxity."

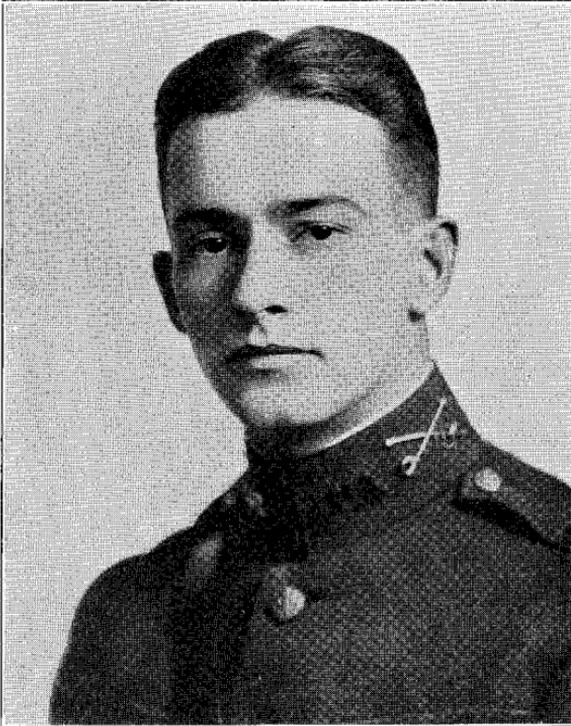
(Signed) R. L. Montgomery.



WILLIAM LOUIS HOWARTH

NO. 7365 CLASS OF 1924

Died July 11, 1927, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 24 years.



WILLIAM LOUIS HOWARTH was born at Glenwood, Illinois, August 26, 1902, the eldest child of William E. and Agnes Hand Howarth. He was a descendant of Colonial pioneer stock through both his father and mother. In his childhood he moved with his family first to Green County, Indiana, and later to Crawford County, Illinois, where his father engaged in farming.

At an early age he began to manifest that cheerful and happy disposition which was so outstanding a characteristic in his cadet days and later life, and which made him most popular and admired among those who knew him in all walks of life. Then, too, at a very early age he began to display an intense interest in matters of Christian religion, whose teachings he exemplified with increasing steadfastness. To his fellow cadets, his classmates, and those of us who knew him as a brother officer, these early influences in his life are no surprise, for they remained with him and were the keynotes of his whole character.

It was at first intended that he should be educated for the ministry, while he was still a boy of twelve or thirteen; but his notice was cap-

tured by stories of West Point, and from this age it became his ambition to become a cadet. When he was fourteen a high school was built near his home, and competitive examinations held to select the pupils. Leaving his chores on the farm, he walked to the school and competed with children who had had the advantage of probably twice as much schooling each year. Needless to say, he succeeded in this ambition, and was admitted.

For the next three years, Howarth combined his school work with trapping and farm work to permit his school work to continue; and his determination is displayed in the six-mile walk to school which he made in good and bad weather alike; and in 1919, he moved with his family to Harvey, Illinois, where he completed his final year of school; and where his determination prompted his teachers to obtain for him a second alternate appointment, resulting in his entrance to the Military Academy in 1920. Thus did his fine spirit of determination and courage gain the desired goal.

While a cadet, Howarth was prevented from engaging in athletics because influenza had somewhat weakened him before his entrance; neither did he shine in the Academic buildings as being either a goat or an engineer. Nevertheless, his fellow cadets will remember him far longer than others; for his unfailing cheerfulness, enthusiasm, and moral courage made him a marked man from the beginning. Never was he too busy to help another man, or to go out of his way for someone else. Many a discouraged plebe who had gone deficient, was made to take a fresh start by his encouragement; and it cannot be recalled that he was ever known to complain or shirk his part of a given task.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, he was assigned to the Cavalry, his first choice of branch; and with the Fifth Cavalry he spent two years at Fort Clark, Texas, during which time he became extremely admired and well-liked for his thoroughness and application, in little matters as well as in big ones. However, it was not long before the attraction of aviation became foremost in his thoughts, and he was detailed in the Air Corps in the fall of 1926, being ordered to the Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas.

After six months at this school, Howarth had succeeded in the rigid training and requirements, and was graduated on February 28, 1927. The next day he entered the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, for the final six months of his flying training, which would have made him a qualified pilot. Though many others were unable to meet the standards set, and were eliminated at both Brooks Field and Kelly Field, Howarth successfully kept up with his class until six weeks before his graduation from the Advanced School. At almost the end of his course at Kelly, occurred that accident which removed from the rolls of the Army one of the most promising and earnest young officers of his age; and which resulted in his almost immediate death at the very beginning of his chosen work.

Howarth never married; he was buried with all honors at his home in Harvey, Illinois, where his parents and four brothers and sisters survived him.

A Classmate.

CLAUDE EAST MOORE

NO. 7285 CLASS OF 1924

Died December 24, 1931, at Washington, D. C., aged 32 years.

CLAUDE EAST MOORE, better known to his classmates and later day intimates as "Mugsy", was born in the town of Minnocqua, Wisconsin, March 6, 1899. His childhood was passed in Minnesota, whence, at the age of thirteen, he moved with his family to Spokane, Washington, and later to Seattle, where he matriculated at the Queen Anne High School. Enlistment in the Army interrupted his secondary education, in 1917.

War Department files show that he entered the Service on August 5, 1917, as a private in Troop "D", Oklahoma Cavalry; later transferring to Companies "E" and "D" of the 111th Ammunition Train. The records also indicate that he served in France from July 31, 1918, to May 31, 1919 and that he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His early military history indicates that his over seas service was of such superior quality that he received an appointment to the Military Academy while still a private in the Army. As a feature of this recognition he was detached from regular troop duty at the close of the War and sent to the preparatory school conducted at Bonne, France, in order that he might successfully meet the West Point entrance requirements. Upon his return to the States and subsequent to his discharge from the Army, he attended the Knox-Sterling School to further his preparation for the entrance examinations.

In the spring of 1920, together with an unusually large group of candidates, he took and successfully completed the entrance exams, as a result of which, he entered the Academy on July 1, 1920, as a member of the Class of 1924. After Plebe Summer, he was assigned to "C" Company and continued to be a member of that organization until graduation. At the Point Moore ranked high academically as well as in his out-of-class-room participations. His progress in the cadet ranks was sure. The year book shows that as a Yearling he was appointed to the grade of corporal and in his second class year was made supply-sergeant of his company and in his final year, a lieutenant. He was skilled with both the rifle and pistol, an expert in each classification. Other activities included membership in the class Executive Committee during his entire four years and the exceptional honor of election to the Honor Committee during his first class year. His athletic prowess was marked. Fencing was his specialty. He turned out early for this sport and starred as a member of the Fencing Team for three seasons. In 1923 as a contestant in the Saber Team, he helped materially to bring the Intercollegiate Championship to West Point. In 1921, he was awarded the Monogram and the Minor Sport's "A" in 1922 and 1923. In addition to his specialty, "Mugsy" was an enthusiastic participant in the annual Indoor Meets.

Claude was graduated into the Army as a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery. The day after graduation, he married Miss Otilie Gobel of Brooklyn, New York. This romance had begun midway in his career as an undergraduate and culminated in a colorful wedding ceremony in the Chapel. The young couple spent the first three months of their married life in and about New York City from which they departed in the late summer for California, so that he might report for duty at Fort Winfield Scott. In February, 1925, he obtained a leave of absence during the course of which he submitted his resignation, which was duly accepted by the President on April 13, 1925. For some years after severing his army ties, he resided in New York, leaving eventually for Europe, where, with his wife, he established a home in southern France. In 1929, a baby girl was born to the union. A short time after his transfer to civilian life Lieutenant Moore studied law for a time at Columbia University. His years of residence on the Continent were interspersed with frequent trips, which brought him back to familiar scenes and company. The opportunities that travel afforded him resulted in a growing interest in the activities of the State Department. This interest materialized into a determination to seek a future in the Diplomatic Corps. With this end in mind, he took up residence in Washington in 1932 and began to prepare himself for the examinations incident to appointment. He had successfully concluded the written phase of that requirement, when, as a result of an accidental fall, he died on December 24, 1932.

Thus ended the life of one of the most promising cadets in the Class of 1924. Final details appeared in the Washington Post on December 30, 1932:—

“Funeral services with full military honors were held yesterday at Arlington National Cemetery for Lieutenant Claude E. Moore, who fell to his death in an accident December 24th.”

Those of us who knew him add our fervent, “May he rest in peace”.



JOHN JACOB WILLIAMS

NO. 7427 CLASS OF 1924

Died September 11, 1928, at Los Angeles, California, aged 27 years.



JOHN JACOB WILLIAMS was born in Utah and entered West Point from that State with the class of 1924. He was an excellent cadet in every respect, especially in his military standing. Here he was outstanding enough in the large class of 1924 to be made a lieutenant in his First Class year.

After graduation he was commissioned in the Air Service and was sent to Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, and the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, completing the prescribed course at these schools. At the completion of both these schools in September, 1925, he was transferred to Selfridge Field, Michigan, where he was stationed most of the time from then until his death.

At Selfridge Field, he became known as an outstanding pursuit flyer. From May to December, 1926, he was stationed temporarily for the purpose of assisting in Air Corps Demonstration at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition. In 1927 he was selected as one of the pilots assigned to escort Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh during

the celebrations attending his return from France after his famous flight from New York to Paris.

While at Selfridge Field he, with Lieutenants Cornelius and Woodring became widely known as "The Three Musketeers" because of their sensational stunt flying in formation. In the spring of 1928, these three officers were part of an "air armada" of about 75 planes under Command of General Foulois which toured many of the service schools of the Army giving demonstrations of Air Corps tactical work, these displays ending with stunts by the "Three Musketeers".

Shortly afterward he was transferred to Rockwell Field, California. There he took part in an Air Show at Los Angeles. On September 10, 1928, while he was stunt flying at this show, his plane crashed from such a low altitude that there was no time for him to escape. He was so badly injured that he died the following day.

He was a man of affable and friendly disposition, often displaying a gay humor which made him a pleasant companion. He was always able to perform diligently and well whatever duty was required of him.

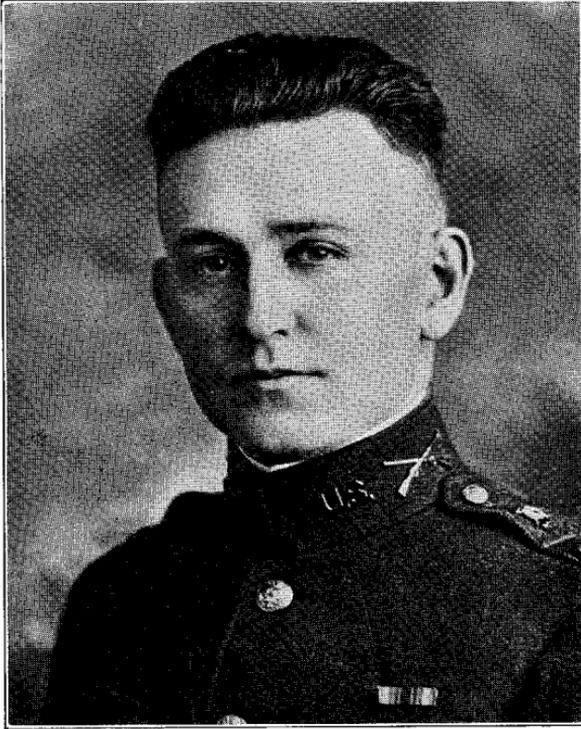
A Classmate.



CLARENCE WILLIAM HOEPER

NO. 7622 CLASS OF 1924

Died April 9, 1927, at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, aged 27 years.



CLARENCE WILLIAM HOEPER was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, on February 15, 1900. After having attended the public schools of St. Mary's, he entered West Point on July 1, 1920. The traits for which Clarence's classmates remember him are industry and cheerfulness. From the beginning of his career as a cadet, he had great difficulty with academics. In all his four years at the Military Academy there was never a midterm or final examination for which he was not "turned out" in at least one subject. Such hard going would have discouraged many a young man. However, it merely made Clarence settle down to harder work. Many, many times during the academic year he was to be seen wrapped in a red comforter and lying in the doorway of his room in order to study by the hall light until long after taps. He used always to keep before him during study hours an old blotter on which was printed his favorite motto: "Keep Digging." Of this motto his whole life was an exemplification.

Thus it would appear that Clarence led a joyless existence at West Point and that his outlook on life was drab. But not so, indeed! Never was there a cadet who could smile more cheerily nor one who did smile more constantly. Never was there a cadet who was more enthusiastic about everything connected with cadet life. An academic examination was to him just another duty to be performed. He never would admit that he was going to be "found"—and he was not found! His classmates departing for the Christmas holidays would leave Clarence cheerfully preparing for his examination and would return to find him cheerfully and confidently awaiting the result.

It is almost superfluous to say that these characteristics of industry and cheerfulness, coupled with his all around engaging personality, caused all who knew him both to love him and to admire him. There probably was never a cadet who stood higher in the opinion of his contemporaries.

Clarence graduated on June 12, 1924, third from the bottom of his class. He was commissioned in the Infantry and assigned to the 10th Infantry, Fort Hayes, Ohio. There he reported for duty in September, 1924. It was not long before his admirable qualities had impressed both the officers and enlisted men of the post. He was getting along extremely well in his profession when he suddenly became afflicted with appendicitis. Although he seemed for a time to be recovering successfully from his operation, peritonitis set in; and he died at Fort Hayes on April 9, 1927.

Thus, after his long, hard struggle for success in life, he was cut short just as he seemed about to settle down to a successful career. God knows best! It is difficult, however, for men to understand the ways of God.

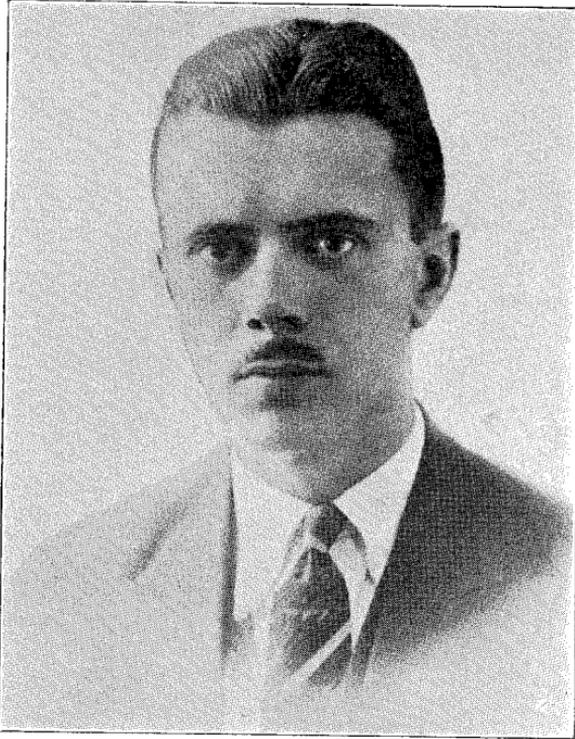
A Classmate.



STANLEY MESERVEY PLAISTER

NO. 7748 CLASS OF 1925

Died August 2, 1933, at Crottes pas Neville, Aux Bois, France, aged 30 years.



STANLEY MESERVEY PLAISTER, only son of Joseph M. and Kate Meservey Plaister, was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1903. In childhood he was a quiet, industrious boy and a great reader. He was not of rugged physique and, because of that, was more interested in business and in books than in athletic pursuits. All through his Junior High and High School years he earned the money to buy his own clothes.

His rank in his High School Class was always high and, upon graduation in June, 1921, he received the appointment to West Point without further mental examination, because of superior scholastic standing.

The *Howitzer* said of him, "Tex does not believe in doing things half way. Everything he undertakes he does with painstaking care and with all his energy concentrated on doing it correctly and efficiently, as a soldier should."

Upon graduation from West Point in 1925, he was assigned to duty at Fort Logan, Colorado. In the early spring of 1926 he resigned and accepted a position with the National City Bank in New York City. He remained in that position until May, 1927, when, because of his proficiency in languages and the aptitude shown for his work, he was promoted to the Paris branch of the Bank. His advancement there was rapid and he was made auditor of the Bank in Brussels, Belgium, in 1930.

In the summer of 1932 he visited his family and friends in Fort Dodge, and the memory of that reunion, of Stanley's interesting experiences retold, his loyalties renewed, will remain always with the many who loved him.

In the Paris branch he met Miss Marguerite Larcher, and their association for several years developed into a closer bond. In September, 1932, following Stanley's return from Iowa, they were married.

A sudden illness necessitated an operation, which seemed to be successful. He wrote home of his complete recovery, and of the happy vacation he and Mrs. Plaister were having near Brussels. The Bank officials had urged him to stay away from business until he was fully restored to health, but eagerness to return to his work caused a relapse, and it was necessary for him to go into southern France to rest. His unexpected and sudden death followed, on August 2, 1933. He rests in the cemetery of Crottes par Neuville aux Bois, France.

It is a short life to chronicle. So much was ahead, so many possibilities to fulfill, ambitions to realize, work to do. Letters received from the officials of the Bank testify to the esteem in which Stanley was held by those with whom he worked each day. The President of the Foreign Branches of the Bank wrote, "We had expected him to re-join our Belgium force and to be with us indefinitely. We deeply regret his loss to the institution both as an officer and as a man."

His parents, his wife, and his sister, Mrs. John Shrader, will always have an indelible picture of Stanley—devoted, loyal, ever thoughtful of them, quiet, but keenly observant. The friends he loved were his friends always. The ideals of West Point were his to follow courageously.

To me, a friend who has watched him through all the years of his life, it seems that Stanley might turn back to smile and say to his loved ones:

*"For my sake, turn again to life and smile,
Nerving thy heart and trembling hand to do
That which will comfort other souls than thine,
Complete these dear unfinished tasks of mine,
And I, perchance, may therein comfort you."*

Jessie Robinson Price.

OLIVE CASS TORBETT

NO. 7654 CLASS OF 1925

Died January 9, 1934, at New Orleans, Louisiana, aged 34 years.



LEUTENANT OLIVE CASS TORBETT was born in Waco, Texas, October 21, 1900, the second son of six children of William C. and Ura Cass Torbett. He was a grand-nephew of Felix H. Torbett, and a grandson of Granville A. Torbett. The former was a brevet brigadier general in the regular army at the close of the Civil War, while the other brother, was captain of Company "H", 19th Arkansas Infantry, in the Confederate Army.

Olive was reared in Waco, and secured his common school education in the public schools. He was athletically inclined, and a lover of outdoor sports. He showed a keenness and desire for military discipline and life in his early youth, by organizing one of the first Boy Scout troops in his home town. Sometimes this group was mounted, and again on foot, depending on whether he could secure enough horses for the troop.

He was, since his youth, especially fond of horses. He developed a fondness for horseback riding and on several occasions received severe injuries by being thrown from the horse.

He was a typical American boy, being just as interested in a fight as a game, and during his high school days, played football and tennis. While in his senior year, he was business manager of the "Daisy Chain", the high school annual, and leading man in the class play. During the World War, as he was too young to enlist, he was instrumental in forming a military unit in the Waco High School, of which he was made cadet major, the ranking cadet officer, under Captain Puckett. He held this rank, during the life of the corps.

After graduating from high school in 1919, he entered Texas A & M the following fall, and studied chemical engineering. He was admitted to the field artillery unit of the R. O. T. C. His grades were good, and his military record was such that he was rated for a corporalship, for his sophomore year, if he had returned. He entered sports at A & M, going out for football and boxing.

Upon the completion of his freshman year at A & M he along with most of the other artillery basic course students, went to Camp Knox, Kentucky, for a six week course of instruction. His military work was of a high standard, and at the conclusion of this training, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to enroll in the University of Cincinnati. He decided to attend this university, because it was a co-operative school. While at this place, he signed up for R. O. T. C. work, and met Lieutenant, now Captain, Roy W. Grower, of the U. S. Army Engineers, and developed a very intimate friendship. Lieutenant Grower recognized his potential military ability, and talked to him about entering West Point; so at the conclusion of this year of work, in 1921, he secured an appointment to the academy from Senator Tom Connaly of Texas.

Olive entered the academy July 2, 1921, and graduated June 12, 1925, making a rating high enough to be eligible for the Corps of Engineers. During one of the proms, in his sophomore year, he met, through Lieutenant Grower, Miss Yvonne Jarrett, who lived in New York with her mother. This meeting developed into other things, and the day after graduation, he was married to Miss Jarrett.

Second Lieutenant Olive Torbett's first assignment, after graduation was at Fort Humphries, Virginia, with the 13th Engineers. While on this assignment, a baby daughter, Adah, was born in July, 1926. He entered Cornell University, as a student officer June 30, 1926, and received his C. E. Degree June 6, 1927, and was reassigned to the 13th Engineers until September 1, 1927. He then became a student officer at the company officers course in the Engineer School, graduating June 12, 1928. He was then returned to the 13th Engineers until August 20, 1929, when he was transferred to Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, arriving there October 4, 1929. Lieutenant Torbett was on Post Special Duty, while he was in the Islands, building a swimming pool and officers club. During this assignment, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, September 1, 1930, and attached to the 14th Engineers. From February 20, 1930, to July 23, 1931, he was commanding a company in the regiment. At the conclusion of this service, he was assigned to the 6th Engineers at Fort Lawton, Washington, arriving on this Post November 9, 1931, and completing this assignment June 6, 1933. From Fort Lawton, he was ordered to the 2nd

New Orleans District, New Orleans, Louisiana, as assistant to the District Engineer. He reported for duty July 1, 1933, and was on this assignment at the time of his death, January 9, 1934.

On his way from Fort Lawton to New Orleans he and his family stopped at Waco, Texas, to visit his parents and friends. He expressed the keenest pleasure at being transferred to this branch of the service of which he was especially fond, and seemed to be in excellent health.

His work in the New Orleans district was rather heavy and a change was noticed in his disposition in December. He was placed under care of a physician. Soon after the Christmas holidays of 1933 the doctor permitted him to return to duty.

On the morning of January 9, 1934, before going to work, he went to the basement of his home in New Orleans, to attend to the furnace, and later, was found shot, a high powered rifle lying nearby.

He was buried in Waco, beside an older brother, Melvin Halley Torbett, who had given his life in the service during the World War. His older brother, was a victim of the influenza, dying at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, October 9, 1918.

First Lieutenant Olive Cass Torbett is survived by his wife; one daughter, Adah; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Torbett, of Waco, Texas; two sisters, Mrs. L. J. Livingston of Port Arthur; and Mrs. J. C. Morgan of Houston; and one brother, W. C. Torbett, Jr., of Romayor, Texas.

Thus shall we write FINIS across the record of one dear to us, who should have gone far in his chosen profession, had not fate intervened!

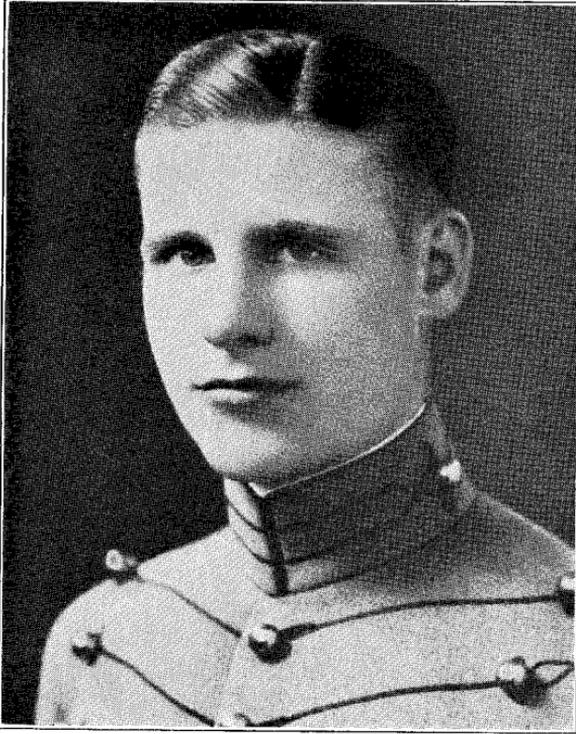
W. C. T.



STANLEY HENRY AYRE

NO. 8567 CLASS OF 1929

Died April 16, 1930, at Southton, Texas, aged 22 years.



STANLEY HENRY AYRE was born in Monticello, Illinois, November 6, 1907. He was the son of John and Carrie (Sackriter) Ayre. He was a graduate of Monticello High School in the class of 1925. His high school career was marked by honors in his studies and by prominence in athletics. In his senior year at Monticello he was the captain of his high school football team.

Upon graduation he entered the Military Academy from the Nineteenth District of Illinois by appointment of Hon. Allen F. Moore. Here his career was again characterized by worthwhile accomplishment. He was appointed a cadet lieutenant, and played football and lacrosse for four years, three times winning his "A", and being chosen captain of the lacrosse team in his first-class year. He also qualified at choir, and as rifle expert and pistol expert. He was graduated from West Point, June 13, 1929, and was assigned to the Field Artillery, with detail in the Air Corps. His first assignment was at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, where he reported September 13, 1929. His un-

timely death occurred April 16, 1930, at Southton, five miles south of Brooks Field. While he was making a solo flight, his plane crashed from a height of three hundred feet, nose-diving into the ground. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church of Monticello, April 20, by Rev. M. C. Long and Rev. Harry Sarkiss. Interment was in the Monticello cemetery.

A friend of his boyhood days in Monticello spoke of Stanley Ayre as "one of the best of fellows". His ability and personality won for him the regard of his classmates for a man who could always be counted on to fulfill completely his every task.

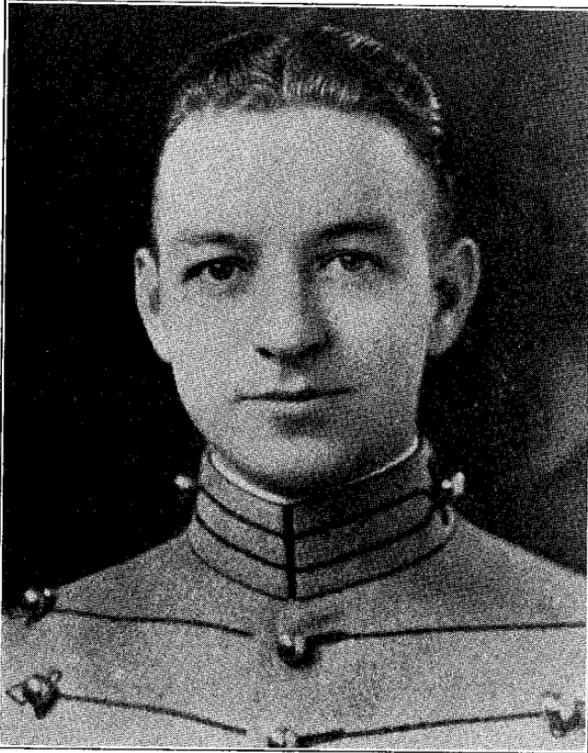
A Classmate.



GEORGE ROSS SUTHERLAND

NO. 8538 CLASS OF 1929

*Died November 9, 1933, at Gila County Hospital, Globe, Arizona,
aged 28 years.*



IN his short life of twenty-eight years, George Ross Sutherland achieved a record of character and accomplishment that lightened the sorrow of kinsfolk and friends who were sorely stricken over his untimely passing. He left the memory of a generous and dauntless spirit. His devotion to the motto of his regiment, "Honor and Courage", filled his brief soldier's career with high ideals and splendid achievement and is linked by his loved ones with the genial, fun-loving and kindly personality that will never be forgotten.

Lieutenant Sutherland was born in Chicago, January 17, 1905, the son of George and Margaret (Mackay) Sutherland. His paternal grandfather, John Sutherland, fought in the Battle of Waterloo. The blood of Scottish defenders of Liberty and Justice flowed in his veins and spurred his youthful ambition for a military career.

George was an apt pupil at Yale Elementary School, Chicago, 1912-17, completing the eight-year course in five years and later at University High School, Chicago.

He was an enthusiastic Boy Scout in those days and, because of his outstanding record at Camp Keesus on Lake Michigan, in the Fall of 1917, was made an Honor Camper by the Scout Executive, who wrote to George's father:

"Because of your son's record at Camp Keesus he has been designated an Honor Camper, and has been awarded a red and blue camp service pin.

"A Scout in camp has large opportunities for advancement in worth-while knowledge, participation in vigorous sport, and practice of the principles of the Scout Oath and Law.

"He may do more than is actually required of him in work, play and gentlemanly behaviour. He may distinguish himself in willingness to serve and in consideration for his fellows, so that not only does he benefit from the camp but the camp benefits from his being in it. Such a Scout is termed an Honor Camper.

"On behalf of all the officers of the camp may I express my appreciation for your son's record, and hope that in all situations he will acquit himself as creditably.

"Sincerely,

"Stuart P. Walsh,

"District Scout Executive Camp Master."

In the same year, as a junior member of the Union League Club of Chicago, George was presented with the League's Gold Medal awarding him first prize in the annual all round gymnasium contest, an honor which was a pleasant surprise because he had been pitted against formidable rivals.

His father was the founder and many years the publisher of the *British American*, a weekly newspaper of wide appeal, and George evinced a native literary gift as a boy. But stronger proved the urge for a life of action and patriotic service.

He entered St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, 1918, and was a leader in its activities during the next three years. He won distinction both in the class-room and on the athletic field, was a member of the Board of Editors of *Cadet Days*, the Academy's monthly publication, and was editor-in-chief of its 1921 Annual. His Foreword to Annual readers of that year was a concise and expressive message that showed genuine editorial insight and skill.

His father, who was very proud of George's youthful successes in a career of discipline and service, had passed away when, in 1925, George was thrilled by receipt of a message conveying the glad news that his fondest hope had been realized. Through the sponsorship of the late Hon. Martin B. Madden, Congressman, First District Illinois, he received an appointment to West Point in July of that year. Then began four of the happiest and busiest years of his life.

He was popular from the beginning. Though always inclined to be modest and self-effacing, George had a frank, winsome, magnetic nature that "made friends" with all. Letters to his sister, Miss Alice C. Sutherland, tell of the bereavement sincerely felt by former as-

sociates of the United States Military Academy who had been drawn to George from the first, and had tested his loyalty and fidelity under varied circumstances during four years of daily contact.

The following appeared in *The Howitzer* (1929), annual of the the U. S. Corps of Cadets of West Point:

“George Ross Sutherland,
First District, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois.

“George is the gentleman with the large ‘non-reg.’ vocabulary. We seldom question his statements, for he has a knack of sounding convincing even when we are seldom quite certain as to just what he means. He scoffs at idealism, yet his standards are of the highest. Frankness of opinion is always held superior to the cultivation of friends through honeyed words and flattery. We love him for what he is, not for what he professes to be.

“When questions of right and wrong are involved, we find that George refuses to forsake his code for any personal gain. He is a desirable opponent in any sport, for fruitless dispute over plays are never permitted to interfere with the game. His sympathy makes him anxious to aid his friends in difficulty, but he would never admit this trait.

“Acting Corporal (3), Corporal (2), Lieutenant (1),
Football (4), Lacrosse (4), Election Committee (1).”

Commissioned a second lieutenant, July, 1929, George chose the Cavalry branch of the service, with Air Corps detail. Before going West, however, he served as Assistant Engineer for the Board of Transportation of the City of New York, acting in this capacity during July and August of 1929. In the Fall he entered the U. S. Army Air Corps Primary Flying School, March Field, Riverside, California. He was later transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

It was shortly after his arrival that George led a searching party through a dense section of Arizona in response to the pleas of a frantic mother whose boy had wandered from the main-travelled road and was lost in the woods. A touching letter reached Lieutenant Sutherland from this distracted parent, who did not know the name of her benefactor, but poured blessings on his head for her boy's return.

He was selected as officer in charge of the troop train from Fort Huachuca to Fort Riley, Kansas, when many men from the former post were transferred to other posts in October, 1931.

George passed two and a half months on leave the latter part of 1931, and had happy reunions with relatives and friends in Chicago and elsewhere—the last he was fated to enjoy.

Returning to military duties in January, 1932, he was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, with the Eighth Cavalry; then sent to San Antonio, Texas, for a six weeks' Air Observation Course in February, 1933.

On his return from San Antonio, George underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Military Hospital at Fort Bliss. Tiring of the long rest period prescribed by his doctors after the operation and eager

to be doing something useful, he applied for a detail to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp. As supply engineer and mess officer of a C. C. C. camp located in the Apache National Forest, 100 miles north of Silver City, New Mexico, George, who should have been convalescing in the hospital, was busily employed from June to October. In the latter month, still far from fit, he went as construction officer in charge of barracks to C. C. C. headquarters of the Globe area at Globe, Arizona.

An auto mishap at this time in which he suffered shock added to his physical disabilities. The doctors soon discerned that George was in grave need of medical care, both of body and mind. They noted his highly nervous state which, at times, bordered on utter collapse.

He died in the Gila County Hospital at Globe, Arizona, on the morning of November 9, 1933.

Funeral services at Globe were conducted by Lieutenant Victor Stoner, 8th Cavalry, Chaplain of the Globe Area. Lieutenant Robert Q. Brown, 82nd Field Artillery, accompanied the remains to Chicago where they were met by George's two surviving sisters, Miss Alice C. Sutherland and Mrs. Ernest K. Hill, and the latter's husband, and taken for burial in the family lot at North Embro, Ontario, Canada. Services were conducted in the United Presbyterian Church at Embro.

George's resting-place is beside his mother, who passed away April 16, 1916, and his father, whose death occurred March 6, 1918.

Lieutenant Sutherland was a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity, the Post Officers' Club at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the El Paso Country Club, El Paso, Texas.

A host of mourners will never cease to lament the passing of this admirable young soldier and patriot at the threshold of a career so full of rich promise, in which performance was already so well begun.

Extracts from a letter from his commanding officer, Ray C. Ruthertford, Major 82nd Field Artillery, Area Commander, Globe Area, C. C. C., follow:

"As Lieutenant Sutherland's Commanding Officer in this Globe Area of the Civilian Conservation Corps, I wish to tell you how very much all of us, his fellow officers, regret his untimely death, and to express to you my sincerest sympathy in your great loss.

"His work with us in our construction program was eminently satisfactory, and his tact and efficiency were just what we expect from a West Point man.

"You may well be proud to have had such a devoted brother."

In a letter of tender sympathy to Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Baltzell, mother of the late Lieutenant George Baltzell, wrote:

"I can't tell you of the deep sorrow Colonel Baltzell and I feel to learn of the death of your brother George. We feel a very great personal loss, for we loved George Sutherland, and he was my George's closest and dearest friend. My George was always so eager and ready to give praise to his friend, and because of this I know of so much that was wonderful and fine in your brother. I know of his strength

of character, his strength of mind, his generous kindness and his willing helpfulness."

In childhood, youth and early manhood, which was all that life allotted him, George was proud to be a defender of the faith. Those who love him cling to the hope of reunion in a better world where the mystery of earthly sorrow and frustration will be a mystery no more.

They think of him always as young, ardent, achieving, filled with the deep sentiments and loyalties that fired his mind as a lad and stirred him with a passion for service and sacrifice.

George lives today as an inspiration to better living and finer effort in hearts that will keep his memory greener with the years.

He has joined

"The Choir Invisible

Of those immortal dead who live again

In minds made better by their presence: live

In pulses stirred to generosity

In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn

For miserable aims that end with self,

In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars

And with their mild persistence urge man's search

To vaster issues.

So to live is Heaven;

To make undying music in the world."

J. C. McN.



ERNEST EMIL HOLTZEN

NO. 8869 CLASS OF 1930

Died December 8, 1933, near Barksdale Field, Louisiana, aged 25 years.



HERNEST EMIL HOLTZEN II, son of Dr. E. E. and Mildred Moore Holtzen, was born in Cole Camp, Missouri, January 29, 1908. He was a direct descendant of Lord Humphrey Collins, who was knighted in England in 1568. His ancestors came to America in 1621. Ten served in the early Colonial Wars, five in the Revolutionary War, two in the War of 1812, one in the Civil War, and one in the World War.

His early childhood was spent in Mazatan, Mexico. He was graduated from the Sedalia (Missouri High School in 1925 and attended Virginia Military Institute one year, being appointed to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1926. He served with distinction as a cadet, being made cadet lieutenant and captain and winning his "A" in track and cross-country. He was graduated from West Point with his class on June 12, 1930, receiving commission in the Field Artillery in the U. S. Army. He was assigned for training in the Air Corps

at the Air Corps Training Center, San Antonio, Texas, in September, 1930. He completed his training first in the Primary Training School, Brooks Field, and then at the Advanced School at Kelly Field, where he specialized in the course in pursuit aviation, and was rated an airplane pilot. On completion of this duty in October, 1931, he was assigned to the 77th Pursuit Squadron of the 20th Pursuit Group at Mather Field. He was officially transferred from the Field Artillery and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps on the 22nd of December, 1931. In the fall of 1932, the 20th Pursuit Group was moved from Mather Field to Barksdale Field. He was one of six Barksdale pilots selected to ferry planes from San Antonio to the Canal Zone, and he was commended by his superior officers for a flight which proved instrumental in saving the life of a C. C. C. worker near Shreveport.

Major Harmon, Commanding Officer, Barksdale Field writes: "While at Barksdale Field, Lieutenant Holtzen served with the 77th Pursuit Squadron in various capacities of Mess Officer, Squadron Supply Officer, Engineering Officer and Operations Officer. He particularly distinguished himself as a Flight Commander, being careful and energetic in the training of those officers committed to his charge, and exercising excellent judgment in the analysis of the qualities and faults of the junior officers in his flight. In addition to his regular Air Corps duties, Lieutenant Holtzen contributed in large measure to the future welfare of this command by intelligently applying himself to work in the back areas of the reservation. It was under his jurisdiction that some miles of roads were constructed and graded, giving access to this area, and that a particularly difficult job of dam construction was effected, thereby insuring to future residents of the post an excellent lake for fishing and recreation. This young officer was not only excellently qualified along purely military and technical lines, but had those qualities of character and general ability so well developed that he was of unusual value in any task assigned. He was one who enjoyed the friendship and high esteem of all his fellow officers and of the men of his organization."

"Ernie", as he was lovingly called by his associates, met his untimely death at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana, December 8, 1933. When leading the second element of a flight at a height of about four thousand five hundred feet, his plane was hit by another, whose pilot was attempting to regain a lost position. Lieutenant Holtzen's plane disintegrated almost immediately. Apparently he was rendered unconscious and was unable to make any effort to save himself.

A full military funeral, one of the largest ever witnessed in Central Missouri, was held in Sedalia and burial was in Memorial Park Cemetery near that city. Among those taking part in the services at the church was William L. Nelson, who had appointed "Ernie" to West Point. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Nelson said, "Ernest loved the far-flung freedom of the great open spaces, where, almost, he could hear the stars sing together and touch hands with the Master Pilot of all pilots. The heavens were his playground. Up there, up the angel-

way, star-paved path to peace, the 'happy warrior', fine and unafraid, went home."

Ernest was naturally reticent and reserved. There was never a cleaner, more cordial or more appreciative young man. He was as modest as he was manly, and was gifted with that indefinable charm of manner which you can see and recognize but never describe. He was the kind of a friend you always wanted but seldom found, always a gentleman, admired and respected by everyone with whom he came in contact.

Many were the beautiful tributes of love and respect paid Lieutenant Holtzen by those who had been most closely associated with him and who knew him best. Among those were the following:

Lieutenant George Lermond, who had been his track team-mate at West Point: "A fine, clean-living fellow, and the best liked in our class. We of 1930 have lost one of our best classmates; I, one of my best friends and dearest!"

Lieutenant Birrell Walsh, another classmate at West Point and at the Flying School: "He was the finest lad I have ever known."

Lieutenant D. C. Strother, co-pilot at Barksdale Field: "If I should ever even approach his level, life will be a success."

Captain John M. Clark, Air Corps, Barksdale Field: "His ever present and cheerful smile spoke volumes and was an 'open Sesame' to everyone's heart. He had, without seeming effort, all the prerequisites of an officer and a gentleman. In preparing officers' efficiency reports, I used your son as a standard to grade others of like grade and service. I honestly hope that my child, and he is my only child at that, will pattern himself after Ernie. Could I pay higher tribute than that?"

Lieutenant H. C. Gibner, Jr., Barksdale Field: "Ernie was my friend and classmate and no truer, more gentlemanly fellow ever lived."

Lieutenant M. J. Lee, his comrade of seven years: "I feel I have lost a brother. He has been called to foreign service and is waiting for us."

Lieutenant Ben Kelsey, his intimate friend: "I know of no measure of success greater than the simple fact that in passing there is left behind a definite and sincere gap, a feeling of real loss, and a realization that the world is perhaps a little better for our having been here. By all this Ernie has truly been a success and his early passing can only add to it. Ernie made such a profound impression on all those with whom he came in contact that it is impossible to realize that he is no longer with us; in reality he is with us of course, since the impression was so great that we will all hold a feeling of his presence regardless of the fact that we shan't see him."

Lieutenant J. G. Hopkins, writing from Barksdale Field on date of March 1, traces Lieutenant Holtzen's work from his first tactical assignment when he reported to the 77th Pursuit Squadron at Mather Field, California, November 7, 1931. He says in part, "Lieutenant Holtzen's outstanding soldierly qualities were noticeable even at this

early date. It was apparent that he possessed high intelligence, confidence, tact, and a quiet force born of knowledge. He was appointed Assistant to the Operations Officer, a position considered the most coveted in the organization. The rapid and highly efficient manner in which he oriented himself to his new duties is without precedent in my experience. His thoroughness forbade a superficial knowledge of anything and his attention to detail and technique was unusual. He was always a good soldier, even to the moment of his leaving he was in his proper position at the correct instant and performing the right maneuver. The performance of his duties with enthusiasm, devotion, and loyalty was the aim and purpose of his very existence. He reflected in every manner the splendid training of the Military Academy, and its fine traditions were his religion, a religion of patriotism about which the most wonderful thing is that it really means immortal life. He was dearly loved by all his brother officers and men. In the course of our official relations it was never a question of Ernie serving under me, nor I over him. We served together. On relinquishing command of the 77th, it was my duty to render efficiency reports on some twenty officers in the squadron. Ernie's lowest rating was 'Above average', which was high for the other officers. The majority of his ratings were 'Excellent' and 'Superior'. In closing these reports, we are obliged to describe briefly, in our own terms, our opinion of the officer. On my report of Ernie under the above heading, appears the following notation: 'The best all around officer in this squadron.' What more could a Squadron Commander say of one of his junior lieutenants? Ernie's report was the highest I have ever submitted on any officer, and believe me when I say that is was justly earned."

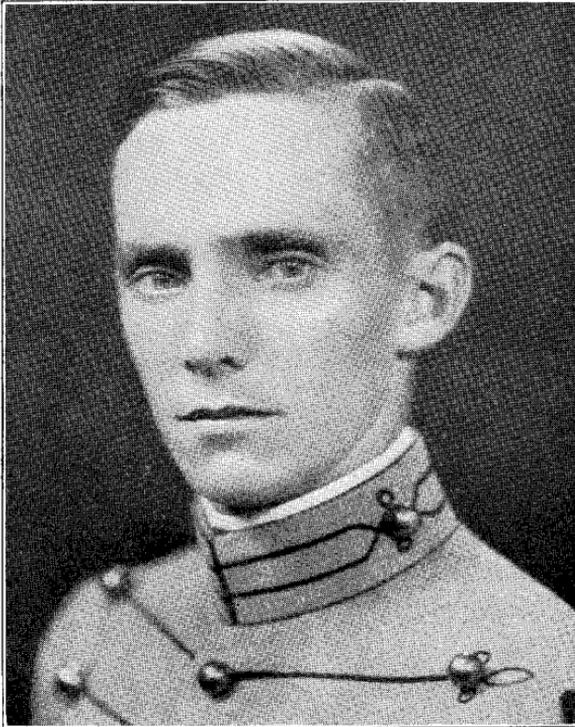
All the honors that came to Lieutenant Holtzen left him unspoiled and still the same happy, smiling youth that he was when he went away from the ideal home atmosphere that had ever been his. His heart was continuously with the old home where lived his Father, who was his pal, his Mother, who was the idol of his life, and his younger brother and sister, to whom he was devoted.

W. L. Nelson.

THEODORE GEORGE BURTON

NO. 9423 CLASS OF 1932

Died March 28, 1933, at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, aged 24 years.



THEODORE GEORGE BURTON was born in Alhambra, California, January 13, 1908. He was the youngest child of George Adrian and Margaret Parker Burton.

Ted's entire elementary school was received in the Garfield School at Alhambra and he was graduated from Alhambra High School at the age of seventeen. During his high school career he held a number of offices. His record in both athletics and scholarship is an enviable one and his natural modesty and winning personality gave him true popularity.

After completing his high school course he entered Stanford University, later transferring to the University of California at Los Angeles. His desire for a career in the service of his country, however, led him to enlist in the Navy in order to obtain an appointment to Annapolis. He was sent at once to the Naval Training School at San Diego and the next summer gained the appointment by competitive examination. A severe illness at the time of his entrance caused

his resignation after a few months there. He returned to Alhambra and after a period of rest and recuperation enlisted in the Army, was sent to the preparatory school at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu. The following spring he took the examinations and received his appointment to West Point in the summer of 1928.

From early childhood Ted's tendency was always toward engineering. His chief interest was in achievements along mechanical lines, and his favorite pastime was drawing engines and various types of cars and airplanes. Like many other small boys he loved to take things apart, but he always put them together again. When only five years of age he took apart completely an old cash register and assembled it correctly down to the last small screw. He was one of the first boys in his home town to construct a radio in his own workshop, and he made over several old motor cars. At an early age he decided to become an engineer.

Ted also was keenly interested in sports: he was an excellent swimmer, rowed well, played tennis, golf, basketball, and was captain of the Class B football team in high school. His small build prevented any outstanding achievement in collegiate sports.

His loyalty to his family and friends, his keen sense of fairness, sound judgment, and an unusually lovable disposition made him a favorite everywhere with young and old.

During his period of training in Hawaii, his ability to handle men and difficult situations earned special commendation and led to his appointment to honorary positions there.

George E. Bettinger, principal of Alhambra High School says of Ted:

"He was an all round student, excellent in scholarship and very much interested in extra curricular activities. He earned membership in the Scholarship Society his senior year. He was a member of the basketball team for two years and of the class B football team also for two years. In reviewing the athletic season the following items appeared in the school annual:

'Football:

'Captain Burton, although growing smaller all the time, was a tower of strength to the team. The squad will miss his fighting spirit next year.'

'Basketball:

'Ted Burton: One of the best lightweights that ever represented Alhambra. He is a senior and played standing guard. His work was always of a high order. Ted never had an off-day, and his playing was always of high standard. Add to a steady, heady game, frequent flashes of brilliant work, and you have a game worth seeing.'

Jeanette Green, his senior class teacher says of Ted:

"As a member of the senior class of Alhambra High School, Ted was a small package of energy—energy which he was always willing

to devote to the various class interests and duties that arose. And with this energy there glowed a never-ending stream of fun, so that the extra work to be done ceased to be work.

"Ted's circle of close friends included the finest boys in the class."

Ted entered West Point July 2, 1928. During his four years at the Academy, he fulfilled all that was expected of him and continued to exhibit those remarkable characteristics evinced during his earlier life. Ted's four years at West Point were very commendable.

After his first few months as a Plebe, his scholastic ability became manifest. Teddy's retentive mind grasped the new and varied subjects quickly and easily. In his second year, T. G. readily comprehended the complications of descriptive geometry, while his classmates spent hours trying to understand enough of the subject to "get by". Many classmates will remember Ted's help in presenting to them this elusive study in a practical and logical way so that they too could understand it. In his second class year, Teddy stood first in mechanical drawing. His beautiful drawing of the Cadet Chapel showed that his superiority in the subject was not confined to mechanical drawing. Ted knew that there was a time for work and a time for play; he never mixed the two, but accomplished both, diligently and well.

Ted had that pleasant combination of a happy disposition and a modest nature. He readily made fast friends with everyone he met. His gay and happy nature won many a smile, and he invariably had a witty retort for any humorous remark. His optimistic outlook on life buoyed up the depressed feelings of many of those whom he encountered, and helped many of his classmates through the trials and tribulations of those first two months as a Plebe. During his Plebe Christmas holidays he was selected to lead his "G" Company classmates. However, Ted's likable and kind nature together with his modesty, precluded any further executive position as a cadet.

T. G. had that rare ability to adapt himself to any surroundings. He was always able to see the bright side and he refused to ever be dismayed. But here again, as in his studies, his practical and logical mind could easily be seen. His vast amount of common sense and understanding prevented him from becoming "ruffled" even under the most trying circumstances. Ted was a real man and would have gone far in his career as an army officer.

Ted's short career as second lieutenant of the 76th Field Artillery at Fort Francis E. Warren, proved him to be a capable and reliable officer.

He commanded a great deal of respect from officers and men, and was well liked by both.

He was noted for his accurate firing, and was recommended for his ability to do anything put before him and his enthusiastic interest in doing it.

He was killed by a horse's falling on him. Afterwards it was said of him by one of his superior officers—"Not only Fort Warren, but the Army has lost a fine man."

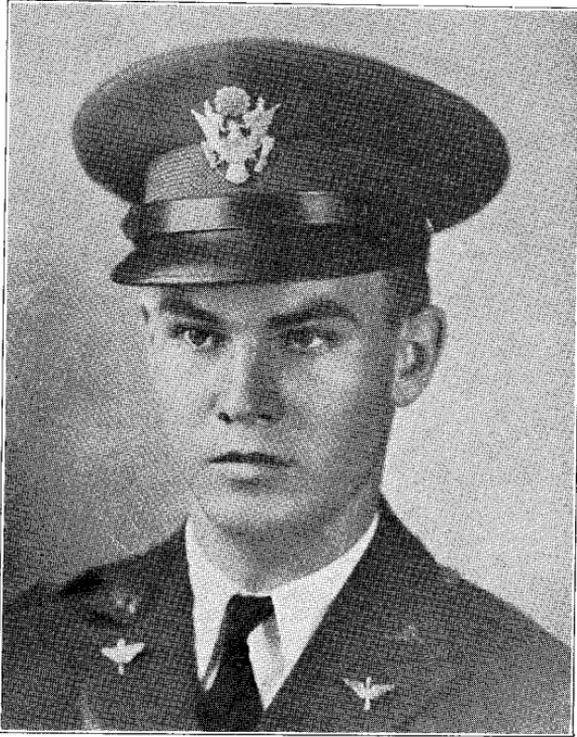
D. B. H.



KEITH ALLEN THOMPSON

NO. 9583 CLASS OF 1932

Died July 20, 1933, near Hallettsville, Texas, aged 23 years.



KEITH ALLEN THOMPSON was born at Ogdensburg, Wisconsin, on February 3, 1910, the youngest of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thompson.

His education started in the local grammar school and continued through high school, from which he was graduated in 1928. Having no connections with the federal services he knew nothing of the Military Academy when his Congressman offered him the opportunity to "go East" and attend West Point.

To one accustomed to the freedom of the Wisconsin woods, its great forests and clear streams, West Point must seem like a prison. And so it was with Keith. All his life he had found pleasure and recreation by hunting, fishing, and camping in the abundant open spaces of his native state. Never have I known a man who so thoroughly enjoyed the simple routines of nature. Living in the open was so simple and enjoyable that he could never quite reconcile himself to the complications of an army career. Reports, drills, examinations, and de-

merits seemed so unnecessary, compared to the elementary requirements of the Wisconsin woods.

But he could not make a living in the woods; unlimited freedom was not his only consideration. So in July (the same month that was to claim his life five years later) of 1928 he entered the Military Academy, unannounced and unheralded, to be swallowed in the monotony of the gray battalions.

The story of his four years at West Point can be summed up in one word—work. Always hovering around the bottom of the class, turned out every year in at least one subject, he plugged and plugged with hardly time for anything but study, until on Graduation Day he took his place in the long gray line—next to the last man, the triumph of a sound mind, a strong will, and a stout heart.

Four years was not required to produce a man who was labelled by all his classmates as an unselfish friend. His personality was a grand mixture of sterling qualities. He had the strength of a backwoodsman and at the same time the unspoiled sweetness of a child. His sunny disposition aided by a most infectious smile seemed to work its way into your heart. You just had to like him; it was inevitable. His genuine sincerity and unfailing sense of humor impressed everyone with whom he came in contact. Not many men have had truer friends nor fewer enemies than he. He had that rare characteristic of those who are summoned before their time—that indefinable birth of greatness that makes men ask, "Why did he have to go?"

I wish one more capable than I were to write his obituary, one who could reproduce thoughts in writing without losing one iota of feeling. But then a Shakespeare could not do him justice.

The tragic story of his death is the story of a gallant officer calmly doing his duty in the face of eternity. His every action during those fleeting minutes was a credit to the Air Corps, to West Point, and to his Country.

They were flying at night on a return trip to San Antonio—ten planes in all. A light rain was falling. Near Hallettsville where the ground is slightly hilly Tommy's engine cut out. With the skill of a veteran he nosed down once—twice—and on the third attempt to bring the engine back to life it started into a spin. Tommy cut off the switch and bailed out, but it was too late. Keith Allen Thompson gave up his unconquerable soul and took his place in that part of the long gray line that has passed on.

For those who wish to convey the expression of their loss personally to his Mother, her address is:

Mrs. J. F. Thompson,
Box 65
Ogdensburg, Wisconsin.

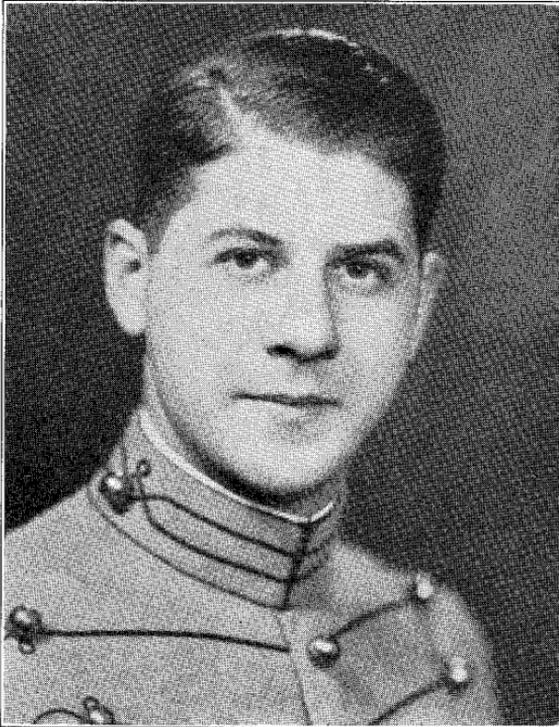
Not for a second do I question the Infinite Wisdom of Him who placed such a heavy burden on our hearts, but I cannot help but wonder, in a human way, what a finer world it would be if Tommy had not passed on.

E. E. F.

RICHARD GLATFELTER

NO. 9827 CLASS OF 1933

Died November 1, 1933, near West Chester, Pennsylvania, aged 22 years.



RICHARD GLATFELTER was born December 16, 1910, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, the youngest son of David L. and Anna L. Glatfelter. He received his earlier education in the local public schools, graduating from the Columbia High School in 1928. He then studied one year at the Stanton Preparatory School at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson and entered the U. S. M. A., July 1, 1929, on a Congressional appointment. He graduated with his class in June, 1933, and met his death four months later.

Dick came from an old Pennsylvania Dutch family which settled in Lancaster County over two hundred years ago. Four of his ancestors of that surname fought in the Revolution, but other than that, there was not much of a family military tradition which conveniently might explain his boyhood ambition to enter the Point; as his three older brothers understudied their father in banking and business, Dick's mind became more intent upon a military career.

As a child he was quick-tempered, but luckily he possessed the needed accessory trait: he was a good and fearless fighter. At school,

he particularly excelled in mathematics. He early showed a taste for music, and at the age of fourteen, he could play every reed instrument with equal ease and held the chair of solo oboeist with the Lancaster Municipal Orchestra.

There were many sides and contradictions to Dick's temperament. He was essentially reserved; and yet, as a youngster, he was the leader of his gang and as a youth, the life of the party. He was brusque and still sentimental; he resisted imposition, but was generous to a fault; he was strenuous, adventurous, restless, and nevertheless, quietly philosophic; he was proud, but utterly without affection. Everything compounded produced a deep, rich, unpredictable personality which won for him the adoration of his family, the devotion of his home community and the friendship of his classmates.

His West Point room-mate (Russell F. Akers, Jr.) wrote, "I loved Dick as a brother. I admired his high ideals, his strong character, his true sense of loyalty, his steadfastness of purpose and his strength to accomplish whatever he set his heart to. We spent many hours together in the peaceful solitude of our room, and I shall never forget the inspiration and the words of wisdom I received from Dick. His passing has shocked me tremendously."

A close civilian friend, George M. Snellings Jr., of the Tulane Law School faculty, has written: "I remember Dick as so fine and clean and strong, and his eyes so bright; the last time I saw him was when he took lunch with me in Cambridge before one of the games. He seemed so full of abundant vitality, and I would have said so confidently that he had a career of real achievement ahead of him. The lasting impression Dick made on me during those hours attest to the magnetism of his character. My own life has been so singularly free from sorrow that the sense of Dick's loss really comes closer to me than any of the few I have known thus far, and its tragic magnitude will not leave my mind."

The Class Howitzer says of him, in part, "There is a thirst for knowledge in this man which will never be entirely satisfied. He has unerringly maintained a sincere interest in all that West Point holds out to those who will strive, working not merely for grades and rank, but much more—knowledge. There is still another side, a softer side which adds a rare fascination to Dick's personality in moments of relaxation. An accomplished musician, he finds great happiness in faithfully recreating the beauty of masters through the voices of his several instruments."

Upon his graduation from the Academy, June 13, 1933, he was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry; at the expiration of his graduation leave, he reported for duty with the 18th Infantry at Fort Wadsworth, New York, and then served with Company H of that regiment at Camp Dix, New Jersey. His death occurred when returning to Camp Dix on the early morning of November 1, 1933, after paying his parents a brief visit. His skull was fractured when his car crashed into the rear of an unlighted parked truck. He died twenty minutes later without regaining consciousness.

He was the only boy from the community to graduate from West Point for over forty years; the town had vied with his family in their pride of the young soldier, and the tragedy indeed cast a pall over the entire community. He was laid to rest with the simplest Presbyterian ceremony in the family burial plot at Columbia. Members of his class acted as pall bearers. There was a complete absence of all pomp and circumstance in deference to the wishes of his prostrated family and in consideration of Dick's own dislike of ostentation. In addition to his parents, he is survived by one sister, Sara, the wife of Dr. L. O. Loechel, and three brothers, David K., Frank, and Philip H.

P. H. G.

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

1907

Irving J. Palmer

1910

Chester P. Barnett

1911

Philip J. Kieffer

1914

Howard P. Milligan

1915

Thomas J. Brady, Blackburn Hall,
Otto A. B. Hooper, Oscar A.
Straub

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, Clarence
Rosendahl and Herbert M.
Sammelmyer

1920

Cornelius Garrison, Newton N.
Jacobs, James L. Lake, Francis J.
Starr, Jr., Robert S. Trimble

1923

Rowland R. Castle

1924

Lindsay P. Caywood and Warfield
Wood

1925

John W. Bryan, Daniel F. Cros-
land, Nathan C. Hale

1927

James D. Curtis, David M. Hack-
man, George E. Levings, Daniel P.
Miller and Joseph C. Timberlake

1928

Cyril H. McGuire

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

.....1934.

Dear Sir:

The following addresses listed as "doubtful or unknown" are furnished:

1. Name.....Address.....

2. Name.....Address.....

Signed.....

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