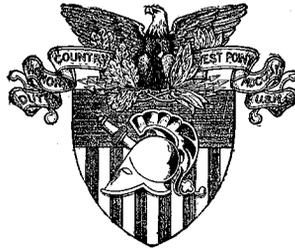


SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 11, 1935



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

FOREWORD

IN SUBMITTING this annual report of the activities of the Association of Graduates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, I desire to call attention to the efficient and economical operation of the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. M. P. Echols and his Assistants, Lieut. E. Mattice and Lieut. R. E. Bell, in spite of the additional duties performed as Officers detailed to duty at the Academy.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer embodies not only the activities of his office, but of the several Committees.

The report of the undersigned should enlighten you as to the many problems presented. At the request of the undersigned, Mr. James Schermerhorn, '89, Associate Member, addressed the Meeting on June 11th, and his speech is included herein. The Association is indebted to him for his courtesy in making the trip from Detroit and addressing the Meeting.

I desire to express my appreciation to General Connor, '97; General Tillman, '69; Dr. Fletcher, '68; General Saltzman, '92; Major Rafferty, '16; the Members of the various Committees; and especially to the Members of the Board of Trustees, who have loyally supported my efforts to carry out the purposes of the Association.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, the following appointments have been made subsequent to June 11th, 1935:

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

ROBERT L. BULLARD, 1885

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To Serve Until June 30th, 1938

Appointed

CHARLES D. RHODES, 1889

ROBERT C. DAVIS, 1898

FRANK S. COCHEU, 1894

THOMAS W. HAMMOND, 1905

FRANK M. STANTON, 1915

Reappointed

ROBERT L. BULLARD, 1885

ROGER G. ALEXANDER, 1907

CHARLES P. ECHOLS, 1891

HERMAN BEUKEMA, 1915

DENIS MULLIGAN, 1924

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND

Reappointed

To Serve Until June 30th, 1940

EDMUND B. BELLINGER, June 12, 1918

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NEW MEMORIAL HALL FUND

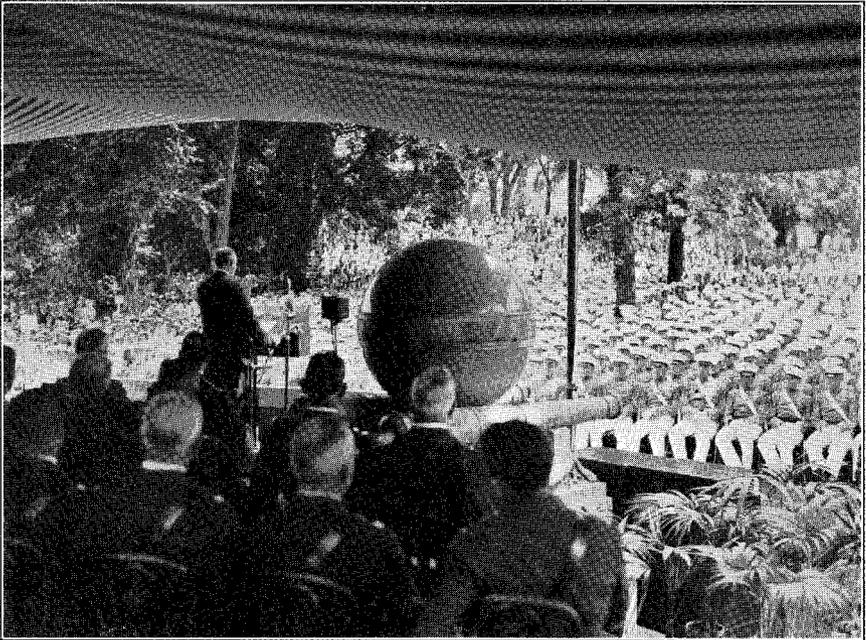
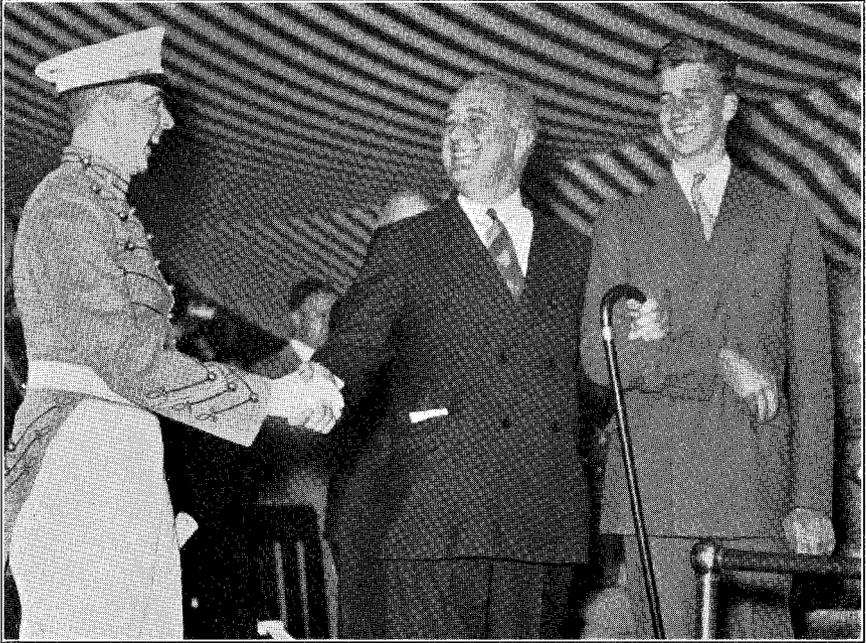
Reappointed

To Serve Until June 30th, 1940

R. PARKER KUHN, 1916

ALEXANDER R. PIPER, 1889,

President, Association of Graduates.



President Roosevelt Addressing the Graduating Class.

Address of President Franklin D. Roosevelt

*To the Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1935.*

As one who was born and reared within a few miles of West Point, I have always been familiar with the long and glorious record of the United States Military Academy; and I have always thought of the officers and cadets stationed here as my friends and neighbors. I wish I could have been here to attend in person the brilliant ceremonies, reviews and the entertainments of the past few days.

At this moment we come to the culmination—an event which marks not only the close of four years of preparation for a greater career but also the induction into the Army of the United States of its annual infusion of new blood whereby our military leadership is kept young, forward-looking and virile.

This Academy, with its sister school of Annapolis, are the personification of democracy in the equality of opportunity they afford, uninfluenced by prior social position or economic standing. They nurture patriotism and devotion to country. They teach that honor, integrity and the faithful performance of duty are to be valued above all personal advantage or advancement. Their success is written in the long and brilliant record of service which their graduates rendered to the Nation. It is true that in your curriculum you have been studying a profession—one in which the need of specialization has greatly increased in recent years. But this is true of many other professions. The development of modern civilization calls for specialization.

Yet, with specialization it is essential that those who enter upon a profession, civilian or military, must eternally keep before their eyes the practical relationship of their own profession to the rights, the hopes and the needs of the whole body of citizens who make up the Nation. One of the most difficult tasks of government today is to avoid the aggrandizement of any one group and to keep the main objective of the general good clear and unimpaired.

The captain of a company will fail if in thinking only of his company he forgets the relationship of his company to the company on his right and the company on his left—the relationship of his company to the regiment as a whole. The successful commander of an army must give consideration to all of the units which make up his army and in addition must of necessity remember the existence, the condition and the ultimate strength of his reserves and of the civilian population which is serving the same cause behind the lines.

A sense of proportion is essential to the effective attainment of any great objective. I shall always remember a day in the Summer of 1918 when I visited the headquarters of General Foch, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and Associated Armies. With a single aide I motor-

ed from Paris and came to a delightful old chateau far behind the lines and lying within its little walled park in the most peaceful, bucolic surroundings you can imagine. One sentry at the gate. Within the park a few chickens and a couple of cows. At the door, nobody. In answer to our ring, the door was opened by a captain and in a moment we found ourselves in the presence of General Foch, who was sitting in a comfortable chair in a large drawing room, reading a French novel. I spent an hour with the General and discovered that his entire staff consisted of half a dozen officers and a dozen privates.

While I was there a young British dispatch rider came in bearing the daily report from Marshal Haig. That report was written in long-hand on one sheet of paper. It said in effect: "My dear General: No advances or retirements of major importance today. Reserves increased 1500 men since yesterday. They now total 275,000. Very sincerely yours."

A few minutes later a similar note was brought by an aide of General Pershing.

I marveled at the simplicity of the General's headquarters and at the apparent lack of detail which he received from the generals in command of the various armies. Foch said to me, "If I concerned myself with details, I could not win the war. I can consider only major advances or major retirements. The knowledge of movements of two or three kilometers here or there would confuse me by diverting my attention from the great objective. Only major results and major strategy concern a commander-in-chief. Most especially am I concerned with the reserve power of men, of guns, of ammunition and of supplies. That includes of necessity consideration of what the people of France, the people of England and the people of the United States are doing and can do to keep the Allied Armies in a position to make victory a certainty."

You who are about to become officers of the highly efficient regular army of the United States will recognize that you are an integral part not only of that Army but also of the citizenship of the United States. As a nation we have been fortunate in a geographic isolation which in itself partially protected our boundless resources. To that happy circumstance has been added the priceless blessing of friendship with our near neighbors.

It is in full appreciation of our advantageous position and of our own devotion to the cause of peace that our Nation's defensive system has always reflected the single purpose that that name implies. We maintain an army to promote tranquility and to secure us from aggression but it is so created and so modest in proportion as to furnish proof that no threat or menace to the rights of others is even remotely intended. On some occasions in our history we have reduced our army to a level unjustified by a due regard to our own safety. It was in the conviction that we had again drifted too far in that direction that I have recently

approved Acts of the Congress to accomplish a partial restoration of the Army's enlisted strength and increasing the enrollment of cadets in the United States Military Academy.

The greatest need of the world today is the assurance of permanent peace—an assurance based on mutual understanding and mutual regard. During your careers you will go to many stations at home and abroad, enjoying unusual opportunities to mingle with our own and other people, to learn their points of view and to appreciate their aspirations. If you strive at all times to promote friendship and to discourage suspicion, to teach respect for the rights of others and to decri aggression, to oppose intolerance with a spirit of mutual helpfulness—then indeed your services will be of full value to your Government and a source of satisfaction to yourselves. Sympathetic understanding of fellowmen has ever been the hallmark of the leader. Last, but by no means least, you will be worthy of the illustrious traditions of West Point.

So Gentlemen—

Personally, I extend to each and every one of you who graduate today my congratulations and best wishes. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, I tell you that I am proud of you and wish you Godspeed.



MIGHT IS NOT ALL

*Shrewd thinking wins further than stout blows.
The old arms rust, but from the new forged steel
Come flashings bright with thought—I pray your Grace
Forget that here are colleges and desks,
Only remember that here be men who think
And even as the brain is master to the hand
The master of the nation's task is here.
Here let us build, but not with stones alone.
Let's build with courage, faith, and enterprise,
With daring, and a challenge to th' unknown
And most with honesty. Let's build a house
Wherein by subtle spirit-alchemy
Men may transform the wise high thoughts of old
To new and golden deeds. Then shall we build
As I have dreamed we built.*

(From Oxford Historical Pageant, 1907)

Contributed by BRIG. GENERAL JAY J. MORROW, '91.

Report of the 66th Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Held at West Point, New York, June 11, 1935

1. The meeting was called to order at 1:55 P. M., by the President of the Association.
2. Invocation by the Rev. Arthur P. S. Hyde, '00, Lt. Colonel, U. S. A., Retired.
3. (a) The President, Piper, '91, addressed the Association. (See Appendix A).
(b) The Secretary's Report was read and accepted. (See Appendix B).
(c) The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. (See Appendix C).
4. The Secretary was directed to send a telegram to General William Ennis, '64, the oldest living graduate.
5. The Chairman of the Endowment Fund, Stanton, '15, gave a full and comprehensive report on all of the Association's investments. His report stated the actual cost of securities was \$64,333.90, of which \$22,000 was for Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates. Excluding these certificates, the other securities show a value on December 14, 1934 of \$44,292.08 and on June 1, 1935 of \$46,131.66. The Mortgage Certificates' value is problematical, but they are gradually increasing in value. There is an investment of \$5,000 in railroad bonds, which is in default in interest payments, as this railroad is now in Receivers' Hands.
6. Pierce, '91, Chairman of the New Memorial Hall Committee, reported for his Committee.
His Report stated that
 - (a) A New Memorial Hall was needed to hold dances, graduation exercises, lectures, theatrical and other entertainments.
 - (b) It should provide ample room for plaques, tablets and other memorials; an assembly hall large enough to seat at least 5,000 persons and serving and equipment rooms to feed 1,000 persons at lunch.
 - (c) It should be built on the site of the "Old West Point" Hotel of masonry similar to the Chapel and Administration Building.
 - (d) An appeal should be made to Congress for funds.
7. James Schermerhorn, Associate Member, '89, addressed the meeting on "The Fate of the Foundlings". (See Appendix D).
8. Upon suggestion of the President and with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the following amendment was unanimously passed and added to Article III of the the Constitution:—

“An Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, and four Trustees, who shall be chosen by ballot from the members of the Board by a majority vote of those present.

The Executive Committee shall possess and exercise by a majority of its members all the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees; but only when the Board shall not be in session. They shall keep minutes of their meetings and all actions taken thereat, and shall report the same to the next ensuing meeting of the Board for its information. The Secretary of the Association, or of the Committee, shall call meetings of the Committee on the requisition of the President, or of any two members of the Committee. The Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee, unless otherwise provided by the Committee. All vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees present.”

9. Upon the motion of Andrews, '86, seconded by Pierce, '91, the assembled alumni thanked the President and his staff for their efficient handling of the Association's affairs during the past year.

10. Pierce, '91, 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>	Joseph E. Kuhn, '85
	Nathan K. Averill, '94
	Milton F. Davis, '90
	William R. Smith, '92
	Ernest Hinds, '87

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

11. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:35 P. M.

M. P. ECHOLS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A
Report of the President

IT is a great pleasure to welcome the members of the Association present and it is gratifying to note the interest shown by the Graduates and former Cadets by the increase in members attending the Alumni Exercises.

In 1933 there were recorded present 332; in 1934—438 and 1935 well over 500 and many have not registered.

I need not dwell on the finances of the Association as the Treasurer's Report will give you full details, and Major Stanton's Report, gives you information as to the Endowment Fund.

But, I want to call attention to the fact that our goal of \$100,000. has not been reached and we would gladly receive any donations by cash, will, insurance or any other form of bequest.

Our operating expenses are approximately \$5,000. a year. The principal items are a Clerk's salary, \$1,500. and publishing and distributing the Annual Report, \$3,000. Postage, office supplies and Secretary-Treasurer's salary (\$10.00 per month) make up the balance.

Our income is derived principally from life membership fees of the graduating class, a small amount from annual dues, and interest from the Endowment Fund. To meet a deficit from last year and meet the running expenses of this year, we had to transfer \$2,750. from the interest of the Endowment Fund to the operating account.

You are due a report of my Stewardship during the past year:

I rather presumed that in occupying the President's chair, I should settle down to a life of ease with my feet on the desk and a good novel to read.

But, I had a quick disillusionment on June 18th, the Secretary-Treasurer "who knows it all" left for Hollywood on a three months stay. The Acting Secretary-Treasurer was as new at the game as I, and he did not even have power to sign a check. We managed to keep the ship going with the valuable assistance of Mrs. Kingsley—the Stenographer, Typist and Clerk.

Then there popped out of the box, a *salacious* Book, written, I am ashamed to say, by a Graduate of the Academy, purporting to detail the life of a Cadet. It was decided to make no reply or criticism, and I communicated with probable Army critics in New York and Washington, asking them to suppress their ire and ignore the book. I won't tell you the name of the book because if I did you would all rush and get it and help line the pocket of the author, who is now out of service.

ANNUAL REPORT

The publication of the Annual was a nightmare that lasted for months. We had been running a deficit. Our chief expense is the Annual. The size and weight of paper made the book weigh about 20 oz. We cut the size and weight to 14 oz. and published 30 more obituaries than the preceding year. Saved on distribution about \$500.00. We reduced the number printed from 5,700 to 3,500, as I found 300 or 400 of 1933 Annuals were not delivered and nearly 2,000 members did not

HISTORY of WEST POINT

1852-1902

By Lieut. W. F. H. Godson, Retired

BOYNTON'S "History of West Point" covers the first fifty years, 1802-1852, but since that time nothing was written. Lieut. Godson has now completed an outline of the second fifty years, which he submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Education.

The Association of Graduates will have this history printed provided we receive enough orders to pay the cost of printing and mailing.

**The History Will be Printed and Sold for \$1.00
Per Copy Provided 500 Orders Are Received**

Please send me a copy of "The History of West Point, 1852-1902." Enclosed please find \$1.00.

Name

Address

⌈ Your dollar will be refunded if we do not receive ⌋
⌈ a sufficient number of orders to have the book printed. ⌋

signify their wish to receive the 1934 Annual. I further found a large number of delinquents in dues. The Annual was not sent to delinquents unless they expressed a wish for the Annual. The cost of publication could not be cut as we were under contract.

DELINQUENTS

In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws all members delinquent in paying dues over three years, are required to be notified of delinquency and then given six months to pay up, if they failed then they were dropped.

To avoid drastic action, I addressed 208 individual letters urging the members to pay up and pointed out their duty to the Alma Mater: Fifty-six paid up, but it will be necessary to drop 142 from the membership. Ten of those to whom notices were sent are deceased or could not be located. Some members had been in arrears fourteen years. Statements of accounts were sent out each year, but the returns were not equal to the postage expended, let alone the clerical labor.

The following changes in personnel were necessary:

ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

Colonel Pope asked to be relieved as Chairman and Major Stanton was appointed Chairman. Colonel McGee resigned as member of Committee and E. B. Bellinger was appointed to fill vacancy.

In March, 1935, Colonel William N. Dykman resigned as Chairman and Trustee of the Board. With much regret his resignation was accepted. At the March 16th, 1935 Meeting of the Board, a Committee of One (Colonel Robert L. Gray) was appointed to prepare and have engrossed, proper resolutions for delivery to Colonel Dykman. In view of Colonel Dykman's service as President and Chairman of the Board a handsomely illuminated book, bound in leather, and engrossed on sheepskin was delivered June 4th, 1935, to Colonel Dykman at his residence.

The Resolution was as follows:

"WHEREAS William Nelson Dykman of the Class of 1875 at the United States Military Academy, having served its Association of Graduates as President and for many years as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and,

WHEREAS he has at all times given liberally and cheerfully of his time, energy and financial support and has devoted himself loyally and faithfully to the advancement of the best interests of the United States Military Academy at West Point and its alumni:

THEREFORE be it resolved that we, his fellow officers and trustees, whose several names appear below, as a token of our esteem, affection and appreciation, and in behalf of all loyal sons of our Alma Mater, do hereby tender to William Nelson Dykman this symbol, to which we have caused to be affixed the names of the officers and trustees of the Association, this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-five."

The following telegram was received from Colonel Dykman:

"Colonel Alexander R. Piper:

Have just received and greatly appreciate the resolutions giving me far more praise than I deserve. I greatly regret that because of a wedding of my grandniece tomorrow here in New York I shall be unable to get to West Point. Present my love and compliments to all my brethren.

Wm. N. Dykman."

THAYER—HALL OF FAME

Every five years, the Hall of Fame of New York University, receives recommendations for candidates for the Hall of Fame. The record of General Sylvanus Thayer was prepared with various references, etc. as required, and submitted in the name of the Association of Graduates by authority of the Board of Trustees. In addition there was submitted personal letters of recommendation from—

Generals Pershing, Bullard, Summerall, MacArthur, Connor, Tillman and Dr. Fletcher of Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College. (Note: The Thayer School of Civil Engineering was established under the direction of General Thayer by Dr. Fletcher and financed by General Thayer through a gift of \$40,000. General Thayer in addition gave to education in New England over \$200,000.)

The Committee of the Hall of Fame, thirty-six members, is now considering the names submitted and will report in October the successful candidates.

CULLUM BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

The preparation of the data for the publication of the Register is now entrusted to the Secretary of the Association and his unpaid staff. This is an arduous and thankless job. Letters to Graduates asking for information are not replied to. Five and six letters have to be written to get a reply. No clerical assistance is supplied by the Trustees of the Fund. Colonel Wirt Robinson wrecked his health through working on the Register; Captain Donaldson left West Point in time to save his life, and you can see how Lieutenants Echols, Mattice and Bell are becoming emaciated. The Trustees of the Fund have, through wise management, built up the fund to nearly double the original bequest.

I wish to recommend to the Cullum Trustees that a clerk be provided to do the work under the Secretary of the Association and paid from the interest of the Cullum Fund.

MURAL DECORATION FOR MESS HALL

The South wall of the East wing of the Mess Hall is to be decorated with a mural, depicting the "20 decisive Battles of the World". Through competition, Mr. T. L. Johnson was selected to submit drawings. The mural selected is to be 35 feet high by 70 feet long. As there were no funds available, effort was made to find some individual who might wish to finance the work as a memorial for a son or father who lost his life in the service of the Country, but my efforts met with no result. I tried several Division organizations of the World War, with like failure. General Connor has now found a portion of the necessary funds and the work is progressing.

BRONZE PLAQUES

In accordance with the recommendation made by Colonel Alexander M. Davis of the Chicago Association, a bronze plaque was placed on the monument of General Sheridan, with appropriate ceremonies, in Chicago. This plaque brings out the fact that Sheridan was a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Letters were addressed to the

various West Point Societies in the various cities, asking that they look up monuments to graduates of the Academy and endeavor to have similar plaques placed on the monuments. Outside of the Chicago Society, I have received no reply. Possibly there are present, Presidents or Secretaries of these West Point Societies, and I should like to impress upon them the importance to the Academy of having these monuments properly marked. The Chicago Society has made arrangement whereby similar plaques may be obtained at \$10.00, and the fastening of the plaques to the monuments should not cost more than \$5.00.

HISTORY OF WEST POINT

Your attention is called to "The History of West Point" prepared by Lieut. William H. Godson, Class of June, 1918. It is a sequel to Boynton's History of West Point and carries on from 1852 to 1902. You will find a great deal to interest you. The Secretary can give you information as to how to procure a copy.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

There was mailed to the members of the Alumni, two pamphlets, one was written by Dr. Robert Fletcher, 1869, at my request and was a reminiscence of his Cadet days, and I feel sure you have enjoyed it and we extend to Dr. Fletcher, our thanks.

The other pamphlet, detailed a difference of opinion I had with the United States Civil Service Commission, who insisted that a Graduate of West Point was not a "College Graduate" and it "got my goat".

The graduates of West Point and Annapolis were never given a degree with their diploma until the question was raised in 1925. The matter was then put before Congress and finally a bill was passed in 1933, authorizing the Superintendents of West Point and Annapolis and the Coast Guard Academies to issue to the graduates, the degree of Bachelor of Science on and after such date as the Association of American Universities should accredit each of these Academies.

The Association of American Universities apparently upon the request of the Superintendent of the Military Academy accredited West Point as of October 31st, 1925. Annapolis was accredited as of October 25th, 1930. I tried for some time to ascertain how these dates were fixed, and apparently they were fixed upon the date applied for by the two Academies, and the reason for fixing these dates was in order to cover the Rhodes scholarships from West Point and from Annapolis when the incumbents of the scholarships went to Oxford.

Most graduates of West Point have always had the feeling that the diploma from West Point was sufficient and very few cared whether they received a degree or not; but last Fall a young man, graduate of the Class of 1927, made application for a United States Civil Service position and one of the requirements was that he should be a graduate of a college and hold a degree. This young man was turned down because, as written on the face of the rejection from the United States Civil Service, that he was not a "college graduate". This seemed so absurd to me that one branch of the United States Government should fail to recognize the graduate of an institution of learning under another

branch of the United States Government, that I immediately took exception to the decision of the United States Civil Service; and, after considerable correspondence, succeeded in forcing the President of the Commission to admit that the Commission was wrong in its decision that West Point was not a "college". In these times when there is great difficulty of obtaining positions for the professional man, a great hardship can be worked upon the graduate of West Point or Annapolis through his not having a degree. We have a large number of Graduates of both West Point and Annapolis who are on the retired list or in civil life perfectly capable of doing work in the various professions. I know of one Foundation in New York at which there is a college graduate at the head of it and he refuses to employ anyone in the higher bracket who does not hold a degree. How many more such instances there are, I do not know.

In order to right this wrong, and as President of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, I at first thought it advisable to try to get Congress to change the Law so as to strike out that paragraph which requires the accrediting of the Association of American Universities. Why Congress should delegate its duties to that Association, I do not know. General Saltzman was appointed a Committee of One to see what steps should be taken to submit a bill in Congress. He found, however, that just at that time it was not advisable to attempt to have the Law changed. I, therefore, decided it would be advisable to approach the Association of American Universities and see what their attitude would be if the Superintendents of the Academies, together with the endorsement of the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy, asked to have the date of accrediting changed to cover the oldest living graduate of each Academy. The scope of the curriculum at West Point and Annapolis has, of course, been enlarged and improved as time goes along, precisely as the curriculum at every one of our colleges has been similarly broadened and improved.

A member of the Academic Board, who is in position to know stated "that the Military Academy has kept abreast of the times and has made as many changes as other leading Universities and that while some of the same courses may be taught, that mathematics is probably the course which has changed the least. However, several changes have been made in this course, one of the principal ones being an addition of a Department of Physics, and the transferring of some of the mathematic subjects, such as Descriptive Geometry over to the Drawing Department. What I want to emphasize is, while the West Point curriculum has been changed to keep abreast of the time that the Military Academy course was just as much on a par with any other leading University fifty years ago as it is at the present time and that it should not be presumed that the accredited date, October 31, 1925 was the earliest date when the curriculum of the Academy warranted the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Science. If Yale, Harvard, Columbia or various other Universities were warranted in conferring the Degree of Bachelor of Science fifty or sixty years ago, certainly West Point graduates should enjoy the same distinction.

I am now in touch with Professor Fernandus Payne, Chairman,

Committee on the Classification of Universities and Colleges of the Association of American Universities, and I quote his reply to a letter sent to him through a mutual friend:

*Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
June 18, 1935*

My dear Colonel Piper:

Your letter addressed to Mr. H. I. Brightman was forwarded first to President Snively, Birmingham-Southern College, who in turn has forwarded it to me. I shall attempt to answer your questions as best I can.

First, let me say that I shall grant the justice of the criticisms which you have made. The fact that West Point and Annapolis were not labeled "colleges" formerly is beside the point. They were, as you say, essentially the same institutions years ago that they are now, and no particular virtue resides in the name "college". Your concern now, however, is to correct these difficulties.

You will understand that I am merely chairman of the committee of which you speak, and as chairman I cannot act without the approval of the committee. Our committee meets early in November, and I shall be glad to place any request which you may care to make before them for their consideration and decision. Further than that I do not see what I can do.

If this will not delay matters too long, my suggestion is that you have the two colleges, if they so wish, make their request. The request should be made in writing and should be addressed to the Committee on Classification of Colleges and Universities of the Association of American Universities. It could then be sent to me as chairman of that committee.

If you have any questions which you would like me to answer, I shall be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

*(signed) Fernandus Payne.
Fernandus Payne
Chairman."*

A further reply from Dean Payne, states "you ask whether your application might be put in the form of a blanket statement to include all living graduates or whether there should be some specific date set. It occurs to me that the request might be put in form of a blanket statement to include all living graduates."

I shall endeavor to follow this lead up.

Having discussed Drama and Crime, there is left "Love and Romance":

Alexander Davis, Class of '92, in looking over the Museum found a fan, with wooden leaves, inscribed with the names of 34 members of the Classes of '67 and '68. One of the signatures was that of his father, Colonel Edward Davis. At the Meeting of the Board a year ago, Davis asked that we endeavor to ascertain the history of the fan. I had photos of the fan made and with considerable labor deciphered the name on each stick. But two are living, Hoskins '68 and Haupt '67. I communicated with each, but neither remembered the fan, but identified their signatures. I found a number of descendants and have had considerable correspondence with them, but the mystery still exists as to who was the "Cadet Girl" to whom the fan was given.

At the dinner in New York on March 16th, 1935, I had placed at

each plate photos of the fan with the hope that some one might have heard of the fan. The fan, in the museum at West Point, was purchased from a negro vender of curios from the Battlefield of El Caney, 1898, by an official of U. S. Customs and by him presented to the museum. The signatures on the sticks were written in the summer of 1867. Many have the Cadet nickname also, and practically all have the man's monogram at end of stick or else an etching showing the artist was one of no mean ability. In a reply from Miss Haupt, she quoted from her father's diary, which stated that it was a fad at that time to decorate these wooden fans for the girls. There evidently were several artists in the two classes, William J. Roe and Charles W. Whipple, were conspicuous and General Whipple's son, Colonel Sherburne Whipple identifies his father's work and is sure his father decorated the fan.

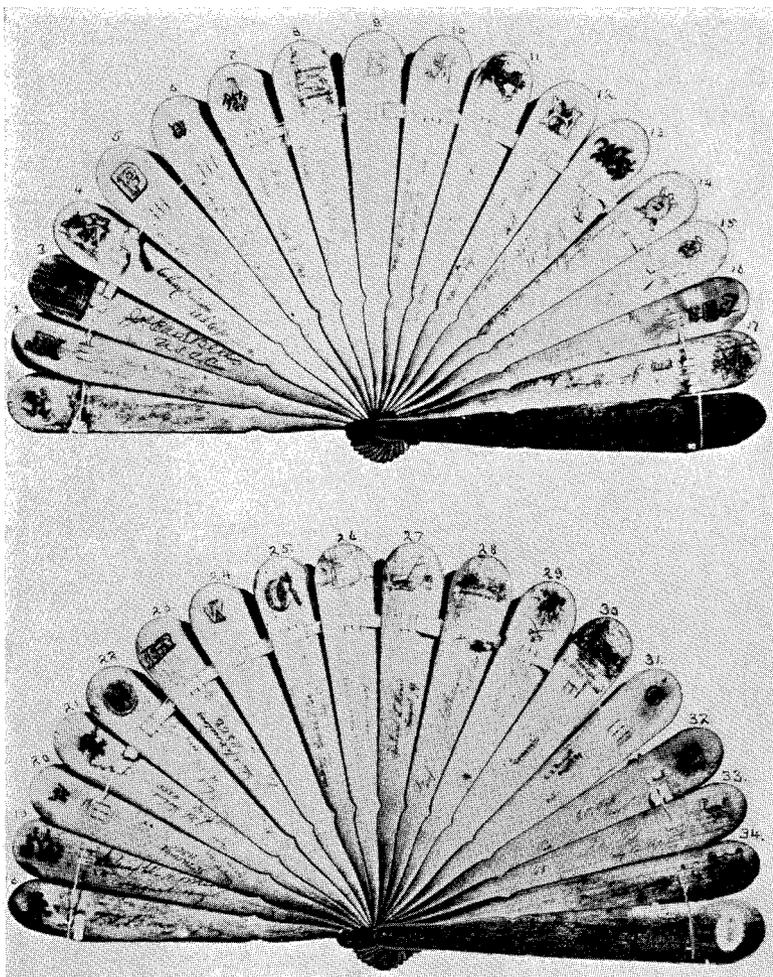
This particular fan is so beautifully and elaborately decorated that I made up my mind that it was executed for a *particular Cadet Girl friend* and that the artist must have put her name on the fan somewhere. My first clue came from an inspection of Whipple's stick. He did not sign it as did the others in the middle of the stick, but at the end under a beautiful landscape and with his nickname "Little Lamb". In the center he used the gaelic word "Gomorah" meaning "Thank you". Where the lady's name would most probably be, on the outside stick, time, exposure and apparently fire has almost obliterated most of the marking. However, by having enlargements made, I can make out E. S. Weir, 1868, and at the end the letters p-p-l-e of Whipple's name. Also W. P. U. S. M. A. and a minute sketch of one of the old 12 lb. Napoleons. Miss Haupt from her father's diary, states among the popular young ladies at that time were Misses Boynton, Ripley, Nellie Weir, Kittie Dubois, Miss Newlands and Miss Rich and Miss Heintzelman. I traced Miss Newlands, but she does not remember the fan, and finally I found Miss "Nellie Weir" as the widow of Tom Sturgis. She remembered Whipple very well. She also acknowledges that she had such a fan and lost it at a hop at Fort D. A. Russell about 1877, and never heard of it again. *She could not remember*, she said, who gave her the fan and doubts if the fan in question was the one she lost, but will examine it when next at the Point.

Colonel Alexander Davis states his mother had a similar fan that cannot now be found, and thinks W. J. Roe was the artist. Mrs. Zeigler, Newburgh-on-Hudson, N. Y., daughter of W. J. Roe has asked me to look over her father's work at her home and possibly identify *the FAN*.

I hope *some day* to solve the mystery.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to General Connor and his Staff for their courtesy and assistance to the Secretary and myself in our effort to perform the duties of our offices, and especially the Association is indebted to Lieut. Echols, Lieut. Mattice and Lieut. Bell for their untiring efforts to promote the interests of the Association and to assist me.

ALEXANDER R. PIPER,
Colonel, U. S. A., Retired,
President, Association of Graduates.



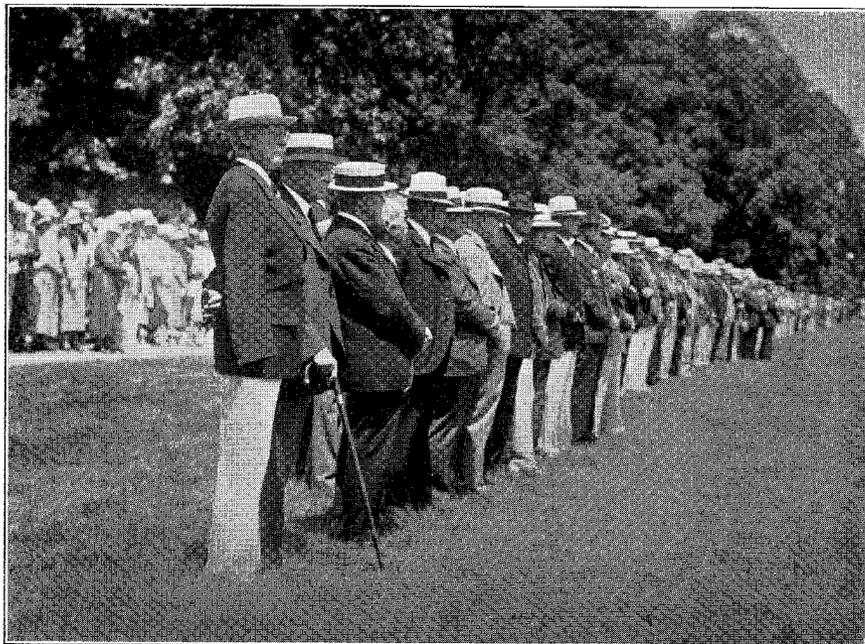
1. James H. Jones, '68
2. John G. D. Knight, '68
3. James E. Bell, '67
4. Arthur Cranston, '67
5. Paul Dahlgren, '68
6. Barnett Wager, '67
7. Wm. J. Roe, Jr., '67
8. John C. Mallery, '67
9. Clinton B. Sears, '67
10. Sam R. Jones, '67
11. Sedgwick Pratt, '67
12. Lewis M. Haupt, '67
13. Wm. J. Sartle, '67
14. Thomas Turtle, '67
15. Allan Capron, '67
16. Edward Davis, '67
17. John B. Rodman, '68

18. Thos. J. Thornburgh, '67
19. J. A. Campbell, '67
20. Thos. M. Willey, '68
21. J. D. C. Hoskins, '68
22. Wm. P. Clark, '68
23. Davis S. Denison, '68
24. William Everett, '68
25. Charles F. Roe, '68
26. R. E. Thompson, '68
27. Richard L. Hoxie, '68
28. J. H. Willard, '68
29. James B. Mackall, '68
30. C. W. Whipple, '68
31. Chas. R. Barnett, '68
32. E. W. Bass, '68
33. John Pope, Jr., '68
34. Clarence O. Howard, '68

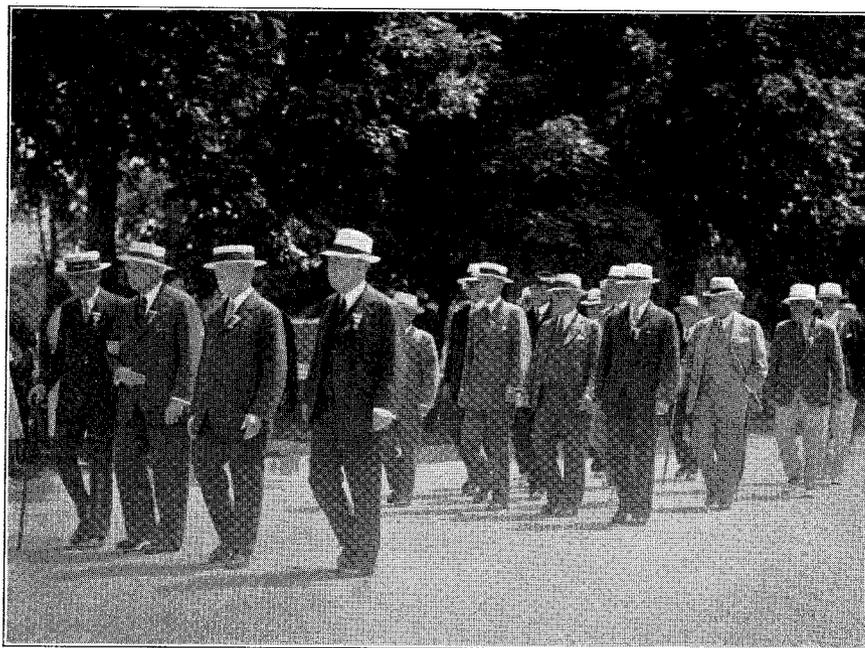
The Fan depicted is in the Museum at West Point. It was picked up from a negro vendor of curios from the Battlefield of El Caney, Cuba. I should like to trace the history of the Fan. The names on the sticks have been deciphered as indicated. The signatures were put on by members of the Classes of 1867 and 1868, and in July and August of 1867. To whom was the Fan given and how did it get to the Battlefield of El Caney in 1898? If you know or can find out anything about the Fan, please let me know.

March 16, 1935.

Alexander R. Piper
President, Association of Graduates.



Graduates Reviewing the Corps.



Graduates Marching to Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument.

APPENDIX B

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

June 11, 1935

THE Board of Trustees of the Association held two meetings during the past year,—one at the Hotel Astor, New York City, March 16, 1935 and the second at West Point, New York, June 11, 1935. Seventeen members of the Board were present at the March meeting. They received reports from the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Endowment and New Memorial Hall Committees. John C. McArthur, Ex-'27 and Arnold A. Hart, Ex-'25 were approved for Associate Membership. Matters of interest were taken up in addition to the routine work.

The Committee, appointed subsequent to the 1934 Annual Meeting, to study general specifications for a New Memorial Hall on the site of the "Old West Point Hotel" was directed to continue its work and, after consultation with the Superintendent, to investigate means of securing appropriations for the project. The Committee consisted of Pierce, '91, Chairman, Alexander, '07, Fenton, '04, Davis, M. F., '90 and Greene, '22. (A brief outline is given in the report of the Annual Meeting.)

The precarious condition of the water supply at the Academy, and the authority of Congress to purchase additional lands (without appropriating any money) was discussed. The Board of Trustees decided that after the War Department had released their bill for the Acquisition of Additional Lands that the Association of Graduates would get behind the passage by Congress of a bill to appropriate necessary money, if such assistance met with the approval of the superintendent.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Secretary has completed and distributed the 1934 Annual Report. The large number of obituaries, combined with the large increase in membership has had the unfortunate result of greatly increasing the size and cost of the volume. Last year the printing of 5,700 copies of the 1933 Report cost \$2,446.08 and the expressage in distributing these Reports amounted to \$362.00. The reason for the expressage being so large was because many graduates were on C. C. C. and other temporary duty which did not show in the Army List and Directory and we were not notified of this change, and the reports were returned at our expense. Believing that a number of graduates do not value these Reports, the President directed that notices be sent to members of the Association with return post cards requesting that in cases where the Report was desired the cards be returned with correct address. By doing this we were able to reduce the number of copies printed to 3,500 and while the Report contained thirty more obituaries than the 1933 Report, the cost of printing was only \$2,605.02. The postage for distribution of these Reports amounted to \$293.22. The size of the book was reduced also in order that it might not exceed 1 lb. for mailing purposes.

At the suggestion of the President of the Association, we have recently sent out two circular letters which we hope the members of the Association have found interesting. These circular letters which are sent out from time to time have met with wide approval and we believe that they assist materially in keeping the graduates in touch with their Alma Mater. The Report of the Senate Board of Visitors was also printed in circular form and distributed during the year.

A special effort has been made this year to assist the alumni in charge of Annual West Point Dinners throughout the country. We have had more correspondence on dinners this year than any of the previous five which indicates the interest of the graduates as well as better times with the restoration of the pay cut. Those in charge of dinners were furnished with an article concerning football at the U. S. M. A. for season of 1934-35; a list of available West Point films and lantern slides and an up-to-date list of individuals in charge of dinners at the various cities and stations. Several films have been secured for these dinners. We also had song sheets printed for use at some of the dinners, furnished considerable information concerning suitable programs and a number of delinquency reports on graduates who are expected to attend the dinners. Arrangements were also made for a broadcast of the Cadet Choir and the U. S. M. A. Band on the night of the dinner, which was enthusiastically received.

The habit of writing to the Secretary for information concerning the Academy and individual graduates, both living and deceased, appears to be increasing. A large volume of correspondence is received some of which requests information that requires a great deal of research and severely taxes the capacity of the small clerical force (one stenographer, typist and clerk) of the Association.

The Secretary has had a fine response, the best in several years, from the graduation class. Out of a class of 277, 204 will join as life members and two as annual members. It is believed that by next year when the cadet pay is fully restored we should get nearly the entire class as life members.

The bequest in the will of General Charles G. Morton, Class of 1883, which has for several years been carried in our lists of bequests, was paid in August, 1934, General Morton having passed away July 18, 1933. This bequest amounted to \$2,000 which has been deposited in the Endowment Fund.

On Alumni Day the column of "old grads", headed by Samuel E. Tillman, '69, the oldest present, marched in column of squads according to classes behind the band from the Officers' Club to Thayer Monument. The services at Thayer Monument included the singing of "Alma Mater" and "The Corps" by the Cadet Choir; a prayer by Chaplain Roscoe Foust; the placing of the wreath by General Tillman at the foot of the monument, and the following remarks by the President of the Association of Graduates:

“There are many traditions of the Academy that have been faithfully followed by that Long Line of Gray which has gone on before. One of them is the respect and honor we owe that great soldier, educator and organizer
General Sylvanus Thayer

We are here today to honor his memory and to celebrate his 150th Birthday.

You young men of the Corps who are at the head of the Long Line of Gray to follow, must keep sacred the traditions of the Academy and teach your successors to honor the memory of The Father of the Military Academy.”

The Corps then tendered the Alumni the customary Review, which was followed by the Annual Meeting and Luncheon.

The picture of the alumni present was omitted as members desired to attend a special review tendered the Secretary of War.

M. P. ECHOLS,
Secretary.



ODE

to

*The United States Military Academy
West Point, New York*

AN APPRECIATION

*Thy martial sons of Thee with pride can tell
Thy Glory, West Point, whom we love so well.
With Virtue joined, when matchless Valor calls
Our Alma Mater's charm at once enthralls.
Since Honor's wisdom urges martial skill
Our Nation's Saviour role Thou dost fulfill.
Those with Thy nurture yield their faithful breath
For love of Honor, since they fear no death.*

ARTHUR M. EDWARDS,
Lt. Colonel, U. S. A., Retired,
Class of 1893.

May, 1935.

APPENDIX C

Report of the Treasurer

June 1, 1935

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

June 1, 1934 to June 1, 1935

Securities on hand June 1, 1934.....		\$ 10,100.00
Cash on hand June 1, 1934.....	\$2,108.00	
Stock sold to H. F. Bank.....	37.50	37.50
		<hr/>
	\$2,145.50	\$ 10,062.50

Received:

Initiation Fees, Dues, etc....	\$3,250.50
Interest on Bank Deposits	39.85
Payment by H. F. Bank (See Susp. Acct.).....	48.62
Miscellaneous	100.04
Transfer of Funds from End. Fund.....	2,750.00

Total income General Fund.....\$6,189.01

Expenditures:

Salaries	\$1,680.00
Printing	3,213.84
Postage	1,588.06
Office Supplies	203.14
General Expense.....	269.35
Tax on checks.....	2.80

Loss from operation..... 768.18

Cash on hand June 1, 1935.....\$1,377.32 1,377.32

\$ 11,439.82

Suspense Account:

Amount uncollected on waiver H. F.

Bank—6/1/34	\$ 218.75	
Received on account from bank....	48.62	170.13

Total Assets June 1, 1935.....\$ 11,609.95

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:

Desk Pen, bill rec'd after June 1st....	\$ 6.02	
Undrawn salary of Secretary.....	50.00	56.02

Balance on hand June 1, 1935.....\$ 11,553.93

ENDOWMENT FUND

Securities on hand (book value) June 1, 1934.....\$ 64,333.90
 Cash on hand June 1, 1934.....\$2,338.31

Received:

Contributions (Capital A/C)	\$ 691.20	
Bequest of General C. G. Morton	2,000.00	
Int. on Securities and Bank Dep.	2,454.66	
Div. Prudential Sav. and Loan Cert.	5.33	5,151.19
		<u>\$7,489.50</u>

Expenditures:

Transferred to General Fund	\$2,750.00	
Collection charges on foreign checks.....	.70	2,750.70

Cash on hand June 1, 1935.....	\$4,738.80	
Securities on hand June 1, 1935 (book value).....		\$ 64,333.90

Total Assets Endowment Fund, June 1, 1935.....\$ 69,072.70

Assets of Association:

General Fund—Cash.....	\$1,377.32	Securities.....	\$ 10,062.50
Endowment Fund—Cash.....	4,738.80	Securities.....	64,333.90
	<u>\$6,116.12</u>		<u>\$ 74,396.40</u>

Total Assets\$ 80,512.52

Distribution Securities and Cash:

Securities—General Fund—Irving Trust Co.....	\$ 10,000.00
Securities—General Fund—Treasurer's safe.....	62.50
Securities—Endowment Fund—Irving Trust Co.....	64,333.90
Securities—Endowment Fund—Treasurer's safe.....	138.66
On Deposit—First N. B. of Highland Falls.....	528.17
Newburgh Savings.....	849.15
Bowery Savings.....	3,785.62
Irving Trust Co.....	814.52

Total amount accounted for.....\$ 80,512.52

M. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

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

APPENDIX D

An Address by James Schermerhorn, '89, to the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 11th, 1935, in Cullum Hall, at the Annual Meeting.

The Recrudescence of Carruthers, or the Fate of the Foundlings

 CARRUTHERS of '89 was a non-conformist. One glance at the serious face and the compressed lips, and you could just expect a minority report. The Furlough Supper was proceeding gaily at the Murray Hill in New York in June of 1887 when it came to "broiled squab," appearing on the tasselled souvenir program in Old English text. Up rose the rebellious Carruthers.

"Mister President, Mister President," he vociferated.

"For what purpose does the gentleman from Boston arise?" asked President Harding.

"I move you, sir," asseverated Carruthers, "that we strike out the plebian 'boiled squash' and have Roman Punch again!"

That bright furlough was not Carruthers' last. Returning to the Academy in the fall of 1887, they gave him another one without time limit. Again he moved to strike out—not back to Beantown, but for the Golden West. Got himself grubstaked in an obscure mining district in California, a veritable No Man's Land, yea and a veritable No Woman's Land, this being before the era of universal suffrage and universal mileage.

If Carruthers had been content to be a copycat he wouldn't have gone to the Pacific Coast to grubstake his claim. He would have taken his cue from a Revolutionary veteran, one Hugh McClelland, who claimed a squatter's title to the little farm he occupied when the Government purchased the West Point Military Reservation for \$11,085 in September of 1790. Despite all the authorities could do in court and out of it, McClelland and his descendants held the fort till 1840, a full half-century. Following suit when he was found, Carruthers could have been here yet. But that would have ruined the romance of recrudescence. This story of squatter's sovereignty at West Point is submitted, however, for the benefit of Foundlings who prefer to stick around when requested to depart.

Six foot and tenderfoot that he was, Carruthers had a harrowing time in the rugged hills. Illusive gold deposits offered no improvement upon the baffling rigors of the West Point section-rooms; nay, not even for "goats". Groping through a blinding blizzard one night, he missed his footing and lay for a long time in the storm with a broken leg. Benumbed, helpless, painwacked, far from civilization, it looked in that raging storm and cold that Carruthers was about due for the last round-up. But it chanced that a hermit grub-staker like himself came along,

and while company was the last thing the hermit wanted in the world, he got the crippled prospector to his shack and cared for him till he had two legs again with which to stand at attention. The Samaritan recluse revised his renunciation of all humanfolk, making an exception in Carruthers' case. Taught the Foundling where the pay dirt might be found and how to dodge the death-dealing storms. The companion, guide and friend fell ill, and it developed upon Carruthers to smooth his pillow in that mountain fastness. Realizing at last that the sands of life were running out, the dying miner talked freely of the success that had attended his years of solitary spading in the mountains. Then he asked for pen and ink that he might convey to the sharer of his hermitage all his treasure. An old brown paper bag was the nearest approach to legal cap procurable. Upon this the feeble old fellow scrawled his last will and testament, accompanied by a diagram showing where the cache of buried treasure was to be found: First, so many hundred feet in a certain direction, indicated by compass reading, to a pile of rock; then so many hundred feet in another direction, to a large tree; finally, so many hundred feet in still another direction, to an overhanging rock, beneath which the years' accumulations had been put away.

"Where there's a will there's a lawsuit." But Carruthers was assured by his benefactor that there were no living kinspeople to share in the fortune. When the miner was laid away, Carruthers followed the crude sketch to the indicated cache and uncovered gold to the amount of \$250,000. The Foundling now felt he could face the folks in Beantown. The legacy was multiplied by taking crippled industrial plants and putting them on a productive basis and then disposing of them. This made it possible for the young industrialist to retire in due course as a millionaire Foundling. I say "millionaire" in view of the successive chapters of the recrudescence; the pink slips to be attached to income tax returns were squelched before this research.

The Fate of the Foundlings! I cite Carruthers because there are others. Fix your aroused contemplation for a trice upon the late Foundling Frederic Bonfils—"fiddles" to his classmates of '82, ferocity itself to his newspaper enemies and competitors. "Fiddles" was prophetic. He started in the circus business, which later he expanded into a two-ringed hippodrome when he added the Kansas City Star to the Denver Post. An old quip recounts the visit of an outraged citizen to the editor's sanctum. "Where's the reptile that wrote this foul slander against me?" he asks the office boy. "Sorry", said the imp, "but he's out attending the funeral of the man who called yesterday." Bonfils shares with Poe and Whistler the distinction of being embalmed in published biography. "Blistered" might be more accurate. Other Foundlings please read and be well content that they have escaped publication. If the swashbuckling Bonfils had been living when Gene Fowler poured the fierce light of publicity upon our Foundling, it would have been quite like him to say something like Johnson did when told that Boswell was going to write his life: "If Boswell writes my life I'll take his!" Fowler is far from infallible. He begins by putting Bonfils in the wrong

class—every biographer, seeking color, makes every cadet between 1880 and 1890 a “classmate of Pershing’s”—so he may have put him in the wrong class at life’s close. At all events, he credits the publisher with leaving his millions to the Frederick G. Bonfils Foundation for the Betterment of Mankind. The fate of this Foundling was to become a multi-millionaire Founder.

It is not the fate of the Foundlings to enter that Valhalla of the outstanding, “Who’s Who In America,” inclusion in which is recognition of a considerable measure of worthy achievement. Among the 22,991 collegians in the current volume there are enrolled 240 graduates of the United States Military Academy, and 6 non-graduates. It should be explained that every army officer reaching a colonelcy, is included automatically in “Who’s Who”.

Two hundred forty as against six! It would appear superficially to be the fate of Foundlings to remain “unwept, unhonored and unsung” outside of their own bailiwicks, sharing the namelessness of the anticipative epitaph: “Sacred to the Memory of Gilbert Gwendolyn—WHO?” But we have another roll of honor coming out of the “What’s What” of class officers, records and fond recollections. Foundlings from 1822 to 1934 make up this “What’s What”, and a curious thing is that the total whose careers are cited is the same as the honored graduates appearing in “Who’s Who,” namely 240. A fragmentary picture of fate, to be sure—representing 3.4% of the 7,000 non-graduates, and 2.4% of the 10,000 graduates, in round numbers.

Now “What’s What”? Thirty-one of the cadets dismissed from the Academy found themselves in good time back with the colors, carrying on creditably in responsible capacities in the Army, O. R. C., Navy and Marine Corps. The material that the examiners rejected, the same became the very heads of essential divisions of activity in the field.

Thirty served their Nation, States, Districts, Cities in high official station—congressmen, legislators, mayors, postmaster, candidate for governor, member of commissions at Washington, or in various federal districts.

Wasn’t it Gen. Wolsey who showed Cromwell a way out of his own wreck to rise in—a sure and safe one, though the master missed it? Sixteen of the Foundlings took up education, several of them conducting preparatory training of candidates to go on in triumph where they came to grief. President Eliot and Colonel Mott both deplored the ingrownness of the West Point culture. They invoked more outside contacts. How about sending a Macedonian cry to this *outgrown* tutelage?

Fourteen of the Foundlings turned to engineering, the profession that is supposed to be reserved for the first five star graduates of West Point every year. In the case of five ex-cadets, America’s loss was Ecuador’s gain, the Foundlings finding ample opportunities on the Guayaquil & Quito Railway; then going on to other great construction projects. One of these Foundling engineers was leader of the exploration of the Ecuador government into the headwaters of the Amazon—

hazardous adventure that furnished material for the first West Point stage production, "Classmates".

Fate dealt kindly with four of our Foundlings in making them insurance executives. These could impart a creditable comparative tinge to the life-stories here being totalled by giving the startling showing of what happens to 240 people in all walks of life, according to their statistics. Starting their life pilgrimage in good physical condition at the age of 25, 110 will be dependent upon relatives or charity at the age of 65, 2½ will be rich, 8¾ will be wealthy, 12 will be working for their daily bread and 86 will be dead.

Twenty-nine took up law and attained unto the distinctions—judgeships, district attorneyships, attorney-generalships for states, counsel for great corporations—that fall inevitably to aspiring and qualified members of the bar.

There were 50 business executives, penetrating every field of industrial expansion—manufacturing, mining, oil, etc.—and 30 bank and trust company officers, directors and employes; 13 railroad organizers and operators; 8 newspaper publishers and staff heads in cities including New York, Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Denver, Kansas City; and two magazine conductors.

I wonder if it could have been the destiny of one of these Magazine Foundlings to be the man who caught the rear platform of the New York train just as it was pulling out of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. A friendly arm helped the winded passenger over the rail. "Whom have I the honor of thanking for this lift?" asked the late arrival when he had caught his breath. "I chance to be the last managing-editor of the *Cosmopolitan*", the ready helper replied. "Sorry to disagree with a friend," said the other, "but I was fired from that job just seven minutes before I grabbed this train!"

Credit the unreturning with six doctors, one an ophthalmist renowned as a practitioner and author, 2 dentists, 2 clergymen, 2 alienists, 2 advertising directors; 1 each, inventor, architect, chemist, world traveler, chain store stock man, fancy skater—exemplifying the poetry of motion as demonstrated by the zephyrlike Visay, dancing master, only at accelerated speed. This fleet-footed Foundling must have put those skates on the instant the Academic Board told him to.

Two are accounted for as Old World politicians, one chief of police abroad, one a diplomat accredited to this country. Two who came back in glory to the walls of the Library, also to abide there in immutable literature, have had one follower each in drawing and authorship. One can easily imagine a worshipful Foundling saying of the scintillant Whistler's wheeze: "Clever, by Jove, I wish I had said that!" "You will," assures Whistler. It must have been after Whistler left West Point that the struggling young artist, taken to task, declared "I paint what I see!" "Yes, but just wait until you see what you have painted!" quoth Whistler. It wasn't Whistler that wrote on the examination paper, in answer to Question 17, but it might well have been this outspoken droll: "I don't know, and nobody around here seems to know, professor".

We are dealing with ghosts and hobgoblins now, eerie spirits with which Poe companioned. May the writer who looked to him for inspiration among the Foundlings be as quick on the trigger as Poe was when he flunked on the names of the American generals in the Mexican war. "Why, Cadet Poe, what would you do, if you, a West Point graduate, were at a dinner when the Mexican War came up and you couldn't give the name of an American General?" "Do?" cried Poe, "I would leave the place at once. I wouldn't stay at a dinner where they talked about such things."

Thus passes in review the long line of the diplomaless—not the entire procession of 7,000 Foundlings since the Superintendentcy of General Thayer, but a sufficient showing to attest that the judgments of examination day were not final; that for many an apparent failure there was a day after examination day. In truth, there are those who rail at vaulting scholasticism that "o'erleaps itself and falls on t'other side." There is evidence a-plenty that the ratings of the section-room do not always give the exact measure of the man. Only recently I heard a distinguished Minnesotan relate that when he knocked at the door of a college in the Northwest, a poor foreign-born lad, the President asked him how much he knew. "Not a darn thing," was his frank avowal. "Come right in," said the President, "you're way ahead of the senior class to start with!"

To be "found at West Point" is not so dire but that the reverse may be redeemed through the earlier good fortune of having "found West Point". Especially if one have the unconquerable soul of those entrants whose names appear twice and on succeeding years in the long roll of admissions. Think of it—twice a candidate; coming back for more! It calls to mind that exuberant non-graduate who when his college was mentioned, exclaimed: "Dear old alma mater! some of my happiest years were spent there as a Freshman!" Which was not so desperate, however, as the non-graduate who confessed they had to burn down the schoolhouse to get him out of the eighth grade.

Bear in mind that the Foundlings had the trying ordeal of re-beginning. They had to start anew and fight their way back when their more fortunate comrades were in possession of their well-earned guerdon. But they never had the bitterness of the employee who said he had no use for the firm he was with; that he didn't like the way they treated him; for one thing, they took his name off the payroll.

It is significant that the Foundlings, for the most part, have never adjudged West Point a failure, even in the matter of its bearing upon their after-lives, because it would not let them stay. Out of grateful hearts they offer homage to this builder of a quickened citizenship, whose glory is two-fold—the glory of its graduates and the glory of its non-graduates. Returning to civilian life instead of the coveted profession of arms, it is the fate of the Foundlings to acclaim with kindling hearts this castellated academic retreat that bade them take their hats and go.

Opening the door to re-established class comradeship was a far-

seeing innovation on the part of this Association of Graduates—as gracious a gesture as ever occurred in alumni annals. Now to make the Fate of the Foundlings your continuing concern argues for a re-inforcement of personnel that insures fuller success of all Alumni undertakings. In connection with recent legislation looking to increased congressional appointments to the Corps of Cadets, for example, it is vital that the Association have not only data dealing with the great objective of the United States Military Academy, but with its bi-product, the high-charactered non-graduates.

For completeness of class records and continuation of class spirit, there stands '89! There never would have been any sad story of the "Lost Sheep," if Colonel Alexander R. Piper had been the self-styled "Goat" to ancient flocks as he has been to never-dispersed '89. All members would have been located and enrolled and subject to pro-rata assessment for group reunions and promulgation of Class literature.

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. LeRoy 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 1935
Gustav Fieberger.....	Class of 1879.....	1934 to 1935
William L. Sibert.....	Class of 1884.....	1934 to 1935
Charles H. Martin.....	Class of 1887.....	1934 to 1935
Milton F. Davis.....	Class of 1890.....	1934 to
Joseph E. Kuhn.....	Class of 1885.....	1935 to
Ernest Hinds.....	Class of 1887.....	1935 to
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1935 to
Nathan K. Averill.....	Class of 1895.....	1935 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
Earl Mattice.....	Class of 1924.....	1934 to 1935
Raymond E. Bell.....	Class of 1927.....	1935 to

Officers and Board of Trustees *of the* Association of Graduates

OFFICERS

Alexander R. Piper, 1889, President of the Association.
 Joseph E. Kuhn, 1885, Vice President of the Association.
 Ernest Hinds, 1887, Vice President of the Association.
 Milton F. Davis, 1890, Vice President of the Association.
 William R. Smith, 1892, Vice President of the Association.
 William D. Connor, 1897, Superintendent of the Military Academy.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Robert L. Bullard, 1885.

MEMBERS

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.

To Serve Until July 1, 1938.

Robert L. Bullard, 1885.	Thomas W. Hammond, 1905.
Charles D. Rhodes, 1889.	Roger G. Alexander, 1907.
Charles P. Echols, 1891.	Herman Beukema, 1915.
Frank S. Cocheu, 1894.	Frank M. Stanton, 1915.
Robert C. Davis, 1898.	Denis Mulligan, 1924.

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, 1937

Frank M. Stanton, 1915

To Serve Until June 30, 1938

Allan M. Pope, 1903, Chairman

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918

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, 1937

James W. Riley, 1906

To Serve Until June 30, 1939

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, Chairman

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

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

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Regular Membership

Par. 1.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Associate Membership

Par. 2.—Former cadets, who served not less than one academic term at the United States Military Academy, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, may be admitted to the Association as associate members, in the method and subject to the conditions provided in the By-Laws of the Association, but they shall not be so admitted until after the graduation of their respective classes. Associate members shall pay the same dues and have all the rights, privileges and duties of members, excepting the right to vote and to hold any of the offices named in Article III, Par. 1.

ARTICLE II

Object of the Association

The object of the Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, to promote its welfare and that of its graduates, and to foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship.

ARTICLE III

Officers of the Association

Par. 1.—The officers of the Association shall be a president, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer.

Board of Trustees

Par. 2.—There shall be a Board of Trustees of thirty members appointed by the President, who shall also appoint the Chairman of the Board. Eight members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Trustees. Members of this Board at meetings regularly called may vote by proxy upon questions definitely stated in the notice of the meeting. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be mailed from the office of the President of the Association, or Chairman of the Board, at least one month in advance of the meeting.

Selection of Officers

Par. 3.—The President and Vice-Presidents of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting and hold office for one year, or until successors be chosen. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President (by date of graduation) present, and if all are absent, upon the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary and the Treasurer, and the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer to be selected from members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the President.

Par. 4.—An Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, and four Trustees, who shall be chosen by ballot from the members of the Board by a majority vote of those present.

The Executive Committee shall possess and exercise by a majority of its members all the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees; but only when the Board shall not be in session. They shall keep minutes of their meetings and all actions taken thereat, and shall report the same to the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Trustees for its information. The Secretary of the Association, or of the Committee, shall call meetings of the Committee on the requisition of the President, or of any two members of the Committee. The Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee unless otherwise provided by the Committee. All vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees present.

Annual Meetings

Par. 5.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, N. Y., on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV

Permissible Discussion

Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization and are prohibited.

ARTICLE V

Amendment of Constitution

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

ARTICLE VI

Endowment Fund

Par. 1.—There is hereby established a permanent Endowment Fund which shall be vested in five Trustees consisting of the President and the Treasurer of this Association ex-officio, and three Life Members to be

appointed by the President of the Association. The three Trustees appointed by the President shall hold office for five years, except that the terms for the first three shall be for one, three, and five years, respectively.

Par. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Trustees to invest the Endowment Fund in sound securities and, after restoring from the income losses, if any, of the principal, to the end that the principal sum shall remain intact, to pay the balance of the income thereof to the Treasurer for the current uses of the Association.

Par. 3.—The Endowment Fund will consist of such gifts and bequests as may be made thereto from time to time and of such transfers thereto from life membership fees, initiation fees, or other income as in the judgment of the Board of Trustees may be possible from time to time.

ARTICLE VII

New Memorial Hall Fund

Par. 1.—There is hereby established a “New Memorial Hall Fund,” which shall be vested in five Trustees consisting of the President and Treasurer of this Association ex-officio, and three life members to be appointed by the President of the Association. The three Trustees appointed by the President shall hold office for five years, except that the terms of the first shall be for one, three, and five years, respectively.

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

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

BY-LAWS

Initiation Fees and Dues

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a Life Member of the Association without annual dues by the payment of \$25 at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiating fee of \$5 and annual dues thereafter of \$2; provided, however, that members of the Graduating Class may become Life Members upon the payment of \$15 before July 1st of their graduating year.

Resignations

2. When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

Members To Be Dropped

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

Associate Members

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

Sustaining Memberships

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

Board of Trustees

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

Duties of the Treasurer

7. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Board of Trustees, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

Duties of Secretary

8. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

Location of Records

9. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

Duties of Members

10. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

Debate

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

Amendment of By-Laws

12. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

Parliamentary Procedure

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

Contributions to the Endowment Fund By Classes

(Classes not noted are paid up on promises)

June 1, 1935

<i>Class</i>	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Bal. Due</i>
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	382.00	372.00	10.00
1890	1,232.00	1,182.00	50.00
1891	2,511.25	2,596.25	15.00
1893	370.00	345.00	25.00
1895	1,282.35	1,237.55	45.00
1896	1,090.00	1,045.50	42.50
1898	155.00	135.00	20.00
1899	575.00	550.00	25.00
1900	3,000.00	2,770.00	230.00
1901	631.00	561.00	70.00
1903	1,570.00	1,560.00	10.00
1904	675.00	650.00	25.00
1905	1,500.00	939.74	560.26
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	1,203.00	355.00
1910	715.00	585.00	130.00
1911	1,030.00	580.10	449.90
1913	340.00	250.00	90.00
1914	475.00	345.00	130.00
1916	378.00	163.00	215.00
Apr., 1917	296.00	236.00	60.00
Aug., 1917	177.50	157.50	20.00
June, 1918	360.00	299.00	61.00
Nov., 1918	545.00	403.29	141.71
June, 1919	376.00	211.00	165.00
1920	1,629.00	1,407.00	222.00
June, 1922	420.00	270.00	150.00
1923	184.00	82.00	102.00
1924	289.00	236.00	53.00
1925	569.50	378.35	181.15
1926	55.00	35.00	20.00
1928	131.00	86.00	45.00
1932	15.00	7.00	8.00

Fifty-Fifth Reunion

CLASS OF '80

THE Class of 1880 has been making rapid five-year strides toward the head of the procession on Alumni Day and this year it had little but scenery in front of it. That Noblest Roman of them all, General Tillman, obstructed the landscape but little, being still able to wear his cadet dress-coat, and there were but few remnants of the older classes between him and us.

The Class graduated fifty-two strong; eleven of them are living and, of the non-graduates, four or five only—of those whose whereabouts are known. One of the latter, Dr. William P. Orr, a widely known and loved physician of southern Delaware, has been a hopeless Military Academy addict for fifty odd years. He came as usual this year and announced his intention of coming to all future anniversaries. Another doctor, John E. Summers, son of an Army surgeon, left after his plebe year and became one of the most prominent surgeons in Omaha and the Northwest. His invitation to come this year was delivered just after his death and his son, in writing this, enclosed a newspaper account of his career and of his funeral. He was eulogized by the Mayo Brothers and by many other prominent members of the medical fraternity and his death was mourned by that profession and the people generally up and down the Missouri Valley. Perhaps the most interesting career of our non-graduates is that of Lew B. Harris. The writer found him, this year, living in a bungalow in the hills northeast of San Diego, surrounded by fruit orchards and crippled for years with a broken hip; and intensely interested in news of his former classmates. Harris was captain of a large four-masted schooner, one of a line owned by his father, and sailed into San Francisco harbor with a load of lumber. Someone told him of a competitive examination for a cadetship and he tried for and won the appointment. He resigned from the Academy after two years, very likely from the distaste for its discipline after commanding ships. Condensing his future activities, he then joined his father in working a goldmine; then joined the engineers who were building the Northern Pacific Railway where he "did not let anyone know I had ever been at West Point" and took a job as chainman. He was soon receiving three hundred dollars monthly, in charge of trestles and bridges; then chief engineer in charge of the construction of a water supply for San Diego. Next he bought a schooner and discharged a load of lumber at Guaymas, Mexico; loaded it with guano "landing on every island in the Gulf of California", which paid for the schooner and then some. He made three or four trips to Honolulu with it, sold it, and bought and sold others and was wrecked and lost his last one at Grays Harbor, Washington, barely escaping with his life. He next practiced engineering in San Diego and then the sea again beckoned. He won a yacht race to Honolulu and three others, "not so spectacular". About that time General Goethals offered him engineering work on the Panama Canal but his family objected, thinking his chances not so good against yellow fever, already banished from the Isthmus. And

he finally moved inland where I found him. As the lady said of the San Francisco earthquake and fire—"Not a dull moment in it".

Of the graduates of '80 much might be written, did space permit. As a class it was not particularly brilliant and, at least for some generations of cadets, it was best remembered by its New Year's celebration of 1880, where the cadet barracks was defended for an hour against the combined assaults of the tactical officers. The riot was put down by sounding the Long Roll, as might have been done earlier with the same success, the Corps trooping meekly down and falling in ranks in silence.

Of those who graduated and resigned at once (see Sec. 5, Act of Congress June 23rd, 1879) the most prominent was Charles E. Hewitt, pioneer in steel structural work for sky scrapers, designer and builder of steel bridges. He would scrap all the steel he ever fabricated for a visit with a classmate or to attend a reunion. He was president of the class after General Goethals died. Of the other graduates eight retired as general officers, headed by General Goethals who was president of the class from its graduation to the time of his death.

The reunion this year was a grand success, despite the small attendance. The dinner was held in the officers mess with six present and, thanks to the Superintendent and the reception committee of the Alumni Association, no limits were placed on our festivities. And, for the first time, '80 was quartered in Cullum Hall, as quiet a place as an Old Ladies Home but, in spite of the professed longings of one or two, we felt in our hearts that it was time to get away from The Tumult and the Shouting of the Cadet Barracks.

Those present at the reunion were:

L. J. Chamberlain
George L. Converse

P. E. Trippe

George H. Morgan
William P. Orr

CHARLES J. BAILEY,
President of the Class of 1880.

The 50th Anniversary
OF THE GATHERING AND THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE
GRADUATION OF THE CLASS OF 1885.

By Bullard

A FOOT broken at artillery drill forced his resignation within six months of the day that he reported at West Point; but U. S. Ward followed us all through the years and gathered us for this reunion. Do you know any greater loyalty to class and Alma Mater? Worthy is he to bear as his the initials of his country, "U. S."

To the plebe roll called, these answered with the old time cadet "He-ow":

Big Jim Beldon
Bullard
"Chorlie" Carscallen
Carson
Haydn Cole
"Old Man" Fuller
Joe Kuhn and one offspring
"Billy" Martin
Parmerter ("Parm")
Springer
"Percy" Townsend
Trier

Joe Kuhn, the President, came furthest—all the way from San Diego, California.

Some of our older and feebler fellows at first accepted quarters in Slocum hall, then practically deserted to cadet barracks and to the rest of us. Of course!

Everybody turned young again—who could help it?—but in the long column of twos following Professor Tillman to the Thayer statue, we yet found ourselves very near the head.

Of course we went over the long plebe roll and all, whether they graduated or not, whether they remained in military service or went into civil life, all were still answered for by different classmates present as devoted ever to West Point and in the great war, although in civil life, serving country's cause as if under the Flag itself.

Nobody slept, everybody talked day and night; nobody listened, yet all heard.

General conclusion: All of us that had not been "busted" for grossness when cadets should have been.

"There have been bigger but no better reunions," said U. S. Ward, and he knows for he has never missed one.

Forty-Fifth "Round-Up"

ALL '90 ABSENTEES

YOU all" missed a cheery "Round-up" and good time. The dinner was held in the Blue Room, Officers' Club; good dinner, good cocktail, good wine.

We reminisced of yester-years, got a wee bit mellow (and more human),—adjourned to the Graduation Hop at 10:42 (to see if our right arms were still in working order—they were!), then to barracks to again be awakened by the fife and drum;—again we cursed the "Hell-Cats".

Graduation,—just the same as the June day when Gen. "Uncle Billie" Sherman handed us our sheepskins.

Voted: Best Re-Union of all.

Resolved:—To meet in 1940; 50th "Round-Up"; save your dimes and be there.

"Come Backs":	*Frank M. Caldwell	Henry G. Learnard
	George M. Brown	George Montgomery
	Milton F. Davis	Frederick W. Plummer
	*William C. Davis	John C. Rennard
	*Herbert Deakyne	John C. L. Rogge
	Frank B. Keech	James A. Ryan
	Charles L. Kingsley	Henry D. Todd
	*Thomas B. Lamoreux	

*Came all the way from San Francisco.

DAVIS, M. F.

Reunion, Class of 1900

THE Class was fortunate in having twenty-four members present for the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Graduation. Of this twenty-four, twenty-three attended the Class Dinner on Monday evening at the Officers' Club. Joseph unfortunately had to return to New York City before the dinner. The following were present:

Benjamin	Godfrey	Hyde	Mumma	Root
Birnie	Harvey	Jackson	Pillsbury	Sunderland
Bond	Henry	Luery	Robinson	Westervelt
Brice	Hopkins	McIntyre	Rockwell	Wood
Glynn		McVicker		Wright

Glynn as usual delivered a stirring and stimulating talk. After this each member of the Class had a few words to say; this was largely for the purpose of bringing the entire group up to date. Of added interest to the Re-union was the graduation of Wood's son whom the Class had had the pleasure of meeting on the steps of the Club just before dinner.

Hyde proposed that the Class publish a bulletin bringing its records up to the Thirty-fifth Anniversary. The necessary information for this purpose to be gathered by a Committee through the medium of questionnaires and the information thus assembled will be edited by Hyde.

The Class sported itself with dignity commensurate with its age and with bubbling joy commensurate with its eternal youth.

The '95 Reunion

⁶⁶ **M**ARCHING to the sound of the guns," fourteen veterans of the Class of '95 "reported" at West Point, forty years after, "fully armed and equipped" for the 1935 graduation exercises:

Ames	Darrah	Miles	Stanley	Watson
Averill	Hawkins	Newbaker	Stout	White
Charles	Herron	Pritchard	Sturtevant	

They came from far and near: the far west, the south west, and the near east, in retracing their youthful steps of the early nineties.

There they found the Hudson river flowing much the same, but the cordial reception awaiting them as "old grads" was quite different from what they recalled of their warm reception as candidates.

The Superintendent, the Committee, and "all concerned"—those in authority and otherwise—had overlooked nothing in the many arrangements—transportation, "quarters and rations"; and entertainment from the time of arrival to the hour and minute of departure.

Quartered together in North Cadet Barracks afforded excellent facilities for rally after rally, as one by one the guests were escorted to "room and bath". Sometimes everybody knew everybody else; but not always, without a hint if not without an introduction. After that it was one grand and continuous exchange of "joy and gladness". If, in the last forty years, bald spots, gray hair, wrinkles, and rheumatism, had asserted themselves, it was all physical; while the Class Spirit made for an atmosphere of comradery worthy of the Spirit of Old West Point at its best.

Interspersed, interpolated and interlined throughout the visit were the daily programs of interesting events and imposing ceremonies altogether in keeping with the dignity of the occasion.

The outstanding Class event was, of course, the dinner in a separate dining room at the Club, on the evening of the eleventh. Stanley had made and perfected all the arrangements, and nothing remained to be done but to "eat, drink and be merry". There followed, naturally, a happy exchange of experiences, to which Newbaker and Stout, the two "civilian components", contributed most graciously, interestingly and profitably; this by special invitation and unanimous consent on the part of those who have remained on the Army side of "the aisle"—with all but two now on the Retired List at that.

Finally, as always, came the closing hour; but not without a most impressive farewell grip, and an intense "highly resolve" for future reunions, with increasing attendance year by year, in reluctantly approaching the peak which marks the beginning of the last roll.

It's a grand old Alma Mater.

F. B. WATSON, '95.

CLASS OF 1905
Thirtieth Anniversary Reunion

1905-1935

THE first assembly was at the Hotel Astor on Sunday evening, June 9th where Douglas I. McKay had arranged a dinner that was a masterpiece of the culinary art. Twenty members or former members sat at the table together with Mrs. Doe and Mrs. Maghee. Of those present, Artie Holderness came the greatest distance, from Tucson, Arizona, although Mitchell from San Antonio travelled a goodly distance in an airplane to be present. Charlie Bankhead of Paris, Texas was not far behind. The representation from New York City was made up of Tom Hammond, now Commissioner of Sanitation, City of New York; John Hammond, Chairman of the Board, Madison Square Garden Corporation; Tom Doe, Vice President, Sperry Corporation; Doug McKay, President of the New York Title Insurance Company; Sep Curley of the Concrete Steel Company; Louie Schultze, Receiver, S. W. Straus & Company. From Washington there came Magruder, Ramsey, and Wilby; from St. Louis, Halsey Dunwoody of the Rhodes-Perry-Martin Company; from Columbus, Ohio, Willie West; from Malone, N. Y. and the Far East, Winkie Waugh; from Baltimore, Allan Rutherford; from a visit to Los Angeles and Hollywood, Mike O'Donnell; from Macon, Ga., Torry Maghee; from Philadelphia, Shoat Pridgen; and last but not least in size or importance, Bull Tipton, Sparta, N. J.

The following morning at 10:30 our numbers were swelled by Tom Spaulding and Daddy Gibson. We then journeyed by bus to the Sleepy Hollow Country Club where the entire crowd, increased by Mrs. Magruder, Ned Hanford and wife, were the guests of Tom Doe and wife at a wonderful luncheon. Our host and hostess proved themselves most charming and the surroundings were delightful but in the middle of the afternoon we moved on to West Point. We were quartered together in the 26th Division of Barracks where we found many innovations in living conditions in the Corps of Cadets. Corbin, Caffery, Kunzig, Miles, Case, Dodds, Seager, and Gardner, C. H., were also with us during our stay in the barracks.

At the regimental parade and presentation of stars and awards, Doug McKay, a Past Commander of the American Legion in the State of New York, as the representative of the National Commander of the American Legion, presented the award provided by the national organization. Before the formation Doug was sitting in the visitor's seats bearing his alumni badge, bearing the figures 1802-1935. A lady next to him spoke to him and said "I know you are not young enough to be in the Class of 1935 but it hardly seems possible that you belonged to the Class of 1802"!!

The first team of bridge players was defeated by the scrub team. Many of the familiar scenes on the reservation and off were visited by those interested.

The Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument, the Review of the Corps by the Alumni and Graduation Parade were as impressive and inspiring as ever. They made it a day long to be remembered and cherished.

Fifteen minutes before the Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni we assembled with our wives and families under the Class Tree, in front of the Sixth Division of Barracks and Wilby, for the Class, in a few appropriate and well-chosen remarks presented officers sabers to Charles Jordan Daly, Ellery Willis Niles and Langfitt Bowditch Wilby, sons of the Class of 1905 who graduated the following day. All of the sons of the Class in the Corps of Cadets, with their families and friends had been invited to be present. With the members of the Class present with their families approximately fifty were present at this presentation ceremony.

Graduation parade, with the recognition of the "plebe" class, the Graduation Exercises with the diplomas presented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt were impressive and inspiring. The presence of the President served to remind us of the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt at the centennial exercises in 1902 while we were plebes.

All in all the reunion of 1935 was a great success. We had time to commune with one another for a period to renew old friendships and to assure ourselves that "the long gray line" coming after us is being trained in the spirit and tradition of old West Point.

N. F. R.

Our Reunion

By Pap Selleck

TWENTY-FIFTH Anniversary Gathering 1910—held at West Point June 9-10-11, 1935, pursuant to dire warning and numerous bulletins.

Those present:

Dolly Gray	John Whiffet Landis
Fritz Strong	Swede Holmer
Slim Fowler	Jock Waterman
Daddy Byars	P. D. Uhl
Mick Miles	Griz Griswold
Herb O'Toole O'Leary	Ducky Reinhardt
Bunny Robb	Joe Aleshire
Oscar Solbert	Rim Polk
Louie Beard	Spec Hines
Warb Beach	Carey Brown
B. J. Coleman	Dan Torrey
Tony Frank	Joe Calvo
Martin Ray	Pappy Selleck
Lucy Fletcher	

We lived in the 22d and 23d Divisions.

Assembly completed afternoon of the 10th, and that evening we had a class dinner in the Green Room of the Officers' Club. Spec Hines, Post Treasurer, Mess Officer, etc., had made all arrangements, even to

having Mike shake cocktails and get plenty of excellent Scotch. Dolly presided at the dinner, and did he put it over. Whiffet nearly expired from cackling. Rim Polk had been called away in the afternoon by some big business and got back in time for coffee and to make three speeches. He reluctantly admitted that Jim (our Class Baby) was a wonder, a chip off the old block and beat the Olympic Champion with the new saddle and bridle. Fritz had to leave early, that made him sad.

Mixed in with the hilarity were some sober expressions that went over big. It was moved and carried that we have a class organization. A duly appointed nominating committee went out, brought back a ticket which was duly elected and instructed.

Dolly Gray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President
Fritz Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vice-President
Slim Fowler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer
Flood Scowden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary

They are to send out a questionnaire, each year, after which we are to send them the dope to put into a sort of a Xmas bulletin.

You will probably be asked to kick in a dollar per year for the fund (needed for flowers, announcements, etc.).

Spec Hines gave us a lot of dope on the state of morale of the Corps, and answered questions. We feel that it's as good as it was or better, even though they get a five dollar boodle allowance per month, can ride in automobiles, smoke cigarettes, and in the new barracks live like dudes. Dolly kept us talking and laughing until 2:00 A. M.

On Tuesday we went out in a body to Ici Bynre's grave. We know he joined us in spirit.

Then we went over to Camp and called out the sons of our classmates now in the Corps, Dave McCoach, Jimmy Lampert, Eddie Miles, Rodman Drake, Jack Polk, Daddy Byars, Spec Hines. All cracker-jacks, and how proud we can be of them. Also saw Miss Hines and Miss Barr, of 1910 extraction. The former is to marry Cadet Van Ormer on June 14th.

Alumni exercises were most impressive. Gen. Tillman, '69, laid the wreath on Thayer monument. The review was perfect, only can't reconcile having runts in "F" Company.

Some had to leave after review, but the reunion was a grand occasion. Said Warb Beach at his first reunion: "I'm for them from now on 100%." Louie Beard swears he will never miss one while he can toddle. Jock Waterman was there for his first visit since graduation, and is coming back. The regular attendants, Ray, Strong, Miles, Robb, Brown, etc., highly resolved to keep up their record.

You who couldn't get there were deeply missed. We shall all look forward to seeing you in '40. In the meantime let's not pass up an opportunity to make friendly class contacts and keep the old class spirit burning brightly.

CLASS OF 1915

Twentieth Reunion

IFIFTY 1915 men,—fifty, we remark, clicked glasses at the Greystone Mansion Monday evening, June 10. It was the most rousing turnout we have had since our graduation. Dwight Eisenhower did his usual effective job as toastmaster. “Not more than two speeches will be made simultaneously” he ruled,—a ruling which we heartily recommend to all reuning classes.

In spite of the clamorous uproar of an infant class in the next room we listened to (and some of us heard) comments from a dozen or more budding orators, particularly silver-tongued Ver. His rhapsody on Quezon would still be going on if the field artillerymen had not broken in with the words (and music) of “While the Quezons Go Rolling Along”.

The only unharmonious note came from Ike Miller, now unofficial dictator of Mexico who, in looking us over, remarked “The more I see of you fellows, the better I like Mexico.” We put it down as a survival of the old D Co. temperament and let it go at that. Moreover, it was Miller who soured the waist belt text which was to have determined who had departed furthest from the “wasp-waisted vampire” standard. Busbee’s argument for a ratio of waist measurement to height was fair enough, but Ike insisted that brains ought to be taken into consideration, and that ended the test.

There were toasts,—to the Corps of Cadets, to 1915 men in the shadowed ranks of the “long gray line”; and one, proposed by Eisenhower, never to be forgotten by those present, to “the man who came back.”

Back in barracks after the dinner we hashed over the twenty years and wondered what had become of them. And after some light refreshments, we drew up plans to reorganize the Corps, the Army, Fred Boye, and—well about that time we were turned out to watch the colonels and generals establishing a motor pool on the Plain “to see if the Cadets know how to remove an obstacle.” And we agreed with the general who said that it was funny until he discovered he had pushed his own car into the pool.

The luncheon at Bear Mountain, with most of the ladies and some of the daughters turning out, made a party of more than eighty. Good food, good drinks, a good-enough orchestra, and a hilarious good time left us all convinced that 1915 ought to get together more often. All through June week the outstanding comment was: “We’ll never miss another reunion.”

One memorial of our 20th reunion will not only keep its picture fresh in our minds, but will outlast us all—the Twenty-Year Book,

product of our Washington Junta,—Ord, Aurand, Irwin, and Hecker. Fifteen will always be grateful for that job.

The Turn Out:

Dogan Arthur	Jim Ord
Tommy Atkins	Tom McCormick
Harry Aurand	Mac MacTaggart
Carl Bank	Harry Pendleton
Dutch Beukema	Earl Price
Jay Boots	Norm Randolph
Fred Boye	Dick Richards
Doc Brownell	John Russell
Omar Bradley	Eddie Sherburne
Charlie Busbee	Harold Small
Johnny Conklin	Frank Stanton
Don Davison	George Stratemeyer
Ike Eisenhower	Bob Strong
Frank Emery	Clifford Tate
Paul Fletcher	Clesen Tenney
Dad Herrick	Joe Teter
Dutch Hess	Bill Tompkins
Paul Hodgson P. A.	Brook Summers
Eddie Hyde	Van Van Fleet
Bob Lee	Doc Waldron
Ray Marsh	John Wallace
Colonel McNarney	Anastacio Ver
Snookums Mendenhall	John Wogan
Jake Meneely	Woodie Woodruff
Pearson Menoher	Mason Young
Ike Miller	Flossie Zundel
Benny Mills	

Fifteenth Reunion

1920 U. S. M. A.

ABLE, hard-working reunion committees prepare for their class affairs under conditions similar to those experienced by general staffs in evolving campaign plans. The “fog of war”, causing blank spots in pictures of present and future military situations, is not unlike the inevitable lack of definite information as to the strength of advancing classmate legions which so handicaps a reunion staff in making accurate estimates of the situation. How many are coming? Betcha more than have replied. Boost the estimate 50%—No, 75%. Order 5 kegs of beer, maybe 7, or better 3. You haven’t reserved enough places for dinner. How cover the breakage bill? We’re charging too much—too little. A picnic? Rats, what will you do if it rains? Who’s responsible for the ice?

Such are the “data” upon which reunion programs are built. But those of 1920 charged with “war plans” met their problems like veterans and after the smoke had cleared away found that 51 classmates had

shared in a unanimously voted "max" of a reunion. One came from New Mexico, two from Oklahoma. Some were prosperous cits pursuing an imposing galaxy of occupations; some, discovered to be National Guard Majors, were treated with proper respect; others turned out to be Air Corps officers of exalted rank; while others were still promising young lieutenants of 15 years service. Single travellers were quartered in the sacred precincts of Washington Hall usually occupied by visiting athletes.

Events opened with rain on Sunday, June 9th. The "rainy-day schedule" was immediately called for and the Round Pond picnic was magically switched into the Hockey Rink under whose sheltering roof the lads and their lassies never thought of weather as they introduced, ate, re-introduced, ate, remembered, ate, recalled, re-ate, and re-drained the keg.

Monday eve, June 11. Main Event: Stag dinner, Hudson Highlands Country Club. With Jimmy Walsh at the piano and Chick Fowler to "direct" there was much singing, cheering, and yodeling besides the dining and wining. Surprising how well one can "remember the word" on such occasions. Chick's ten gallon "Oklahomy" hat was quickly converted into an autograph album. Everyone present signed—legibly.

Next morning the "photo ceremony" (business meeting) was held prior to the Alumni Exercises and Parade. The photo was the giveaway. It is a priceless cross-section of 1920 as she looks today—many bald heads, some big waist-lines, a sprinkling of sophisticated mustaches (no beards); some look like major generals, others could re-enter The Corps today without detection. A goodly contingent marched to the impressive Alumni exercises and stood with unposed solemnity in the reviewing line of Alumni while the soiréed Corps presented one-third of its parades for the day. The Alumni luncheon, the meeting of the Association of Graduates, and the Superintendent's garden party filled the rest of the day.

After the graduation exercises on Wednesday, the departing members lingered for a farewell cocktail party at the Club. This, like the first event, was a mixed affair, a most pleasant, delightful finale to 1920's fifteen year gathering. Ere nightfall of that day those met for a three-day fellowship were once more far-flung, to be re-assembled at what time or place none can tell.

The following members of the class came back for the reunion:

Wm. W. Bessell	Francis S. Gay	Cyril D. Pearson
L. Ray Bullene	Charles G. Holle	William E. Ryan
Henry P. Burgard	Tyree R. Horn	Richard C. Singer
Esher C. Burkart	Charles S. Joslyn	Leland S. Smith
Morris P. Chitterling	Theodore T. Knappen	Russell O. Smith
Freeman G. Cross	Henry G. Lambert	Harold E. Smyser
James B. Cullum	Wm. D. Long	John F. Sturman
John T. Curtis	John F. McBlain	Clifford A. Taney
Maurice W. Daniel	Arthur L. McCullough	Harrison G. Travis
George L. Doolittle	William C. McFadden	James V. Walsh
Halstead C. Fowler	John A. McNulty	Henry K. Williams, Jr.
Charles K. Gailey	Richard C. Partridge	W. S. Wood, Jr.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Graduation of the Class of 1925

By Tischbein

THE Class of '25 celebrated its ten year reunion in fitting style. What with prohibition a thing of the past, and Air Corps captains (mex) a thing of the present, the Class gathered in an atmosphere of congenial contentment. Some 45 members of 1925 were on hand to take part in the festivities ably arranged by "Wild" Bill Heacock. A baseball game with '23 took place in the riding hall. A keg of beer at 1st base and one at 3rd base furnished the needed stimulus for batting eyes, and the class showed power and drive where such an important objective was in sight. The following evening the Class gathered for the reunion dinner at Bear Mountain Inn. "Nosebag" McLaughlin led the host of plutocratic civilians and incidentally set a new reunion "high" by staying in his clothes for four days. "Fats" Ellinger spent the evening practising hog-calling and pronounced his efforts a success when Ray Toms answered. "Sol" Senior and Bill Lord observed the proceedings with that long practiced legal eye gained through intimate knowledge of divorce court practices. The irrepressible Nicholas with his long standing list of bumbling grinds attempted the role of toastmaster but found the going too rough. Charlie Saltzman gained the attention of the Class long enough to give a short talk whereupon the dinner had reached that stage where ribald songs and discordant harmonies were in order. Later (quite a bit later) the Class returned to barracks where the customary impromptu parties carried the festivities to their logical conclusion. Alumni exercises were fittingly observed and after Graduation the Class dispersed with memories of a grand reunion—and in some instances (isolated) swell headaches.

The following members of the Class came back for the reunion:

Theodore A. Baldwin
Earl W. Barns
A. T. Bell
George F. Bruner
W. G. Bryte
C. P. Cabell
John L. Chamberlain
J. A. Channon
John E. J. Clare
Haskell H. Cleaves
H. M. Cole
W. N. Damas
J. C. Denniston
H. O. Ellinger
Benjamin C. Fowlkes
N. C. Hale
Milton T. Hankins
John Haskell

John F. Holland
Peter Hurd
Edward J. Jones
G. W. Kelley
W. L. Kost
W. B. LeFavour
Wm. A. Lord
W. F. McLaughlin
Wiley T. Moore
T. L. Mulligan
Russell E. Randall
Littleton Roberts
Wm. L. Ritchie
A. A. Ruppert
Charles E. Saltzman
S. E. Senior
Wm. G. Stephenson
Earnest A. Suttles

C. P. Wadley

Our First Reunion

By Lermond

THE Class of 1930 celebrated their first reunion at West Point, June 9, 10, 11, 1935.

Everyone came up from New York and surrounding counties who had any connection with 1930.

Our organization was not as complete as other classes but nevertheless we made a creditable showing for only five years out. There were a number of Captains and First Lieutenants present (Air Corps) but they took an awful beating from the tirade that followed.

Major Bromberger (our mascot) was the first to arrive—he never misses a West Point function, either in New York or anywhere else within a radius of fifty miles of the metropolis.

Smith, A. D. and Lunn, the New York bankers came next with their usual pint of spirits to help the evening along.

Then the procession started with Troop Miller, who is still talking about that baby girl of his who will be the world's best golf player; Paul Yount, our number one man, Chuck Heitman and Oscar Beasley, who are all "professors" at the Academy.

Thiede was next, with Larry Talcott who looks like a giant now, the same old smile and pleasant salesmanship talk. He has a manager's job at Sears, Roebuck & Co. store at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Following these were Dick Parker and our own beloved Chief Moore (H. R.) who has grown so much taller instead of broader, "mirabile dictu", still spurning female wiles and swears he'll always be a bachelor.

Our outfit had the reunion banquet at the celebrated Bear Mountain Inn, removed from the A. R.'s and prerogatives of the Academy; where our cheers and speeches could resound to the echoes of the cliffs above us. In other words, so we could have a real "get-to-gether".

Chuck Heitman was the genial host, who made the plans, collected the menus and presented us with a very appetizing dinner which included the Inn's famous "Bear Steak"—ask Fritz Weber, he had two, but of course he is training for the Pentathlon Olympic Team and he needs all the red blood he can get.

The "beverages" were served by "yours truly", who fell heir to a wine cellar very recently and if that Semper Idem wasn't the real pre-war McCoy then ask Freddie Castle or Ralph Swofford, who have been over to the house frequently since.

Cheers were rendered very effectively with the same old gusto as when given on the field of play.

A silent toast was offered to Holtzen, Gibner and Meguire who have passed away since graduation,—in spirit they will always be with us.

Casey Odom and Geoffrey flew up and were very late. Casey had plenty of good stories to tell. Geoffrey has not changed a bit—he still prefers other people's Scotch in preference to his own.

The party became quite a success in that we were vying with 1925 for the laurels in cheering. Soon all the differences in Plebes' customs, first classmen's freedom and the new hard-boiled "com" were ironed out to everyone's satisfaction and the party broke up. No one was carried out which proves the younger generation can "hold their own". The next day found a few boys had bid adieu to go back to work in New York.

In the "long gray line of us stretches" we found we were at the end. We should rejoice in our hearts that we were not in front,—that we have a few more years to "carry on"—to live up to the example shown by the "leaders". May they give us their burden to carry and may we do it half as well.

We all resolved to make the ten year mark a celebrated one. "Tempus fugit". Chuck Heitman and Don Neil are already married and only a month has passed.

May we all meet in 1940, the same men but better men and a larger crowd and by that time may Chief Moore have fallen along in step with the rest of us.

The members of the class who came back for the reunion were:

George C. Duehring	R. C. Parker
George G. Garton	A. C. Peterson
George W. Lermond	L. T. Talcott
Troup Miller, Jr.	Walter W. Thede
Howard R. Moore	James M. Vaughn

Fritz Weber

Visiting Alumni Registered At West Point, June, 1935

(Members of Reunion Classes are Listed in Reunion Write-ups.)

Name	Class	Name	Class
S. E. Tillman.....	1869	E. A. Brown.....	1903
Alexander Rodgers.....	1875	E. Llewellyn Bull.....	1903
Heman Dowd.....	1876	G. W. Cocheu.....	1903
W. C. Brown.....	1877	L. C. Grieves.....	1903
George K. Hunter.....	1877	C. S. Hoffman.....	1903
C. H. Murray.....	1877	Marion W. Howze.....	1903
Abner Pickering.....	1878	Wm. Bryden.....	1904
Guy R. Beardslee.....	1879	Ralph R. Glass.....	1904
G. J. Fiebeger.....	1879	John B. Golden.....	1904
D. L. Howell.....	1879	E. D. Ardery.....	1906
S. W. Miller.....	1879	P. V. Kieffer.....	1906
John B. Abbott.....	1882	Wm. E. Lane, Jr.....	1906
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	Earl McFarland.....	1906
H. C. Hale.....	1883	Henry W. Torney.....	1906
Louis A. Springer.....	1884	O. Westover.....	1906
Avery D. Andrews.....	1886	Clark P. Chandler.....	1907
L. G. Berry.....	1886	James L. Collins.....	1907
Chas. Downing.....	1887	John W. Lang.....	1907
Wm. Weigel.....	1887	E. C. McNeil.....	1907
Frank H. Beach.....	1889	E. P. Pierson.....	1907
Archibald Campbell.....	1889	James G. Steese.....	1907
Edwin T. Cole.....	1889	Dan I. Sultan.....	1907
Wm. S. Graves.....	1899	Hayden W. Wagner.....	1907
Alexander R. Piper.....	1889	John K. Brown.....	1908
James Schermerhorn.....	1889	H. C. Eastman.....	1908
Delamere Skerrett.....	1889	Wm. H. Garrison.....	1908
Horace G. Tennant.....	1889	George R. Goethals.....	1908
W. Grant Thompson.....	1889	C. D. Hartman.....	1908
John J. Bradley.....	1891	A. L. James, Jr.....	1908
Albert B. Donworth.....	1891	John W. N. Schulz.....	1908
Chas. P. Echols.....	1891	H. H. Slaughter.....	1908
O. H. Harriman.....	1891	T. J. Smith.....	1908
Jay J. Morrow.....	1891	E. P. Denson.....	1909
T. O. Murphy.....	1891	P. S. Gage.....	1909
Palmer E. Pierce.....	1891	Frederick Hanna.....	1909
F. H. Schoeffel.....	1891	M. J. Hickok.....	1909
S. B. Arnold.....	1892	John C. H. Lee.....	1909
J. E. Hoffer.....	1892	E. B. VanDeusen.....	1909
G. W. Kirkpatrick.....	1892	James L. Walsh.....	1909
J. R. Lindsey.....	1892	Robert L. Gray.....	1911
R. R. Raymond.....	1893	Allen R. Kimball.....	1911
R. E. Callan.....	1896	H. R. Kutz.....	1911
L. A. Holbrook.....	1896	H. G. Stanton.....	1911
H. F. Jackson.....	1896	C. A. Walker.....	1911
D. E. Nolan.....	1896	L. L. Barrett.....	1912
C. McK. Saltzman.....	1896	K. C. Greenwald.....	1912
Arthur S. Conklin.....	1897	C. A. Phelan.....	1912
Thomas R. Cowell.....	1897	John A. Considine.....	1913
John H. Hughes.....	1897	Charles A. Corlett.....	1913
S. M. Milliken.....	1897	C. H. Danielson.....	1913
C. D. Roberts.....	1897	J. B. Gillespie.....	1913
John R. Young.....	1897	Geo. W. Krapf.....	1913
E. D. Bricker.....	1898	D. O. Nelson.....	1913
Berkeley Enochs.....	1898	Joseph W. Viner.....	1913
Charles W. Exton.....	1898	S. D. Downs.....	1914
Amos A. Fries.....	1898	J. P. Hogan.....	1914
Ernest D. Scott.....	1898	Geo. F. Lewis.....	1914
Russell L. Armstrong.....	1899	R. G. Whitten.....	1914
Walter S. Brown.....	1899	R. Parker Kuhn.....	1916
S. D. Embick.....	1899	J. J. O'Hare.....	1916
George S. Simonds.....	1899	J. W. Rafferty.....	1916
A. E. Waldron.....	1899	Roy L. Bowlin.....	Apr. 20, 1917
Frederick V. Watson.....	1899	R. N. Kunz.....	Apr. 20, 1917
Wm. S. Browning.....	1901	R. D. Newton.....	Apr. 20, 1917
Wm. P. Ennis.....	1901	L. L. Parks.....	Apr. 20, 1917
Wm. N. Haskell.....	1901	J. A. Stewart.....	Apr. 20, 1917
F. F. Longley.....	1902	J. W. Coffey.....	Aug. 30, 1917
G. H. Stewart.....	1902	P. S. Day.....	Aug. 30, 1917

Name	Class	Name	Class
L. V. H. Durfee.....	Aug. 30, 1917	Damas T. Craw.....	1924
F. C. Meade.....	Aug. 30, 1917	Houston V. Evans.....	1924
Earl E. Sarcka.....	Aug. 30, 1917	J. R. Hawkins.....	1924
J. E. Schaefer.....	Aug. 30, 1917	B. F. Luebbermann.....	1924
W. G. White.....	Aug. 30, 1917	Edward O. McConahay.....	1924
Wm. I. Wilson.....	Aug. 30, 1917	J. E. McGraw.....	1924
John Haleston.....	June 12, 1918	W. D. Merrill.....	1924
Paul E. Hurt.....	June 12, 1918	H. B. Millard.....	1924
H. M. Underwood.....	June 12, 1918	Denis Mulligan.....	1924
Donald F. Carroll.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Chas. D. Palmer.....	1924
Robert B. Coolidge.....	Nov. 1, 1918	E. Pasoli, Jr.....	1924
James W. Freeman.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Frederick C. Pyne.....	1924
Julius L. Piland.....	Nov. 1, 1918	R. G. Thomas, Jr.....	1924
F. B. Valentine.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Arthur G. Trudeau.....	1924
Geo. M. Williamson.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Jesse B. Wells.....	1924
Carlisle Allan.....	June 11, 1919	L. F. Wells.....	1924
R. H. Bassett.....	June 11, 1919	C. C. Carter.....	1926
Gordon L. Chapline.....	June 11, 1919	Henry Ross.....	1926
J. V. Cole.....	June 11, 1919	D. L. VanSyckle.....	1926
W. J. Crowe.....	June 11, 1919	M. F. Bauer.....	1927
Roy Green.....	June 11, 1919	W. F. Hocker.....	1927
J. L. Harbaugh, Jr.....	June 11, 1919	R. E. Hunter.....	1927
L. George Horowitz.....	June 11, 1919	J. C. McArthur.....	1927
W. G. Isaacs.....	June 11, 1919	James T. McGough.....	1927
Martin Loeb.....	June 11, 1919	E. C. Cummings.....	1928
Thomas C. McGill.....	June 11, 1919	Samuel M. Myers.....	1928
Albert S. Rice.....	June 11, 1919	James F. Olive, Jr.....	1928
R. H. Johnson.....	1921	DeVere Armstrong.....	1929
Joseph P. Wardlaw.....	1921	F. H. Chaffee.....	1929
Arthur A. Klein.....	1922	E. E. Kirkpatrick.....	1929
Wm. S. Lawton.....	1922	H. R. McKenzie.....	1929
F. S. Lee.....	1922	John A. Nicholls.....	1929
Martin A. McDonough.....	1922	J. R. Ranck.....	1929
Harry H. Stout, Jr.....	1922	Wm. Talbot.....	1929
D. S. Babcock.....	1923	Edgar Bromberger.....	1931
H. R. Craigie.....	1923	C. W. Burroughs.....	1931
J. C. Fry.....	1923	W. E. Chandler.....	1931
S. J. Keane.....	1923	R. W. Moore.....	1931
F. E. Phillips.....	1923	Thomas C. Darcy.....	1932
Paul K. Porch.....	1923	E. E. Farnsworth, Jr.....	1932
A. D. Raymond, Jr.....	1923	W. B. Fraser.....	1932
L. B. Rutte.....	1923	Rush B. Lincoln, Jr.....	1932
Wm. L. Scott, Jr.....	1923	Wm. R. Smith, Jr.....	1932
Guy H. Stubbs.....	1923	Bruce VonG. Scott.....	1933
H. S. Vandenburg.....	1923	John B. Shinberger.....	1933
John M. Weikert.....	1923	W. V. Thompson.....	1933

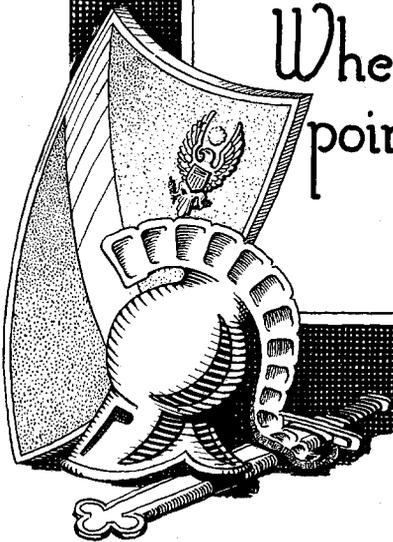
Class Representatives

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	Capt. R. G. Carter,	Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie,	1835 Phelps Place, Washington, D. C.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen,	2139 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
1874	Capt. T. H. Eckerson,	P. O. Box 1056, Portland, Oregon.
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. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.
1879	Col. G. J. Fiebegeer,	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.
1887	Gen. John M. Jenkins,	The Dresden, 2126 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervy,	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, Sewa- nee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. John H. Rice,	1415 Park Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
1894	Brig. Gen. 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., Wash- ington, D. C.
1897	Col. Edgar T. Conley,	Asst. The Adjutant General, Wash- ington, D. C.
1898	Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1899	Brig. Gen. Robert C. Foy,	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
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	Col. U. S. Grant,	Fort DuPont, Del.
1904	Col. Wm. Bryden,	Fort Hayes, Ohio.
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. Thomas A. Terry,	G. S. C., O. C. of S., G-4, Washington, D. C.
1909	Lt. Col. Stuart C. Godfrey,	Hq. 1st Corps Area, Army Base, Boston 9, Mass.
1910	Lt. Col. Joseph P. 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,	Ft. Humphreys, Va.
1913	Maj. O. K. Sadtler,	O. Asst. Sec. of War, 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	Major John M. Devine,	West Point, N. Y.
August 30,		
1917	Capt. John W. Coffey,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
June 12,		
1918	Mr. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 1,		
1918	Capt. C. R. Bathurst,	West Point, N. Y.
June 11,		
1919	Capt. Alfred M. Gruenther,	West Point, N. Y.
1920	Lt. Lawrence E. Schick,	West Point, N. Y.
1921	Mr. R. H. Johnston,	70 Wall St., New York, 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,	Bureau of Air Commerce, Washington, D. C.
1925	Lt. Charles H. Barth,	West Point, N. Y.
1926	Lt. Wm. C. Baker,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Lt. George T. Derby,	Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1928	Lt. E. K. Daley,	Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1929	Lt. R. D. Wentworth,	Ft. Sill, Okla.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	Ft. Sill, Okla.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	Ft. Riley, Kans.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	O. Dist. Engr., Rock Island, Ill.
1935	Lt. Herbert C. Gee,	Ft. Lawton, Wash.

We, sons of
today, salute you,-
You, sons of an
earlier day;
We follow, close
order, behind you,
Where you have
pointed the way.



Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH
Jerome, Lovell H.	1870	January 17, 1935
Cummins, Albert S.	1873	January 9, 1935
Paddock, George H.	1873	December 29, 1934
Reed, Hugh T.	1873	November 29, 1934
Mitcham, Orin B.	1874	August 29, 1934
Jefferson, John P.	1875	September 2, 1934
Mann, William A.	1875	October 8, 1934
McCaleb, Thomas S.	1875	June 15, 1934
Bailey, Harry L.	1876	September 6, 1934
Garlington, Ernest A.	1876	October 16, 1934
Barnett, John T.	1878	February 17, 1935
Greene, Lewis D.	1878	February 23, 1935
Bingham, Theodore F.	1879	September 6, 1934
Strong, Frederick S.	1880	March 9, 1935
Johnson, Franklin O.	1881	February 23, 1935
Lee, Harry A.	1881	February 7, 1935
Read, George W.	1883	November 6, 1934
Barrette, John D.	1885	July 16, 1934
Hirst, Robert L.	1886	October 23, 1934
Beach, Francis H.	1887	July 4, 1934
Donaldson, Thomas Q.	1887	October 26, 1934
Spence, Robert E. L.	1893	November 30, 1934
Gilmore, John C.	1894	July 8, 1934
Bigelow, Mortimer O.	1895	December 11, 1934
McGrew, Milton L.	1895	April 1, 1935
Burnside, William A.	1896	December 17, 1934
Stewart, Merch B.	1896	July 3, 1934
Bishop, Harry G.	1897	August 31, 1934
Mitchell, George E.	1897	May 9, 1935
Scales, Wallace B.	1898	March 8, 1935
Davis, Edwin G.	1900	July 24, 1934
Glade, Herman	1900	December 7, 1934
Furnival, Richard	1901	May 2, 1935
Jewett, Henry C.	1901	October 18, 1934
Brooke, Mark	1902	April 6, 1935
Anderson, William D. A.	1904	July 16, 1934
McClure, Lowe A.	1904	August 10, 1934
Morrisson, Robert, Jr.	1905	June 22, 1934
Hickam, Horace M.	1908	November 5, 1934
Williams, Sumner McB.	1908	March 29, 1935
Morrow, Joseph C., Jr.	1909	March 18, 1935
Taylor, Herbert L.	1909	February 17, 1935
Hobbs, Harvey M.	1910	July 16, 1934
Evans, A. Clyde	1911	July 20, 1934
Gonser, Gustav J.	1912	October 13, 1934
Ross, Charles A.	1913	February 5, 1935
Lindh, Fritz P.	1914	September 27, 1934
Bethel, Edwin A.	1915	September 21, 1934
Harris, Laurence V. D.	June 11, 1919	November 11, 1934
Tinkel, Otto S.	June 13, 1922	August 24, 1934
Bunnell, Frank H.	1923	August 15, 1934
Ryneerson, Oren W.	1924	November 23, 1934
Goldberg, Morris	1929	November 9, 1934
Majors, James L.	1929	January 7, 1935
Stevenson, William F.	1929	October 13, 1934
Stribling, John W.	1929	October 13, 1934
Gibner, Herbert C., Jr.	1930	August 9, 1934
Heyburn, John R.	1932	July 5, 1934
Brunt, Robert A.	1933	September 5, 1934
McGrew, Donald G.	1933	March 5, 1935
Reeves, William C.	1933	December 16, 1934
Royal, James M.	1933	September 21, 1934

The following graduates died prior to the last Annual Meeting but their names have not been previously published:

Parker, James	1876	June 2, 1934
Penn, Julius A.	1886	May 13, 1934
McLaughlin, Edward D.	1927	August 18, 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 1934, 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.

MASON MARION MAXON

NO. 2311 CLASS OF 1869

Died May 28, 1934, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 87 years.



DENSMORE WILLIAM MAXON came to Wisconsin from Oneida County, N. Y., in 1843, and settled at Cedar Creek, Washington County. His friend Leland Stanford, the founder of Stanford University in California, and also from Oneida County, settled near Maxon, but because many emigrants settled near them in Washington County, Stanford sold out and went to California. He tried to persuade Maxon to do likewise but Maxon's many and varied interests compelled him to stay in Wisconsin. However, Maxon and Stanford remained friends throughout their lives and often visited one another.

In 1837 Peter Turck landed near Milwaukee Bay with his wife and seven children. He also was from Oneida County, New York, and he built the first saw-mill in that section. He was at Mequon, about sixteen miles from Milwaukee.

Densmore William Maxon married Elizabeth Turck, daughter of Peter Turck, in 1846 and their wedding journey was by ox-team from

Mequon to their log-cabin at Cedar Creek, a distance of about eight miles. There their first child, Mason Marion Maxon, was born, January 20, 1847. The following year the elder Maxon built a fine residence from lumber prepared in his own saw-mill.

Young Maxon attended the village school and at an early age assumed some of the responsibilities of a large farm, because his father was by this time a prominent lawyer and a Member of the State Legislature. His love of horses dates from his boyhood. At the age of twelve he won his first horse-race, riding a small but fiery horse bare-back, on the Fourth of July. At fourteen he was sent to Ripon College and prepared for his entrance examinations for West Point. He passed them and was his father's own appointee, entering West Point in 1864, at the age of seventeen.

Many amusing tales are told of West Point in the sixties. One of the favorite horses was "condemned" on account of age and sold to a local milkman who delivered milk daily in an open cart to the officers' quarters. One day during Cavalry maneuvers when all the Cadets were on the drill grounds this horse and cart were near at hand when suddenly the "Charge" was sounded; and charge the old horse did, delivering milk cans and wagon in a promiscuous fashion all over the parade grounds.

Maxon's interest at West Point seems to have been chiefly the cavalry. The story is told of him that there was one evil but beautiful animal he was determined to ride in spite of the fact that he was forbidden to do so by his riding instructor. He would slip away at every opportunity and ride this horse. It put him in the hospital twice and there still stands a great tree on the road to the dock which was the object into which young Maxon and his horse collided when they had their most serious mishap. At that time there was no protecting wall and the dock was only a flat floating structure. Maxon's horse suddenly bolted down this road. Riding ahead of him were two young plebes. Maxon feared his horse would plunge these men and their mounts into the Hudson and he succeeded in turning his horse's head into the bank. It was there they met the tree, then a sapling, but it still bears scars of the encounter.

During his senior year his Father visited the Military Academy as a member of the Board of Visitors and his Mother came with his Father. It was quite an event in the sixties to make such a journey and one can imagine their preparations and the pride of young Maxon when his parents arrived. They were a handsome, learned couple and in spite of their frontier background held their own in any society.

These were the years of the Civil War and many incidents connect West Point with the thrilling history of the time. When peace was declared the first act of recognition of it among the West Point graduates was to cross the lines and shake hands with their classmates.

When Lincoln was assassinated his body lay in state in the train that bore it to Illinois. A detail of cadets, among them Maxon, was allowed to board this train and accompany the body as far as Albany, N. Y.

Various interruptions of the regular classes due to the war, also

an illness and several accidents, prolonged his stay at West Point and Maxon did not graduate until June 15, 1869. Henry Ward Beecher made the Baccalaureate Address for his class.

Upon graduation, Maxon was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. His first duty was at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. He went as far as Fort Hayes, Kansas, by train; the rest of the distance, two hundred miles, on horse-back. The first Winter was very severe and the young officers lived in tents until they built stockade huts.

The Indians went on the war path in January, 1870, and the following June 11th they attacked Camp Supply in full force. Maxon commanded and led a detachment of five troops of the 10th Cavalry on the left of the line. Three Companies of the 3rd Infantry also took part and the Indians were repulsed after two hours' fighting. Maxon was highly commended in official report by Col. A. D. Nelson, the Commander, and Captain Nicholas Nolan, Senior Cavalry Officer, for the part taken in this affair.

Almost constantly, for the next ten years, Indians were on the war path in the Indian Territory—Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Kiowas, Commanches, Cheyennes, and Apaches gave the most trouble, while the Wichitas and Arapahoes were more friendly. Maxon had dealings with them all. Satanta, Little Raven, Yellow Bear, and Kicking Bird are the names of some of the Chiefs he knew. On October 24, 1874, three troops of Cavalry under Major G. W. Schofield surprised and charged a Commanche Indian Camp, capturing sixty-nine warriors, two hundred and fifty women and children and over fifteen hundred horses. A tremendous Northerner was blowing and with it a snow storm. In the morning a report was brought in that one more prisoner had been added to the flock—a squaw had given birth to a baby during the night!

In New Mexico and Arizona forced marches and "dry camps" were frequent and much of the campaigning had to be done in virgin territory. Indian guides from friendly tribes were used whenever possible, but often a compass had to serve. After the close of the Victoria Campaign in 1880, there was very little trouble.

Maxon was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, April 21, 1875; served as Regimental Quartermaster from October 1, 1881, to April 21, 1887, and was promoted to Captain, 10th Cavalry, on December 25, 1889. On September 14, 1882, he married Grace Lillian Fuller at Jacksonville, Illinois. Her Mother was a sister of General Benjamin H. Grierson and her Father, Harvey C. Fuller, was a direct descendant of Samuel Fuller of the Mayflower.

Captain Maxon was retired on January 14, 1891, because of disability in line of duty. After his retirement and while living in Waukesha, Wisconsin, he was City Engineer for a time. In 1898 he organized and drilled a company which went south to the Spanish-American War.

While on active duty as a retired officer he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Universities of South Dakota and

Arizona and the Oklahoma Military Institute. For six years he was Recruiting Officer in the Cincinnati, Ohio district. Soon after he came to live in Clifton, Cincinnati, he was asked to organize and drill the boys of the Clifton Public School. The organization was called the "Clifton Cadets". Years later those boys were a credit to him in the World War. He also organized and drilled the "Winton Rifles" in Winton Place, Cincinnati. Many of these went over-seas. At this time Captain Maxon served with the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, studying the qualifications of prospective army men and advising them what branch of the service to enter.

Captain Maxon was the father of four sons and three daughters. They are Glenway W., a Civil Engineer, who was the builder of locks and dams on the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers and two locks on the Mississippi. He built also the longest multiple-arch bridge in America, which is situated between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, over the Susquehanna River.

Kimball Withers, a 1st Lieutenant of Engineers, Reserve Corps, and a highly successful business man, who died March 14, 1927.

Ethan D., who died in infancy.

Bruce E., who served two years overseas in the World War and is now a Consulting Mechanical Engineer in Cincinnati.

The daughters are Mrs. Paul Gerhard Swars, Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. Alfred Rudolph, La Jolla, California, and Mrs. Rufus Healy, Cincinnati.

Captain Maxon lived to see most of his close friends, classmates, and contemporaries pass on before him, but his interest in the younger generation never flagged and he was content and confident that they would carry on.

He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati.

Grace Fuller Maxon.

LOVELL HALL JEROME

NO. 2368 CLASS OF 1870

Died January 17, 1935, at New York City, N. Y., aged 85 years.



LOVELL H. JEROME, son of Lawrence R. and Katherine (Hall) Jerome, was born August 6, 1849, at Rochester, N. Y., where his father at that time practiced law. His uncle, Leonard W. Jerome, and his father, more familiarly known as "Larry" Jerome, were prominent in business, society and sport during the Civil War and the following decades. The late William Travers Jerome district attorney for New York County, 1901-09, whose middle name, recalls Leonard W. Jerome's early partnership with William R. Travers, the financier, was a younger brother. Lovell Jerome's boyhood was spent mostly in New York, with exceptional advantages for observation and acquaintances. He was in the throng that passed the casket in which the body of President Lincoln lay in state at the City Hall, April 24-25, 1865. Jerome Ave., and the former Jerome Park and Reservoir, still echo the prominence of the family.

A strong, husky youth, imbued with a spirit of adventure and having a natural aptitude for military service, Lovell H. Jerome entered

West Point as a cadet September 1, 1866, his appointment at large being signed personally by President Andrew Johnson. On May 7, that year, when both were prospective members of the same class, General U. S. Grant, then commanding the Armies of the United States, sent to his son Frederick Dent Grant, a letter of introduction to young Jerome, expressing the hope that they would be good friends, keep out of mischief, learn their lessons, both stand high in their class and become distinguished for good deeds after graduation. The original, entirely in Grant's handwriting, was one of Jerome's keepsakes to the last.

He and his fellow cadets saw young men who had participated in various battles of the Civil War arrive at West Point intent upon adding the course at the Military Academy to their practical experience in the field. Several of them were in the class of 1867, with naturally decreasing numbers in later years. Of his own classmates, Benjamin H. Hodgson and William B. Weir were killed during service in the Indian country, and several others—including Robert C. Carter, Winfield Scott Edgerly, Samuel W. Fountain, Edward J. McClermand, Charles B. Schofield and Walter S. Schuyler—were engaged in the Indian campaigns of the West and Southwest in the decades following their graduation.

Upon graduation, June 15, 1870, Jerome was appointed second lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, one of the most historic mounted regiments, organized by Act of Congress May 23, 1836, with long and firmly established traditions of valiant service in the Mexican and Civil wars, and on various frontiers in the Indian country before, between, and after those major conflicts. Much more has been heard in connection with the Indian campaigns about the 7th Cavalry, largely, on account of the Custer disaster on the Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25, 1876; but that regiment was not organized until July 23, 1866, and the record of the "old Second" is much longer and incomparably greater. After the usual furloughs for graduates, Jerome was among the few young officers sent into the far interior Northwest, reaching his first station, Fort Ellis, near what is now Bozeman, Montana, by rail and stage in October, 1870.

Events that gradually brought on the Sioux and Nez Perce wars of 1876-77 were already taking form. Surveyors for the Northern Pacific R. R., working slowly to and beyond the Upper Missouri River, required protection by the army from Indian attacks, as had been the case a few years before along the Union Pacific; and large areas off the main lines were soon to be explored and mapped by Government parties under similar guards. Both duties naturally devolved mainly upon the four companies of the 2nd Cavalry, known collectively as the Montana Battalion, whose services, ranging up to the Canadian line and westward to what later became Yellowstone National Park, were of very great importance to that region and the country. The troops had to be ready to move in any direction at short notice, prepared to encounter unknown and treacherous foes, as at "Baker's Battleground," named for Colonel Eugene M. Baker, commanding officer of the cav-

ally from Fort Ellis. Before daylight on August 14, 1872, while in camp on the left bank of the Yellowstone nearly opposite the mouth of the Prior Creek, Montana, their force of about 400 was attacked by some 1,000 Sioux. Cheyennes and Arapahos, who after a short combat were driven to the surrounding hills and did not return.

While the Battalion (Troops F, G, H, and L) were still nominally at Fort Ellis, the Indian war broke out in the early summer of 1876. The well-disciplined, thoroughly hardened men of the 2nd Cavalry, already west of the principal battlegrounds of that fateful year, formed part of the Montana Column, which was ordered down the Yellowstone to the Big Horn district with the accompanying infantry, both under General John Gibbon. That expedition was one of three converging movements planned to unite into a force strong enough to engage the hostiles with at least fair chances of success. Marching like the veterans they were, the horse and foot of the Montana Column arrived at the appointed rendezvous when and as ordered, only to discover that Custer's smaller column, far ahead of schedule, had gone on alone and met the greatest single disaster of our Indian wars. General Crook, delayed farther south by the repulse at the Rosebud and other circumstances never reached the locality where the Custer fight took place.

Coming first upon the field, the cavalry and infantry from Fort Ellis had the ghastly surprise and grim duty of finding and burying the dead; also of rescuing Major Reno's beleaguered force (one part of Custer's original column), carrying the wounded down from the bluffs on which Reno had been surrounded and burying his dead. As there were no survivors of Custer's immediate command and General Terry's forces enroute down from the Yellowstone arrived later, the officers and men with Gibbon actually saw, and probably knew more about the disaster than any others possibly could. Jerome was always very reserved in his comments on that subject, particularly to supposed "authorities" and never personally wrote of it for publication. When interviewed, he recalled and thought much more than he said. A considerable number of Custer's men were raw recruits; if Custer had waited for Gibbon (whose men were veterans, acclimated and familiar with the ground from their fairly long stay in that region and various scouting trips), without the longer wait that would have been necessary for Crook to come up, there would at least have been a more even fight on the Little Big Horn!

Immediately after annihilating Custer's command, the Sioux and Cheyennes scattered and moved out of range. The Montana Column maneuvered and scouted for some time in the vicinity and then returned to their station for the winter. Meanwhile General Nelson A. Miles and the 5th Infantry had been sent up from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Yellowstone, where they remained during the winter, and were nearest at hand to take a leading part in the operations of 1877, to which the same troops of the 2nd Cavalry were soon called. On May 7, Miles attacked Lame Deer's camp of renegade Minneconjous; the General's report particularly mentioned Lieutenant E. W. Casey, 22d

Infantry, and Lieutenant Jerome, 2nd Cavalry, for their gallant charge directly upon and through the Indian village on Little Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Rosebud, Montana, in the early morning, with an important effect upon the results of the day.

The Nez Perce campaign, led on the Indian side by the famous Chief Joseph, opened the following month and continued until late autumn. Jerome's Troop, H, was not present at the battle of Big Hole Basin, August 9, 1877, but did participate in overtaking and heading off the famous march by the Nez Percés through an extensive region partly in Idaho, northwestern Wyoming and western Montana in the effort to reach the Canadian line, then not far away. After the opening hostilities in the valley of Snake Creek, northeast of Bear Paw Mountains, Montana, September 30, General Miles and Chief Joseph began a sort of parley about surrendering the Indians, Joseph going for the purpose of an interview to Miles' camp, while Jerome entered and remained for about 24 hours as a hostage in the Nez Perce camp—the only case of its kind on record.

Had anything happened to Chief Joseph, even through accident or misunderstanding, Jerome's life might have been taken by the sub-chiefs. Hostilities were for a time resumed, but as a result of final negotiations, of which that temporary exchange was a part, the war was brought to a successful conclusion, saving many lives on both sides. During one stage of the battle at the Bear Paw, the troops of the 7th Cavalry were disorganized by their casualties, and reinforced at the critical time by the 2nd Cavalry. For their part in the affair at the Bear Paw, eight officers subsequently received congressional medals of honor, but meanwhile Jerome had left the army and was overlooked, though it is strongly believed that General Miles recommended him for that distinction. In the summer of 1930, while his memories of it were still clear and distinct, Jerome prepared a careful statement of the entire incident, so that accurate details might be preserved for historical record.

As the Nez Perce war was drawing to a close, Troop H, which had already been selected as part of the escort for General Terry and other commissioners then enroute to the Canadian line for the purpose of conferring with Sitting Bull and his followers, who crossed into Canada after the Custer fight and had been making incursions into Montana, was detached from Miles and sent on that mission. After the troop returned to station at Fort Ellis, Jerome secured a well-earned leave of absence for the winter months, going back to frontier duty the following year. By that time the leading hostiles had been subdued, peace was settling upon the entire region and homesteading began, changing the entire situation in Montana. In the spring of 1879, Jerome resigned his commission and returned to the East. For most of the time between 1883 and 1911, he was in various departments of the U. S. Customs service, mainly in New York City, but for a considerable time in the department of the Rio Grande, Texas. He also retained some business connections in New York and elsewhere.

At the opening of the Spanish-American war Jerome offered his

services to the War Department, but was not called. He always took a great personal interest in Republican politics. With the late John E. Milholland he was one of the organizers of the McKinley League, and an active supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, particularly for the Governorship of New York, at which time he stumped the state with the Rough Rider candidate. The two were very close friends for many years. Jerome was one of the last who could as late as 1934, look back to a personal acquaintance with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Miles, and Terry; to a lesser extent he also knew Emory Upton, James Harrison Wilson, George A. Custer, David S. Stanley, George Crook, John M. Schofield and other noted officers of the old army, together with a considerable number who had cast their lot with the South in the 1860's. He lived to see several of his contemporaries and some juniors reach the rank of Brigadier or Major General in the regular service, and pass into retirement.

With the exception of Captain Robert G. Carter, now residing in Washington, Jerome was the last survivor of the class of 1870 at West Point—by an unusual coincidence both of the “old Roman” type. Carter is four years older than Jerome lived to be, and entered West Point after serving in the Civil War. Particularly interested in the Military Academy, Jerome was the founder of Alumni Day, and suggested the exercises for the programs. While not directly a part of the annual meetings, those exercises take place on the morning of Alumni Day, immediately preceding the annual luncheon and meeting of the Association of Graduates. Until prevented by failing health, he was a faithful attendant at the reunions; those present at the 1933 meeting at West Point recalled this fact by sending to him a telegram of greeting. Jerome contributed a number of articles to the Ordnance Museum of the Academy, notably the coat which Chief Joseph wore at the time of their exchange and gave to him as a memento of the 1877 campaign.

The late William F. Cody (“Buffalo Bill”) was a friend of the Jerome family from the time when he conducted a buffalo hunt on the plains for the party of which Lawrence R. Jerome was a member; and whenever the great showman came to New York, they visited—usually at the Jerome residence, and talked over old times on the frontier. Chief Joseph and other noted Indians also called upon or were looked up by Jerome when they were in New York City either as delegations from the West or with the Cody or other shows; he also met some in Washington.

In his prime, the Colonel, as he was always called by his intimates, was strong and burly, vigorous and sturdy, carrying his rather heavy weight with ease and dignity. He was a fearless and outspoken man, but just in all his comments, judgments and dealings. His observations on military affairs were full of interest and meaning. Jerome was always neatly dressed, usually wore a tall silk hat and carried a cane: for years he was a conspicuous figure about town. He never entirely lost the West Point bearing, and was partial to the traditions of the old army in general and those of the Military Academy in particular.

A friend happening to call just at the time of the football game played on November 25, 1933, between the Army and Navy found him listening intently to the radio report of its progress. After the first greeting, without waiting for the visitor to approach near enough to grasp his extended hand, Jerome spoke out with his old-time enthusiasm—"The Army's Ahead!" Perhaps some of the old graduate's spirit was wafted back through the air to the players from West Point that afternoon on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, for the Army won, 12-7.

Colonel Jerome is survived by Mrs. Jerome who was Anita de Saussure Gilbert, daughter of the late Charles Thorp Gilbert of New York City and Gilbertsville.

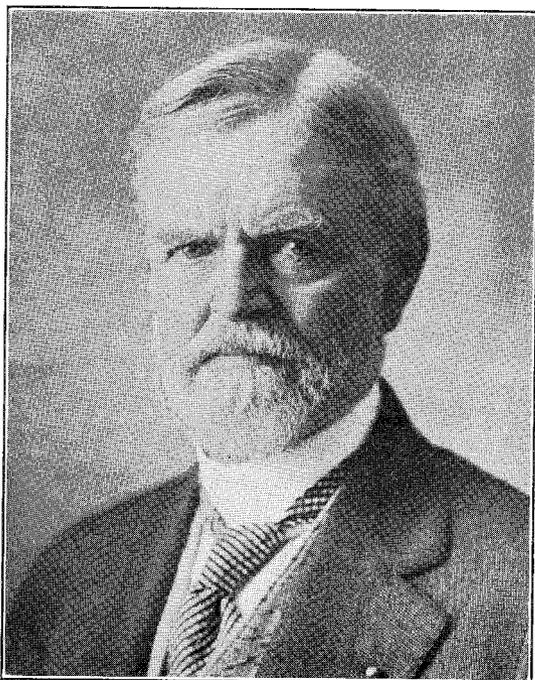
R. B.



HUGH T. REED

NO. 2503 CLASS OF 1873

Died November 29, 1934, at Great Barrington, Mass., aged 84 years.



CAPTAIN HUGH T. REED—soldier—author—inventor—was born August 17, 1850 in Richmond, Indiana and lived on a nearby farm from his fifth to his fifteenth year during which time he did not get more than five months schooling per year. On returning to town he completed the sixth reader grade and as there was then no high school there he attended Hadley's Academy for two years. In 1868-69 he was a freshman at the University of Michigan and June 8, 1869 he reported at West Point as a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy from which on June 13, 1873 he was graduated and the same day appointed a second lieutenant first U. S. Infantry and stationed at Fort Gratiot, Michigan. In July 1874 he went to Fort Sully, Dakota Territory and the next spring he commanded a detachment on field service to prevent white people from going to Yankton—then a western railroad terminal—via the old Fort Pierre trail to the Black Hills then Sioux Indian country. Gold had just been discovered in the Black Hills and a few months later he witnessed the

signing of a treaty that gave that country to the United States. He commanded B company from April 1876 till December 13, 1877 and most of that time the company was on duty in the field against the Sioux Indians. The 1877 campaign ended by the capture of Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perces Indians in Montana and B company was one of two companies that escorted those Indians from Bismarck, Dakota Territory—then the western terminal of the Northern Pacific railroad—via rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1878-9 he was a student officer in the Signal School at Fort Myer, Va. In 1879 as a first lieutenant he returned to Dakota this time to Fort Randall. From 1880 to 1883 he was professor of military science and tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University. September 5, 1882 he married Miss Sallie Ferguson at Indianapolis. In August 1883 they started for Fort Apache, Arizona Territory and by waiting two days at Albuquerque, New Mexico Territory they traveled by rail as far as Holbrook, Arizona Territory on the first west-bound train from Albuquerque which reduced their wagon trip to ninety miles. During October and part of November he again commanded B company this time on a survey of the White Mountain Indian reservation. In November they crossed the mountains on horse back enroute to Fort Lowell near Tucson, Arizona Territory where he took command of I Company. Having been Post Adjutant or Post Quartermaster or both at Forts Gratiot, Sully, Rice and Apache he held both of these offices at Lowell during a change of station by the cavalry of part of this garrison. His next and last station was at San Diego, California. April 23, 1889 he was retired for disability incident to the service. From August 12, 1897 to August 31, 1905 he was professor of military science and tactics at the Howe School, Lima, Indiana. Captain June 3, 1916.

He was colonel of Reed's provisional regiment of infantry Illinois volunteers raised for the Spanish American war and upon recommendation, by a majority of the Illinois congressional delegation by General E. A. Carr and by scores of other prominent men in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, California, and Oregon, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers May, 1898. The appointment papers were maliciously destroyed in the appointment division of the War Department. In 1917 he was recommended for appointment as a brigadier general of volunteers in the World War by prominent people of Indiana and Florida and in 1918 he was recommended for high rank in the U. S. Guards by Generals F. S. Strong and C. G. Treat and June 12, 1918 the Secretary of War wrote General Strong that "on account of age it is impossible to commission him (Reed) in active service in the World War".

Captain Reed was an honorary member of Richmond (Indiana) Light Guards in 1878, honorary member Indianapolis Light Infantry in 1880, the Inspector General of Indiana 1881-2, brigadier general Knights of the Globe in 1896, chief engineer Illinois National Guard in 1896, Colonel on the staff of Governor Durbin of Indiana 1901-3, declined an appointment on the staff of Governor Jennings of Florida in 1905, Colonel on the staff of Governor Mead of Washington 1908-9. For years Captain Reed helped to organize civic and military parades in

Chicago and for organizing in forty-eight hours a large McKinley memorial parade in 1901 the Common Council of Chicago gave him a vote of thanks.

While among the Sioux Indians Captain Reed collected the principal data for a paper on "Pictographs of the North American Indians" published by Captain Garrick Mallery.

Captain Reed is author of Signal Tactics, Cadet Regulations, Infantry Tactics, Light Artillery Tactics, Military Science and Tactics, Broom Tactics, Knights of the Globe Tactics, Cadet Life at West Point, a paper on the Mexican Military Academy, and a paper on United States Seals. Between 1880 and 1892 more than a million men and thousands of women drilled by Reed's Tactics. For a few years he was his own publisher and one day he sold over eighteen thousand books.

He often served as a judge on competitive drills by National Guards, Masons, Patriarchs Militant, Knights of the Globe, Knights of Pythias and Independent military organizations, and he also served as a military adviser at encampments in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

He collected about 500 U. S. silver, nickel and copper coins, samples of the fractional currency used in the north during and for a few years after the Civil war, and scores of Sioux Indian relics such as a chief's war shirt, a bow and half dozen arrows—each arrow having been cut from the dead body of a soldier in General Custer's last fight on July 26, 1876—these valuable collections he gave to the United States Military Academy, together with his West Point Class Album, a collection of works on tactics, etc.

He patented a fountain pen, a folding chess and checker board that packs in a box with the men, a pocket case for eye glasses, a pencil, visiting cards and small change, a perpetual calendar, and he is the pioneer patentee of metallic shelving now in general use in libraries and vaults.

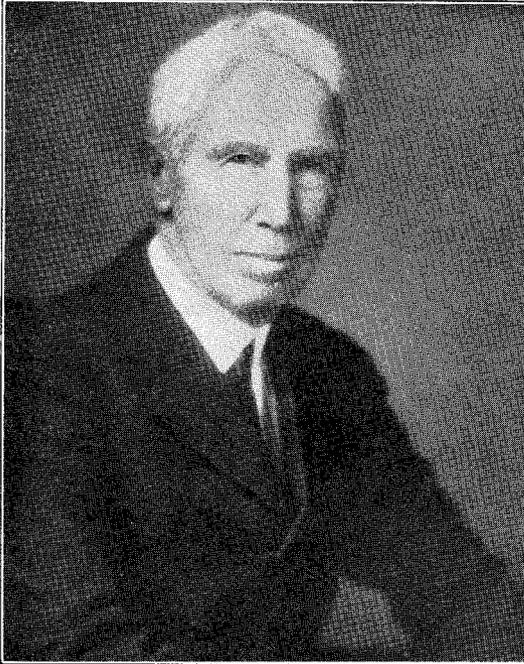
Member of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy and of the Order of Indian Wars—awarded a medal by the United States for Indian war service, complimentary member of the Union League and Kenwood Clubs of Chicago.

Captain Reed died November 29, 1934, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

GEORGE LUCIUS ANDERSON

NO. 2516 CLASS OF 1874

Died March 9, 1934, at Wauwatoosa, Wisconsin, aged 85 years.



GEORGE L. ANDERSON was born in Delafield, Wisconsin, April 9, 1849, the son of Archibald A. and Clarissa Emeline Clarke Anderson. His father was a prosperous farmer who moved from Caledonia, New York to Delafield, Wisconsin on homesteaded 125 acreage in 1843. He was educated in the public schools at Delafield and later entered Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1870 and received A. M. and A. B. degrees.

Through the advice and encouragement of Dr. Adams, a professor at Nashotah Theological Seminary, an Episcopalian institution two miles West of his farm home, and without the knowledge of his parents, he passed a successful examination to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis at the age of fifteen. However, because of his youth, his parents sent him off to Lawrence College where he completed a five year classical course giving him a splendid preparation for entrance to West Point in 1870. He graduated from the Military Academy on June 17, 1874, standing eighth in his class, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, and served in garrison at Point San Jose, California, from September 30, 1874 to June, 1875. He was

on duty with troops at various stations in the United States, served a tour of duty in Alaska and participated in campaigns against the Nez Perce and Bannock Indians on the western frontier 1879-1880 and the Narragansett Bay defenses from 1880 to 1883. He was Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy from 1884 to 1889 and as instructor of Electricity and Submarine Mining at the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia to 1895. He was a student at the Naval College, Newport, Rhode Island, from which he graduated in 1897. He was Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, Russia and later commanded the 76th Company Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Banks, Massachusetts. During this time he had been promoted to First Lieutenant, November 11, 1881, captain, March 8, 1898 and major, July 30, 1902.

In 1902 he was sent to Cuba with the Army of Occupation and was subsequently Inspector General of the Departments of California and the Columbia. From July, 1903 to November, 1906 he was a member of the U. S. Ordnance Board and Recorder of Board for Testing Rifled Canon, U. S. Proving Ground, at Sandy Hook. On October 1, 1906 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and on July 10, 1908 to Colonel. He was retired on March 31, 1909, at his own request after over thirty years of service.

During the World War Colonel Anderson was recalled to active duty and served in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., from May 16, 1917 to October 25, 1918. After the war he returned to his father's estate and lived with his sister, Mrs. Ella Calkins, and her daughter. After a number of years he went to live with a younger sister, Mrs. Clara Kunz, from whose home he went to The Milwaukee Veteran's Home. He was later moved to The Milwaukee Sanitarium at Wauwatoosa, Wisconsin, where he died on March 9, 1934.

Colonel Anderson was recognized as an expert in the field of electrical and mining engineering and was the author of "A Course in Instruction in Electricity and Its Applications for Artillery Gunners" as well as "The Handbook of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus in the U. S. Sea Coast Defenses". He was modest, persevering, faithful, a man of great endurance and was a great lover of birds and animals and of astronomy. He was a linguist of marked ability, as well as a skilled mathematician. During his early days he was particularly fond of baseball and was a well known pitcher in League games of Waukesha County.

In a letter to Colonel Anderson's relatives at the time of his death, General Douglas MacArthur said: "Colonel Anderson was an excellent officer, faithful, conscientious and thoroughly reliable, whose performance of the various duties assigned to him during his long military career was characterized by efficiency and devotion to his profession. His death is deeply regretted".

Colonel Anderson is survived by two sisters,—Mrs. Ella Calkins and Mrs. Clara Kunz. He was buried in Delafield on March 12, 1934, from the St. Johns Military Academy Memorial Chapel with full military honors. Interment was in the family plot in Delafield Cemetery.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.



ORIN BURLINGAME MITCHAM

NO. 2519 CLASS OF 1874

Died August 20, 1934, at Governors Island, N. Y., aged 81 years.



ORIN BURLINGAME MITCHAM, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, July 25, 1853, was the son of John and Mary Mitcham. His parents came from the town of Mitcham in Surrey, England, several years before his birth and like so many English, went to Virginia to settle. His grandfather was a minister of the Church of England. It was the wish of his parents that Orin should enter the Church and his early education was directed along these lines with a private tutor during his boyhood. The Civil War changed these plans and through Senator Daniels of Virginia, Orin was given an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He had the unique distinction of entering West Point in June, 1870, and being practically without any status until July 25, 1870, as he was below the entrance age. For six weeks he served as a cadet without being properly accredited until after his birthday. He was always a quiet, studious lad and graduated well up in his class on June 17, 1874, being promoted to Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.

Lieutenant Mitcham served in garrison at Fort Canby, Washington from September 30, 1874 to March 21, 1876, at the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia from May 1 to October 15, 1876 and at Columbia South Carolina from October 20 to November 17, 1876, his company having been sent to Columbia to preserve order during elections. He often told stories about the Ku Klux riding with drawn pistols on one side of the road and the negroes marching down the other bearing muskets while his company was drawn up in line down the center to keep them apart. He was on duty at Washington Arsenal, D. C. from November 19, 1876 to February 5, 1877, and at the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia from February 6 to March 28, 1877.

He served a tour of duty at the Military Academy from March 28, 1877 until August 28, 1881. During these four years, Lieutenant Mitcham was an instructor in four departments,—Spanish, Artillery Tactics, French and Geography and History and Ethics. From the summer of 1878 until he was relieved in 1881, he was Assistant Professor of both the French and Geography, History and Ethics Departments.

Mitcham was promoted to First Lieutenant of Ordnance on June 23, 1879 and served as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, from 1881 until November 16, 1883. After this he was detailed as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Platte and as commander of the Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyoming, until September 2, 1886, for which work officially commended. He was at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery from September 1, 1886 to 1890, during which time he was promoted to Captain. He served as Assistant Inspector of Steel at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the next two years. Following this, he served at Watervliet Arsenal for two years and the next five years at Rock Island Arsenal. During the eight years from 1899 to 1907, he was Inspector of Powder and High Explosives. He also had charge of the manufacture of Smokeless Powder and commanded the United States Powder Depot at Dover, New Jersey. He went abroad a great deal and was presented to the late Czar and Czarina of Russia at the Imperial Palace in 1899. He is credited with being one of the pioneers responsible for the introduction of a smokeless powder in the United States. He received his Majority on February 17, 1903 and his Lieutenant Colonelcy on June 25, 1907.

Colonel Mitcham commanded the New York Arsenal at Governors Island in New York Harbors, was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Eastern Departments and was Armament Officer and Inspector of Ordnance from October 1, 1907 to July 25, 1917. He was promoted a Colonel of Ordnance Department on January 21, 1909 and retired July 25, 1917 by operation of law. He was, however, placed on active duty the day following his retirement, to continue the same duties as before, remaining on active duty in the same positions until April 1, 1919, when he was relieved from active duty and returned to the retired list.

During his years in the service he made friends everywhere and

was beloved by all those who were fortunate enough to serve with or under him. After retirement Colonel Mitcham lived in New York City where he was a member of the University Club. He was Personnel Director of the General Motors Export Company from 1919 to 1922; Director and Secretary of the Melpomene Realty Corporation from 1922 to 1929 and Director and Treasurer of P. J. Tiernay Sons, Inc. from 1927 to 1929. From 1929 until the time of his death he was a Director of the Pierce Oil Company and Vice President of the Hoyt Avenue Gardens, Inc.

He was a thoughtful, scholarly gentleman,—one who will be missed by a host of friends.

He died of heart trouble on August 20, 1934, in the Military Hospital, Governors Island, New York after an illness of four days and was buried in the cemetery at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Bartlett Mitcham and one son, Edward Hartwell Mitcham.

E. B. M.

JOHN PERCIVAL JEFFERSON

NO. 2559 CLASS OF 1875

Died September 2, 1934, at Santa Barbara, Calif., aged 82 years.



HE was the son of John and Sarah Ware Jefferson, and was born on March 11th, 1852. Left an orphan in his babyhood he was reared by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Jefferson, of New Castle, Delaware. After attending the schools there, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated from there with honors. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on June 16, 1875, and assigned to the Second Artillery. On April 25, 1878, he received his certificate, on having completed the course at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He was later stationed at Key West, Florida, and also served as Military Instructor at the Brook Academy in Cleveland, Ohio. Although he resigned from the Army early in his career he never lost his loyalty to the Service, and the West Point code and training had an influence over his entire life. The friendships that he formed during his term of active duty were very dear to him and, so far as possible he always kept in touch with his classmates.

On June 6, 1877, he married Miss Alice M. Wetmore, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Lansing D. Wetmore of Warren, Pennsylvania, and in 1881 he resigned from the Army and went to Warren to live. He became President of the Struthers-Wells Company of that place, and it was largely due to his vision, foresight, ability and untiring energy that the Company was able to enjoy many prosperous years. He was also identified with one of the first and most successful organizations for transporting and distributing natural gas, and served for a long time as its Vice-President. He also had business connections in timber and lumber companies with extensive holdings in Oregon, New Mexico, North Carolina, Washington and Pennsylvania, and was closely associated with all that was best in the town in which he lived.

During the many active useful years he spent in Warren, he devoted much of his time and ability to its growth and development. He served for many years as President of the Warren Library Association, and the present high state of efficiency of the Public Library there, with its large and well balanced collection of carefully selected books, is chiefly due to his influence during its formative years.

To all matters of public welfare and philanthropy he gave sympathetic and intelligent co-operation, as well as genuine interest and substantial financial assistance, and the results he accomplished will endure.

Mrs. Jefferson died in September, 1914, and as a memorial to her he built and equipped the Maternity Wing of the Warren General Hospital.

In December, 1915 he married Mrs. Mary Cochran Trunkey, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, who survives him. He had no children.

He retired from active business in 1915, and thereafter made his home in Santa Barbara, California. He brought to his new home the charming personality, genuine hospitality, and ability to acquire friends so especially his own, which endeared him to everyone, and his beautiful estate was the center of much of the social life of the place. He was also interested in many of the town's activities, and was for a time President of the Santa Barbara Country Club.

After retiring from business he devoted much of his time to travel and, accompanied by Mrs. Jefferson, spent eighteen months in 1915-1917 touring in the Orient. Many of his friends remember the sinking of his yacht, the Idler, in 1915, with the loss of captain and crew, just as he was about to start on a year's cruise in the South Sea Islands. It is pleasant to know that in 1922 he bought and equipped the yacht Invader and, with Mrs. Jefferson and a party of friends made the delayed cruise, and thus realized his most cherished dream.

Early in his young manhood he became deeply interested in the life and works of Robert Louis Stevenson, and in everything relating to the South Sea Islands. After reading Melville's "Typee" in his boyhood he began his collection of books on this subject, and owned what is considered to be one of the most complete libraries relating

to the Islands now extant. His valuable Stevensoniana will eventually become the property of the Stevenson Society at Saranac Lake.

During his cruise among the South Sea Islands he visited the tomb of Stevenson in Samoa, and had installed there a marble seat as a tribute to a man he deeply admired and whose genius had strongly influenced his own life.

Mr. Jefferson was unquestionably an outstanding personality, and to know him was to remember him. He had read widely and traveled in many lands, and his quick wit, amazing fund of knowledge, and genial manner can never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to know him well.

A delightful host, a good citizen, and an unfailing friend, he represented the best in life, and was never happier than when sharing his pleasures with others. Possessing a profound knowledge of human nature, combined with a tolerance and understanding of its frailties, he stood always with outstretched hand to help the unfortunate, and many whose names will never be known have turned to him in time of trouble, sure of his generous assistance and ready sympathy.

It has been said that bright thoughts, clear deeds, constancy, bounty, fidelity, and generous honesty are the gems of noble minds, and no words can more truly describe John Percival Jefferson.

He continued his kindly, generous course throughout a long and useful life, giving liberally of his time, money, and ability whenever and wherever it was needed; and when evening came for him and the sun went down, he passed into the Great Beyond, peacefully sleeping. He was buried in Santa Barbara.

And so we leave him.

E. M. T.

WILLIAM ABRAM MANN

NO. 2574 CLASS OF 1875

Died October 8, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 80 years.



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM A. MANN, U. S. A., retired, died at The Highlands, Washington, D. C., October 8th, 1934 after a long and distinguished career. He was born July 31, 1854 in Altoona, Pennsylvania. On September 10, 1884 he was married to Miss Elsie Moir who survives him.

He reported at West Point in June, 1871 and although not of the required age to register was permitted to take the "plebe" camp. He graduated in 1875.

His interest was greater in military than the academic side. He was a corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain of cadets. He was appointed a lieutenant of the 17th Infantry and rose to the rank of captain and with that regiment participated in the Pine Ridge Indian campaign in 1890-91. He accompanied his regiment to Cuba and took part in the battle of El Caney July 1st and in the siege of Santiago. He was cited for gallantry in action and received the silver star. After a short tour of duty in the United States he went to the Philippine

Islands and took part in campaigns and action there, subsequently in the Panay campaign under General Hughes, being present at the engagement of San Blas, Janinay, Passi, Dumarao and Romblon. He was acting Adjutant General of the Visayan military district and Inspector General. He was promoted Major in 1901 and assigned to the 14th Infantry and returned with that regiment to the United States where he was in command of Forts Porter and Niagara. He returned to the Philippines as Assistant Chief of Staff; returned to the United States in 1904 where he was on duty in the Army War College. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1907 and Colonel in 1911. In these grades he served two tours on the General Staff and was Chief of Staff of the Army of Cuban Pacification. He was promoted Brigadier General in 1915 and assigned to command the School of Fire for Field Artillery and later the Second Brigade. Shortly after declaration of war against Germany he was promoted Major General, A. E. F., to command the 42nd or Rainbow Division organized in September, 1917 and mobilized at Camp Mills, Long Island; sailed for France in October of that year. Until his relief he was engaged in training the Division, first in the Vau Couleur area and afterwards in the La Fouche. He was a very popular commander with his men and his relief from the Division was universally regretted. Of his work with that Division a very high authority, intimately acquainted, has said: "He was an excellent organizer and disciplinarian and much of the fame which afterwards accrued to the Division was due to the splendid ground work for which he was largely responsible."

After his return he commanded the 2nd Corps Area with headquarters at Governors Island. For a short time he was associated with the Equitable Trust Company and upon his retirement there he moved to Washington where he continued to show the same interest in the Service and his comrades which won him the respect and affection of all throughout his life. An able, brave, generous, gentle soul passed on when Mann died.

W. N. D.

THOMAS SYDNEY McCALEB

NO. 2590 CLASS OF 1875

Died June 15, 1934, at Norfolk, Va., aged 80 years.



MAJOR THOMAS SYDNEY McCALEB was born in the historic city of Petersburg, Virginia. He was the second oldest of eight children (five boys and three girls). His father, Thomas Joseph McCaleb, was a Veteran of the Mexican War and saw service with the Petersburg Grays (a soldier company) in the war between the States. His mother, Jane (Hardy) McCaleb, was a descendant of a Revolutionary War veteran.

Major McCaleb's early education was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War and although a youngster at that time, he shared with an older brother, the responsibility of taking care of the family while his father was away with the soldiers. This was no easy task for any one at that time.

After the Civil War ended, he resumed his studies at the Petersburg High School from which he graduated and was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point.

He was graduated and promoted to second lieutenant, 9th Infantry,

June 16, 1875 and served on frontier duty at Fort Laramie, Wyoming and Camp Robinson, Nebraska to October 29, 1876. From October 29, 1876 to January 14, 1877 he accompanied the Powder River Expedition after which he was stationed at North Platte, Nebraska to January, 1878, with the exception of about three months during the fall of 1877 which time he spent at Fort McPherson, Nebraska. After leaving North Platte he again went to Fort McPherson and later to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, where he remained until October 28, 1880. He also served at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Whipple Barracks, Arizona. He was promoted first lieutenant on March 4, 1883 and while on duty at Madison Barracks, New York was promoted to captain of infantry, April 22, 1892. He remained at Madison Barracks to April 19, 1898 at which time he went to Tampa, Florida later embarking with the expedition for Santiago de Cuba. He was cited for action at San Juan Hill, July, 1898. He left Santiago on August 10th and served at Madison Barracks to February, 1899. He commanded a battalion of the 9th Infantry in operations against insurgents in Philippines from April 24, 1899 to June 20, 1900 and due to illness returned to the United States in August. He was promoted to Major December 5, 1900 and returned to the Philippines June, 1902. He retired on December 5, 1902 at his own request after over thirty years of service.

After his retirement he made his headquarters at the Army and Navy Club at Washington, D. C., but spent much time in travel in Europe and the East, stopping in Paris for a year or two where he enjoyed mingling with the Art students in the Latin Quarter, being very much interested in their efforts and results.

On his return to the States he joined a little colony of agreeable associates at the little town of Biloxi, Mississippi where the Gulf waters were suitable for swimming and fishing. He was happiest when he was teaching the youngsters how to swim and the adipose dames how to reduce.

When he left Biloxi to return to Washington he decided to travel by automobile and bought his first car. Although past seventy years of age, he drove from that point to Washington, D. C. without a mishap.

He spent much of his time with his brother, S. H. McCaleb, in Norfolk, Virginia. Being near the beaches he enjoyed his almost daily swim, which he continued until two years before his death. He was on a visit to the latter in July, 1932, when unfortunately he slipped on the front steps and broke his hip. His car was parked in front of the house and he had gone to see if his parking light was on. Being a moonlit night the shadows on the steps confused him, causing his fall. He was taken to the U. S. Public Health Hospital and remained there as a patient until July 1, 1933. From there he went back to Norfolk and lived with his brother until his death, which occurred on June 15th of the following year. After luncheon he started up to his room to take a nap. His brother heard him call and then, almost immediately afterwards, heard him fall down the rear stairway. Whether he

had had an attack and needed aid or whether his foot slipped on the steps will never be known as death was instantaneous.

If you will pardon a family reference, we knew him to be kind and gentle, with a lovable disposition; generous in his dealings, with a sympathetic feeling for the unfortunate; a strict observer of the honor code and always punctual in appointments or engagements.

He missed his old associates and was never reconciled to the civilian life. Looking over the last issue of the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates before he died he became very sad and remarked that it would not be long before he would be among those departed.

He is survived by one sister, Miss H. E. McCaleb of Petersburg, Virginia, one brother, S. H. McCaleb, of Norfolk, Virginia and several nieces and nephews, one of whom (his namesake) is Prof. T. S. McCaleb of Harvard University.

S. H. McC.



HARRY LEE BAILEY

NO. 2625 CLASS OF 1876

Died September 7, 1934, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 80 years.



HARRY L. BAILEY was born at Dalton, Ohio, October 4, 1854, the second son of Sarah Bruch and Isaac Bailey. Honor graduate of Union High School, Lima, Ohio, 1872, followed by appointment to the Military Academy by Representative Lamison, of Ohio.

He graduated from the Military Academy in 1876 and was assigned to 21st Infantry. He served in the Nez Perce Indian War, 1877, and was breveted for gallantry in action at the Clearwater, Idaho Bannock Indian War, 1878. He was first lieutenant, 1884, and captain, 1897. He served in the Santiago Campaign, 1898, and was awarded silver star and cited for gallantry in action. He served in the Philippine Insurrection from 1899 to 1902 and from 1902 to 1903. He was promoted to major, 2d Infantry, 1902, and lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry, 1910. He was retired on his own application, on account of broken health, on August 27, 1910. Since then he resided with members of his family at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Boston, Mass-

achusetts; Fort Davis, Canal Zone; and Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he died September 7, 1934, of arteriosclerosis, after seven days' illness. Until stricken with his final illness he enjoyed the hobbies for which his countless friends knew him so well—drawing, in which he excelled at the Military Academy; abstruse mathematical problems; books; and an active correspondence with friends and associates of his long career.

He is survived by his widow, to whom he was married in San Francisco in 1903; her brother-in-law and sister, Colonel and Mrs. Harry E. Comstock, U. S. A., Retired; his step-daughter, Florence, wife of Dr. George R. Clayton, Lima, Ohio, formerly a captain, Medical Corps Reserve; his step daughter, Evelyn, wife of Major James A. Stevens, Infantry; and one sister and two brothers.

Colonel Bailey endowed a historical section in the Allen County, Ohio, Memorial Building, Lima, Ohio, 1927, bestowing relics of the Nez Perce and Bannock Indian Wars, Santiago Campaign, Philippine Insurrection, and old military documents and books. He was a life member, Society of Santiago, Order of Indian Wars, and Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy.

Funeral services were held in the chapel at Fort Monroe on Sunday afternoon, September 9, 1934, and at the grave in Section 6 of Arlington National Cemetery on the following morning, Chaplain Julian E. Yates officiating. The following officers acted as honorary pallbearers: Colonel Curtis M. Townsend, U. S. A., Retired; Colonel Joseph L. Gilbreth, U. S. A., Retired; Colonel Benjamin F. Miller, Q. M. C.; Lieutenant Commander A. B. Clark, U. S. Navy; Major Emil H. Block, Q. M. C.; and Major Robert H. Van Volkenburg, G. S.

J. C. B.

ERNEST ALBERT GARLINGTON

NO. 2622 CLASS OF 1876

Died October 16, 1934, at Coronado, California, aged 81 years.



ERNEST ALBERT GARLINGTON was born in Newberry, S. C., February 20, 1853, the son of Albert Creswell Garlington, a planter, lawyer, and a brigadier general in the Confederate army, and Sally Lark (Moon) Garlington.

The earliest record of the Garlington family appears in the Northumberland County, Virginia, land books in 1663. Through this same genealogical line also his ancestry is traced back to Anne Ball, a half sister of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington.

He entered the primary department of Newberry College in 1860 and in a desultory fashion attended several private schools from '61 until '65. Later he entered the sophomore class of Franklin College, University of Georgia, and while there became a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was, until 1865, living under the old slave system, with a prospect of inheriting his father's profession and plantation as well. However, Appomattox broke up all that and all man-made schemes for the future. In the autumn of 1871 he was given a

position in the Engineering Department of the Northeastern (Georgia) R. R., assisting in the location of that road. Through meeting Major General Robert Ransom, C. S. A. (U. S. M. A. 1850), he decided to enter the service of the United States, applying (without his father's knowledge) for an appointment to the Naval Academy, and as that vacancy had been filled, he accepted an appointment to West Point, entering July 1, 1872. His neat, military bearing brought him chevrons in the first batch of "makes" of his class. However, the fact that he was the first cadet to represent his congressional district after the Civil War, and his early up-bringing under the code of the old South, where all rebuffs were considered to involve one's personal honor, made his cadet career a very stormy one. He was involved in several "fights", then a more or less recognized feature of cadet life; and was well acquainted with "extras", as punishment tours were then known. He graduated June 15, 1876, and was assigned as 2d Lieutenant to the 7th Cavalry.

On July 7th, while in Atlanta, he learned of the disaster to General Custer's command on the Little Big Horn and left the same afternoon for Washington, where he applied in person to General W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Army for permission to join his regiment, surrendering the unexpired portion of his graduation leave. He reached his regiment August 2d on the Yellowstone, having meanwhile (July 25th) been promoted to 1st Lieutenant by reason of the large number of casualties among the 7th Cavalry officers in the battle of June 25, 1876. He joined Benteen's troop ("H") and was appointed Adjutant of Benteen's squadron. Upon the receipt of official information of his promotion to 1st Lieutenant, he was assigned to command G troop, whose captain (Tourtelotte) was absent as A. D. C. to General Sherman.

He served in endeavoring to round up the scattered Indian force until the conclusion of the Sioux campaign, taking station in the fall at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota Territory. He was in the field again in the spring of 1877 in the Yellowstone Mussel Shell region, was appointed regimental adjutant, 7th Cavalry, June 6, 1877, serving as such until November 1, 1881, and participated in the operations against the Nez Perces Indians during the summer of 1877 and in the fight at Canyon Creek, Montana Territory, September 13, 1877. During the summer of 1878 he was in the field with the permanent camp at Bear Butte in the Black Hills region. In October, owing to the outbreak of the northern Cheyennes in the Indian Territory, the regiment was ordered to the region contiguous to the Red Cloud agency near Camp Sheridan, Nebraska. He commanded an improvised detachment with field piece, October 23-24, 1878, on Chadron Creek, Nebraska when Dull Knife's band of northern Cheyennes, having surrendered to Captain Johnson, 3d Cavalry, burrowed in the sand pits and refused to comply with orders, but, realizing the hopelessness of their situation, finally consented to be taken to Camp Robinson, where they subsequently made a break for freedom and were practically destroyed during a running fight. During the winter of 1878-79, he was in garrison at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota Territory, where, except for the summer

of 1879 when he was stationed at Camp Ruhlen in the Black Hills country and a leave of absence in San Domingo in 1880, he remained until 1881. On November 1 of that year he resigned as adjutant, 7th Cavalry, and was assigned to the command of troop L, whose captain, "Mike" Sheridan, was serving on the staff of General Phil Sheridan; commanding this troop until 1885, when Geo. D. Wallace (U. S. M. A., 1870) was promoted to it. During the summer of 1882 he was in the field in connection with the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad west of the Missouri River, duty extending as far westward as the present site of Billings, Montana, and during the fall of that year was stationed at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

In 1883, in response to a call for volunteers to command an expedition for the relief of the Greely party in the Arctic Seas, he volunteered his services and was placed in command of the "Proteus", which was unfortunately shipwrecked near Bache Island, Smith Sound, the detachment and crew retreating south some 600 miles in open boats to Upernavik, where they were rescued and returned to the United States by the U. S. S. "Yantic". For anyone interested in Arctic work of that day, the many pages of reports on this subject from the files of the Signal Office afford thrilling reading, but lack of space prevents anything more than the above mention of them here.

The summer of 1887 found him again in the field protecting workmen engaged in railroad construction, this time with the Great Northern Railway. On the conclusion of this duty he marched with his troop to Fort Meade, South Dakota, continuing the march in the following Spring to Fort Riley, where he was stationed for the next few years. About this time, he was tendered the detail as Military Attaché to Bogotá, but declined it.

In the Spring of 1890 he was assigned to troop A, 7th Cavalry, and served with it in the Wounded Knee campaign, and in action against Big Foot's Band, for which service he was awarded a *Medal of Honor* for distinguished "gallantry in action against hostile Indians on Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29, 1890, where he was severely wounded while serving as 1st Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry." He was subsequently, also, awarded the Purple Heart Medal as a result of this wound. He was absent for nearly a year recuperating from the effect of this disability and on return to the Fort Riley School, was made Instructor in Hippology and (1894-95) Member of a Board to revise the Cavalry Drill Regulations.

While he was stationed at Fort Riley, Mr. Daniel Lamont, then Secretary of War, visited the post. A cavalry troop drill must be given for him—not Garlington's troop, surely, for with scarlet fever among his children, his household was quarantined. Someone in authority must have thought Garlington's troop best calculated to make a creditable showing, for the quarantine was, for the occasion, lifted; Garlington drilled his troop before the Secretary of War, and shortly afterward, without any movement by him or (so far as he knew) for him, he was appointed a Major and Inspector General. (July 2, 1895.)

Garlington was doubtless surprised, but to those who had an intimate knowledge of his thoroughness, mastery of the details of his profession, his earnestness, and his personality, the appointment was less of a mystery. His transfer to the Inspector General's Department brought with it the usual frequent changes of station incident to service in this important department, including three tours of Philippine Service. He was stationed in San Francisco during the earthquake of 1906, and was a member of the General Staff for a short period in that year.

Outside of his duties as an Inspector General, he was, in 1896, member of a War Department board to recommend a suitable emergency ration for the army, and an informal one to revise the work of the Fort Riley Board on Cavalry Drill Regulations, of which he had previously been a member.

As Inspector General of the Cavalry Division of Shafter's Army Corps, he participated in the Santiago campaign, the battles between July 1 and 17, 1898, and was present at the surrender of the city. He was recommended for a brevet for gallant services in this campaign.

He was appointed, October 1, 1906, by President Roosevelt, Brigadier General and Inspector General of the Army for a tour of four years and was reappointed four years later by President Taft and again four years afterward by President Wilson, serving, therefore, in that capacity for over ten years. In 1911, pursuant to War Department orders, he officiated as observer at the "Kaiser" maneuvers in Germany.

During the World War, he was called back to active service and was assigned a desk in the same room with his classmate, General H. L. Scott, Chief of Staff, serving as the latter's assistant from April 30, 1917, to September 21, 1917.

General Garlington was married August 17, 1886, to Anna Bowers Buford, of Rock Island, Illinois. He is survived by his widow and two children; Lieutenant Colonel Creswell Garlington, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Sally G. Chamberlin.

For the nine years preceding his death, he resided in Coronado, California, leading a quiet life and finding an agreeable companionship in good books, for he was a great reader, and " * * * never less alone than when alone," for in quest for good literature, he could choose his own companions. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors October 23, 1934. He was, in the strictest sense, a professional man. Money to him was a means of securing the necessities of life and nothing more!

The above, in briefest outline, is the record of over 41 years of active commissioned service left by this distinguished soldier, cultured gentleman, and graduate of whom the Military Academy may well be proud.

Among one's intimate friends, we perhaps unconsciously are prone to be impressed by what seem to be their dominant characteristics. In Garlington's case, it has seemed to the writer that these were a thorough mastery of his profession; perhaps a naturally somewhat impatient

attitude toward those who were careless in this respect, but above all, there was in his character an outstanding element of integrity and keen sense of justice which involuntarily aroused the respect and affection of those with whom he was associated.

These views are confirmed by Major General Andre W. Brewster, who for years served as his principal assistant when General Garlington was the Inspector General of the Army, and who writes of him as follows:

"His great ability, attainments, and culture I shall not speak of.

"It was the great, clean, fine, character of the man that was so striking. His sense of honor was of the very highest, his conception of truth precise, he was truth's self. His courage and tenacity, moral and physical, were absolute; he was a just man. These, and his simplicity of character marked him the great gentleman and soldier. To serve under General Garlington was a high privilege and an honour. He leaves the highest example to his successors in the service he adorned."

W. C. Brown.

JAMES PARKER

NO. 2623 CLASS OF 1876

Died June 2, 1934, at New York, N. Y., aged 80 years.



IN the spring of 1864, James Parker, a boy ten years old, began his schooling at Englewood Academy, Perth Amboy. His grandfather, then 88 years old, for whom he had been named, lived there and there also was the old "Castle", summer home of his father. We know that the boy wore uniform at this time, as was the custom in Civil War days, and that he already was a competent horseman, as was his father, Cortlandt Parker. The old Castle had been built by the family in 1720. Its basement, only a stone's throw from Raritan Bay, was used by the boy and his brothers as a boathouse; the old garden across the street was their playground, and nearby stables contained horses and ponies.

James, the boy, went later to school at the Newark Academy, and to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and to college at Rutgers. Unknown to his parents, and consulting nobody, he took and won a competitive examination for West Point, and graduated in 1876. After graduation, he had the photograph taken here reproduced. We

know from his letters at the time that he stood six feet, four inches tall.

In November, 1879, 1st Lieutenant James Parker, 4th Cavalry, obtained leave from his regimental commander, General Ranald S. Mackenzie, and came from the Rio Grande to the East to be married. For many years he had been trying to induce Miss Charlotte Condit, whom he had known in Newark from childhood days, to marry him. Her relatives had viewed with some misgivings letting her go to the far West, but when the young lady consented, the elders acquiesced. Lieutenant Parker had made a name for himself in warfare with horse thieves and border outlaws, and had already shown that readiness for fighting at close quarters later to distinguish him. The wedding was held at Grace Church, Newark, on Broad Street, then a spacious cobbled thoroughfare, and the church was filled with families and friends of the pair. The officiating clergyman was the Right Reverend William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, an uncle of the bride, and in the congregation were the bridegroom's father and mother, his brothers, Wayne, Cort, Charles, Chauncey and Robert, his sisters, Katherine, Frances, and Elizabeth, and his lifelong friend and Rutgers classmate, the Reverend Joseph Duryee. This couple was destined to see children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, but thirty-nine years were to elapse before the bride was to re-enter the home of her uncles at Greenvale Farm, near Newport. Here she played as a girl, and here she and her husband were destined to spend the last sixteen years of their lives. In his later years the bridegroom used to say that, for a young man, coming of age was a Declaration of Independence and that marriage was adoption of a Constitution. If so, his Constitution required no amendment, and provided a support and assistance that death alone dissolved.

In the spring of 1885, Geronimo went on the warpath and attacked the settlements in Arizona, killing men, women and children. Two troops of the 4th Cavalry started in pursuit from Fort Apache, Lieutenant Parker commanding Troop "B". On May 22nd, the column, on the trail of the marauders, entered a deep precipitous canyon and went into camp, not knowing that on the opposite plateau was camped a large band of the enemy. The Captain commanding the column and some of the troopers undressed and bathed after the long march. The herd of horses was taken to graze on a ledge half way up the canyon side. Suddenly the Apaches, who had surrounded the crossing, opened fire on the troops from the north, south, east and west, from a height of 600 feet. A sergeant called "Get to the herd!" A fair average officer would probably have sent for the herd, the troops would have defended themselves, seeking protection in the creek bottom, and help would have been summoned, or a belated attack made. Lieutenant Parker, without hesitation, took another course. "Never mind the herd. Get your guns!", he shouted, and taking command of about twenty men nearby, led the way at once up the steep east wall of the canyon. In the difficult advance, he had to pass through the descending herd of troop horses. The canyon was topped by a rocky palisade. At the foot of this he paused a moment, found a fissure giving entrance to

the plateau, and dashed up followed by his small band. He routed the enemy and captured the hostile camp where a score of camp fires still burned. Years later, the young lieutenant received a decoration for this feat.

On a June night of 1901, in the Newark residence of Cortlandt Parker, a small family group was waiting to welcome the return from the Philippines of his second son, James. For two years, the latter had been campaigning in the Philippines. The father said "If James is not killed, he will distinguish himself". The soldier, accompanied by his devoted wife, was expected to arrive home on a late train. His mother and father had retired for the night, but his brothers, Cort and Bob, had waited to greet the returning pair. The Colonel had been in twenty actions in the campaign. On landing in the islands, he had signalized his advent by taking, after a sharp fight, the town of San Mateo, where later his old friend General Lawton was to be killed. He had fought at Calamba with Colonel Bullard and Captain Summerall. He had joined General S. B. M. Young's northern campaign, and at Manaoag had, with his customary impetuosity, charged, with two soldiers, 200 yards ahead of a small cavalry column, through Aguinaldo's rear guard of several hundred men, emptying his revolver. At Vigan, in command of a detachment of sick and footsore infantry, he had fought at a range of ten yards, in the darkness, against odds of seven to one, again leading a charge and again using his revolver at close range. He later fought in the campaign in Southern Luzon, where he not only defeated his enemies, but by wise and tolerant measures restored peace, order, and confidence. Well might he write later "War is hell, but it is not up to us to make it more hellish than it need be. I believe in chivalry in war and I am in favor of carrying on war like a gentleman" . . . His brothers gave a hearty welcome to the returning pair. The three brothers approached a sideboard at the east end of the dining room where a Colonial ancestress looked down from an oval frame. A bottle of Bourbon was produced and glasses were filled and emptied. "Jim", asked one of the hosts, "did you kill any of the insurrectos?" The tanned colonel grinned. "No", he replied, "I don't think so. Anyhow, I hope not". For his gallantry in these actions, he was, however, to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Silver Star with cluster.

In the 11th Cavalry, in the winter of 1911, there were many good runs after the splendid pack of hounds which the officers had organized. The Colonel insisted that all officers attend these hunts. He now weighed 200 pounds, and on the occasion recalled here was riding "Sam", a small but willing troop horse. The Colonel and two lieutenants had become detached from the field. The trio stopped and listened in vain for the hounds. There was no sound. A barbed wire fence impeded further progress. One of the lieutenants suggested "Colonel, I think we are lost". The Colonel turned on the speaker a regard filled with indignation. He replied "Lost—hell!" In another moment "Sam" and his rider had cleared the barbed wire fence and had disappeared. The following year Colonel Parker commanded the Cavalry in the

Connecticut maneuvers, and it was probably there that he received from the Cavalry of the National Guard the nickname of "Galloping Jim". As a cadet at West Point, he had written home for the life of the Chevalier Bayard. He had studied the careers of Murat and Seydlitz, of Sheridan and Stuart. A large part of his life was spent in the saddle. Remembered among his horses are "Bayard" who carried him through his Indian campaigns, "Brer Fox", from Kentucky used at West Point, who carried him through the Philippine campaign, "Virginia Boy", "Sam", "Bill Battleaxe", as well as "Chatanooga", a black stallion presented to him by the city of that name.

In the autumn of 1917, a maneuver of 23,000 troops lasting for ten days had been held over an area of some 1,500 square miles in the Rio Grande valley, north of Brownsville. This was the climax of five months' training of this force of Regular and National Guard troops. General Parker had directed this training and had designed and umpired this maneuver, the most successful ever seen at home or abroad by the writer of these lines. After the maneuver, a review was held on the historic battlefield of Resaca de la Palma. The troops from probably twenty States were represented. Among the troops, some were soon to win memorable laurels abroad. The Commanding General, now almost 63 years old, was probably at the height of his powers. Riding his fine charger, "Bill Battleaxe", 17.2 hands high, the Commanding General, bronzed by the Texas sun, and in ruddy health, appeared not only to be proud of his command, but to be also thoroughly enjoying this memorable scene. He received the salute, and then, followed by his staff, rode at a racing gallop, the five mile circuit of the lines. He was later to command the Southwestern Department, the 32nd Division, and the 85th Division, to see action at Armentieres and Malmaison in 1917, to be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Active in mind and body, he was on his 64th birthday to be retired by the inexorable, and in this case apparently, the ill-advised action of law. But this disappointment, keen as it was, could not deprive him of the satisfaction with which he could regard a career that combined a lifelong study of the art of war with a readiness in actual fighting to engage in close personal combat with the odds against him.

On the 4th of June, 1934, in New York City, a funeral escort from the 16th Infantry and funeral caisson were waiting outside the beautiful Church of the Heavenly Rest. Inside, within the chancel, lay the flag-draped coffin containing the mortal remains of Major General James Parker. He had passed his 80th year. The congregation began to assemble—brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, nephews, nieces, comrades in arms, and friends. They recall his devotion as kinsman and friend, his courage in war, his talent in command, the influence of his character on his troops—the 4th Cavalry, the 11th Cavalry, the 1st Cavalry Brigade, the Brownsville District, the Southwestern Department, the 32nd Division, the 85th Division. Outside the church, Park Avenue will be cleared of traffic for some miles, under direction of his old friend, Major General John F. O'Ryan. The es-

cort of the 16th Infantry enters the church and joins the congregation. Eyes rest on the flag-draped coffin, and the thoughts of many turn to his old commanders and comrades, Ranald S. Mackenzie, Lawton, S. B. M. Young, Alexander Rodgers, Birmingham, Bullard, Summerall, Robert Leonard, and to his dear wife who has preceded him by eight months to the grave. The last of the congregation has arrived. There is a momentary hush. In the nave of the church appears the choir. The congregation rises and with great spirit sings the noble hymn:

“The Son of God goes forth to war,
A Kingly crown to gain,
His blood red banner streams afar,
Who follows in his train?”

C. P.

LEWIS DOUGLASS GREENE

NO. 2729 CLASS OF 1878

Died February 23, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years.



LEWIS DOUGLASS GREENE was born at Medina, Orleans County, New York, on May 23, 1856, the son of Joseph Norton and Ann Douglass Greene. He received his early education in the schools of Orleans and Cortland Counties, New York, and was appointed to the Military Academy, from the latter in 1874. He graduated number 13 in the Class of 1878 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Infantry on June 14, 1878.

He joined his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, the following October and served with it during all of his active service. In 1879-80 he was with his regiment during the Campaign against the Ute Indians in Northern Colorado and in the latter year was at Fort Buford, Dakota, when Sitting Bull and other chiefs, leaders in the Custer fight in 1876, returned to the United States from Canada and surrendered. During the years 1882-85 he served with the regiment at Forts Lincoln, Dakota and Fred Steele, Wyoming, and in the latter year when a massacre of Chinese took place at Rock Springs, Wyoming, he

was sent with his company to prevent a repetition of the disturbances and remained there until June of 1887.

Lieutenant Greene was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General George Crook then commanding the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago. He served in this capacity until he was relieved at his own request in June 1889. He received his promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant in December, 1888. On his return to his regiment he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster and served in that capacity, both at Fort Laramie, Wyoming and Fort Logan, Colorado, until July, 1893. During this time the regiment took part in the the campaign against the Sioux in South Dakota during the winter of 1889-90.

In 1894 he was detailed as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas and served on this duty until he was retired for physical disability on April 26, 1898, as a Captain of Infantry. The war with Spain being in progress and not being able to accompany his regiment due to his retirement, he obtained a position as a special correspondent of the Boston Herald and accompanied General Booke's command to Porto Rico. On returning to the United States he accepted the position as Superintendent of Marine Transportation under the Depot Quartermaster at Seattle, Washington, and as such had charge of the shipment of troops and supplies to the Philippines and China during the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion. In 1900 he became connected with the shipping firm of Frank Waterhouse, Inc., of Seattle and remained with them until he moved to Chicago, Illinois in 1902.

For several years he engaged in private business in Chicago and while there was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Department, Illinois National Guard. In 1908 he was detailed by the War Department on active duty as Instructor of the Illinois National Guard. While serving in that capacity, and at the request of Governor Deneen, he revised the laws of the State pertaining to the National Guard and served as Chief of Staff of the Illinois Division. This position he held until the fall of 1913 when he was detailed by the War Department to duty at Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia. He was promoted to the grade of Major on the retired list in 1914.

At the outbreak of the World War he was relieved from duty at Staunton and detailed to duty in the Militia Bureau in Washington, serving therein with distinction until he reverted to the retired list on March 11, 1922. He attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1920 and was promoted Colonel on the retired list in 1930.

After his retirement he lived in New York City and Washington, D. C. until the illness, from which he had been suffering for many years, claimed him at last and he peacefully passed away on February 23, 1935 at the age of 79, thus bringing to a close a file of long and

faithful service to his country which could not but merit the words found in the last verse of the song of his Alma Mater:—

*And when our work is done
Our course on earth be run
May it be said well done.
Be thou at peace.*

He lies buried where he had always wanted to be, in the cemetery of his beloved West Point.

His Son.

HARRY ALEXANDER LEE

(Leonhauser)

NO. 2924 CLASS OF 1881

Died February 7, 1935, on train near Weldon, N. C., aged 75 years.



HARRY ALEXANDER LEE was born in Allegheny City, now part of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1859. He attended the public schools and later Central High School in Pittsburgh, but after less than a year of high school was forced to go to work. After working two years as a messenger for the Central Board of Education he won a competitive examination for appointment to West Point. He entered the Academy in April, 1876, earlier than the usual time because of the Centennial which was being held in Philadelphia that year, where the cadets were encamped for two weeks.

Graduated in 1881, he was assigned to the 25th Infantry at Fort Meade, South Dakota. He was married November 3, 1887 to Florence Adele Watson at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Changing station to Fort Custer, Montana in 1888 he was next year promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy. His only child, Watson Winthrop Lee, was born at Fort Custer

April 29, 1890. Lieutenant Lee was tendered the adjutancy of the regiment by Colonel George L. Andrews, but declined. A year later he was appointed regimental adjutant by Colonel A. S. Burt. Lee resigned as adjutant in 1895 to become Professor Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota, where in addition to his regular work he taught Higher Algebra and Trigonometry.

Upon the outbreak of the War with Spain, in April, 1898, he applied by wire to be relieved of his university detail and assigned to active duty. This request was not granted but in May he was detailed as Acting Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota, Brigadier General J. M. Bacon commanding. He had meanwhile been promoted to a captaincy.

Lee was commissioned Colonel of the 15th Minnesota Volunteers in August 1898 and served as such until mustered out at Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, Georgia, in March 1899. He then rejoined the 25th Infantry and sailed with it to the Philippine Islands July 1st, of that year. He participated in the defense of La Loma Church against insurgents, led a surprise attack on O'Donnell, Zuyon, which was captured with the entire garrison. He also led an attack on Camansi (Mt. Arayat) Zuyon. For the two latter exploits he was nominated by President Theodore Roosevelt for promotion to Major by brevet "for distinguished gallantry in action". He was also awarded two Silver Star Citations—Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry. He likewise participated in two engagements, one a night attack on Subig, Zuyon and at Iba, Zuyon.

He served as Recruiting Officer in St. Paul, Minnesota from November 1901 to November 1903, when he was promoted to Major and assigned to the 21st Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He served with the 21st in the Philippines for over two years, being in charge of military operations in Northern Samar, where the Pulajanes were decisively defeated June 4, 1905. Upon return to the United States, Lee served at Fort Logan, Colorado until July 1907 when he took command at Fort Douglass, Utah. In December 1907 he was nominated to take the course at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Shortly afterwards he was retired at his own request, after more than thirty years service. His last assignment, prior to retirement, was as Commanding Officer, Fort Crook, Nebraska.

He volunteered for active duty during the World War and was first assigned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where his classmate Dickman commanded the 2nd Cavalry. Later he served as Professor of Military Science & Tactics, University of Vermont.

A letter from General Douglas MacArthur recently received by the writer says in part, "Loyal, industrious and faithful, Colonel Lee possessed marked ability in his chosen profession and distinguished himself in action, discharging the responsibilities intrusted to him with zeal and efficiency. His death is deeply regretted".

My father was vigorous and active right up to the very moment of his death. He was proud of the fact that everyone he met invariably

took him for a much younger man than he was. His interests were varied and he led an interesting life after his retirement, engaging successfully in several business ventures and keeping his mind abreast of the latest developments. He died suddenly on a train for Florida where he had planned to spend the balance of the winter at Miami and Nassau. In talking to the porter of his car he told me that my father was the life of the car and in fact of the whole train almost up to the last. His passing was serene and peaceful. He died March 7th, 1935, and was buried at Arlington March 9th, 1935, with the ashes of my mother who had died three years previously.

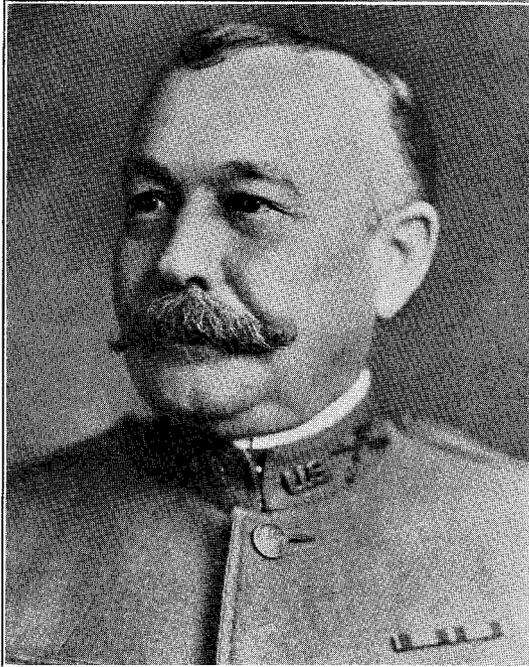
Watson Lee, Son.



JOHN FRANCIS MORRISON

NO. 2904 CLASS OF 1881

Died October 22, 1932, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.



JOHN FRANCIS MORRISON was born at Charlotteville, Schoharie County, New York, December 20, 1857. His parents, John and Stannah Lamont Morrison, were both of Scotch ancestry. Prior to his appointment to West Point he attended the Schoharie Academy which he had entered with the intention of preparing himself for the law profession.

The long and distinguished military career of General Morrison extended over a period of more than forty-four years. Entering the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet September 1, 1877, he served through all commissioned grades, including that of major general. Following his graduation from the academy, June 11, 1881, he was appointed second lieutenant, 20th Infantry, and was successively promoted, as an officer of the Infantry arm, to the grade of first lieutenant, November 27, 1890; captain, April 26, 1898; major, October 6, 1905; lieutenant colonel, June 7, 1911; and colonel, September 15, 1914. He was advanced to the grade of brigadier general, November

21, 1915, and to major general, June 16, 1917; and was retired by operation of law, December 20, 1921, upon reaching the age of sixty-four years.

He was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1885, and graduated from the Army War College in 1906. He was on the initial General Staff Corps eligible list and was detailed in the General Staff Corps from August 15, 1907 to July 2, 1911.

Manifesting rare intellectual and professional attainments early in his career, General Morrison was entrusted with the performance of many important and varied tasks. From the time he was first commissioned in the Army until the Spanish American War he was on duty with troops at different stations in the southwestern and western parts of the United States; was Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas; and was Assistant Instructor, Department of Strategy and Tactics, Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During the Spanish American War he served with the 20th Infantry in Cuba, where he participated in the Santiago Campaign, including the Battle of El Caney, on July 1, 1898. Proceeding to the Philippine Islands early in 1899, he served with his regiment in those islands for three years, taking part in engagements with the insurgents at Guadaloupe Ridge and at Pasig in March, 1899. Subsequently he again served in the Philippines, and was on detached service as Military Attaché with the Japanese Army in Manchuria in 1904 during the Russo-Japanese War.

Upon his appointment as brigadier general he was placed in command of the United States troops in China; and at the time this country entered the World War he commanded a Provisional Infantry Brigade at Fort Wm. McKinley, P. I. As a major general in 1917 he commanded the 30th Division, and in the fall of that year he was sent to France as an observer with the Allied Armies. Because of illness which developed while on this duty he was not able to serve with the American Army in France. However, he rendered conspicuous service in training troops to be sent overseas while he commanded the 8th Division and the Western Department.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as department commander, Western Department, in handling with great skill, tact, and sound judgment many difficult problems arising in his department." He was also awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Probably the most outstanding work of his career was performed while he was Assistant Commandant and Senior Instructor, Department of Military Art, Army Staff College and Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, 1908-1912. His profound knowledge of organization, strategy and tactics, and his genius for imparting this knowledge to others marked him as one of the foremost authorities on matters pertaining to Military Art. While on this duty he was prim-

arily responsible for inaugurating the courses of instruction at Leavenworth which have been expanded to form the ground work for the system of military education now carried on in our service schools. This system is an enduring monument to the man who possessed the intellect, the foresight and the initiative to introduce ideas of tactical doctrine and methods of training that were to play such an important part in the success of the American Arms in the World War. Evidence of this is given in the statement by General Pershing to the effect that the efficient work of the various staffs which contributed so largely to the success of the American Army in France, was due to the instruction in principles of strategy and tactics which had been carried on at Leavenworth during the years immediately preceding the war.

General Morrison bore an enviable reputation as a line and staff officer of outstanding ability, splendid achievements, and high character. A keen and assiduous student of his profession, he was eminently successful as a staff officer and a commander of troops. The conscientious and efficient manner in which he performed all tasks to which assigned amply justified the confidence placed in him.

His record of outstanding accomplishments and devotion to duty reflect great credit on the Army and himself. As a distinguished soldier and a cultured gentleman he exemplified the finest traditions of the service.

He was married at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 16, 1887 to Miss Kate Lois McCleary, the daughter of Chaplain McCleary, U. S. Army. They had no children. Mrs. Morrison died August 31, 1929.

General Morrison died at Washington, D. C., October 22, 1932 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

O. L. S.

WILLIAM HERBERT ALLAIRE

NO. 2964 CLASS OF 1882

Died May 1, 1933, at Santa Monica, California, aged 75 years.



WILLIAM HERBERT ALLAIRE was born at Pocahontas, Arkansas, on January 1, 1858, the son of William Herbert Allaire and Nancy Green James Allaire. His father was a native of New York City and his mother of Nashville, Tennessee.

Appointed to the United States Military Academy from Illinois, General Allaire was graduated with the Class of 1882 and was appointed Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry. Excepting when separated from his regiment by details on detached duty he served with the Twenty-third Infantry until 1905 and subsequently as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel with the Fourth, Eighth and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry. He was appointed Brigadier General, National Army, on August 5, 1917, and on August 17, 1918, was returned to the grade of Colonel. On December 15, 1921, General Allaire was retired from active service on his own request after more than 40 years service and on June 21, 1930, was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired.

During his active service of more than 40 years, General Allaire saw much of the various types of duty that fell to the lot of the infantry officer between the years 1882 and 1921. His first two years were spent on the Southwestern frontier. Then followed a period at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and again service in Texas from 1890 to 1893, broken by a tour of recruiting duty. From 1893 to 1897 he was at the Military Academy as instructor and after service again with his regiment in Texas he was appointed Adjutant General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia in June, 1898. Going to the Philippine Islands in February, 1899, he was in the field commanding his company in various actions with the insurrectos in the Island of Cebu from March, 1899 to June, 1900, and was awarded a Silver Star with Citation "for gallantry in action near El Pardo, Cebu, P. I., August 23, 1899."

Returning to the United States in July, 1901, he served at Fort Logan, Fort McPherson and Plattsburg Barracks until April, 1903, after which he again went with his regiment to the Philippines. From June 2, 1903, he served with General Leonard Wood in all his expeditions against the Moros in the Jolo and Cotobato Districts excepting the second Jolo expedition at which time he was on an independent expedition against the Moros in the mountains between Malabang and Tukuran. He took part in the First and Second Sulu Expeditions and the First Rio Grande, Cotobato District, including the engagement with Dato Ali, March 14, 1904, and participated in the assault upon, capture and destruction of Data Ali's Fort at Seranaya, Toraca Expedition, Lake Lano, April 1 to 17, 1904. He continued with his regiment in Mindanao until December, 1904.

In 1905 he was again in the United States with his regiment and on recruiting duty until 1907 when he was sent to Vienna, Austria, as Military Attaché at the American Embassy. Returning in 1911, he was for a short time in the Office of The Chief of Staff in Washington before joining the Fourth Infantry at Fort Crook, Nebraska, with which he served until he again went to the Philippines in the Fall of 1912 to remain until the Fall of 1915. In October, 1915, then a Colonel, he was assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Infantry and, after taking part in the Mexican Punitive Expedition, March, 1916, to February, 1917, he took his regiment to France in June, 1917 where on July 4, 1917, a battalion of the regiment under his command was the first American unit to parade in Paris.

Shortly after his promotion to Brigadier General, August 5, 1917, General Allaire was appointed Provost Marshal General of the A. E. F. and in June, 1918, Commanding General of the District of Paris. A month later he was assigned to special duty at the Headquarters of Field Marshal, Sir Douglas Haig, of the British Expeditionary Forces. General Allaire was assigned to command of the 166th Infantry Brigade in August, 1918, and on relief from that command November 17, 1918, he returned to special duty in Paris where he remained until June, 1919, when he was returned to the United States.

From September 2, 1919, until his retirement, December 15, 1921, General Allaire was on special duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. On completion of this duty he was highly commended by Major General R. L. Bullard, Commanding Second Corps Area, who said:—

"I am sure that your service as President of the General Court-Martial at this station will, in its value to the Army, measure up with your other service, long and valuable as that other service has been. You came to the Court as its President at a time when the Army was passing through the necessary reorganization period following the war. The disposition of an abnormal number of cases, both of officers and enlisted men, was made especially delicate because of the adoption of the new Articles of War. It was important that the new military code at the outset be administered with intelligence, temperately but firmly. As President of the most important Court in the Army, in almost daily session, you were an important force in crystallizing the interpretation of the new law along lines which experience has proved to be best for the Army."

General Allaire's record as a soldier speaks for itself from the early years on the frontier and in the field in campaign, through the decades down to his last active service as a deft guiding hand and wise counselor in delicate affairs of great importance to the Army.

We, who knew him well from the days at The Point more than half a century ago, still remember him best for his genial character and personality which at all times made association with him conducive to friendships that did not waver or weaken through long periods of separation. These characteristics were perhaps best illustrated to the writer, as they were without doubt to many others, when on his arrival in France in the Summer of 1918, he found in General Allaire in Paris a well of helpfulness and counsel that did not fail in any call made upon it.

General Allaire was married in Denver, Colorado, on May 14, 1902, to Miss Florence Benton Whitehead. After his retirement they established themselves in Southern California where a wide circle of friends was attracted by their mutual happiness and warm hospitality. He died in his sleep at Santa Monica on May 1, 1933, in his seventy-sixth year, passing away quietly as he would have wished, had his desires alone to be considered.

In addition to the Silver Star Citation, General Allaire was decorated by Austria and was awarded the Legion of Honor by France.

E. B.



FRANCIS GIBSON IRWIN

NO. 2958 CLASS OF 1882

Died December 23, 1933, at Paris, France, aged 74 years.



FRANCIS GIBSON IRWIN was a native of Kentucky and was born on December 10, 1859. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Tennessee and graduated with the Class of 1882. Under date of June 13, 1882, he was appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, and all of his regimental duty was served with that regiment through the grades of lieutenant and captain until November, 1908. He was promoted to the grade of major with assignment to the Eighth Cavalry, shortly before his retirement from active service.

From the Fall of 1882 to June, 1884, Major Irwin was on frontier duty in Montana. In August, 1885, after a period of duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and at Fort Bidwell, California, he went to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was graduated in 1887. Returning to Fort Bidwell in August, 1887, he was on frontier duty until November, 1889. Then he had garrison duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, California until June, 1890, receiving his promotion to First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, on March 24, 1890.

Transferred to Arizona in June, 1890, Major Irwin was stationed at Fort Bowie, San Carlos and Fort Wingate until October, 1892. During the Summer and Fall of 1891 he was frequently in the field against hostile Apaches. The Summer of 1892 he was in the field in command of the escort to the Mexican Boundary Commission. From October, 1892, to October, 1896, he was on recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Springfield, Illinois, after which he returned to garrison duty at Fort Wingate. From March 3, 1897, to June 8, 1898, he was Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and then joined his regiment at Tampa, Florida. Appointed Regimental Adjutant July 22, 1898, he served as such at Tampa, Montauk Point, Long Island and Huntsville, Alabama, from June, 1898, to February, 1899, when he went with his regiment to Cuba and was stationed at Cienfuegos.

He was promoted to Captain, Second Cavalry, March 2, 1899 and served, for a short time, as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at Matanzas. He was Collector of Customs at Manzanillo, May 1, 1899, to April, 1900, and later stationed at Santiago de Cuba from April 1900, to June, 1902. Captain Irwin was detailed as Captain and Paymaster July 25, 1902, and assigned to duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, until June 5, 1903, when he was transferred to the Philippine Islands where he was paymaster in the Department of Luzon from July 28, 1903, to November 15, 1905. Returning to the United States Captain Irwin served in the Department of California until July, 1906, when he was relieved from detail in the Pay Department and again assigned to the Second Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to command his troop from November, 1906, to June, 1907. Transferring on the latter date to Fort DesMoines, Iowa, he was in the field in South Dakota during the Ute disturbances from November 3 to December 20, 1907.

On November 11, 1908, he was promoted to the grade of Major and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry and after a short leave of absence Major Irwin was retired from active service on December 25, 1908, at his own request, after over 30 years service.

Major Irwin spent his latter years abroad, principally in France where he died in Paris on December 23, 1933.

Memories carry us back to the days youthful association with Francis G. Irwin, a genial figure with the bearing, manner and other attributes inherited from the period and locality of his birth and childhood in the old South and neither time nor distance dims the outlines of a personality we knew under circumstances when men really saw each other for what they were.

Classmate.



WILLIAM CAMPBELL LANGFITT

NO. 2970 CLASS OF 1883

Died April 20, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 73 years.



WILLIAM CAMPBELL LANGFITT was born at Wellsburg, West Virginia, August 10, 1860, the son of Obadiah Wallingford and Virginia (Tarr) Langfitt. After preliminary schooling he studied at Ohio State University and then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, July 1, 1878. He was graduated from West Point on June 13, 1883, standing second in a class of fifty-two.

Cadet Langfitt was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers upon graduation, and assigned to station at Willet's Point, New York, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and to attend the Engineer School of Application, from which he graduated in December, 1886. He rose steadily through the various grades, reaching that of Colonel on October 12, 1913. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed a Brigadier General, National Army, and on December 17, 1917, a Major General. On May 31, 1920, he was retired at his own request after more than forty years of most distinguished service.

Lieutenant Langfitt, upon graduation from the Engineer School of Application, was assigned to duty as Chief Engineer, Department of the Columbia, where he remained until September, 1838. At this time he was transferred to Galveston, Texas. Here he became the Principal Assistant to the District Engineer and was actively engaged in the river and harbor fortification work of the district. During this period of service he became particularly interested in the tides of Galveston Bay and conducted an extensive study of their phases in relation to the declination of the moon. His reports in this connection give early evidence of his professional ability and keen mind. In August, 1893, he was ordered to the Cincinnati District and became involved, for about two years, in the problems of improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries. During his tour of duty at Cincinnati he was promoted to the grade of Captain.

In September, 1895, Captain Langfitt was transferred back to Willet's Point, New York, to command Company "B" of the Battalion of Engineers and to be an instructor of Electrical Engineering in the Engineer School of Application. He remained at Willet's Point until May, 1898, at which time he was commissioned a Major in the Second United States Engineers, and ordered to Hawaii to assume charge of all government engineering work, as well as command of the Engineer troops. In December, 1898, he became Commanding Officer of all United States Forces in the Hawaiian Islands.

A six year tour of duty, in charge of the Portland, Oregon, River and Harbor District and the Defenses of the Columbia River, followed his service in Hawaii. During four years of this period (July, 1899, to August, 1905), he was also in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District.

From August to November, 1905, Major Langfitt was temporarily in charge of the River and Harbor Division of the Office, Chief of Engineers. He was then assigned as instructor in Civil Engineering at the Engineering Post Graduate School, Washington Barracks, D. C. With the exception of the period from October, 1906, to June, 1907, he was continuously on duty at that station until May, 1910. He commanded the Post, the Engineer Depot, and the Engineer School; and was in charge of building construction on the post from May to October, 1906, and from June, 1907, to May, 1910. He was chairman of the Board on Engineer Equipment of Troops from June to October, 1906. During the period, October, 1906, to June, 1907, Major Langfitt was Chief Engineer, Army of Cuban Pacification. Under his direction, and stimulated by his energy and leadership, a reconnaissance survey of the entire island of Cuba was completed in less than eight months. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1908.

Following a short period of duty as Engineer Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Lieutenant Colonel Langfitt became District Engineer, Washington, D. C., and as such was in charge of the rivers, harbors and fortifications of the District, and the water supply of Washington. He conceived of Great Falls on the Potomac as the future source of

water supply for Washington, and was instrumental in its early development. During this tour of duty he was appointed to the grade of Colonel. He remained as District Engineer at Washington until January, 1914, at which time he was transferred to duty as Division Engineer, Southeast Division, and as Engineer in Charge of the Savannah, Georgia, District.

In June, 1916, Colonel Langfitt was moved to San Antonio, Texas, to become Chief Engineer, Southern Department, and during the year in which he held this position was engaged particularly in railway planning in connection with the military operations in Northern Mexico.

Soon after the entry of the United States into the World War, Colonel Langfitt was ordered to Chicago, Illinois, to organize the Thirteenth Engineer Regiment (Railway), and to command the organization. He reported to Chicago in May, and sailed for overseas in command of a well trained and equipped regiment on July 23, 1917.

Colonel Langfitt received his promotion to Brigadier General, National Army, soon after his arrival in France, and was detached from the Thirteenth Engineers to assume the duties of Chief of Staff, Line of Communications. New assignments of increased importance and involving increased responsibilities followed rapidly. On September 29, he became Manager of Light Railways under the Director General of Transportation; on October 15, he was assigned command of all American troops with the British Armies; his promotion to Major General came in December, 1917. The troops under his command were among the first American troops to participate in actual fighting and to receive battle casualties; they were active in checking the Cambrai Drive in late November. General Langfitt's courage and leadership furnished a fine incentive to the officers and men under his command. He was cool under fire; and on one occasion saved the lives of two wounded Tommies by organizing their evacuation and personally assisting in carrying them to an aid station under heavy shell fire and at grave personal risk. With his characteristic modesty he insisted that the incident should not be mentioned.

The ever-growing American Forces, with the accompanying large scale engineering problems, resulted in his relief from his duties with the British in March, 1918, and his assignment as Chief of Utilities, S. O. S. He served in this capacity at General Headquarters, A. E. F., in charge of Construction and Forestry, the Division of Light Railways and Roads, and of the Transportation and Motor Transportation Departments. In July, he was designated Chief Engineer, A. E. F. This assignment involved responsibility for the efficient prosecution of the work of the Divisions of Military Engineering and Engineer Supplies, of Construction and Forestry and of Light Railways and Roads. He organized and continued in executive supervision of this latter division throughout his service in France. He continued as Chief Engineer, A. E. F., until his return to the United States in July, 1919.

His success in his high position was in no small part due to his complete knowledge of the details of the work being performed under

him. He kept in constant touch with engineer operations by personal visits to the front and to other places of activity. On one occasion so close was he to the advancing troops that he ate a hot meal from a captured German kitchen in the Hindenburg line. His duties in the A. E. F. were performed uniformly with marked ability, and resulted in his being awarded decorations by various foreign governments as well as his own. He received the decorations of Commander of the Legion of Honor (France); Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath (England); Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgium); and the Distinguished Service Medal (United States). The citation in the award of the latter decoration reads as follows:

"As Director of Light Railways and Roads, and, later as Chief of Utilities, he displayed great ability and marked breadth of vision. As Chief Engineer of the American Expeditionary Forces, his brilliant professional attainments, untiring energy and devotion to duty, placed his department in a state of efficiency and enabled it to perform its important function in the most satisfactory manner."

The following letter from General Pershing is clearly indicative of the high degree of performance of the Engineer Department, A. E. F., under its Chief Engineer.

"20 February, 1919

"Major General Wm. C. Langfitt;

Chief Engineer, A. E. F.,

"My Dear General Langfitt:

"As the activities of our army in France draw to a close I desire to express to you, and through you to the officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel of the Engineer Department, my appreciation of their loyal and energetic work, which contributed so greatly to our success.

"The various units attached to combat troops distinguished themselves at all times in the assistance which they rendered. The Division of Construction and Forestry, with limited resources at its disposal and under conditions of extreme severity, more than met the many demands made upon it. The Department of Light Railways and Roads furnished the indispensable link between the railheads and the front lines for the transportation of troops and supplies, and for the evacuation of sick and wounded. Its record in the construction and operation of light railways and roads has seldom been equalled.

"The many other services of the Engineer Department connected with the acquisition and distribution of engineer supplies, particularly those needed for combat operations, were so conducted that our forces never lacked for any essential.

"The Engineer Department has made a proud record for itself, and its give me pleasure to express to you my sincere thanks and admiration, and that of your comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces, for its splendid achievements.

"Sincerely yours,

"John J. Pershing."

In August, 1919, General Langfitt reverted to his former rank of Colonel and assumed charge of the New York and Puerto Rico Districts, as well as the duties of Division Engineer, Northeast Division; he was also responsible for the supervision of construction and repairs within the Third and Ninth Lighthouse Districts. He remained on this duty until he retired at his own request May 31, 1920.

During his military career, General Langfitt was for many years a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and a member of many Boards which conducted studies of engineering importance. He was a member of Special Boards in connection with the dam and reservoirs in vicinity of Box Canyon on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona; the improvement of the Congaree River, South Carolina; the Cape Fear River above Wilmington, North Carolina; the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama; the Tug and Levisa Forks of the Big Sandy River, Kentucky and West Virginia; the inland waterway from Norfolk, Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina; the East Coast Canal from the St. Johns River to Key West, Florida; the Southwest Pass, Mississippi River; Boston Harbor Line; New York Harbor Line; and the construction of a mail tunnel in New York.

Following his retirement in 1920, General Langfitt became associated with David Belais, Incorporated, New York, and served as General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer of the concern until 1926. In 1927 to 1929, he was Consulting Engineer on the Coolidge Dam, Arizona.

General Langfitt was a soldier and leader of exceptional ability, an engineer well versed in his profession. He was genial, frank, loyal, and always loved and respected by the officers and men who served under him.

One of his outstanding characteristics was the ability to quickly arrive at the essentials of a proposition, and to quickly separate the wheat from the chaff in discussions. The unanimity with which his decisions were accepted as being right when once made was a tribute to his unerring judgment.

Another of his splendid qualifications was his innate courtesy and tact. As Chief Engineer of important activities in the A. E. F. he was brought in contact with thousands of Engineers from civil life—men without any previous military training, or experience—but men outstanding in their profession and occupying places of great responsibility in the United States. To induct men of this class into the requirements of military service in positions of subordinate rank, with-

out friction, and to elicit their enthusiastic cooperation and admiration was one of his fine accomplishments.

Men in General Langfitt's department soon realized they were being led by a commander superb in organization, and their association with him remains one of the pleasant memories of their service in France.

General Langfitt was married in Flushing, Long Island, in 1886, to Anne St. John Bemis. He is survived by his widow and daughter, Dorothy Langfitt Wilby, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers.

General Langfitt was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on June 6, 1921, was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was president of the Society of American Military Engineers. He was at one time Commander of the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War; and was also a member of the American Legion, the Chevy Chase Club and the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, D. C.

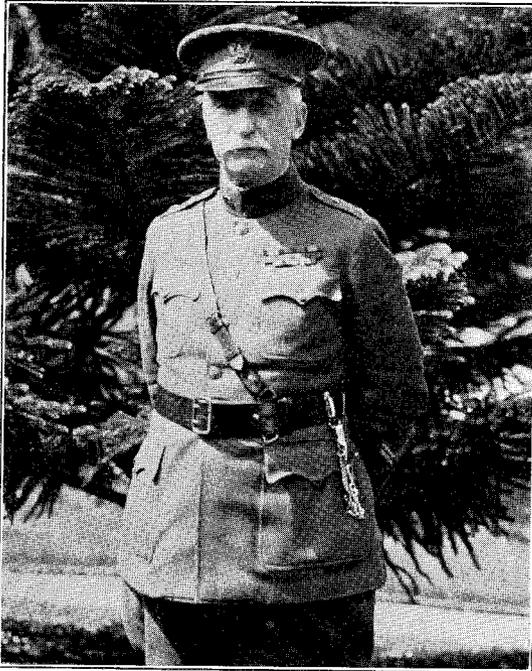
General Langfitt died in Washington, D. C., April 20, 1934, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors.

F. B. W.

CHARLES GOULD MORTON

NO. 2988 CLASS OF 1883

Died July 18, 1933, at San Francisco, California, aged 72 years.



As the writer of this sketch was about to enter the Adjutant's Office at West Point, New York, in June, 1879 to report as a candidate to take the entrance examination to the United States Military Academy, he was accosted in unmistakable Yankee twang by an awkward diffident youth with the query, "Is this where candidates report?" and upon being answered in the affirmative, we entered together and thus began a friendship that was broken only by death.

The youth was Charles Gould Morton. Nature had endowed him with an unusually long nose so his classmates promptly dubbed him "Beak", a nickname that clung to him among his classmates to the end. Years later as he rose in rank, soldiers and officers alike for that and other reasons referred to him as "Nosey", but never within his hearing.

As a cadet I knew him well but during the long years of our active service we met only occasionally. After his and my own retirement we lived as neighbors and intimates until the day of his tragic death.

As a cadet he was not outstanding, simply struggling through the

academic and military duties like the rest of us, but with dogged determination, conscientious attentive and a will to succeed, characteristics which perhaps some of us did not possess. The development of these guiding principles continued through life and carried him in his military career from the bottom to the top so that upon retirement for age he was the senior Major General in the Army.

His line service was in the Infantry, his staff service mainly as an Inspector, and as a General Officer he commanded brigades, districts, departments, and corps areas and in War was an active division commander. His early service was on the frontier, part of it in the Indian country and prior to the Spanish War, he also served as Military Instructor at the Florida State Agricultural College and with the National Guard of the State of Maine, and during that war with the 1st Maine Infantry.

During the Philippine Insurrection he had important duties in the field and as Sub District Commander for long periods in the Islands of Negros and Panay and later much service as Inspector both of departments and the divisions.

In Panama he commanded the camp at Empire and created the more permanent military post at that place.

Later he was on duty on the Mexican border commanding a military district and soon after the United States entered the World War he was given command of the 29th Division which he conducted to France, commanded it in all active operations in the War zone and retained its command until its muster out.

His final service was commanding the Hawaiian Department and the 9th Corps Area after which he was retired at the age of sixty-four.

Upon retirement he purchased a beautiful home near Saratoga, California, where he spent his remaining years.

As colonel, inspector and general officer, he had the reputation of being a martinet. It is true that as a soldier and a commander he was stern and unbending, but beneath that harsh exterior there beat a heart as warm and a kindly sympathy as deep as ever stirred the human emotion.

I recall a visit he made from California to New Jersey to attend a reunion of his old war time division, the 29th. He had hesitated to go, fearing to stir up resentment as his personal popularity had not been great. Upon his return he told me of the surprise and joy he felt at the cordiality and enthusiasm of his reception and the deep interest taken to make his visit an appreciation of their respect and loyalty. He said with tears in his eyes: "I was hard on them; too hard, perhaps, but it had to be. They needed strict discipline and plenty of exercise to be depended upon to stand steady and not flinch; to go forward in the stress and turmoil of battle and this they did when the call came. They did not understand it then, but now, thank God, they do."

In his retirement he lived quietly, highly respected citizen of the community he chose as his home; took an active interest in local civic

affairs and dispensed unobtrusively much charity and help to those in distress.

He was twice married but surviving his wives and without near relatives, his last years were lonely, living in his beautiful estate, with an efficient housekeeper to care for his daily needs and a competent gardener to look after his grounds and garden.

His death was tragic. On the 4th of July he provided a lot of fireworks for the nine year old daughter of his housekeeper who had brought some cheer and brightness to his lonely existence and in handling one of the larger fire crackers, it exploded prematurely driving wadding into his legs, making wounds far more serious than he realized from which blood poisoning set in followed by tetanus which resulted in death on July 18, 1933 and so died an upright citizen and a chivalrous soldier.

His love for the service is plainly indicated by the term of his will which left his residual estate to the Army Relief Society and his love for the Military Academy by a substantial bequest to the Association of Graduates.

Among many notices of his death the following editorial taken from the local community newspaper gives a proper estimate of the esteem in which he was held:

“A fine example of Americanism has passed, in the death of Major General Charles Gould Morton. Efficient and able to a degree that would have won him recognition in any career he had chosen, his fifty years of army life seemingly left him with unusual powers to enjoy the every day contacts of those whom he met in a simple and unfettered life of retirement. It is interesting to note that his appears to be no isolated case. Two other retired officers of similar rank, and other retired officers of lesser rank reside here, but none exhibit those traits of martial exclusiveness of interest which seem to perpetuate and set aside a military caste in Europe.

General Morton's army career was not without distinction, in fact it was one of enviable achievement. But the Los Gatos-Saratoga district will long remember him primarily as a civilian, a sincere and public spirited American gentleman.”

Grote Hutcheson, Major General.

GEORGE WINDLE READ

NO. 3008 CLASS OF 1883

Died November 6, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.



At the tragic hour of dawn on the morning of November 6, 1934, there passed away at Walter Reed General Hospital one of the outstanding figures of the American fighting forces in the World War—Major General George Windle Read.

“The highest type of officer and gentleman”. This was the comment of a brother officer who was called upon at the time of General Reed’s death to give a brief estimate of his character. But only to those of us who knew him could this tell the whole story. With the highest standards of duty and honor, there was combined in him a sense of justice and human understanding that, together with his great abilities and charming personality, made of him the great leader he was in the World War.

Born at Indianola, Iowa, November 19, 1860, the son of James Crisfield and Elizabeth Windle Read, George Read grew up in those days of pioneering in our great Midwest. He went through the Grade and High Schools of Des Moines, and graduated from the United States Military

Academy on June 13, 1883. His record as a cadet was exemplary, being crowned during his First Class year with the honor of being appointed First Captain of the Corps of Cadets. He often spoke of this as a fulfillment of one of his youthful ambitions.

Upon graduation, Second Lieutenant Read was assigned to the 16th Infantry, but the plains of the Midwest called him and he transferred to the Cavalry in September of the same year. His first duty was with the 5th Cavalry at various posts in Wyoming and the Indian Territory. One can imagine how thrilled this dashing young soldier was with the frontier life and the opportunities it gave him for service in the field.

In 1889 Lieutenant Read had his first detail with the civilian components of our Army. He served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Iowa for four years. This part of his service gave a clear indication of the progressiveness and the greatness of the man. His clarity of purpose and his understanding of the human element showed advanced thinking on the part of a military man of the problems involved in training the citizen soldier. He made such an impression with the Trustees of the school the student body, and the civil population of the State, that he was detailed an extra year at their request. Quoting an extract from a document requesting his retention for an additional year, we find "his remarkable military bearing, no less than his soldierly conduct, instilled in the battalion new life and new activity."

In 1893 Lieutenant Read returned to the 5th Cavalry with stations in the far West. During this period, until 1897, he filled the usual garrison duties and details that befell a young officer of his day. He was regimental quartermaster and adjutant of the regiment for some time, and aide-de-camp to Major General James F. Wade for about two years.

During the Spanish American War he was engaged on staff duty and as Corps Ordnance officer. Upon termination of the fighting he remained with the Evacuation Commission in Cuba until the spring of 1899, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain and made Post Commander at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. After a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands, he was again sent to Cuba in 1906 as a member of the Claims Commission with the Provisional Government in Cuba. For a while in 1908 he was Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio. This was followed by a tour of duty on the General Staff.

General Read was promoted to Major in 1910, when he was assigned to the Philippine Islands as Inspector General of Mindanao. In 1912 he was recalled to the United States, due to trouble on the Mexican Border, and sent to his regiment for duty on the Border. In 1914 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. That same year he graduated from the Army War College and was made Adjutant General of the Second Division in Texas. Later he served in The Adjutant General's office in the War Department. In 1916 he was promoted to Colonel.

Upon the entry of the United States in the World War in April, 1917, Colonel Read was placed in charge of recruiting. During his administration over 400,000 recruits were enlisted in and distributed

to the Army. Notwithstanding his great success, one can imagine how restless this leader of men would be on a detail of this kind when there was fighting to be done! He wanted to go to the Front and was quite happy when, in August, 1917, he was made a Brigadier General, National Army, and given a brigade at Camp Upton. Three months later he was promoted to the rank of Major General and placed in command of the 77th Division. Soon after, he organized the 15th Cavalry Division at El Paso. He often expressed the deep satisfaction he experienced upon being given the responsibility of organizing and training this great Cavalry command. When, however, it was determined that this organization was not to go to the Front, his soldierly ambitions were again gratified by being given command of a Division that was then about to go. In April, 1918, General Read was placed in command of the 30th (Old Hickory Division), composed of men of the National Guard from the Carolinas and Tennessee. He was ordered to take this Division to France immediately and upon arrival there they went into training on the British Front.

After a brief period of training and observation of this Front he was selected by General Pershing to command the Second Army Corps which was on duty at the British Front. This Corps at one time consisted of ten Divisions in training on the British Front. After June, 1918, however, five Divisions were sent to join the American First Army which was then in the process of organization and preparation for the St. Mihiel offensive. During August three more Divisions were taken away, and Corps Headquarters and the 27th and 30th Divisions remained with the British under the arrangement that the Second Corps should have a Corps Sector and operate as a Corps in a British Army.

It was first incorporated late in August in the Second British Army in the Ypres sector. While there its divisions participated in active operations. Early in September the Corps was withdrawn from the Second Army and incorporated in the Fourth British Army, commanded by General Henry Rawlinson, to participate in the grand offensive that was to end the War. On the 29th of that month, the attack was launched in the St. Quentin Sector, the Second Corps being the spear head of the offensive. The ground in front of the 29th and 30th Divisions was not only catacombed with almost impregnable lines of trenches, sunken roads, etc., but it also harbored the famous St. Quentin Canal. Quoting from Marshal Haig and General Rawlinson: "Called upon to attack positions of great strength held by a determined enemy," wrote Marshal Haig, "the Second Corps displayed an energy, courage and determination in attack which proved irresistible." The "precision with which all staff arrangements" were performed appealed particularly to General Rawlinson, and in November, when the Second Corps was relieved from duty with the British Army, he was pleased to say that the "efficient direction of the Corps Headquarters and the Divisions coupled with the surpassing gallantry" of the men "contributed very materially in winning the decisive victory". The Hindenburg line was smashed and the Americans gained credit for the initiative in the battle.

After a short rest the Second Corps re-entered the front line on

October 6th. The 30th Division leading the attack pushed up the Selle River. By the 20th, the 27th and 30th Divisions abreast had captured and occupied the ground dominating the Sambre Canal. In three weeks the Corps had advanced sixteen miles, captured a dozen villages, and taken 6,000 prisoners. After the Armistice General Read was placed in command of the Embarkation Center at Le Mans. After reorganizing this center he was put in command of the Rainbow Division and brought it back to the States.

For his leadership in the World War, he received the Distinguished Service Medal; was made a Knight Commander in the Order of Bath by Great Britain; was designated a Commander in the Legion of Honor by France and decorated by them with the Croix de Guerre with palm; the Gold Medal Military Service Institution; and the Italian Medal of Honor.

Upon General Read's arrival in the United States, he was made Commandant of Camp Jackson, South Carolina. In 1920 he was promoted to the permanent rank of Major General in the Regular Army. He organized and commanded the Fifth Corps Area. His last duty was in the Philippine Islands, where he was in command of the Philippine Department from 1922 to 1924. His brilliant military service was ended on November 19, 1924, when he retired upon reaching the statutory age of 64.

General Read was married September 2, 1886, to Burton Young, the daughter of Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, former Chief of Staff of the Army. Three children blessed this happy union, Major Burton Young Read; Margaret Elizabeth Read, deceased in the flower of young womanhood; and Lieutenant George W. Read, Jr. Sadness must of necessity now be the note in writing these lines, but to the many of us in and out of the Army who have had the privilege of their acquaintance and friendship, there is satisfaction and happiness in the contemplation of this devoted and happy Army family, who have contributed so much to the honor of the Army and to the happiness of their friends.

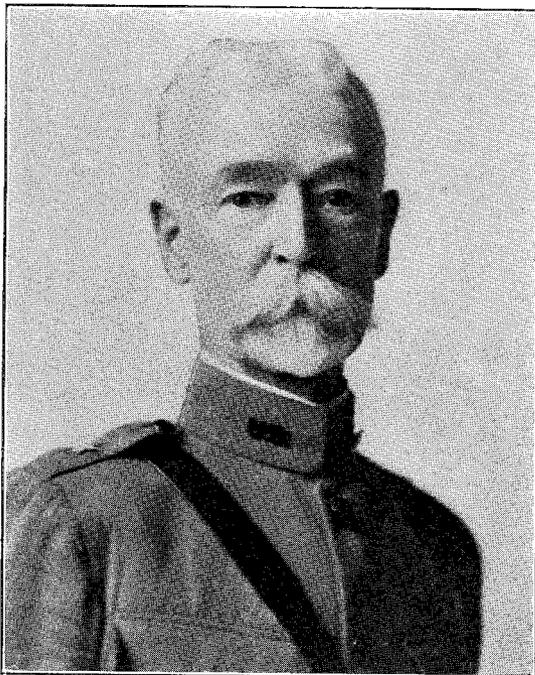
General George Read was one of those fine characters of whom a recital of the events and successes of his military career can do but scant justice. Only those who served with him and under his command can have a true appreciation of the great abilities, the far-sightedness, the lofty ideals, the high courage, and the warm heartedness of this truly great soldier. The soldierly qualities and the deep understanding of the faults and virtues of his fellowmen were so combined in his nature that his life has been and will continue to be a constant inspiration to those with whom he served.

G. S. S.

JOHN DAVENPORT BARRETTE

NO. 3066 CLASS OF 1885

Died July 16, 1934, at St. Louis, Missouri, aged 72 years.



JOHN DAVENPORT BARRETTE was born at Thibidauxville, La Fourche Parish, Louisiana, May 14th, 1862, the son of John Dunsworth Barrette and Margaret Elizabeth (Maybanks) Barrette. When he was only a small child his father moved his family to Illinois and thence to Davenport, Iowa, and it was there that General Barrette received his early education. He graduated from the Davenport High School, and attended the Iowa State University for one year before entering West Point in 1881 to graduate with the Class of 1885. His alternate begged him to give up his appointment; but "Old John D." as he was known to his classmates, and to many of the officers with whom he was later associated, valued the opportunity too greatly to give up his appointment.

His first station after graduation was with the 3rd Artillery which was then stationed around Washington. From the 3rd Artillery he went to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, as a student with the Class of 1892.

After a sick leave due to illness during the school year, he was assigned as an instructor of Mathematics at West Point where he remained until 1896. While at West Point he married Katherine Biddle of Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Major James Biddle of the 16th U. S. Infantry who resigned at the conclusion of the Civil War and Margaret Terry Biddle.

From 1896 to 1900 he served at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, Fort Preble and Fort Williams, Maine. While in Maine he mustered out the National Guard troops of the State of Maine who served during the Spanish War. In 1900, he was ordered to Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he commanded troops until 1903 when he was made and instructor and finally Director of the Artillery School. He was instrumental in the amalgamation of the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York.

From the fall of 1909 to the spring of 1911 he was in command of Fort McKinley, Maine and then went to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. It was while there, in command, that he took many of his troops to Galveston during the concentration of troops in Texas due to troublous times in Mexico.

During the severe storm of the Summer of 1911 at Fort Moultrie he personally directed the work which resulted in the saving of the lives and property not only of his command but also of the civilian population of Sullivan's Island.

From 1911 to 1912 he was at Governor's Island, New York, with the Adjutant General's Department. For one year he was in command of Fort Howard, Maryland. From 1913 to 1915 he commanded Fort H. G. Wright, New York. From Fort H. G. Wright he was ordered to San Francisco, California, as Adjutant General of the Western Department and in 1916 he went to Manila where he served as Adjutant General of the Philippine Department during the trying days of 1917.

In September 1917, General Barrette was ordered to Camp Upton, New York, to command the 152nd Field Artillery Brigade of the 77th Division. In November, 1917, on the eve of the sailing of his brigade for France, he was detached from his command and ordered to Washington. Upon reporting he was ordered to confer immediately with the Secretary of War who stated that a serious situation existed with reference to sending both artillery officers and heavy artillery to France and that he, the Secretary, had been informed that General Barrette was qualified to handle the situation of which he would assume control immediately. A War Department order directing General Barrette to act as Chief of Coast Artillery was issued by the Secretary of War. Upon conclusion of his duties in May, 1918, the Secretary personally informed General Barrette that he had performed the mission assigned him to the complete satisfaction of the Secretary.

From May, 1918, until the conclusion of the war, General Barrette was in command of the Artillery School at Saumur, France.

Upon his return to this country, he commanded the Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Fort Totten, New York going from there in

1919 to command the South Eastern Department and the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1920 he was assigned to command the South Pacific Coast Artillery District at San Francisco, California.

In 1922, he assumed command of the Hawaiian Coast Artillery District and at times of the Hawaiian Division. At the end of his three years service with the Coast Artillery District in Hawaii and with the Hawaiian Department, the Commanding General testified before the Morrow Commission that he believed the Hawaiian Coast Artillery Brigade had reached its highest point of efficiency under the command of General Barrette.

On leaving the Hawaiian Department, he was ordered to command the First Coast Artillery District at Boston, Massachusetts, during which time he was Acting Commanding General of the First Corps Area for several months. Here in Boston he was retired for age in 1926. It was shortly before his retirement that a superior officer wrote—"General Barrette is an officer of the highest character,—loyal, conscientious, and efficient." Also was written of him, "—His long years of faithful service being characterized by efficiency, unflinching loyalty and devotion to duty."

Loyalty—that is the keynote of General Barrette's character. He entered West Point with the thought only of obeying orders; of seeking for himself no personal favors; and of serving his country to the best of his ability even to the detriment of his own personal feelings and interest. From the day he entered West Point to the end of his long and honorable career, and even unto death, he never deviated from his high ideals.

General Barrette was widely known for his personal kindness to, and his interest in, both officers and enlisted men under his command. All men knew that he would always be just and fair in his contacts with them.

General Barrette lies buried in Arlington Cemetery beside the wife he loved so well and to whom, with his customary ability to say the right word, he gave the name "His Good Soldier". After his death an English officer wrote "General Barrette was my idea of a great American". He loved and served his country well and no greater tribute can we give him than his own words—"A Good Soldier" and those of the English officer—"A Great American".

M. B. H. and E. B. B.

ARTHUR F. CURTIS

NO. 3063 CLASS OF 1885

Died May 13, 1934, at Newburgh, New York, aged 70 years.



ARTHUR F. CURTIS was born in the state of New York, October 31, 1863, and was appointed to the Military Academy from New Jersey. We know nothing of his parentage. He came as a cadet to the Military Academy with his class, June, 1881. Whether especially prepared for the Academy we do not know, but he was certainly well prepared for it. From his entry to graduation he showed marked ability standing ever as a first section man. In his second class year he was a sergeant and in his first class year a lieutenant.

Personally he was a short stocky man but very strongly and muscularly built. In disposition he was reserved, quiet but good humored and everybody liked him well. He seemed to care very little for society and cadet hops although he did attend some of the hops. He was respected and esteemed by his classmates and near classmates.

On graduation he became a second lieutenant of the Second Artillery and he was married at once. He served at various artillery posts in the

the southeast, central east and northeast of the United States and at the Military Academy until promoted a captain in 1900. His marked ability was shown by the fact that in this period he was twice detailed at the United States Military Academy, once as Assistant in Ordnance and Gunnery and again as Instructor in the Department of Modern Languages. With troops he was sent to Manila in 1899 where he served for a short time as Assistant Chief of Police. When promoted captain he was returned to the United States and served at various artillery posts on the east and west coast until he resigned March 3, 1906.

In civil life, after some time spent abroad, he became from 1908 to the time of his death a teacher in various military schools. A Commandant of Cadets at Salina, Kansas, Commandant of Cadets and professor of Mathematics at Peekskill, New York, Assistant Commandant and instructor in English, French, Mathematics and Equitation at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. In all of these his varied abilities are seen and it is understood that as a teacher he gave fine service. Certain it is that although out of the Regular Army, he helped to prepare a great many young men for military service of his country in the greatest war of all time. This may be counted as his best service to his country.

From 1919 on to the date of his death May 13, 1934, he was employed in the Newburgh, New York, public schools in which he taught as instructor or head of the department of Mathematics, French and Spanish. Essentially, he was a teacher.

He died suddenly of heart failure at Newburgh, New York. His wife, only son and only daughter had died before him. For one so able and amiable, his life seems sad to his classmates and comrades.

R. L. B.



JULIUS AUGUSTUS PENN

NO. 3165 CLASS OF 1886

Died May 13, 1934, at Batavia, Ohio, aged 69 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JULIUS A. PENN was born February 19th, in Matoon, Coles County, Illinois, the son of Major Julius A. Penn and Mary Brock Penn. Answering a frequent question I shall state here that he is not a lineal descendant of William Penn the Founder, as there are no Penns living who are lineal descendants. The General's Mother was of Scotch descent. A very strong religious nature and her unusual unselfishness were predominant characteristics.

Major Penn spent the greater part of his life in the practice of law in Batavia, Ohio. At the call of The President of the United States, April 17, 1861, for volunteers for the suppression of treason, he organized the first company to leave Batavia for the Civil War and left with the company as its Captain. He was later promoted to major.

Major Penn cast his vote for the first Prohibition candidate for President and was a most ardent advocate of the cause. His advice to his son on this subject held good through the years.

General U. S. Grant had known Major Penn when they were boys in

Clermont and Brown Counties. On the General's return to Batavia to visit relatives after the Civil War he addressed Major Penn as Julius and took his son, embryo brigadier-general, on his knee, an incident never forgotten by the boy. The original muster roll of the above mentioned company and the Major's epaulettes and sash are still in existence in Batavia.

Julius A. Penn, Jr. was dubbed Pennie by a small girl who could not say Julius and he was called by this affectionate nickname for many years. Pennie spent his boyhood days in and around Batavia and was an honored member of the first class to graduate from the Batavia High School. He took a competitive examination with thirty boys of the 6th District of Ohio at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1881. Hon. H. L. Morey took this method of deciding who should be sent to West Point. Penn stood number one but lacked a year of being old enough. The number two young man was sent and failed in the January examination. He returned to his Ohio district and Julius Penn helped him secure enough signatures to a petition for reinstatement. Since his principal failed the second time, Penn was now old enough. Through the recommendation of Judge James B. Swing, he received the appointment of Hon. H. L. Morey and entered the Academy June, 1882. Major Penn died June 6th, 1882 with the knowledge that his son had reached West Point safely and with the satisfaction that his son would receive an education in a school which he himself had always wanted to attend. A condensed resumé of the services of General Penn follows. Upon his graduation from the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1886, General Penn was appointed a second lieutenant, 13th Infantry, and in the course of promotion reached the grade of colonel on March 2, 1917. While an officer of the Regular Army, he held commissions in the United States Volunteers as Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, from May 30, 1898 to November 30, 1898, as Major, 34th Infantry, from July 11, 1899 to April 17th, 1901, and as temporary brigadier general from August 30th 1917, to March 1, 1919. He was retired as a colonel, December 5, 1924 because of disability in line of duty, and was advanced on the retired list to his highest war time rank of brigadier general in accordance with the provisions of legislation enacted June 21, 1930.

General Penn was a graduate of the Army War College, and valedictorian when he graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1891. His thesis "Mounted Infantry" was published in one of the service journals. He was detailed in the General Staff Corps from September 15, 1906, to August 11, 1909 and in the Adjutant General's Department from October 8, 1919 to July 11, 1922.

In the early years of his military service, General Penn was on frontier duty in the Southwest and West. He took part in an expedition against the Bannock Indians in Wyoming and Idaho in 1895 and was Instructor of Military Tactics at Omaha High School, Omaha, Nebraska. During the War with Spain he served as Assistant Brigade Adjutant, and Brigade and Division Quartermaster at Chicamauga, Georgia, and

at Tampa, Florida. He was later Senior Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the United States Military Academy until July, 1899. He then joined his regiment and proceeded to the Philippine Islands. There he participated in a number of actions and expeditions against hostile natives at the time of the Insurrection. The 34th Volunteer Infantry, which he helped to organize at Denver, Colorado was the first volunteer regiment to reach the islands. In subsequent years he served three more tours of duty in the Philippines, during one of which he was Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant General H. C. Corbin. He also served on staff duty with Lieutenant General J. C. Bates, Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee and General Frederick Grant. General Penn was on recruiting duty at Fort Wayne, Indiana and was Chief of Staff to General T. J. Wint at Base of Operations, Newport News, Virginia in 1906. He was an instructor at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and an Inspector-Instructor of the Militia of Nebraska and served a tour of duty in the Hawaiian Department. In 1916 he commanded the 3rd Infantry at Madison Barracks, New York, and later on the Mexican border. He next organized and commanded the 37th Infantry at Camp Wilson, Texas, and upon entry of the United States into the World War was on duty at the Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, Illinois. He was later with the National Guard of Ohio at Columbus and commanded the 170th Infantry Brigade, 85th Division, at Camp Custer, Michigan. He sailed with his Brigade for France July, 1918. While serving overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces he was Chief of the Personnel Bureau at General Headquarters and was assigned to Command the 76th Infantry Brigade, 38th Division. He was an observer with the 2nd Division during the Meuse-Argonne operations. Returning to this country in December, 1918, in command of the 38th Division Cadre, he subsequently commanded Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. He was on duty in the office of the Adjutant General, was Adjutant 3rd Corps Area, and was Commandant of the Atlantic Branch U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, New York.

The outstanding work of his military career was the part he played in the rescue of Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore of the Navy and 25 other American prisoners. These prisoners had been hurried from one prison to another each a little farther north as American troops advanced north in Luzon, P. I. The Philippine officer in charge of them had been ordered to take them into the mountains and shoot them. Losing courage he abandoned them to their fate without food, tools or arms. One hundred and twenty men of the 33rd and 34th United States Volunteer Infantry found these men trying to build rafts to float down an unknown river. Before they could reach them however, they engaged in several skirmishes, one of which at Tangnadin Pass took upon itself the proportions of a major engagement. The fortifications at Tangnadin Pass consisting of tiers of trenches had required the work of hundreds of Filipinos for a year and were well nigh impregnable from a frontal attack. The enemy was well entrenched and well armed. These American troops were in a deplorable condition from lack of sufficient food and shoes about worn out from the long, long march through mud and

water. As arranged, the fight began at 10 A. M., General Penn with detachments of F and H of the 2nd Battalion, 34th Volunteer Infantry made a long detour and hard rough climb, with a scarcity of water, cutting their way through tangled vines and underbrush to reach a point overlooking the trenches, unprotected from the angle of the spur upon which he was finally able to place his men. Heavy firing continued throughout the day and it was not until nearly dark that the welcome sound of General Penn's Krags were heard firing from above and directly into the trenches of the enemy. Pandemonium reigned, the enemy was completely surprised and broke in demoralized confusion. The loss of the enemy was 180 found dead in the trenches. The loss of the 34th, three killed and ten wounded. General Tinio with his scattered forces hurriedly beat a retreat taking the Gilmore party with him. On the same day that Gilmore was rescued Captain W. E. Dame and E Company also of the 2nd Battalion, 34th United States Volunteer Infantry had a skirmish with natives and captured the United States Launch flag that was on Gilmore's boat when he and his crew were taken at Baler, P. I., April 12, 1899. Thirty years after the fight at Tagnadin Pass which made the rescue of Lieutenant Gilmore and 25 Americans possible, and four months before his death General Penn received a silver star decoration and the following citation, "For gallantry in action in the pursuit of superior forces of the enemy under the Insurgent General Tinio, in Northern Luzon, P. I. December 4 to 18, 1899, through a most dangerous and difficult country, through great hardships and exposure, thereby forcing the enemy to liberate twenty-two American prisoners held by him December 18, 1899." Four others were liberated later. Subsequently the Spanish General Pena and 2,000 Spanish prisoners were liberated at Bangued Abra Province and at Dingras, Ilocos Norte. General Penn was awarded a Spanish War Service Medal, a Mexican Border Service Medal and a World War Victory Medal.

July 2, 1934 General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, wrote of General Penn, "Throughout his long years of faithful service, extending over a period thirty-eight years General Penn displayed those fine professional and gentlemanly qualities which earned for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Gifted with sound judgment, thoroughly reliable, and devoted to duty, he was entrusted with many important assignments and the successful manner in which he discharged these responsibilities fully justified the confidence placed in him. His death is deeply regretted."

May 14, 1934, General W. E. Horton wrote, "He was a fine soldier, a splendid citizen, and a devoted brother".

May 14, 1934 Colonel J. A. Moss wrote, "He was one of the finest characters I have ever known and my association with him is one of the happiest memories of my life".

May 14, 1934, Colonel P. M. Ashburn wrote, "No man stood in higher esteem with us than did your beloved and distinguished brother. He has nobly served his country and his generation".

May 14, 1934, Dr. and Mrs. Frank B. Dyer, Cincinnati, Ohio, "We

have always regarded Julius as one of the finest men we ever knew, brave, generous, kind, filled with a large charity and loving his neighbor as himself, a fine soldier, a gallant gentleman, without fear and without reproach”.

Mr. David W. Roberts, editor of *The Clermont Sun*, said in his paper May 17, 1934, “General Penn was beloved by all his acquaintances in Batavia and vicinity particularly the children”.

General Penn put one young lady through High School and The University of Illinois, another through Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, another through several years training for a graduate nurse, and helped several others financially with their education. He gave his sister five years at Cincinnati Art Academy and numerous trips and favors too numerous to mention, for which she is everlastingly grateful.

General Penn delighted in entertaining the army children wherever stationed or on army transports to or from the Philippines. In later years scarcely a week passed without a wedding invitation from one of these little friends grown up and without exception they met a generous response.

When General H. C. Corbin was in Cincinnati July, 1908, attending the Taft notification ceremonies, he spent an evening with Judge P. F. Swing and Judge James B. Swing. In a letter of July 30 Judge J. B. Swing wrote to Captain Penn, “Peter asked him what he thought of Captain Penn. General Corbin said with real earnestness, ‘He is the best officer of his rank in the Army. He could command an army in a war today.’ This high compliment, which I am sure is entirely merited, I think you ought to know of. I was very glad indeed to hear General Corbin say it and in such a cordial and hearty way. I think one who is worthy ought to know that he is appreciated. You ought to know while you are living of the high esteem in which you are held by others who know of your abilities and character.” I quote an extract from a letter written by General John J. Pershing to the graduates of the class of ’86, which was read at their twenty-fifth reunion at West Point and also read by General Pershing at the thirty-eighth reunion of ’86 at West Point. “The class of ’86 at West Point was in many ways remarkable. There were no cliques, no dissensions, and personal prejudices or selfishness. From the very day we entered, the class as a unit has always stood for the very best traditions of West Point. The class of ’86 has always been known in the army and is known today as a class of all around solid men—men capable of ably performing any duty and of loyally fulfilling any trust. The individual character of each man has made itself felt upon his fellows in the army from the start. In civil life, as professional men, or as men of affairs wherever placed, the class of ’86 has always made good. Well may we congratulate ourselves on the achievements of the class.”

May 16, 1934, General Pershing wrote of Brigadier General Penn, “I especially recall his services on my staff at the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He had a long and

distinguished career in the army, and you may well be proud, as his classmates are, of his faithful and loyal service”.

General Penn was an honorary Aide-de-Camp to President Harding on a trip from Washington, D. C., to Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 21 to 24, 1922 to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant. General Penn was a cousin of Colonel P. M. Ashburn and Major General T. Q. Ashburn of the Army. The accompanying picture was taken in 1906 when General Penn was forty-one years of age, serving on the staff of Lieutenant General H. C. Corbin at St. Louis, Missouri.

General Penn was a Methodist, a 32nd degree Mason, Member of Sacket Harbor Lodge F. and A. M., U. S. Army Square Club, Governor's Island, New York, Scottish Rite of Columbus, Ohio, an honorary member of Batavia, Ohio, Masonic Lodge, an honorary member of The Michigan Sovereign Consistory, member Military Order of the Carabao, member Ohio Society of New York, and a member of Terrace Park Golf and Country Club of Hamilton County, Ohio.

The last ten years of General Penn's life were spent with his sister, Miss Jennie Penn, at the old homestead near Batavia. There he enjoyed a happy contented life and retained a keen interest in everything to the last. His death May 13, 1934 was caused by heart trouble. His funeral took place from the family home May 15, 1934. The interment was at the Citizens' Cemetery, Batavia, Ohio.

I have never known a person more honorable, more deserving of full confidence, more devoted and loyal to Country, to immediate family, relatives and friends than the late General Penn.

J. P.



ROBERT LINCOLN HIRST

NO. 3104 CLASS OF 1886

Died October 23, 1934, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70 years.



HE was a Man. No higher praise can be offered by mortal pen. I first came in contact with Robert Lincoln Hirst at Madison Barracks, New York, when he took command of the Third United States Infantry in 1915.

It was my good fortune to serve as his adjutant for nearly three years and to associate with him during several periods after his active army service had ended.

His retirement for physical disability in 1917 cut short a career that undoubtedly would have brought stars to his shoulders in any such test as the World War. For to a marked degree he possessed those three great qualities for achievement—knowledge, intellect, and above all Character.

Particularly well informed professionally and blessed with an unusual ability for solving life's problems, he backed these up with the essential attributes of character that assure success in any calling.

The younger officers of his regiment received much inspiration from

the example he afforded. His decisions—invariably quick—were so often correct that we could but marvel and admire.

A truly sympathetic bachelor friend to those in trouble, it was his custom to advance voluntarily from his own meager accumulation the necessary funds to assist us during family emergencies. Many a man and woman will remember him always for his sound advice and assistance. The more humble their stations, the more generous his efforts in their behalf.

Among his many accomplishments was his mathematical ability. This he developed while a cadet at West Point and later increased while instructor under "P" Bass for whom he held the greatest admiration.

Subsequent to his retirement he could not remain idle, but again took up his ventures into higher mathematics. He struggled valiantly to produce an original publication on the subject, but failing eyesight and illness finally cut short his efforts. During this period it was no uncommon thing for him voluntarily to assist the children of his old friends in their studies. Day after day, week after week, he would be seen visiting their homes for this kindly purpose.

Then came a terribly severe trial of his mettle, for until his death he passed through several years of practical blindness and bed-ridden suffering. These he bore with the patience and fortitude befitting his character. Naught else could have been expected of such a man as Colonel Hirst.

He was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the seventeenth of December, 1864; and graduated eighth in the class of 1886. The Infantry ever remained his chosen arm. In it he rose through all the grades to include colonel.

Colonel Hirst served at many stations in the United States, including duty as Chief of Staff of the Department of the Colorado at Denver. He also served in the Hawaiian Islands; and participated with distinction in combat operations in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

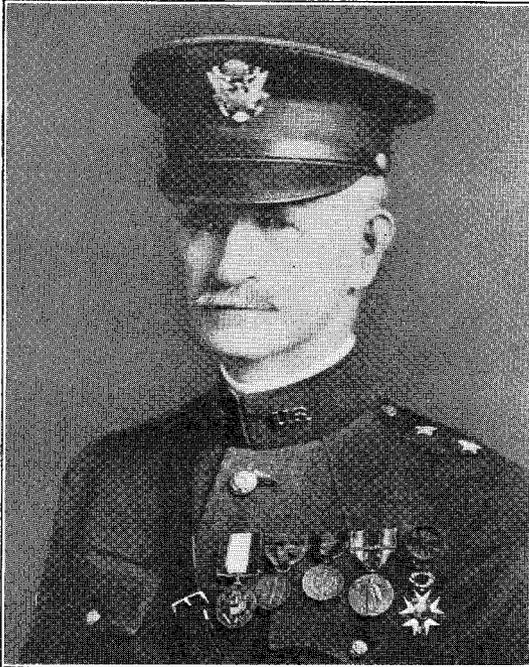
The cares of this life are all ended;
The New Life for him has begun.
And deep in our hearts now are blended
His emblem and watchword "Well Done".

J. S. Upham.

THOMAS QUINTON DONALDSON

NO. 3207 CLASS OF 1887

Died October 26, 1934, at East Northport, L. I., N. Y., aged 70 years.



THOMAS QUINTON DONALDSON was born at Greenville, South Carolina, June 20, 1864. He was the son of Colonel Thomas Quinton Donaldson and Susan Barbara (Hoke) Donaldson. His father was a prominent and successful lawyer of Greenville and was well known and highly respected by the people of the community, who, among other honors bestowed upon him, elected him to the State legislature several times.

Young Donaldson attended the local schools of his native town and later went to the Patrick Military Institute in Greenville, South Carolina. After being there some two years, he learned that the students were to be given an opportunity to compete for a West Point cadetship. He entered this contest and won the appointment.

He reported at the Military Academy on August 28, 1883, and was admitted as a cadet to date from September 1. There were thirty-one other "Seps" with him; so he did not lack company during the period of his change from a "Sep Plebe" to a real "Plebe".

His classmates adopted the abbreviation T. Q. as his nickname soon after his arrival, and this stuck to him throughout his military career.

His life at West Point was much like that of his comrades. He was highly studious and very religious. He had a fine sense of humor and enjoyed to the full the many amusing incidents that happened during the four-year grind at the Academy. He graduated in 1887, number 34 in a class of 64.

His first assignment was to the 3rd Cavalry, but this was changed while he was on graduation leave, and he joined the 7th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, in September, 1887.

At this time, Colonel (afterwards Major General) James W. Forsyth was commandant of the School for Cavalry and Light Artillery and Lieutenant (afterwards Major General) J. Franklin Bell was his aide. With two such able men at the helm, the school was coming rapidly into prominence and it was amid these scenes of activity and efficiency that young Donaldson began his service in the Regular Army.

Three years later (1890-91), he accompanied his regiment in the Wounded Knee Campaign and, after several engagements, was slightly wounded at White Clay Creek, South Dakota.

He became P. M. S. & T. of Patrick Military Institute in 1892 and on October 26 of that year married Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the Reverend John O. Wilson, D. D., President of Landor College of Greenville, South Carolina. Later, he was appointed P. M. S. & T. at the Clemson Agricultural College, at Fort Hill, South Carolina. He received his promotion to First Lieutenant in January, 1895.

It was not long after the conclusion of his detail at Clemson College that the Spanish-American War came on. Young Donaldson had been assigned previously to the 8th Cavalry, which he joined in time to accompany it to Cuba. The regiment returned to the United States in 1900, with station at Fort Riley, Kansas.

He was Post Quartermaster at Fort Riley at the time he received his Captaincy which was February 2, 1901. He accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands and remained for two years, 1905-1907.

Captain Donaldson went in for rifle-firing, even before he went to West Point, and finally became a very distinguished shot. During the period from 1888 to 1907 he was a member of various Department, Division, Army and National Cavalry Carbine and Rifle Teams.

The ideas about military education which T. Q. had absorbed at West Point and later, upon joining the School for Cavalry and Field Artillery had never been forgotten. So in 1908, he obtained a detail as a student to the Army School of the Line. He finished his year there as a distinguished graduate and then took the course at the Army Staff College, graduating in 1910. He received his Majority the next year and then followed several years on troop duty.

In 1915, T. Q. was detailed in the Inspector General's Department. His long experience with the Line of the Army had well fitted him for

this type of duty. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on July 1, 1916, and received his Colonelcy twelve days later.

The World War came on nine months later, and, on February 18, 1918, Colonel Donaldson was promoted to Brigadier General, National Army. Six months after this, he went to France and became Inspector General of the S. O. S., at Tours, which position he filled with such distinction that, not only did he receive the D. S. M., but also the French Government decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In June, 1919, he was returned to the grade of Colonel but remained on duty in the Inspector General's Department. It was the next year that he investigated the circumstances attending the escape of the draft-dodger, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, and his report on that disgraceful affair is a classic.

After duty for a while as a member of the General Staff in the feverish after-the-war atmosphere and, later, with troops, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular Army and ordered to the Philippine Islands (1925). He remained for two years as Commander of the 23rd Infantry Brigade at Fort William McKinley.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to command of the 16th Infantry Brigade with station at Washington, D. C. On December 11, 1927, he was promoted to Major General and assigned to the First Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Later, he became Commanding General of the 8th Corps Area, which position he held until his retirement for ill health in June 26, 1928. From that time, he was an invalid and spent the greater part of his remaining days in various hospitals. He died October 26, 1934, at the Veteran's Hospital, East Northport, Long Island, New York.

He is survived by Mrs. Donaldson and by two sons and a daughter. One son, Augustus H. is in business in New York. Another son, Thomas Q., Jr., is a Captain in the 8th Cavalry. May Sue, his daughter, is married to Major Casper B. Rucker, Infantry, General Staff, San Antonio, Texas.

Another son, John O., served in the Aviation Branch during the World War with distinction. He was the 4th ranking American Ace, having brought down eight German planes and a German balloon. Shortly before the armistice he and his companion were forced down in Belgium and captured by the Germans. After several days' imprisonment they escaped and, after nineteen days of almost incredible adventures, they reached Holland. The signing of the armistice enabled them to rejoin the American forces in London. Later, John O. resigned from the Army and entered aviation in civil life. He was killed when his plane crashed about seven years ago.

T. Q. Donaldson was a kind and indulgent father and husband and an active, useful and distinguished officer. His family may well be proud of him. The members of the Class of 1887 who survive him were and still are conscious of his outstanding ability and will remember him always. May he rest in peace amid Arlington's beautiful hills.

N. F. M.

P. D. LOCHRIDGE

NO. 3194 CLASS OF 1887

Died June 17, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.



GENERAL P. D. LOCHRIDGE was born near Bexar, Alabama, not far from the Mississippi line, December 2, 1863. He never had a given name. He was known only throughout his life as P. D.

He attended the common schools of his home county until he went to the College of Mississippi in 1880. After being there three years, he was appointed to West Point from Mississippi and reported at the Academy in June, 1883.

He was an ardent student and worked to get a good standing in his Class. He was popular with his comrades and his dry humor never failed to bring forth great mirth. He was very earnest and took his life at West Point with great seriousness. But once in a while his fine intellect would wax into a humorous vein and always to the great amusement and edification of his classmates and other comrades.

Upon graduation, he joined the 2nd Cavalry, at Fort Walla Walla, Washington. There he met and wooed his wife, Miss Carlotta Rawolle,

daughter of Colonel (then captain) Rawolle. They were married February 20, 1889.

In June, 1890, the regiment moved to Fort Huachuca, Arizona (then a territory) and it was there that young Lochridge participated in the rounding up of the remnant's of Geronimo's band. After that he was detailed to take the two-year course at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, from which he graduated in June, 1893. Being always studious, he could never pass up an opportunity to improve himself professionally. This accounts for his taking the course at the Infantry and Cavalry School so early in his career. He was an honor graduate.

After returning to Arizona for a year, he was transferred to Fort Logan, Colorado, where he served on garrison duty until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War. His regiment went first to Camp Thomas, Georgia, and then to Tampa, Florida. It sailed for Puerto Rico in July, 1898.

After a few months in Puerto Rico, Lieutenant Lochridge returned to Huntsville, Alabama with his regiment and here took advantage of a leave of absence. The regiment had meantime been sent to Cuba and he rejoined it at Cienfuegos, in April, 1899. He remained in Cuba for two years and in June, 1901, having been promoted to Captain and assigned to the 13th Cavalry, he went to Fort Meade, South Dakota, for station.

He served later at Fort Assiniboine and in Yellowstone Park and then returned to Fort Meade, for a year.

Early in 1903, the 13th Cavalry went to the Philippine Islands and Captain Lochridge's first station there was at Naic. Other stations were San Mateo and Camp Stotsenburg.

Captain Lochridge's regiment at the end of his Philippine tour, took station at Fort Riley, Kansas, but a short time later part of it was sent to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he was appointed Regimental Adjutant. He held this post for three years. He was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps January 29, 1908, and assigned to duty in Washington, D. C. He received his promotion to Major, March 11, 1911. Soon after this, he was relieved from the General Staff and rejoined the 13th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas.

In April, 1913, the regiment moved to the Mexican Border. After service at various places along the frontier, he was placed in charge of the General Recruiting Service in New York for several months and was again detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps (January 13, 1915) with station in Washington, D. C. From here his advancement was rapid. He received his lieutenant colonelcy and colonelcy both on the same day, July 1, 1916. He was placed in charge of the Army War College in September, 1917. Three months later, he was appointed a Brigadier General, National Army and sent to France. Here his work was of a superior order. He was assigned to the American Section of the Supreme War Council, January 25, 1918. He held this position for two years and was General Tasker H. Bliss's principal assist-

ant. This Council handled with great ability some of the most momentous problems in diplomacy that have ever arisen on earth. General Lochridge's share in expediting and solving, in a satisfactory manner, the many questions which arose, was outstanding.

For this work he received the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading: "For especially meritorious and distinguished service to the Allied and Associated Governments as military representative and Chief of Staff of his Government's Section of the Supreme War Council".

General Lochridge also received service medals as follows: Spanish-American War, Cuban Occupation, Porto Rican Occupation, Philippine Service and Victory Medal. The French Government bestowed upon him the Legion of Honor decoration; Italy gave him the decoration of "Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy" and the Italian War Cross; and by the British Government he was made "Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath".

General Lochridge was retired for disability contracted in the line of duty November 10, 1919. He then became a member of the firm of Marx and Rawolle of New York and Montreal, which dealt in shellac.

General Lochridge's duties with this house caused him to travel extensively in the Orient. He organized the branch firm of "Calcutta Traders, Limited" and established shellac factories in two other cities of India.

His health was not good after retirement and this finally forced him, in 1926, to retire, likewise, from business. Since then he has lived in Washington, D. C., with his family, to whom he was extremely devoted.

He died on June 17, 1935, at Walter Reed General Hospital, after a serious operation and was interred at Arlington with full military honors, three days later.

The pall-bearers were Major General Richmond P. Davis, Major General Peter C. Harris and Brigadier Generals David L. Brainard, Frederic D. Evans, Thomas H. Slavens, Charles Gerhardt, Nathaniel F. McClure and Henry G. Learnard. Five of these were his West Point classmates. All had served with him.

He is survived by his wife Mrs. Lochridge; his son, Rawolle Lochridge; and his niece, Mrs. Alice Sigworth Marse.

Members of the Class of 1887 will miss P. D. He was in reality the mentor of his class, for there were few of its members who did not consult him whether in adversity or in prosperity. He never failed to extend a helping hand and good advice to his former comrades of West Point. He will be missed more than any other member of the Class when we gather again to talk of the old days of fifty years ago and the many things that have happened to each and every one of us since we left the Academy. We believe that he will be there with us, in spirit.

N. F. M.



ROBERT EDWARD LEE SPENCE

NO. 3553 CLASS OF 1893

Died November 30, 1934, at Albany, Georgia, aged 66 years.



|| LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT E. L. SPENCE was born July 27, 1868, in Mitchell County, Georgia, near Camilla, where his father settled soon after the Civil War. He was the son of Hiram Warner and Susan Cliett Spence, and received his early education in rural schools in Mitchell County. After graduation in Greenwood Academy, he entered the University of Georgia at Athens, where in his Sophomore year, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Entering the service as a cadet June 6, 1888, Colonel Spence graduated and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry June 12, 1893. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on April 26, 1898. After holding temporary commissions as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and as Major in 32nd U. S. Volunteer Infantry, he was advanced to Captain in the regular army on February 2, 1901, and was retired January 9, 1907 for physical disability. He was restored to the active list as a Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry on July 23, 1918, under an Act of Congress ap-

proved March 4, 1915, and was again retired for physical disability May 12, 1920.

Prior to his first retirement, Colonel Spence was on duty with his arm at various stations in the United States, was in the Santiago Campaign in Cuba, and served in the Philippines for four years, participating in a number of engagements with hostile natives. Following his restoration to the active list in 1918, he served with his arm at posts in Louisiana and Kentucky, prior to his departure for France and Germany in 1919. He returned to the United States in March, 1920. In the interim between the dates of his first retirement and his restoration to the active list, he was recalled to active duty for a period of six years, during which he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at two universities, and served with the National Guard of Georgia.

He was awarded the Silver Star Citation in December, 1924, for gallantry in action against Spanish Forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

From a letter received from General Douglas MacArthur, we quote: Colonel Spence was an able, intelligent officer, and possessed sound judgment, loyal and conscientious; he faithfully and efficiently discharged those duties which were intrusted to him. His death is deeply regretted."

Colonel Spence was married in 1895 to Miss Bruce Underwood. To them was born one son, Robert E. L. Spence, Jr., and one daughter Catherine, who died at the age of three years. After the death of Mrs. Spence in June, 1915, Colonel Spence engaged in farming and real estate; also taking an active part in politics. He served in the Georgia Senate, and held other positions of honor.

In later years, he wrote a number of interesting articles for publication in the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, one of which attracted wide attention entitled "What I Know About the Philippine People".

Colonel Spence was again married on November 11, 1926 to Mrs. Clara Monk Pickron of Albany, Georgia, who survives him. During the years of his last marriage, Colonel and Mrs. Spence spent much time in travel.

On November 24, 1934, Colonel Spence was in an automobile accident and received injuries from which he died on November 30th. Other surviving relatives are: one sister, Mrs. E. T. Fitzgerald, one brother, W. C. Spence, and a grandson, Robert E. L. Spence, 3rd.

His remains were interred in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

His was a noble character, an indomitable and vigorous spirit, a personality which will continue to live in the hearts of his friends. He breathed energy and decision, and his untimely death cut short a potential power for good. He was loved by his friends as men are rarely loved, and his fine example will long stimulate those who were so fortunate as to come into contact with one who had such fine qualities.

HARRY GORE BISHOP

NO. 3795 CLASS OF 1897

Died August 31, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.



HARRY GORE BISHOP has gone to his "last round up". He continues on that "Trip to Infinity" he began November 22, 1874, wrote about so brilliantly in 1894, and ended, so far as this mortal life is concerned, on August 31, 1934. His mortal remains rest beneath the sod of a slope of the Arlington National Cemetery, overlooking the capitol of the United States, where the sun and the rain unite in keeping his grave almost eternally clothed in green, as his memory remains green in the heart of those who loved and admired him.

It is impossible to write of this man, feeling towards him, as I do, without a gripping at the heart muscles, a filling of the tear ducts of the eye, and an involuntary muscular contraction causing a sigh. It is not regret at losing him temporarily, for physical pain had taken its surfeit from him, and its surcease came as a gift from God; but it is regret that we no longer can commune with him, and in the light of the sparks of

wisdom, wit, irony and satire, drawn from him by verbal fencing, find some keen analytical surgery that helped while it hurt.

Take his

*“Roll on, my skag,
Roll round and fat,
The kitten soon becomes a cat.
The cat will age, and pass away,
And soon will come another day.”*

in which he caught every foible of every classmate, as he then saw them, and as the years rolled by, and the decades passed, and there was molded his “starry” Class of '97, he would whimsically refer to his earlier estimate with genuine happiness at the recognition of each classmate.

He was born November 22, 1874, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Graduated from Goshen (Indiana) High School, Class of 1892. Was assistant to County Surveyor and City Engineer from June 1892 until June 1893. Appointed to the Military Academy from Indiana in 1893.

MILITARY HISTORY

After graduation, served at Fort Wayne, Michigan; Fort McHenry, Maryland; Washington Barracks, D. C.; and, during the Spanish-American War, Forts Macon and Caswell, North Carolina, until March, 1898, then to the Philippine Islands, seeing service during the Philippine Insurrection on the Islands of Luzon and Cebu.

During the period that the military was in charge of the civil government of the Islands, he was for over a year and a half Chief of the Department of Licenses and Municipal Revenue of the City of Manila, collecting all the city taxes and maintaining supervision over all of the civilian business of this cosmopolitan city of a quarter of a million people. During this period, he drafted many of the municipal ordinances now in force in the City of Manila, including the Manila Liquor License Act.

Licensing included every form of business activity in Manila. In fact, the original orders that Bishop received from General Williston, Provost Marshall General, were verbal and as follows:

“Nobody is to conduct any business of whatsoever nature in Manila without a permit from you, issued by my authority.”

This naturally included everything from the big business houses and banks to saloons, bawdy houses, peddlers, cocheros, etc. Tax collection involved the management of the city slaughter house and collection of the meat tax; the management of the ten big city markets, and the collection of the market tax; the tax on horses and vehicles, and eventually, the testing and sealing of all weights and measures used in the city.

Naturally, this was a stupendous task. Under the old Spanish government, the city was honeycombed with graft and bribery; in addition, the Insurgent government was surreptitiously endeavoring to duplicate all tax collections, turning in the money to the Insurgent government at Malolos.

The underlying idea of the licensing of business was to prevent unscrupulous individuals—a swarm of whom had followed the army into Manila—from exploiting the natives by racketeering and other forms of graft.

It is noteworthy that Bishop not only succeeded in breaking up much of the established graft, but in the prevention of scandals connected with business affairs in the city.

Practically all of the city taxes had been “farmed out” during Spanish rule under contracts favorable to the contractors, who collected the limit in all cases and paid into the city only the amount stipulated by their contracts. Bishop promptly broke all of these contracts and proceeded to collect these taxes directly, resulting in a much more equitable tax levy on the natives and a large increase in the city revenues.

For example, the market tax contractor paid 150 pesos a day for the privilege. Within two weeks, Bishop’s collectors were turning in over 1,000 pesos a day and applying minimum rates of taxation.

Promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the 2nd Field Artillery on October 17, 1899, transferred to the 6th Artillery on November 29, 1899, in order to remain in the islands, and to the grade of Captain in the Artillery Corps on August 22, 1901.

September, 1901, he was transferred from the islands to Fort Adams, Rhode Island to the command of a company of coast artillery. From Fort Adams to Fort Totten, New York Harbor, where he served as Adjutant of the School of Submarine Defense and as Secretary of the Torpedo Board until 1906, when he was transferred to the Artillery District of Columbia (Oregon) as District Artillery Engineer. In June, 1907 upon the permanent separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery, he was one of the limited number of captains transferred to the Field Artillery, taking station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he served in command of a battery of Field Artillery until 1910, when he was transferred to the Army Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—first as a student officer and later as an Instructor in the Department of Military Art.

While stationed at Fort Leavenworth, he performed tours of duty in 1911, at Camp Perry, Ohio, as an Inspector-Instructor of the Ohio National Guard and in 1912 at Mount Gretna, Pa., in the same capacity with the Pennsylvania National Guard and was the Field Artillery Assistant to the Commanding General during the Connecticut maneuvers the same year.

August 26, 1912, promoted Major, 5th Field Artillery, with station at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. From Fort Sill, he was sent to the Mexican Border and commanded the Field Artillery troops at El Paso during the troublesome times in the spring and summer of 1916. July 1, 1916, promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Field Artillery and, on May 15, 1917, to be Colonel of the 11th Field Artillery. In June of this year, he was assigned to the War Department General Staff. July 9th, he was appointed a Brigadier General and assigned to the 159th Field Artillery Brigade of the 84th Division, which organization he took to France. Shortly after arrival, he was transferred to command the

3rd Field Artillery Brigade of the 3rd Division, which he commanded during the Meuse-Argonne operations and the advance into Germany.

During most of this time, the Brigade was reenforced by two regiments from the 4th Field Artillery Brigade and by a battery of G. P. F.'s, giving him a total of 126 guns with mobile warfare now in full blast.

In April, 1919, he was ordered to the states for duty as Commandant of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, but later orders sent him to the Army War College as Director. He served in this capacity until detailed to the War Department General Staff as head of the Training Section of the War Plans Division. He was Chief of Staff, Philippine Department from November 2, 1922, until September, 1924, when he was returned to the states and served at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in command of the 15th Field Artillery. Transferred to Fort Hoyle, Maryland, in August, 1927, in command of the 6th Field Artillery and the Post of Fort Hoyle. Transferred to Hawaii in December, 1928, and commanded the 8th Field Artillery until he was appointed Chief of Field Artillery.

Appointed Chief of Field Artillery March, 1930. While on this duty he made steady efforts to prepare the Field Artillery for motorization and thus, when funds became unexpectedly available for this purpose, the arm was ready for motorization, which was at once extended to a large part of the National Guard with an operative saving running into the millions.

This motorization involved alteration in existing gun carriages to permit their towage by trucks. General Bishop presented many of the mechanical ideas involved in this.

In addition while sick in hospital, he devised a miniature gun for use in the instruction of Field Artillery in the conduct of fire. This has proven to be a great success as a training article and is invaluable to the service, especially during this period of little or no ammunition allowance for service practice.

He was entitled to Spanish-American War, Philippine, Mexican Intervention, and World War Service ribbons.

Awarded the D. S. M. at Andernach, Germany, by General Pershing with citation reading:—"By his skill and able leadership, rendered exceptionally valuable services during the battles of the Meuse-Argonne and the subsequent advance to Sedan". Total troop service in 41 years, 12 years, 1 month, and school service.

He was decorated by the French Government, Officer of the Legion of Honor for exceptionally valuable services in action in France.

He was a member of the American Legion, Member of Army & Navy Country Club, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and Army and Navy Club, New York City.

He was a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York; a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line, and of the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; graduate of the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; grad-

uate of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas; graduate of the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, California; graduate of the Center of Artillery Studies, Trier, Germany; graduate of the Army War College.

He is the author of "Elements of Modern Field Artillery", "Operation Orders, Field Artillery", and "The King of Battles".

In October, 1916, Bishop was one of the four field officers of the army selected to take the course in aviation at the Aviation School at San Diego, California. In January, 1917, while attempting to fly across the hitherto uncrossed mountains to the east of San Diego, California, in company with Lieutenant Robertson, the party lost their way in the air, and due to lack of gasoline, were forced to descend in the Sonora Desert of Mexico on the east coast of the Gulf of Lower California. They had only their noon-day lunch—four sandwiches and four oranges—with no water, except that in the radiator of the aeroplane. They figured that they were at least 120 miles from civilization, across a trackless desert devoid of food or water and in a country given over to hostile and blood-thirsty Yaqui Indians. With this parcel of food and a gallon of water carried in an oil-can, they struck out northwest for the Colorado River and civilization. They travelled continuously night and day, except for short periods of rest, when the moon was not shining, meeting with no sign of life, water or vegetation, crossing the Great San Dune Country of the Sonora Desert, a locality avoided even by the Indians and had covered nearly 90 miles when, on the eighth day, they were picked up by a rescuing party, both nearly dead from hunger and thirst, delirious, but still travelling on their hands and knees.

As a result of this terrible experience he lost several toes from each foot by amputation to prevent gangrene.

For the last two years of his life he was in continuous pain from heart trouble, which at one time became so acute that for days and weeks little hope was held for his recovery. Despite this, he performed the duties of his office as Chief of Field Artillery until such time as he was actually ordered to abandon them on account of his condition. The last few months of his life were a horrible nightmare, and death came, August 31, 1934, as a blessed relief. He is survived by his sorrowing widow, Ella VanHorn Bishop, to whom he was devoted, and who cared for and nursed him with the same devoted tenderness and kindness that he lavished upon her.

Requiescat en pace.

T. Q. A.

GEORGE EDWARD MITCHELL

NO. 3758 CLASS OF 1897

Died May 9, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.



GEORGE EDWARD MITCHELL was born in Saginaw, Michigan, December 29, 1875. During his boyhood days he attended the schools in his native city. Before he was eighteen years of age he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and was admitted as a cadet June 21, 1893.

He was well liked by his classmates and soon acquired the "nickname" of "Mitch" which remained with him during the remainder of his cadet days and long afterwards.

He graduated June 11, 1897, and was assigned to the Cavalry, joining the Seventh Regiment of that branch at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, September, 1897. He had been there only a year when the regiment was moved to Camp Albert G. Forse, Huntsville, Alabama. There was another move to Macon, Georgia and then on to Havana, Cuba, arriving in January, 1899.

After several months service in Camp Columbia, young Mitchell was detailed as an instructor in mathematics at the United States Military Academy, arriving there for duty August 31, 1899.

The following Summer he took advantage of Academic leave and went to Huntsville, Alabama, where he was married to Miss Lucy Throckmorton Jones, June 21, 1900, thus consummating the romance begun during his service at Camp Forse.

He remained at West Point for two more years. He was then detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Here he was on duty for one year and then joined his regiment.

Meanwhile, he had been promoted to 1st Lieutenant, February 2, 1901 and to Captain, April 17, 1903, being assigned to the 13th Cavalry after the latter advancement.

He served in the Philippine Islands for two years and was then assigned to station at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In June, 1907, the regiment was moved to Fort Leavenworth. It was here that Captain Mitchell learned at first hand of the advantages to be gained by taking a course at The Army School of the Line.

He was detailed to join the class reporting there in August, 1908, being one of a class of forty-one. Captain Mitchell was a Distinguished Graduate of the "Line Class". He could have taken the Staff Class course but decided that the instruction given at the Signal Branch of the school would be more useful to an officer who expected to remain on duty with troops.

Having finished the course at the Signal Branch of the School, with distinction, he was selected as one of the instructors of the same, upon which duty he remained for two years.

In July, 1912, Captain Mitchell was assigned to the 14th Cavalry. Early in 1913, all available troops of the Regular Army were ordered to Texas City and other Border Duty. The 14th Cavalry went to the Big Bend country where Captain Mitchell remained for almost a year.

Being anxious for more foreign service, he transferred to the 7th Cavalry and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines in February, 1914, remaining two years.

Upon his return he was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, serving with it on the Border and later in Mexico as part of the Punitive Expedition. Meanwhile he had been promoted to a majority (August 27, 1916).

On June 8, 1917 he was detailed in the Signal Corps with the rank of Colonel and placed in charge of the Signal Corps Training Camp at Camp Alfred E. Vail, New Jersey. Still retaining his rank of Colonel, he was relieved from duty at this camp and sent to France.

In September, 1917, he was detailed on the General Staff, A. E. F., and placed on duty at GHQ., Chaumont. His duties were with G-5 (Training). He remained here a year and then returned to the United States. Before his return he was cited by the Commanding General, for meritorious service while in France and the French Government bestowed upon him the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The first vessel upon which he sailed was torpedoed and had to return to Brest. A later vessel brought him back safely.

Upon his arrival in Washington he was placed on duty with the War Plans Division of the General Staff.

Upon the reorganization of the Army in 1920, he received both his Lieutenant-Colonelcy and his Colonelcy in the Regular Army by the channels of ordinary promotion. He was placed upon recruiting duty in September, 1920, and relieved from same four months later.

His next assignment was in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry where he remained for two years.

His health had begun to fail due to long and arduous service, so he decided to apply for retirement after thirty years service. This was approved and he was placed upon the retired list, October 15, 1923.

Colonel Mitchell was a versatile, active and able officer. He was ever content to perform the tasks allotted to him from time to time and never sought special preferment or advancement. Wherever he was assigned he was a certain to be on the job and it was likewise certain that the work would be performed in a soldierly and efficient manner.

He is survived by his widow and three sons, 1st Lieutenant George E. Mitchell, 12th F. A., 1st Lieutenant Paul Jones Mitchell, 34th Infantry and Cadet Clair Beverly Mitchell of the graduating class at the U. S. M. A., West Point, New York. The first two named are also graduates of the Academy.

Colonel Mitchell died at Walter Reed General Hospital, May 9, 1935, and was interred at Arlington National Cemetery, with full military honors, a few days later.

All of the honorary pall-bearers were classmates and included Major-General Roderick L. Carmichael; Brigadier-General Edgar Conley, A. G. Department; Brigadier-General Andrew Moses, General Staff and Colonels Mervyn C. Buckley, Lawrence S. Miller and Frederick E. Johnston.

N. F. M.

G. MAURY CRALLE

NO. 3863 CLASS OF 1898

Died February 16, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.



G MAURY CRALLE was born at Blackstone, Virginia, February 18, 1873. His father was G. T. Crallé and his mother was Elizabeth Anderson Crallé.

His youth was spent in Virginia and his education progressed there to include the degree of Bachelor of Arts at William and Mary College. Here he obtained the broad basic culture that every officer of the United States Army should have who is destined to a high position in that army.

He entered the United States Military Academy on June 15, 1894, and graduated from that institution on April 26, 1898.

While at the Military Academy, Crallé was universally popular with the cadets of the classes who were at the Academy during that time. This is almost certainly a true indication of character, since there is no place where character is more tested and nobody is better able to estimate the character of its membership than the Corps of Cadets. He

was a leader in the social life of the Academy, due to the innate qualities of a gentleman with which he was endowed.

The class of 1898 was graduated a few days after the declaration of war with Spain in order that it might go at once into the war. This prompt graduation was due principally to the ardent plea of the membership of the class for service in the field.

Crallé joined his regiment, the 20th U. S. Infantry, at Mobile, Alabama, on May 20, 1898, and served with it throughout the trying campaign that ended with the capture of Santiago, Cuba, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Events which brought a quick ending to the war with Spain.

He went to the Philippine Islands with his regiment early in 1899, remaining there three years during the insurrection and participated, as a company commander, in the engagements of the 20th Infantry. During this service he was promoted to first lieutenant, and served as battalion adjutant.

On his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for a short time, and joined the 10th Infantry, as a captain, at San Francisco, California.

As a captain, he served as company commander, regimental quartermaster, and post quartermaster at Fort Lawton, Washington; assistant to the Depot Quartermaster, Seattle, Washington; post quartermaster, Fort Seward, Alaska; post commandant at Fort Seward; regimental quartermaster and construction quartermaster at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; assistant depot quartermaster Jeffersonville, Indiana; construction quartermaster Fort Sill, Oklahoma; company commander, 11th U. S. Infantry, regimental quartermaster 11th U. S. Infantry; company commander 29th U. S. Infantry in the Panama Canal Zone; quartermaster and construction quartermaster at Gatun, Panama Canal Zone.

On May 11, 1917, he was promoted to major and served in that grade as depot quartermaster at Balboa, C. Z., and as quartermaster, Panama Canal Department. During his service in Panama, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, National Army.

On May 11, 1918, he was promoted to Colonel of Infantry, National Army, and served in the Quartermaster General's Office for a short while in 1918, and was then assigned to the command of the 79th Infantry.

Immediately after the World War he served in the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the War Department General Staff, and with the War Department Board of Appraisers.

In 1920 he was returned to the grade of lieutenant colonel Regular Army, and in a short while promoted to the grade of Colonel of Infantry, Regular Army.

In the period 1921-1924 he graduated from the Field Officers' Course at the Infantry School, from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served as instructor at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. From 1924 to 1926 he served on

the General Staff with troops. In 1926 he was in command of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Pacific Branch, at Alcatraz, California, and continued in that command for four years, then was assigned to the 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, California, but was taken ill before being able to join his regiment and was later retired on account of physical disability incident to service, February, 1932.

Colonel Crallé's life and service show the continuous, long and devoted service that is typical of the best in the American Army. He never tired and never ceased to strive for his professional improvement in the interest of the service of his country.

From the time he was a second lieutenant at Fort Leavenworth in 1898 until his death in Washington on February 16, 1934, he was blessed with the love and devoted support of his wife, May Craney Crallé. He has left one son to continue in the service of the United States—Lieutenant Maury S. Crallé, U. S. Infantry.

L. B.

WALLACE BRYAN SCALES

NO. 3866 CLASS OF 1898

Died March 8, 1935, at Fort Clark, Texas, aged 59 years.



COLONEL SCALES was born in Paris, Texas, December 5, 1875. He came of a family which was notable for its achievements alike in England, to which it came with the Conqueror, and in America, to which it emigrated to Virginia after disaster in the War of the Roses. The family later moved to North Carolina. The grandfather of Colonel Scales had seven sons, all of whom served in the Civil War. One died of wounds in prison. One died in Georgia. One, Wallace, mortally wounded at Malvern Hill, was borne from the field by the youngest, who later moved to Texas and gave his eldest son the name of his lost brother.

In 1907, Colonel Scales, then Captain of the 5th Cavalry, married Miss Fanny McNeely of Salisbury, North Carolina, who with one daughter, Mrs. Louise Scales Young, and one son, Wallace Bryan Scales, survive him.

Entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet, June 15, 1894, Colonel Scales graduated and was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry, April 26, 1898. Transferred to the Cavalry, September 26, 1898, he was promoted through the grades to that of colonel, July 1, 1920, having held temporary commissions as lieutenant colonel from August 5, 1917, to February 7, 1918, and colonel from the latter date until June 11, 1920.

Colonel Scales served with the 6th Cavalry in China from August 15, to October 15, 1900, participating in an engagement at Chang Ping Chow, August 19, 1900, and in several skirmishes around Peking and near the Great Wall of China. In the Philippine Islands from November 1900, to March 1901, he participated in a skirmish at Matanog, South Luzon, about December 20, 1900; and subsequently, while serving another tour in those islands from January 1902, to June 1904, participated in General Wood's Expeditions, in the expedition against Datto Ali, and in Jolo. He was on duty in Hawaii from January 1909, to July 1912; and in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico from March 1916, to February 1917. The remainder of his service was performed in the United States and included strike duty at Prairie Creek, Arkansas, from November 1913, to February 1914; duty with Infantry troops in the West and with Cavalry at posts throughout the United States; Provost Marshal, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Virginia; Motor Transport Officer, Hoboken, New Jersey; with the National Guard of North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas; Chief of Staff, 77th Division, Organized Reserves, New York City; and commanding the 5th Cavalry and Fort Clark, Texas. He was assigned to duty at the latter station at the time of his death.

He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, was a Distinguished Graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1913, a graduate of the Army Staff College in 1914, and the Army War College in 1922.

He was commended in 1900 in the report of the Lieutenant General, Commanding the Army, for coolness and courage in a hazardous advance at close quarters on the enemy, and gallantry in action that followed at Chang Ping Chow, near Tientsin, China, August 19, 1900.

As a cadet he was noted for physical prowess. Of an extraordinarily vigorous and powerful physique, he won a prize as the best all round athlete in 1895. Those at the Academy with him will never forget his exploits on the football team. To this physical ability was added an alert and forceful mind. Of all the characteristics, however, which made him a most valuable officer, the most important were his qualities as a leader of men. Devoid of self seeking, simple and straightforward in his relations with all men, holding honor above all things dear, with a devotion to the army and his duty as all absorbing as it was unspoken, he evoked in the officers and men under his command not only a personal loyalty and devotion that approached worship, but as well a spirit of efficient performance of duty that made preeminent whatever unit he commanded.

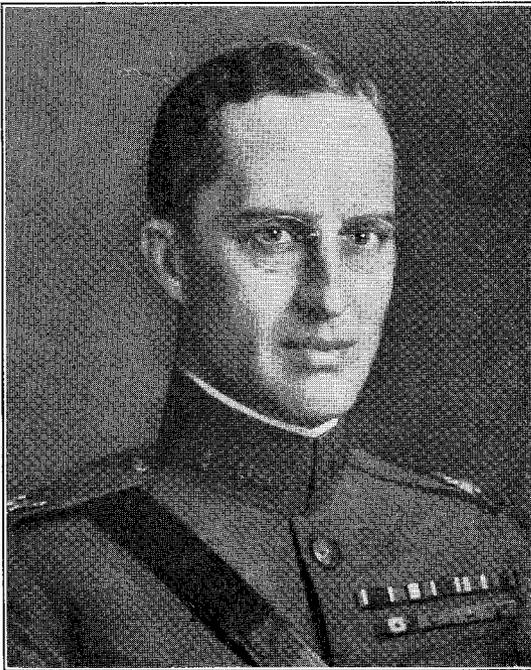
No unkind thought, no unworthy act, no ungenerous deed of his can be recalled by any man.

No better single word describes him than that he was staunch. Staunch in the performance of all his duties, in his steadfast courage, in his loyalty to his friends. He was a worthy son of West Point, the very pattern of a soldier and a gentleman, without fear and without reproach. His untimely passing at the moment of his greatest value to his country is deeply deplored. The world is better for his having lived. We shall cherish his memory.

HENRY CLAY JEWETT

NO. 4002 CLASS OF 1901

Died October 18, 1934, at Manila, P. I., aged 55 years.



HENRY C. JEWETT was born at Buffalo, New York, April 8, 1879, the son of Josiah Jewett and Grace Hall Jewett. His father, who was a prominent manufacturer and banker, was a Yale graduate and a son of Sherman S. Jewett and Deborah Duesenbury Jewett, prominent early residents of Buffalo.

Colonel Jewett's mother was the daughter of the Honorable Nathan K. Hall and Emily Paine Hall of Buffalo. Nathan K. Hall, an eminent lawyer became Postmaster General of the United States in the cabinet of President Fillmore, and later United States and District Judge of the Northwest District of New York.

Colonel Jewett's early education was in the city of his birth, he having attended the School of Practice and State Normal School from 1886 to 1897. He entered the United States Military Academy June 18, 1897, graduated February 18, 1901, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. This commission alone was indicative of his very high scholastic ability.

Cadet Jewett was a fine figure of manhood, which, with his brilliant mind and engaging personality won for him the rank of Cadet Adjutant, a position every cadet secretly coveted. His high qualities were recognized early in his career; this is most appropriately expressed by General Samuel E. Tillman, then Professor of Chemistry, Minerology and Geology at the Academy, when he says: "When he (Jewett) was a 2nd Classman and passed through the studies of my Department for that year he so impressed me that I then put his name on the list of those that I should sometime like to have to instruct in the Department. This remained with me and in 1907, I think it was, my application for him was approved and he came back as one of my assistants and served as such for four years. During this period of close association with him my appreciation of his marked ability and his other admirable personal characteristics continually increased. He was a most excellent instructor, always dignified and kindly courteous to pupils. His characteristics were such as always won and never lost friends".

The commissioned service of Lieutenant Jewett began at Fort Totten, New York. He was soon transferred to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia with the 3rd Battalion of Engineers. While at Washington Barracks he attended the Engineer School of Application from which he graduated in March 1903. He also served as Junior Aide at the White House under President Theodore Roosevelt and officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of The Army War College.

As a 2nd Lieutenant he served as Commanding Officer of Company K and accompanied the 3rd Battalion of Engineers to the Philippine Islands. While there he surveyed the boundary of Camp John Hay, Baguio, in the rugged mountainous province of Benguet. He was also in charge of the maintenance of military roads that penetrated the heart of the Island of Mindanao and took part in the campaign against the Moros in 1904-1905. His qualities of leadership, even when a lieutenant were outstanding and are aptly described by an officer who served under him in Mindanao, this officer says: "He was such a gentleman and had so much common sense and ability and so much appreciation of his fellow beings. I think I never knew another man of so much ability that was so charitable toward others who were not so capably endowed".

Lieutenant Jewett, early in his career, was assigned to the most important duty of River and Harbor work. His first assignment was at Boston in 1906 and during the years to follow, as a Captain and Major, at Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon, as Assistant and also District Engineer. After the World War he again, as Major and Lieutenant Colonel, performed River and Harbor duty as District Engineer at St. Paul, Minnesota and at Norfolk, Virginia. He accomplished very important works such as the construction of the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River and the completion of Dam No. 1, The Twin City Dam, in the Mississippi River, between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

His contact with civilians brought high praise of his character and ability, this is well stated in the editorial of the Norfolk-Ledger Dispatch written upon hearing of Colonel Jewett's untimely death, the editorial reads: "Colonel Jewett was one of the most admirable exemplars of the

ability, energy and scientific knowledge of the Corps of Engineers. Too, he was co-operative and helpful with and to the community and all its agencies to such an extent that, while his specific duties always came first, of course, he was properly and fairly regarded as a friend of the community. That was on his official side. On his personal side, he never thought of seeking popularity. His very lack of regard for it, joined with his simplicity and charm of manner, and his capacity for companionship in winning for him scores of personal friends who are distressed by the news of his death".

The World War service added to his already distinguished career. At the time of our entry into the War he was at Camp Lewis, Washington, where he organized and trained the 316th Engineers. As Commanding Officer of this regiment he went to France, and as a part of the 91st Division, took part in the Battle of St. Mihiel. On September 26, 1918, he was assigned to command the 182nd Infantry Brigade during the Argonne-Meuse Offensive under circumstances that would try the mettle of any soldier. The 182nd Brigade during one stage of the battle became so badly disorganized that Colonel Jewett was selected by his Division Commander to go to the front and bring order out of chaos. He did this under heavy enemy fire, and with his re-organized Brigade continued the fight from September 27 to October 4, 1918, capturing the towns of Very and Eclisfontaine from a determined enemy. For extraordinary heroism during this battle he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action and was recommended by his Division Commander to be promoted to Brigadier General.

On October 23, 1918, Colonel Jewett was appointed Chief of Staff of the 91st Division and as such took part in the Ypres-Lys Offensive in which the Division captured the towns of Walregham and Andenarde, Belgium. While in Belgium after the Armistice, he was present, as the Division Representative, at the official entry of the King of the Belgians and Allied troops into Brussels. Later he participated in the official entry of the French and American troops into Germany at Aix-le-Chapelle, at which point the invading Army of Von Kluck had entered Belgium in August 1914.

This brilliant war record brought well-earned recognition from Belgium by the award of the Cross of an Officer of Leopold I; from France the presentation of the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star and also the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honor. From his own country he received the Distinguished Cross for heroism in action, the Purple Heart for wounds received in battle, and the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service as Brigade Commander, and as Chief of Staff of the 91st Division.

Colonel Jewett during his career held high staff positions and his name was carried on the General Staff Corps Eligible List. As a Captain he was Battalion Adjutant, Post Adjutant and Secretary of the Engineer School. He was a General Staff Officer of the American Expeditionary Force. After the War, he was Chief of the Military Division of the Office of Chief of Engineers, Department Engineer of the Philippine Department from 1925 to 1927, and in 1934 was again holding the same important post at the time of his death.

Colonel Jewett's duties as an instructor did not end at West Point. He was Director of Civil Engineering at the Engineer School from 1912 to 1915, and again in 1919 he was Assistant Commandant of that School. His unusual ability as an instructor was again recognized by his detail for three years as Director of the G-4 Division at the Army War College. His service as an instructor was, in this field, as distinguished as his war service. Colonel Jewett was a graduate of our highest military schools, the School of the Line, the General Staff School and the Army War College.

Colonel Jewett's service and high qualities have been eulogized by many who have had the good fortune to know him. Major General E. M. Markham, Chief of Engineers says: "His brilliant outstanding military record is an inspiration to every officer of the Corps of Engineers". General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army says: "Throughout this long military career of more than thirty-three years' commissioned service, Colonel Jewett displayed a high sense of responsibility and devotion to duty. Gifted with a keen logical mind, thoroughly versed in his profession, and of strong personal character, he faithfully and efficiently performed the various assignments with which he was intrusted, enjoying the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates".

Jewett's brilliance as a soldier did not overshadow him as a man among his fellows. As has already been stated his personality was such that made but never lost friends. He was married April 18, 1906 at Washington, D. C. to Annie Graham Hume, a graduate of Vassar College and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hume of Washington. Colonel Jewett's inordinate love of travel—especially by sea, was shared by his wife, and whenever he got leave, they took the first ship out. These trips took them over Europe many times, to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, South America and across the Andes up the West Coast, to Peru, to French Indo China and Cambodia, as well as Japan and China, and the many islands of both Atlantic and Pacific. He loved the peoples of other lands and their simple ways and habits always fascinated him. Jewett's death ended a most happy and ideal married life that exemplified mutual interest and assistance—a loving companionship. Many paid solemn tribute to his memory at the services at Manila and at Arlington where he was laid to rest amongst a mass of beautiful flowers.

Jewett never for a moment forgot the words; "Duty, Honor, Country, West Point".

R. B.

WILLIAM DANBRIDGE ALEXANDER ANDERSON

NO. 4216 CLASS OF 1904

Died July 16, 1934, at Baltimore, Md., aged 53 years.



WILLIAM DANBRIDGE ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the only son of William Alexander Anderson and Mary Louisa Blair, was born January 6, 1881, in the beautiful old mountain town of Lexington, Virginia, where once lived two distinguished West Pointers, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Judge Francis Thomas Anderson of the Virginia Supreme Court was his paternal grandfather. His maternal grandfather, Colonel William B. Blair, United States Military Academy, Class of 1838, participated in the Mexican War, resigned in 1861 to take a commission in the Confederate Army and later became a member of the faculty of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. Colonel Anderson's father joined the Confederate Army when he was a boy of nineteen and was seriously wounded at the Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run. His mother, and "Army Daughter", spent her early childhood on the Mexican border.

From both sides of his family Colonel Anderson inherited not only high military qualities but also the executive ability and integrity of

character of America's pre-Revolutionary Scotch settlers. From Colonel Blair he inherited his membership in the Aztec Club of America. He, himself, was a great student of history and genealogy and could tell fascinating stories of America's early days. His mind was like that of his lawyer father, Attorney General of Virginia for a long time, who had the ability to analyze and the imagination to vision.

He was educated at private schools in Lexington. In 1896 at the age of fifteen he entered Washington and Lee University as its youngest student. To improve his health he stopped college after the first year and spent some time on a farm. Yet during his two years at Washington and Lee 1896-97 and 1899-1900, he earned scholarships in Latin, French and English.

He entered the Military Academy in June, 1900, on an appointment awarded by a competitive examination which he entered into entirely upon his own initiative.

In June, 1904, he graduated second in a class of 125 and was first in mathematics and French. He was a cadet corporal, cadet sergeant and color sergeant and cadet lieutenant and captain. He excelled not only in studies, but also in athletics, making second high all-round athlete. At this time his initials W D A were converted into "Wad" by which familiar nickname he was known and loved throughout his army service.

From 1904 to 1907, he served at Washington Barracks. The first two years with the engineer battalion and the last year as a student at the Engineer School. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in January, 1906.

After graduation from the Engineer School he was ordered to Cuba for duty with the Army of Pacification, where, as assistant to the Chief Engineer, Major Mason M. Patrick, he was in charge of the compilation of the Military Map of Cuba.

From 1908 to 1912, he was on duty at West Point. He served two years under Colonel G. J. Fieberger as Instructor in Civil Engineering and Military Art and two years under Major G. A. Youngberg in the Department of Practical Military Engineering. He was promoted to Captain in February 1912.

He served two years with the National Guard as instructor of Engineer Troops in the States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. His service in New York was so outstanding that in 1914 and again in 1916, the Governor of New York requested his assignment as Chief of Staff of the New York Division when War with Mexico appeared imminent. It was during this period that he established the reputation upon which he was called to New York on special work with the Transit Commission after the World War.

His service with the National Guard was followed by a year on duty in Washington, D. C., as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner. He was in immediate charge of streets, roads and surveys. He is identified with the "Q" Street Bridge.

In 1915, he was ordered to duty in Panama. He was in Panama

when War was declared with Germany and remained there until August 1918. This service was among the most interesting and valuable in his career. He reported in Panama as a captain and he left Panama as a colonel. His promotion as Major came in 1916, lieutenant colonel in 1917 and colonel, early in 1918. He served as company commander, battalion commander, post commander, Department and District Engineer and as Chief of Staff of the Panama Department. As an engineer he was in charge of roads and trails, military mapping, and fortification construction. Like a large percentage of the Regular Army, he was not among the fortunate few who saw service overseas. That his services were extremely valuable can be seen by the following communication written concerning him when he finally left Panama to train in the United States a regiment for overseas service.

(Copy)

*Headquarters Panama Canal Department
Ancon, Canal Zone.*

RMB/cje

August 10, 1918.

From: Commanding General

To: The Adjutant General of the Army

Subject: Record of Colonel W. D. A. Anderson, C. E., U. S. A.

1. *Upon the relief of Colonel W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, from duty in this Department, I desire to submit this letter with the request that it be placed upon his record in the War Department.*

2. *Colonel Anderson was detailed by G. O. No. 14, Headquarters Panama Canal Department, April 18, 1918, as Acting Chief of Staff of the Department. The duties were assumed by him in addition to his duties, under the Chief of Engineers, as Engineer in Charge of Defensive Works, The Panama Canal, and of the Engineer Depot at Corozal, Canal Zone. He was also Department Engineer.*

3. *As an Engineer Officer on construction work Colonel Anderson possesses ability of a high order. As Acting Chief of Staff he has shown himself to be especially qualified by native aptitude, experience and knowledge, as a general staff officer. He has an exceptional grasp of the art of war in all of its branches, including the handling of mobile troops in all its details. He has rendered me valuable and important service.*

4. *From personal observation and knowledge I strongly recommend him for assignment as Chief of Staff of Division.*

*R. M. Blatchford,
Brigadier General.*

and

*To: General Peyton C. March,
Chief of Staff,
Washington, D. C.*

July 29, 1918.

I recognize the fact that France must come first, and incidentally I will state that, in my opinion, Colonel Anderson would make one of the best Chiefs of Staff for a division, that any division ever had, and this is known in the War Department; therefore my belief that he will not remain with me much longer.

Sincerely yours,

R. M. Blatchford.

Returning to the United States in August, 1918, he attended the special course at The War College Staff Class and then served as Division Engineer of the 18th Division and Commanding Officer of the 218th Engineers until demobilization.

In February 1919, he was made district engineer in the Montgomery, Alabama, River and Harbor District, where he remained until fall when he was again given military duty this time at Camp Gordon as Division Engineer of the 5th Division and Commanding Officer of the 7th Engineers.

In the summer of 1920, he reverted to his regular army rank of Major in the Corps of Engineers and was detailed to Fort Leavenworth as an instructor in the Command and General Staff School.

While on duty at Leavenworth, he was given, by reason of a special request made by the State of New York to the Secretary of War, a special assignment in New York City as Consulting Engineer with the New York Transit Commission. He served in this capacity with great efficiency and to the credit of the Army for over a year, the maximum period that the regulations permitted service on such detached duty.

The next two years found him as Division Engineer of the 2nd Division at Fort Sam Houston and Commander of the 2nd Engineers.

In 1924 he was appointed Assistant Commandant of the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys and was later Commandant of the Post. As Assistant Commandant, in direct charge of the conduct of the school proper he will always be remembered for the improvements in the curriculum that he initiated, for his soldierly qualities, for his under-

standing of men and especially for his kindness and big heartedness. His promotion as lieutenant colonel came in his last year at the Engineer School.

From 1928 to 1932 he was on River and Harbor Work in the Mobile, Alabama, District. He had charge of harbors on the Gulf Coast in Alabama and Mississippi and the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers. In addition he took a very active part in civic affairs and also in Organized Reserve work not only for the engineer reserves but for reserve officers of all branches in his area. At Mobile, as at all of his other stations, he won the regard and esteem of all with whom he had contact. The following quotation from the Mobile Press in 1932 is typical:

"Engineer, speaker, civic leader, Legionnaire of the first degree, friend of a bishop, participant in all 'for-the-good' movements, wielder of the tennis racquet with the descriptive adjective 'good' preceding all Those are a few of the activities of our guest speaker today. Mobilians learned with regret that he is to be transferred."

From 1932 until his death, after months of wretched illness, he was in Baltimore serving as Engineer on the Staff of the Corps Area Commander, General Paul B. Malone. In Baltimore he as usual took active interest in civic as well as military affairs. As Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the NRA he performed valuable national service and is gratefully remembered by Baltimoreans. He was an indefatigable worker but always had time for any visitor no matter how humble. The following from General Paul B. Malone, Commanding General:

*Headquarters Third Corps Area
United States Army
Baltimore, Maryland*

September 26, 1933.

Subject: Commendation.

*To: Lieutenant Colonel W. D. A. Anderson,
Corps of Engineers,
Third Corps Area Engineer,
Baltimore, Maryland.*

1. I desire to especially commend your services in connection with the President's Emergency Reemployment Campaign in Baltimore, and to express to you my deep appreciation for the conscientious and loyal spirit of cooperation which you demonstrated in support of the General Committee, of which I was Chairman.

2. As Chairman of the Grievance Committee, you were called upon to perform duties of high import to the success of the President's Program. Through the exercise of rare tact, sound judgment and a thorough knowledge of every

requirement, you succeeded in administering the affairs of your Committee in a manner that earned the respect and esteem not only of your associates, but of all those having part in the many controversial cases before your Committee.

3. *I regard the work which you have thus rendered, as superior in every respect and reflecting high credit upon the Army which you have so ably represented.*

*Paul B. Malone,
Major General, U. S. A.,
Commanding.*

Until ill health seized him, the Anderson's house was one of hospitality, open always to their friends and to friends of their young daughter.

A young civil engineer who had treasured his friendship and advice said of him "Colonel Anderson was one of the rare men whom you knew could really experience and understand other peoples' faults and emotions, without his letting anything personal stand in the way of his own cool judgment".

In an editorial written after his death a Mobile newspaper remarked:

"In speaking of Colonel Anderson's death his successor in this district Colonel Robert S. Thomas, said 'He was a man of the highest integrity and an outstanding officer in the service ever since he entered it'. The sentiment is shared by the people of Mobile and of this whole Gulf Coast Section, who will keenly regret the passing of a distinguished Virginian who made a place for himself not only in the army but in the affections of his countrymen also".

At his first station Washington Barracks he met Miss Emily Maude Brown, sister of Earl I. Brown of the Corps of Engineers and eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. William Fannin Brown of Carrollton, Georgia. They were married August 24, 1905. Their only son William Danbridge Alexander Anderson was born in Havana on March 12, 1908. It was a life-long sorrow to both parents that their baby son died in Cuba, in May of the same year. Their daughter Maude Brown Anderson was born in New York City February 18, 1914. She is now a student at the Johns Hopkins University, where she is majoring in mathematics and chemistry. She has inherited her father's fondness for mathematics and science.

"Wad" was buried on a gentle slope in beautiful Arlington on July 18, 1934.

F. Mc. N. and R. T. W.



LOWE ABEEL McCLURE

NO. 4314 CLASS OF 1904

Died August 10, 1934, at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, aged 52 years.



LOWE ABEEL McCLURE, son of Barney H. and Alice Abeel McClure, was born July 1, 1882 at Carson City, Nevada. Following his graduation from the Carson City High School in 1898, he pursued a two years post graduate course at that school.

Resulting from a competitive examination held by Senator Stewart of Nevada, he obtained an appointment to the United States Military Academy. After a short period spent at Hughes Preparatory School near West Point, he was admitted as a Cadet August 1, 1900, and upon graduation, June 15, 1904, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 15th Infantry at the Presidio of Monterey, California. About one year after graduation, July 1, 1905, he married Alleen L. Towle of California, who died June 7, 1915, at Berkeley.

After serving with the 15th Infantry at Presidio of Monterey, California, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P. I., and Fort Douglas, Utah, he was, on June 1, 1909, appointed Professor of Military Science and Tac-

tics at the University of Nevada at Reno. While on duty at the University, he was promoted First Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, to date March 11, 1911, and later joined his regiment at Tientsin, China.

Upon completion of tour of foreign service, he was transferred to the 16th Infantry and participated in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, March 12th to November 30th, 1916, following which, he was again for a short time at the University of Nevada, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He was promoted to Captain of Infantry on July 1, 1916.

During the World War, he held temporary commissions as Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel from August 5, 1917 to June 30, 1920. He was promoted to Major in the permanent establishment July 1, 1920, and was retired September 7, 1923, due to disability in line of duty.

After his retirement, he was on active duty from July 1, 1927 to October 31, 1931, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Oakland, California, High Schools.

Under legislation enacted June 21, 1930, he was promoted to the highest grade held by him during the war, that of Colonel.

While over seas with the American Expeditionary Forces, Colonel McClure was stationed in several defensive sectors and later served with the 61st Infantry in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

In recognition of his extraordinary heroism in action and meritorious services during the World War, Colonel McClure was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur. His award of the Distinguished Service Cross was accompanied by the following citation:—"For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de la Pulitière, France, October 14, 1918, and during the Meuse offensive November 5, 1918, Lieutenant Colonel McClure, commanding the 3rd Battalion, organized his Companies and directed their disposition while constantly under fire. At the crossing of the Meuse, November 5, he organized his Battalion for the attack on Hill 292, and under direct enemy fire, made a reconnaissance which enabled him to capture Hill 292, with more than one hundred prisoners and fifty machine guns, without casualties".

Colonel McClure's death occurred August 10, 1934, at his summer home located on the Nevada shore of beautiful Lake Tahoe, the place he loved best on earth.

The closing paragraph of a letter to Mrs. McClure, dated August 30, 1934, from General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, reads as follows:

"Colonel McClure was a high type of officer of splendid attainments, sound judgment, and pleasing, tactful personality, who at all times displayed those fine personal and soldierly qualities which won for him an enviable reputation in his chosen profession. Thoroughly reliable, resourceful, and a courageous leader, he discharged his various responsibilities with characteristic efficiency and devotion, enjoying the confidence and respect of his associates. His death is deeply regretted".

Upon returning to this country after the World War, Colonel McClure, on September 23, 1919, at Washington, D. C., married Mary McDermott of San Francisco. After his retirement, the McClures bought a beautiful home in Oakland, California, which became a centre of hospitality and joy for the scores of Army and Civilian friends of their broad acquaintance.

Notwithstanding the professional honors that Colonel McClure had attained, it was in his home as husband and father that he was at his very best. Magnetic, unselfish, and devoted, he not only leaves a grief-stricken family but a host of sorrowing friends.

Besides his wife and two children, Barney Hepburn and Marylou, he leaves a devoted sister, Mrs. Emmet D. Boyle, wife of the late Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada. His family now reside at Los Gatos, California.

R. W. M.



WILLIAM CHARLES MILLER

NO. 4393 CLASS OF 1905

*Died July 12, 1935, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 53 years.*



WILLIAM CHARLES MILLER was born in Ocala, Florida, March 25, 1882, the son of William Claudius Miller and Lydia Snowden Miller. Before being appointed to the Military Academy in 1901, from his native state, he attended the South Florida Military Academy and the Florida Agricultural College (later known as the University of Florida).

During his cadet days he threw himself wholesouled into his work but was always ready and willing to help anyone who needed information or assistance. His cheerfulness and humor were always an inspiration to those in his company.

Upon graduating from the United States Military Academy, June 13, 1905, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the 23d Infantry. Three years later he went with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, was on duty with it in Jolo and Mindanao. In 1911-1912 he served for a little over a year as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Oregon Agricultural College.

He spent two years with the 23d Infantry at Texas City, Texas, with the 2nd Division, but transferred to the 8th Infantry in May, 1915 and went back to the Philippines where he was engaged on Progressive Military Map Work and was on duty with the Philippine Scouts.

Marooned in the Philippines when the United States entered the World War, it seemed as if Willie Miller, then a major, was destined to see no active service. However, he was placed in command of a battalion of the 27th Infantry which sailed from Manila for Vladivostok, Siberia on August 7, 1918. While in Siberia he had the interesting and unusual experience of being in command of the American detachment associated with the Japanese forces in the occupation of Khabarovsk 200 miles north of Ussuri and in the pursuit of the Bolshevik Army 800 miles west beyond the Zea River to Ushumum. In the spring of 1919 he took two companies, a platoon of the Machine Gun Company and a platoon of the Headquarters Company, to the town of Verkhné Udinsk then known as the capital of the "Far Eastern Republic". Miller apparently had the most interesting service afforded any of Americans in Siberia, although it was very nerve-wracking due to the hostility of the Russian authorities.

Upon his return to the United States in November 1919 he was stationed at Camps Grant and Custer. In the fall of 1920 he took the Field Officers Course at Fort Benning; then to Leavenworth where he spent two years in the School of the Line and the General Staff School. On his graduation he was assigned to duty as an Instructor in the 45th Division, National Guard, at Oklahoma City. He was later made a Colonel in that organization and detailed as Chief of Staff, 45th Division. Miller graduated from the Army War College in 1926 and was designated as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Commandant of Cadets, The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina. Upon the completion of his detail which was extended to five years he went to Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska, where, as Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Infantry, he was in command of all troops in Alaska until he left in 1934 and entered on what proved to be his last assignment, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. He was ill about four months but during all that time he was characteristically cheerful and as droll as he was as a cadet. He was interred in Arlington, July 15th, 1935, with full military honors, attended by his devoted wife and sister, his classmates in Washington and by many friends.

Colonel Miller was married to Miss Sarah Ford on October 9, 1920, at St. Albans, Vt. In addition to his wife he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Samuel P. Getzen, Newberry, Fla., and a brother Arthur Snowden Miller, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Willie" Miller holds a lasting place in the affection of all who knew him and his loyal service will stand as a guiding star for generations to come. His sterling character, his simple sincerity and loving heart will bind him ever to all those who were fortunate enough to know him well. His classmates and his comrades throughout the Army recognized him as an officer of the highest integrity and a gentleman of the purest character.

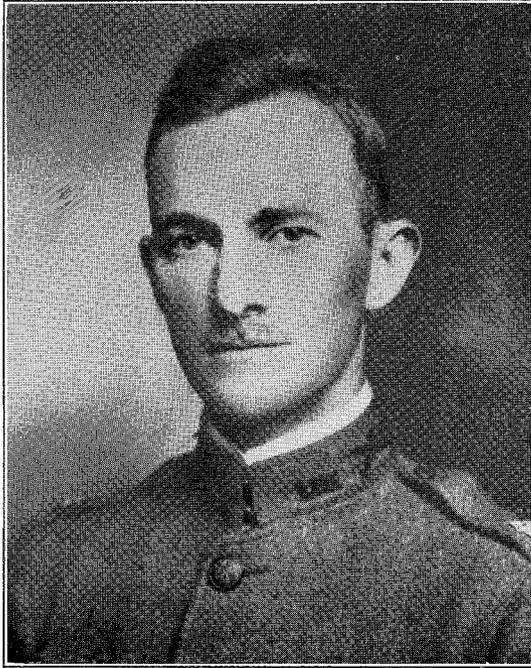
H. T. B. and N. F. R.



GEORGE T. EVERETT

NO. 4595 CLASS OF 1907

Died April 1, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 48 years.



“I FIND it easy to praise Wamp Everett. He was just like a brother to me. Though he was in almost constant pain for several years he seldom showed it. A bad tooth infection poisoned his system about 1915 and effected two vertebrae in the small of his back. He was told that he should be careful or a certain twist would snuff him out. In Hawaii, after the war, he played polo, wrenched his back, and as a result was retired.”

“Do tell me something of his history. I always admired him while he was temporarily in command of the 58th Infantry in Camp Green, during the war.”

“He was born in Laurinburg, North Carolina, May 3, 1886, next to the youngest of eleven children. His father, Lawrence Thomas Everett, was an officer in the confederate army. His mother was Martha Wall Covington Everett. At 17 he entered West Point, after winning a competitive examination over a large group some of whom had completed two years in college. At West Point he worked and played hard. He belonged to the ‘Black Hand’ and his love for play threatened to get him in trouble more than once. His sense of honor, fair play, and honesty, were very marked throughout his career. After his retirement on December 31, 1922, he was variously employed in public utilities in Charlotte, North Carolina, real estate in Washington, D. C., Asheville,

North Carolina, and Elizabethton, Tennessee. In 1928 he was informed that his 'West Point honesty' was too much for the business and he soon became a field representative of the travelers cheque department of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City. Hugh H. McGee, '09, writes me, 'He performed splendid service for us, and was well known to our organization, and very well liked by all with whom he came in contact.' McGee is a vice-president of the bank. The depression caused the discontinuance of his department and on June 19, 1933 he returned to Germantown, Pennsylvania where he lived with his wife, Mrs. Grace Beall Everett, daughter of Colonel F. M. M. Beall. His daughter, Beall Everett, was married to Lieutenant William Davis, Jr., May 4, 1932. His grandson, W. A. Davis, 3rd, was born August 11, 1933. Wamp died in Walter Reed Hospital on Easter Sunday morning, April 1, 1934."

"Wasn't he on the staff of several general officers?"

"Yes. Generals McCann, Wahl, Harbord, Kuhn, and Fiske. He was popular with his seniors and juniors alike. Here are some interesting facts his good wife sent to me. 'Never missed an Army-Navy football game when stationed east of the Mississippi River or a chance to visit West Point. A classmate was a superior being, and a good polo pony outranked everyone but the K. O.'"

"Didn't he write?"

"'Health', published in 1926 and 'Keeping Fit' in 1928. Like so many working to benefit mankind, he didn't always practice what he preached. Do you know that in Camp Merritt, in April, 1928 just before sailing for France with the advance school detachment of the 4th Division, he threw away a celluloid cast for fear a medical inspection would keep him from going overseas? And then he didn't have the inspection. How he worked and suffered at the Staff College in Langres is known to few. He had more intestinal fortitude than any man I know."

"What do you know of his affiliation outside the Army?"

"He was a master mason in San Francisco in 1915, a 32nd degree mason in San Antonio in 1920, and held membership in his home lodge at Laurinburg, North Carolina. He belonged to the A&N Club of America in New York City, the A&N Club in Washington, D. C., and the A. N. & M. Club of Virginia."

"What were his outstanding characteristics aside from those you have mentioned?"

"His love for his fellowman and his joy of living. He was always interested in those about him, especially young people."

"Let me tell you one statement he made to me. 'If one has a place to live, food, clothes, and a few good friends, there is nothing more to be desired. Life can be very sweet under those conditions.' His wife, daughter and grandson were his great joy."

"You haven't mentioned much of his military record."

"That is all on file in the War Department and in Cullum Register. He interested me much more as a real man than as an officer in the service."



HERMAN ERLenkOTTER

NO. 4771 CLASS OF 1909

Died August 30, 1933, at Washington, D. C., aged 48 years.



WHEN the Class of 1909 were in the midst of Beast Barracks raining in June of 1905, we learned that one of our number had been granted a special leave for the purpose of receiving his degree in mechanical engineering at Stevens Institute. The individual who attained immediate prominence by this circumstance was Herman Erlenkotter, who was soon to become one of the outstanding members of the class. It was not by accident that he chose to enter on a military career after completing his college education for civilian professional life. His father, Charles Erlenkotter, was active for many years in National Guard affairs in his community, rising to the grade of Brevet Colonel in the New Jersey National Guard and also serving in the State Legislature. Both of Herman's parents were of the early German-American stock which has made so valuable a contribution to our present national type. Losing his father at the age of twelve, it was his mother who raised the family, inculcating those stalwart conceptions of duty and self-respect which were to form the bulwark of Herman's character.

Passing through the public schools of his native Hoboken, he entered Stevens Institute of Technology at the age of sixteen, graduating

four years later. As above mentioned, he entered the Military Academy the same month on an appointment from Representative Allan L. McDermott of the former Tenth New Jersey District.

It was not strange that the repressions of cadet life should have galled at times a man who had passed through his more impressionable years before entering the Academy. That he was able to overcome an instinctive dislike for strict disciplinary restraint was a tribute to his high ideal of responsibility. Similarly, it was not easy for one who had spent four years in an exacting engineering course to continue to devote himself with energy to four more years of academic work. Yet in spite of an apparent indifference to class standing, he succeeded with little effort in graduating No. 22 in a class of 103. Although making no attempt to "bone" popularity, his essential solidity of character won the admiration of his classmates so that his opinions were always regarded with respect even by those who approached the question from a different viewpoint. In athletics "Dutch", as he was known to his classmates, took a prominent part in introducing the game of lacrosse, where his sturdy frame and skillful stick-work ably protected the Army goal.

Upon graduation Erlenkotter joined the 4th Field Artillery at Fort D. A. Russell. This assignment lasted six years, including fifteen months duty at Texas City and a year's course of instruction at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. In the fall of 1911, he returned to Hoboken to marry Miss Eleanor Grisch. From this happy union, three sons were born.

In 1915 "Dutch" was transferred to the 1st Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Passing rapidly through the grades of first lieutenant and captain, the summer of 1917 found him a major of Field Artillery at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. The following spring he was assigned as an instructor in the Field Artillery Firing Center at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy. Deeply disappointed by his failure to see service overseas, he nevertheless threw himself whole-heartedly into the post-war routine. His experience with the mountain artillery resulted in his detail in 1919 as President of the Army Pack Board at Fort Sam Houston. Several months later he took command of Camp Stanley and the 4th Field Artillery. During this trying period of reorganization, an inspector said: "The commanding officer of Camp Stanley, Lieutenant Colonel Erlenkotter, is deserving of commendation for ability shown in the administration of the camp and for his handling of the 4th Field Artillery. He has maintained an efficient provisional battalion ready for field service at all times, despite discouraging conditions of shortage of men and officers".

In 1920, upon completion of a test march of pack artillery from Camp Stanley to Fort Sill and return, an inspector wrote: "The condition of the animals reflects great credit on the officers and men of the command and particularly on the commanding officer, Major Herman Erlenkotter".

In December, 1920, he was ordered to Fort Sill as director of the Animal Transport Department of the Field Artillery School, a position

which he filled for nearly two years. He graduated in 1923 from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, and then spent a year in command of the 2d Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, at Fort D. A. Russell. At this time his commanding officer reported: "He is a student, very thorough and very practical, his high ideals as to what is right and honest and sets a good example to his juniors in that respect".

Graduating from the Army War College in 1925, he was immediately detailed in the General Staff Corps and served for three years as G-4 of the Panama Canal Department. Returning to the United States in the summer of 1928, he was ordered to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, for duty with the 4th Field Artillery Battalion and as President of the Pack Artillery Board. Following is an extract from a characteristic letter to his branch personnel officer at that time: "About that offer of an instructorship at Sill. In my opinion that is a lousy job. I fought the war in two schools and was shanghaied to one after the war".

In 1930 Erenkotter was detailed to the Inspector General's Department and served for two years as Assistant Department Inspector in Manila. During this tour his immediate chief reported: "A very conscientious worker; does not permit himself to be influenced; independent thinker and works things out for himself; very earnest in his work; loyal and faithful". Major General E. E. Booth indorsed the report as follows: "Major Erenkotter has a brilliant mentality; courage of his convictions and performs his duties in a thorough and painstaking manner. I rate him superior in all functional questions except tact". Major General John L. Hines stated a year earlier: "I would especially desire him in his present or higher grade; an excellent officer, forceful and efficient".

Symptoms of a physical trouble which first manifested itself in the Philippines continued after he returned to the United States for duty as Assistant Corps Area Inspector at Governors Island. Refusing to admit the seriousness of his complaint, he insisted on remaining on duty until June of 1933, when hospital treatment became imperative. On being admitted to Walter Reed Hospital, the gravity of his condition was at once recognized. There ensued a brave but hopeless fight for life in which he was encouraged and comforted by the continual presence and care of his devoted wife. He died on August 30, 1933, and was buried at Arlington, eight of his West Point classmates acting as pall-bearers.

His widow and two youngest sons, Richard and David, are making their home in Weehawken, New Jersey. The oldest son, Robert, graduated with honors in the West Point Class of 1934.

In the passing of "Dutch" Erenkotter we have lost a splendid example of the vanishing race of "rugged individualists", one who held tenaciously to high principles and intense convictions and never thought of compromise.

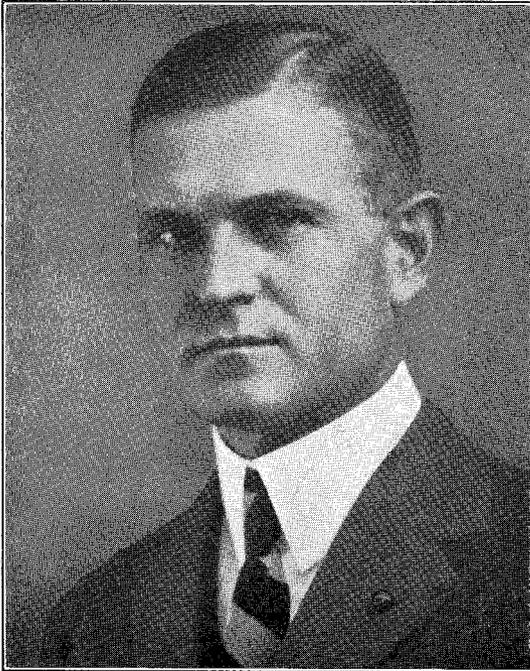
"May she have sons like these from age to age."

Classmate.

HARVEY MORRISON HOBBS

NO. 4897 CLASS OF 1910

Died July 16, 1934, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 46 years.



HARVEY MORRISON HOBBS was born March 1, 1888 in Moffat, Texas, the son of James Harvey Hobbs and Alice Johnson. He was the eldest of six children all of whom save one brother, survive him. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Texas and was graduated with honors from the Lampasas High School in June 1906; prior to his graduation he had passed a competitive examination for an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy from Congressman J. L. Slayden of Texas, who wrote him at this time, "If, as you grow to manhood, you adhere to those traits of character which, as a boy, have gained you the respect and admiration of your entire community, your success is assured".

Hobbs not only adhered to the traits referred to by his congressman, but developed and strengthened them as well. He had an unusually deep sense of duty, a high sense of honor, and an unquestioned love and loyalty for his country; the writer knows of more than one instance where his sense of duty and his friendship for his fellow man were some-

what at variance, but, as a true son of West Point, his sense of duty came out triumphant. Needless to say, it is in such instances that the spirit of Old West Point manifests itself even though the resulting decisions have been hard to make.

The writer's first meeting with "Dobbin" was on the 14th of June 1906 when we, as prospective plebes, were assembling in Highland Falls prior to entering the Academy the following day. From that day forward, as room-mates, as officers in the army, and countless contacts in civil life, we grew to know and understand each other, and it is my belief that I knew him as perhaps no other of his classmates knew him.

As a Cadet, Dobbin was of a rather serious turn of mind in spite of a continuous barrage of kidding from his classmates regarding his penchant for spooning; often we would walk or ride together and it was on these occasions he presented a side of his nature not manifested to those who did not know him intimately; he seemed driven by some power to dig deep at the tree of knowledge for many a fact not revealed in a casual study of the text; as early as our plebe year I predicted that he would return to West Point as an instructor and that prediction came true; Dobbin was a born teacher and seemed to derive the intensest satisfaction in imparting some of his knowledge to others.

At graduation Hobbs chose the Doughboys and selected his native Texas as his first station. He joined the 22nd Infantry at Fort Sam Houston at the close of graduation leave. The mounted service, however, had a lure for him and he was transferred to the Field Artillery. It was shortly after this transfer that he was returned to West Point in the Department of Chemistry and was highly commended for his work in that department by Colonel Wirt Robinson whom many will remember as Assistant Professor and afterwards Professor of Chemistry. Hobbs was returned to his regiment from this assignment and helped to organize the 8th Field Artillery.

He was sent to France shortly after the entrance of the United States into the World War and served as liaison officer in the Vosges Mountains until he was invalided home and retired as Major of Field Artillery. His retirement was due to a heart ailment incurred in line of duty in France. After he was retired from active service he was again sent to West Point, this time as Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry; he was also detailed as Senior Instructor in Field Artillery in the Department of Tactics. Hobbs had the ideal soldier's stubbornness of purpose to win out against odds, and there are a number of officers who will recall an incident which truly exemplified this trait. Shortly after joining the Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, the Russian or Cossack riding test was made a part of the course for mounted officers and in taking this test, Dobbin rode his own mount—a highly nervous thoroughbred that policed him at one of the hurdles and caused him to suffer painful, though not serious injuries. The same afternoon Dobbin limped to the officer's club and naturally was the butt of many a good-natured jest from a group of Cavalry officers. Injured though he was, Hobbs asked Colonel Treat to accompany him to the Artillery stables where he procured a *wheel-horse* as a mount and made that riding test.

Colonel Treat remarked that he had never witnessed a finer exhibition of sheer grit.

About 1924, Hobbs began an intensive study of the Great Pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh in Egypt and the amount of information that he acquired about this venerable monument of antiquity was most remarkable. He collected every known book, pamphlet, paper and lecture that has been written about the Great Pyramid and supplemented this acquired knowledge with a visit to the Pyramid itself, where he made a series of motion pictures. At the time of his death he was co-ordinating all of the data he had amassed into a series of lectures. I used to sit with him for many hours listening to some of the wonderful things he would relate of this oldest known example of man's handiwork.

Due to his pleasing personality and a natural reserve, Dobbin never failed to make a most favorable impression upon those with whom he came in contact, and after his retirement from the Army he was unusually successful in civil life. He held responsible positions with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, Standard Oil Company of California, Keith-Albee Theatrical Co., and Schrafft's of New York; but it was after retiring from this latter firm that he found the work that pleased him most of all. He went from New York City to Syracuse University where he obtained his M. A. Degree. He was immediately chosen Principal of the High Schools of Manlius, New York, there being some 165 applicants. Upon completion of his first year in Manlius he remarked that the preceding year had been the happiest of his life.

Dobbin was married to Miss Dorothy Lenore Keahon of New York City who, with an infant daughter, Nancy Morrison Hobbs survives him.

Dobbin was a true friend—a loyal classmate—an efficient and conscientious officer—and a successful business man. His untimely death, overtaking him in the very prime of manhood when life seemed to hold so much in store for him, was a severe shock to a host of friends. To us, his classmates, it came as one of those inexplicable tragedies to which we can neither understand nor accustom ourselves. So long, Dobbin, old pal—I am sure that I am voicing the unanimous sentiments of the entire class of 1910 when I extend herewith our deepest sympathy to all of those whom you held near and dear. We hope that you, in what may be the Greatest Adventure of all, have found well-earned and richly-deserved peace, happiness and contentment.

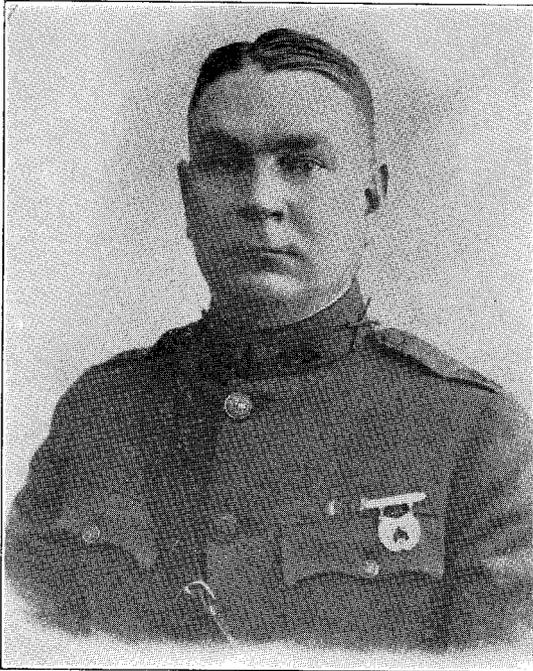
A Classmate.



ARTHUR CLYDE EVANS

NO. 5005 CLASS OF 1911

Died July 20, 1934, at Bradenton, Florida, aged 46 years.



THE host of friends that were tied to Arthur C. Evans by strong bonds of affectionate regard were greatly saddened to learn of his death last July. It seems just a few short years ago that "Snake" was a happy, carefree cadet, taking life in its stride with the joy, laughter and insouciance of youth. Coming from the deep South, he was the personification of the charm, frankness, and independence of spirit and mind that characterize so many men from that region.

His engaging personality soon gained for him the affection of his classmates, and of the other cadets in the Corps, and a warm place in the hearts of all, which even the harsh events of later life could never change. With such vivid memories of this staunch friend and admired companion his comrades-in-arms find it difficult to realize that he has passed into the Great Beyond, whose shadows gradually dim and blur the features and outlines of even the strongest personalities.

As the Greeks once truly wrote: "there is no echo that does not become faint at last" we can heed the warning and prevent the echo from becoming completely still by paying this humble tribute to his memory. It will stand recorded for all time, and will, in years to come, evoke to life the friend of cadet days.

Arthur C. Evans was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama on November 7, 1887 the son of Robert Julius and Adeline Ingerville Evans. He attended the primary and secondary schools, going later to the University of Florida from which he graduated in his twentieth year, and then continued his education at West Point.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, he joined the Infantry in which he served most usefully and honorably for the six years preceding the World War. During that struggle, he served both in the United States and in France, going after the Armistice to Germany, and subsequently commanding a unit designated to build the Romagne cemetery.

Upon his return to the United States he was an instructor of the New York National Guard, and later a student at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At the time of his retirement in 1932 he was on duty in Chicago.

It was not until ten years after graduation that he renounced his bachelor days. On November 3, 1932, he married Miss Lucy Milton of Marianna, Florida, and their lives were gladdened on December 29, 1922 with the arrival of Sally Milton Evans, their only child.

After retirement from active duty "Snake" returned to Florida that had meant so much to him in his early life, and to which he was bound by the ties of marriage, but the strain of life had taken already a great toll of his strength, and on July 21, 1934, he passed away and was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery, Jacksonville, Florida. Here lie his mortal remains but his spirit will linger always in the hearts and minds of those who were privileged to know him, proving that the spiritual nature that is in us does not end with this life.

R. C. R.



GUSTAV JACOB GONSER

NO. 5097 CLASS OF 1912

Died October 13, 1934, at Madison, Wis., aged 49 years.



GUSTAV JACOB GONSER—Class of 1912—was born in Germany, November 13, 1885. He was a graduate of the Elmira, New York public schools and the Elmira Free Academy. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from New York, entered the Academy on June 15, 1907 and graduated June 12, 1912.

He came to our class as a result of a too keen an interest in our welfare while we were plebes. We have never regretted our acquisition because his heart was big, his nature kindly, and his loyalty beyond question.

He was assigned to the Cavalry but before he reported to his first station, he transferred to the Infantry. This transfer, it has always been understood, was made in behalf of a classmate whose heart was set on a Cavalry assignment but whose class standing on graduation would not permit such an assignment. This incident was one of many which in-

icated his magnanimity and self-sacrifice which so endeared him to all those who knew him.

"Pug", as he was affectionately known, was a fighter for those principles which are held high by all right living and right thinking men. That he should die with his boots on was probably his wish for he was stricken with a heart attack while playing golf, one of his favorite games. We who knew him are familiar with his other favorite sport of baseball. It is not difficult to recall his spirit and dash as a catcher on the Academy teams. He continued to carry on through life this splendid spirit and keenness in all his professional duties. His many commendations from superior officers attest well his loyalty, ability and courage. The following is an example:

*Headquarters, 2nd Infantry,
Camp Dodge, Iowa,
February 2, 1919.*

* * * * *

2. By hard, intelligent, and conscientious work, you have set a splendid and continuous example, not alone to the officers of your battalion but to the entire regiment.

3. The present excellent state of regimental instruction and morale is in no small measure due to your constant and well directed effort.

*J. W. Barnes,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commanding".*

His first assignment to the Infantry was with the 21st at Vancouver Barracks. From there to the 1st Infantry at Schofield Barracks. In the early days of the World War he was with the 163rd Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa. At the close of the World War he was assigned to the Construction Division of the Army. It was not long before the ever present wish to return to the Infantry was satisfied. Following his school courses at Fort Benning and Fort Leavenworth, he was assigned to Fort Missoula, Montana as commanding officer. His last assignment was at the University of Wisconsin as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In all his service he carried on without equivocation the high standards and traditions of his alma mater. It is difficult to realize that one who was so active both in play and work is no longer with us. "Pug" will never be forgotten. We are sure his spirit is carrying on.

He is buried at the National Cemetery, San Francisco, California.

His widow, Rita B. Gonser, is at Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, where ill health has kept her for several years.

A Classmate.

ROY O. HENRY

Ex-Cadet CLASS OF 1912

Died August 19, 1934, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., aged 44 years.



|| N the death of Major Roy O. Henry, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia on August 19, 1934, the service suffered a keen loss.

Familiarly known to his classmates as "Goat" a nickname earned during his plebe days at the Academy, Roy Henry was loved and respected by all who knew him.

An early victim in "plebe" math, back in 1908, "Goat" later earned his commission by competitive examination, after enlisting in the 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, soon after he was "found". He was commissioned in 1912.

His entire service was spent in the Cavalry, the branch of his early choice. He was always known as a typical cavalry soldier, of the highest type. Because of his fine character and his many outstanding professional qualifications, Goat enjoyed the sincere respect of his superior officers, while his winning personality and his care-free sunny disposition caused him to enjoy the affection of all who knew him.

While serving as a second lieutenant of the 12th Cavalry between 1912 and 1915 on the lower Rio Grande he was in the midst of several hot fights in the Mexican bandit troubles of those years. He carried two or three Mexican bullets in his arm the remainder of his life. Later he served in Panama with the 12th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe with the 6th Cavalry, took the Field Officers' Course at the Cavalry School, took the course at the Command and General Staff School at which he remained as an instructor for the four years following. He is well remembered during his tour as instructor. His helpfulness to all who came in contact with him there and his sunny cheerfulness at all times served a lot to lift the tedium of student days at Leavenworth.

He then took the course at the Army War College, was on the staff at Headquarters Philippine Department while serving a tour in the Inspector General's Department, was on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania with station at Philadelphia, and then for a second time with the 6th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. A few days before his death War Department orders were issued for a change of station to Washington for duty with the Historical Section of the Army War College. He was preparing to comply with this order when he was taken ill. His short illness developed into pneumonia causing his death within two or three days.

He is buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Georgia, his home state for which he always had a deep and loyal affection.

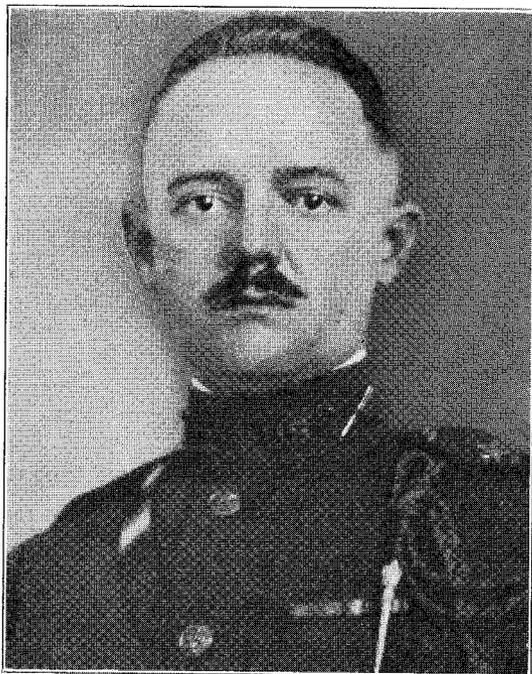
His widow, known to her many friends as "Lide" will make her home in Chattanooga.

P. T. and T. d M. A.

PAUL DUKE CARLISLE

NO. 5200 CLASS OF 1913

Died April 15, 1934, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 46 years.



PAUL DUKE CARLISLE was born at Beech Grove, Texas, August 2, 1887. His childhood was spent in his native State of Texas where he attended the public schools at Sherman, Carlisle Military Academy, and the University of Texas at Austin.

In 1908 Duke was appointed, from the Fourth District of Texas, as a candidate for West Point and successfully passed the entrance examination after having attended Denna's Preparatory School at Highland Falls, New York. He entered the Military Academy as a Cadet on March 1, 1909, and graduated with his class June 12, 1913, after having fought hard battles with "tenths" throughout the entire four years. He earned the record for having successfully conquered more final examinations than any other man in his class. His many griefs against Professors and Tactical Officers, coupled with his keen sense of humor and story telling ability, afforded constant amusement to his classmates and made him a character who will always be pleasantly remembered when Cadet days are brought to mind.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, Duke became a Second Lieutenant of Coast Artillery and was assigned to the 118th Company at Fort Monroe, Virginia. In 1914, he transferred to the 5th Cavalry and served continuously with that Regiment until 1917, eleven months of this service being with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico. In 1918, transferred to Field Artillery and was overseas from July, 1918 until July, 1919. He served a portion of the time overseas as Personnel Officer for the Chief of Field Artillery, Chaumont, France. Upon being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, November, 1918, he was assigned to the 19th F. A., 5th Division, and was in command of the Regiment at the time of its return to the United States. After serving in various posts and duties, he was retired in 1925 following a serious polo accident at Camp Bragg, North Carolina.

Duke was an excellent horseman and received many trophies from his participation in competitive shows, some of which were: Open Jumping Competition, Third Army, Coblenz, Germany, 1919; Officers' Jumping Class, Second Division, 1920; Officers' Charger Class, Second Division, 1920; Polo Cup, Maryland Polo Association, 1923. His love for polo proved to be unfortunate for him in that he was seriously injured at Fort Myer, Virginia, in 1917 and again at Fort Bragg, North Carolina in 1925, the latter of such a serious nature that he was retired for physical disability within a very short time.

Married June 29, 1922, to Frances Anne Wathen of Louisville, Kentucky, Duke leaves a son Paul Duke Carlisle, Jr., who was born September 17, 1925. During the past few years Duke's sorrows and pleasures have largely centered around his son, and few conversations with him have ended without his expression of his love, pride and hopes for "Biddy".

In many ways in recent years, Duke did not receive the "breaks" that he deserved. His classmates, who best know his courageous and square shooting character have always been loyal to him with their sympathy and affection.

He died at San Antonio, Texas, April 15, 1934.

C. E. B.

CHARLES ADDISON ROSS

NO. 5152 CLASS OF 1913

Died February 5, 1935, at San Francisco, Calif., aged 46 years.



D N February 5, 1935, in San Francisco, California, there passed away a successful graduate, an efficient soldier and a real man, known to his classmates and host of friends as "Charlie" Ross.

In his passing, I have lost a loyal friend of many years standing. The Class of 1913 has lost one of its best loved characters. May the esteem in which he is held by his friends and associates serve to lessen the grief of his family.

Charlie was born in Ionia, Michigan, on April 16, 1888. He attended school in that State until appointed therefrom to the United States Military Academy. Entering on March 1, 1909, he graduated on June 12, 1913, No. 40 in a class of 93. During his cadet days, he early won the affection and esteem of his classmates by his keen intellect; his readiness to help others; his sunny and equable disposition,

and his inexhaustible sense of humor. The affection held for him is ably expressed in the following words quoted from "The Howitzer":

*"Charlie is a good all-round fellow,
endowed with ability, common sense
and good-fellowship".*

Upon graduation from West Point, Charlie's first assignment called him to the altar in New York City, where, upon the evening of graduation, he married Miss Marion Page, a boyhood sweetheart from his home town. Born of that marriage are two lovely daughters, Marion F. and Marjorie J. (now Mrs. F. W. Keller of Washington, D. C.).

At the completion of graduation leave, Charlie reported for duty at Fort George Wright, Washington, where he served until June 25, 1914. Followed then a tour in Alaska until August 11, 1917. He then served successively in various capacities at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Fort George Wright, Washington, Camp Sherman, Ohio, until September 16, 1918, when he arrived in France. During his overseas service, he was successively at Rolampont, Haute Marne, Clermont-en-Argonne and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from October 14, 1918, until the Armistice. Following cessation of hostilities, he served at various places in France until ordered back to the United States, where he arrived on July 9, 1919, and was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. He was then Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Michigan State College for a short time.

The next assignment carried him back to his Alma Mater where he served as Instructor in the Department of Mathematics until August 24, 1923. Followed then tours as student in the advanced class at The Infantry School and at The Command and General Staff School. He graduated from the latter institution on June 30, 1925, and was placed on the General Staff Eligible List. He then commanded a battalion of the 6th Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, until the summer of 1929, whence he was ordered to take the course at The Army War College, graduating in 1930. The next four years found him detailed on the General Staff and serving in the Intelligence Division Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. Upon completion of his General Staff duty he took the Field Officers' Course at the Chemical Warfare School, following which he joined the 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he served until his unfortunate and untimely death.

The assignments covered by the above statement of the commissioned service of Charlie Ross during more than twenty-one years is of such a varied nature as to stamp him as one who handled any job well. All of his duties were habitually performed in such capable manner as to win the approbation of his superiors and to stamp him as a true and loyal son of West Point. In all of his official and personal dealings, he was straightforward and frank and was intolerant of the hypocritical.

So much for the official side of the service of our departed comrade. His personal characteristics were such that his absence will ever be felt. To recount to his friends his many lovable qualities is idle. To

know such a man was to seek his friendship. Although enjoying life and living its pleasures to the fullest, he was withal a gentle, though rugged, character, who was helpful, cheerful and generous to a fault. His geniality and affability were ever with him, even under adversities. I never knew him to speak ill of anyone or to intentionally hurt another. He was intensely loyal to his family, his friends and his Alma Mater.

Charlie Ross will always live in spirit. His infectious good nature and ready smile will be with us forever. The world could ill afford to lose a man of his ability and his many lovable characteristics.

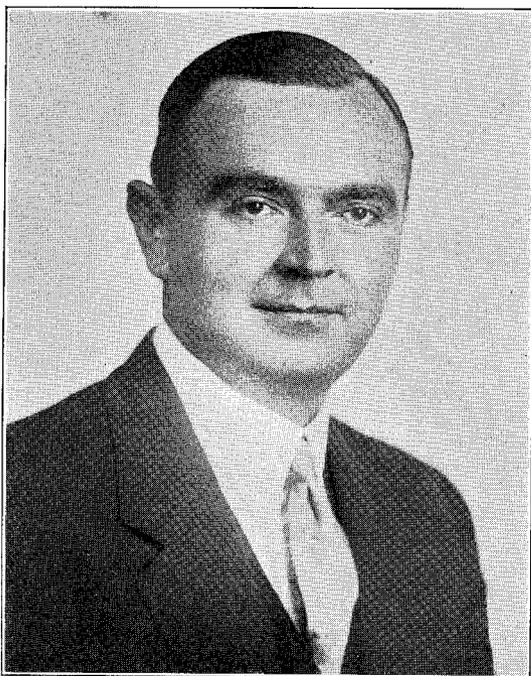
"Be Thou at Peace."

H. B. L.

FRITZ PHILLIP LINDH

NO. 5239 CLASS OF 1914

Died September 27, 1934, at New York City, aged 43 years.



WHILE in his office, at work, playing the game as always, Fritz Lindh was claimed by death, a victim of the stress and strain of the depression years. He had worked his way to the top of the ladder, and had a broader and kindlier life opening out before him. The tragedy of his being cut off at the threshold of his reward is still heavy upon me.

“Fif” to his host of Army friends, and “Fritz” to the equally large circle of civilian friends, his life is a story of accomplishment through ability and personality that adds another monument to the finest of American traditions. His mother, Anna Netta Lindh, and his father, Carl E. Lindh, had come to this country from Sweden, and were answering the pioneer call of the West, when Fritz Phillip was born on January 5th, 1891, in Phillips County, Colorado. They tried farming in several states, and a series of real estate exchanges finally brought them back to Newport, R. I., where they settled in a community of congenial friends from their old country. In the maritime atmosphere of New-

port, Fif received his early education, and naturally decided on a career in the Navy. When the Hon. D. L. D. Granger of Rhode Island opened both his Naval Academy appointment and his Military Academy appointment to competitive examination in 1910, Fif, with characteristic caution, took both, and passed at the top of both with flying colors. It happened that the Military Academy appointment came first, and the uncertainty of the outcome of the other caused him to accept the Army. Thus the Navy's loss was our gain. He entered West Point on March 1, 1910, and graduated June 12, 1914. While a cadet he entered enthusiastically into the life of the Academy. He received his share of the cadet "Makes" and "Breaks", played on the Cullum Hall football squad, and sang in the choir. His graduation standing of 34 in a class of 107 is no indication of the quality of his intelligence, nor of the ease with which he met the scholastic requirements. By all his classmates and the many friends he had in all classes, Fif will always be remembered for the unfailing good humor and love of fun that made him a welcome addition to any gathering.

Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 23rd Infantry, with which he served until March 13, 1917. Service at Texas City, Texas from September 15, 1914 to September 20, 1915, took him through the big storm that flooded the camp there. Then he "sand-ratted" at the National Rifle Matches in Jacksonville, Florida, from September 21 to November 16, 1915, and returned to Fort Crockett at Galveston, Texas, to serve there until March 13, 1916. From Crockett, the regiment was sent to El Paso, Texas for patrol duty along the border, while the Punitive Expedition was in Mexico. While here, Fif received his First Lieutenancy on July 1, 1916.

On March 18, 1917, Fif left the 23rd to become a student officer of the Ordnance Department at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, and his natural technical inclinations kept him in this branch for the rest of his military service. He received his Captain's commission on May 15, 1917, and on December 24, 1917, he completed his student course at Sandy Hook. His commission as Major, Ordnance Department, National Army, is dated January 13, 1918. He served as Proof Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, during the remainder of the war and until January 7, 1919. It was while on this duty that Fif had as assistants, Alfred L. Loomis and Pearson Winslow, with whom he was later to become so closely associated in business.

After a short term of duty in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Fif sailed for Europe on July 2, 1919, to serve on proving ground duty there until August 24, 1919, when he returned to become Executive Assistant to Chief of Technical Staff, and also a member of the Ordnance Committee, Technical Staff, Office Chief of Ordnance in Washington, D. C.

During the period of the war, Fif met many reserve officers from all walks of civilian life, who came under the spell of his personality and learned to respect the keenness of his mind. These men never forgot him, and as they returned to their civil work, many of them offered him inducements to leave Army life. On April 20, 1920, Fif re-

signed from the service to accept one of these offers, but kept in touch with the old life by accepting a commission as Major in the Ordnance Reserve on December 19, 1922, and the advancement to a Lieutenant Colonel's commission on March 20, 1924.

Fif enjoyed Army life, and had he wished to stay on, would have brought to fulfillment of the fine promise of his early service. But as the Navy's loss was the Army's gain, so was the Army's loss the gain of the broader field of business, where he quickly struck the stride that took him so far. Immediately after resigning, he accepted a temporary position representing the advertising agency of Cleland, Inc. of New York City, as Account Executive at the Holt Manufacturing Company at Peoria, Ill. In October, 1920 he left this firm to become Chief Engineer of the Graton and Knight Manufacturing Company, makers of leather belting at Worcester, Massachusetts. By July, 1921 he had learned the technical details of the leather business, and decided to try the selling end, for which his genial personality so well equipped him. He became District Sales Manager, of the Chicago Leather Belting Company, in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania district.

During the years from August, 1921 to May, 1924, Fif Lindh built up an enviable reputation as a salesman in this district. Purchasing agents of large manufacturing companies have the name of being hard boiled, but the Purchasing Agents Association of Pittsburgh gave a farewell banquet in his honor when he left to go East. My business partner had the pleasure of being included as a friend of Fif, and to him was explained just how unusual a tribute was being paid to Fif's selling ability and the quality of his friendships.

Fif's war friends, Alfred L. Loomis and Pearson Winslow, finally persuaded him to join their firm of Bonbright and Company, power and light investment bankers, at 25 Nassau Street, New York City. On May 16, 1924, he started with them in the investigating and buying department. Here his technical and selling experience were of greatest value in his work of studying and reporting upon the properties desiring financing, and in promoting cordial relations between his firm and their clients. So well was the work done that on October 8, 1931 he was made head of this department.

During the strenuous years of the depression when all businesses were facing drastic reorganization and readjustment, Fif did yeoman service for his firm. His quick and practical mind met the new problems as they appeared, and he proved his true worth under the front line fire of a real emergency. When his firm decided on a friendly shift of personnel, this work was recognized, and he was elected Vice President and a partner in the company. Thus in nine years, and during the stress of the worst depression in history, Fif Lindh earned his way to a position that many good men never reach in a life time.

On May 3, 1929, Fritz Phillip Lindh married Alice Lee Beadleston of New York City, and they established their home at High Farms, Glen Head, Long Island. They had two fine sturdy boys; Henry Colwell Beadleston Lindh, born August 14, 1920, and David Edward Post Lindh, born July 30, 1932.

With a lovely family and home, a firmly established and important position, the years seemed opening up in their fullness for Fif, when he was suddenly stricken down by a heart attack in his office, on September 27, 1934. As a result of the worry and work attendant upon the recent years, he had lost some weight and had suffered some sickness, but he had seemed well on his way back to his usual robust good health when the fatal attack came.

His funeral services were held at St. James Church, New York City, on September 29, 1934. They were a most impressive combination of civil and military rites, and the number of devoted friends present and the profusion of the flowers, gave some indication of the universal esteem and love in which he was held. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

Fif Lindh was my closest and dearest friend. As cadets we were in the same company and division. We visited Panama together on graduation leave. We served together in Washington during the war. Throughout his bachelor days and our mutual civilian life after the war, my home was his whenever he was free to visit us. He was an un-failing source of disinterested and sound advice to me at all times. My feeling of loss is still most heavy, and I can never fill his place.

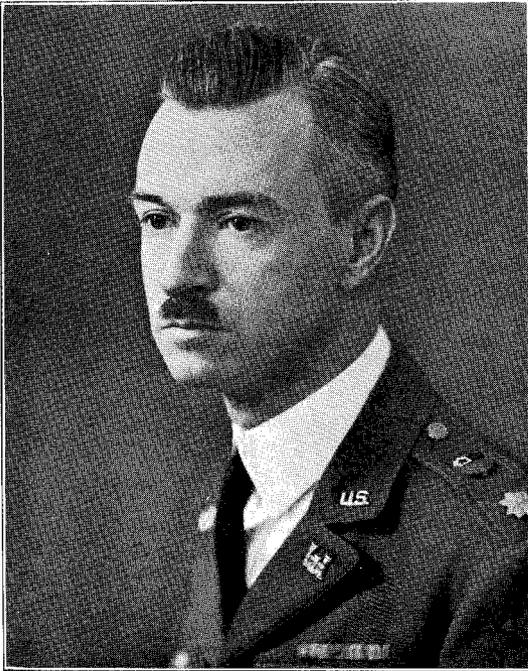
Innumerable friends from Army and civil life join me in my memory of the genial personality, keen mind and sterling worth that was Fif Lindh. To meet him was to like him, and to know him was to count him a friend for always.

G. F. L.

EDWIN ALEXANDER BETHEL

NO. 5324 CLASS OF 1915

Died September 21, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 41 years.



MAJOR BETHEL was born in Washington, D. C., August 13, 1893. He entered the United States Military Academy from Illinois on June 14, 1911, and was graduated and commissioned second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 12, 1915. He was promoted to first lieutenant July 1, 1916; captain May 15, 1917; major (temporary) January 14, 1918 to August 20, 1919; major Regular Army, July 1, 1920; discharged as major and appointed captain November 4, 1922; promoted major December 19, 1923. Major Bethel served at various stations in the United States, and from September, 1920 to December, 1922, he was with the American Forces in Germany in command of 16th Engineer Battalion (Railway), and as Acting Engineer and Engineer. He returned to the United States in December, 1922, and served at Montgomery, Alabama, as Assistant to the District Engineer and District Engineer from January, 1923 to August, 1926; at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, student officer, Command and General Staff School, August, 1926 to June, 1927, when he was graduated as an

Honor Graduate, and placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List. From July, 1927 to June, 1928, he was in command of the 2d Battalion, 2nd Engineers, at Fort Logan, Colorado. He was a student officer at the Ecole Superieure de Guerre, Paris, France, from July, 1928 to August, 1930, when he was graduated and served with various regiments of the French Army until October, 1930, when he returned to the United States. He was then assigned to command of the 2d Battalion, 13th Engineers at the Engineer School, Fort Humphrey. From April to August, 1933 he acted as Executive Officer of that post. He was a student at the Army Industrial College, 1933-34, and at the time of his death he was a student at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., for the 1934-35 Course.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Katherine L. Bethel, 248 West Brow Road, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, and a daughter, Adele, aged 10.

The Class of 1915 bows in submission to the inscrutable Decision that took from among our number Eddie Bethel, whose unswerving path of success was leading him straight toward the highest places in his profession. Intelligent, upright, considerate, modest, and understanding, his outstanding record of attainment is accounted for in the rounded fulness of his character.

A small incident that occurred during the first few months of our Plebe year shows plainly of what stuff Eddie Bethel was made. A cadet lieutenant, marching along in the file closers beside him one night as we were on our way to the mess hall, said: "Well, Mr. Bethel, what branch of the service do *you* want if you ever graduate from this place?" Eddie promptly replied: "The Engineers, sir!" "But what" continued the upper classman, do you think you will really *get*, Mr. Ducrot?" And again as promptly replied Eddie: "The Engineers, Sir!"

This spirit of determination was evident not only during his cadet days but throughout his entire commissioned service. Whatever he attempted, nothing short of his very best efforts would suffice. Such characteristics, combined with exceptionally high ideals, were bound to produce the enviable record that was his. And as a friend he never failed. The word loyalty meant a great deal to him.

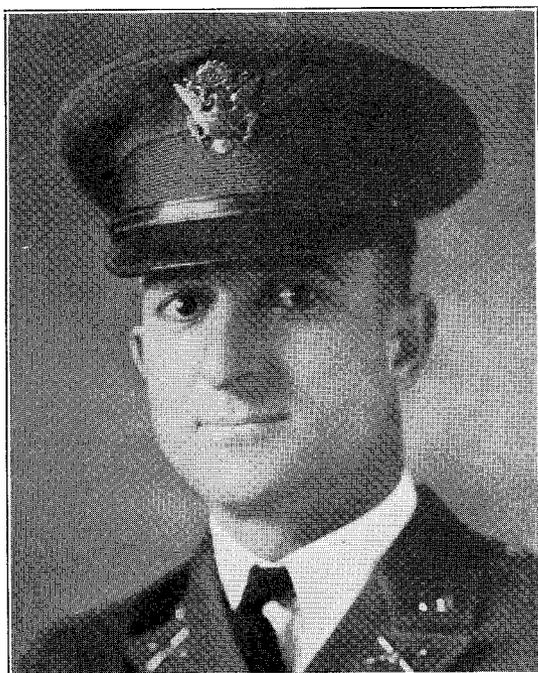
His work is done. And so we blow the trumpet and fire the volleys. A soldier's goodbye, to our friend and classmate. He would not have wanted more.

J. B. W. and R. W. S.

JOHN LAWRENCE HANLEY

NO. 5955 CLASS OF JUNE 12, 1918

Died April 9, 1933, at Fort Amador, C. Z., aged 37 years.



JOHN LAWRENCE HANLEY, son of Peter Hanley, and Julia Flesher, was born at Indian Head, Maryland, on July 9, 1895. His father, served in the United States Navy from 1882 until 1898, in which year he was retired for physical disability. He returned to active service in 1917, retiring in 1919. Shortly after his retirement, for reasons of health, Peter Hanley, in 1898, moved with his family to Albuquerque, New Mexico. There, he entered politics, helped to frame the Constitution of New Mexico, and served in the New Mexico Legislature.

John Lawrence Hanley was educated in the Albuquerque public school; then, entered the New Mexico Military Institute, where, in his senior year, he was promoted to First Captain. He left that Institute, an Honor Graduate, in 1914. On June 2, 1914, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the New Mexico National Guard.

After entering West Point, he ranked high in his Class, especially in Tactics and Military Science.

Lieutenant Hanley entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, June 15, 1915; graduated in one of the war-time classes, and was appointed a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, June 12, 1918; was appointed a temporary first lieutenant July 17, 1918; promoted to permanent first lieutenant, September 17, 1919; resigned from the Service, December 1, 1920; was re-appointed a first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, April 23, 1921; and accepted, May 9, 1921. He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Basic Course, in 1920, and the Battery Officers Course, in 1932.

Following his graduation from West Point, Lieutenant Hanley was on duty as an Instructor in the Department of English, and History, at the Academy: then, served with the 56th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, until his resignation in December, 1920.

On re-entering the Army in the spring of 1921, he was stationed at Fort Screven, Georgia; later, served in Fort Shafter, Hawaiian Department, with the 64th Coast Artillery; was on duty, for several years, with the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the Utah State Agricultural College; was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution during the spring and summer of 1926; and, when his untimely death occurred, he was serving with the 4th Coast Artillery, at Fort Amador, in the Panama Canal Department.

John Hanley, a fine cadet, proved an equally fine officer. The memory of his unswerving fidelity to right and to honor, will remain always an inspiration to all who knew him, and especially so to Claudia Marie Baya, whom he married on November 21, 1921, and who, with their two children, survives him.

The loss of Lieutenant Hanley will long be deeply felt. An officer, representing West Point's highest ideals; a man of sterling character, his sense of duty, and of honor, both of the very highest, this death of one who was most thoroughly "an officer, and a gentleman," has removed from the Service, one whom it can ill afford to spare.

J. S. R.

AMOS BLANCHARD SHATTUCK, JR.

NO. 5899 CLASS OF JUNE 12, 1918

Died May 9, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 37 years.



A FEW years ago two members of the Class of June, 1918 met in a mid-western town after a considerable period of separation. Their talk was naturally first of other classmates, and Blan Shattuck's name was among the earliest mentioned. One of the class members had just come from West Point where Shattuck was stationed.

"Blan is just the same good, loyal friend he always was, ever ready to lend a helping hand," said he who had last seen him. No better description of this lovable character could be given.

Amos Blanchard Shattuck, Jr., was born at Fort Missoula, Montana, November 25, 1896. His was an exceptional and enviable military heritage. His paternal grandfather, Captain Amos Blanchard Shattuck, 11th New Hampshire Infantry, fell in front of the Fredericksburg entrenchments in 1863. His maternal grandfather was Colonel Milton Cogswell, Infantry, of the Class of 1849. He was the eldest son of Major Amos

Blanchard Shattuck, Infantry, of the Class of 1886, who died in the Philippine Islands in 1913.

Probably young Shattuck, born and reared in the Army, never had other ambition than to enter the service through the United States Military Academy. His high ideals, inherited from and fostered by his parents, his early life at various Army posts, helped to develop his natural qualities into the best of material for military service. Living, thinking, breathing, Army, to him the profession of soldier was the most desirable in the world; throughout his all too brief life he always idealized the service, and more nearly than most did he himself attain these ideals. He was always the personification of the officer and gentleman.

While at Harvard University, whence he had gone following his father's death, he was a member of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, and rowed on the freshman crew squad. He was appointed to West Point by President Wilson in the fall of 1914, prepared himself for the competitive-at-large examination, passed with flying colors, and entered the Academy June 15, 1915.

No one of his class was more influenced by, or more nearly exemplified, the spirit of West Point than Blan Shattuck. Early a leader in academic work, he took part in inter-class athletics and was a member of the hockey squad. His attention to duty, his unimpeachable character, his lovable nature, soon won him the respect and liking of his classmates. Nor was he lacking in strength of character or aggressiveness when in any controversy he knew himself to be in the right; at the same time the honest opinion of another, always received his attention and consideration.

Shattuck's friendliness and generosity were soon apparent. Many a "goat" has risen, gratefully, to remember his helping hand. Many a classmate will recall his readiness to "drag blind"; he was sought after in every social relationship. His place in the long gray line was enviable.

The World War bringing an early end to his cadet career, he was graduated eighth in his class on June 12, 1918, and the same day appointed second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and temporary captain in the Corps of Engineers. After a brief period at Camp Humphreys and Camp Lee, Virginia, as assistant camp adjutant, student, and instructor in the Engineer Officers' Training School, he was assigned to the 214th Engineers at Camp Forrest, Georgia, and was in command of a company of that regiment from November 1, 1918 to February 7, 1919.

A varied experience followed: student at the Engineer School, duty with the 318th Engineers at Camp Grant, Illinois, and instructor, District of Columbia National Guard. Shattuck was then, in 1921, sent to the Philippine Islands, and there served with the 14th Engineers and with the Military Survey of Bataan Peninsula. Returning to the United States, he was instructor for the New York National Guard at New York City, and from 1924 to 1928 instructor in the Department of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy. During this period he edited the "Star Shell," ten year book of his class, and a superior work

it was. From 1928 to 1930 he was assistant to the District Engineer and on duty with the Organized Reserves at Los Angeles, California; then with the 8th Engineer Squadron at Fort McIntosh, Texas. He was promoted to captain on October 4, 1919, discharged as captain and reappointed first lieutenant on November 18, 1922, and again promoted captain May 1, 1933.

On February 12, 1934, he was assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington, but soon was compelled to enter Walter Reed Hospital, where he died on May 9, 1934. He was buried with full military honors at Arlington.

On September 4, 1923, at Manila, Shattuck married Sylvia Richardson Sleeper. This was an ideally happy union. His widow and one son, Amos Blanchard Shattuck, IV, born at West Point on December 5, 1924, survive. Also surviving are a brother, Lieutenant Milton Cogswell Shattuck, Infantry, Class of 1920, and a sister, wife of Lieutenant Joseph Sladen Bradley, Infantry, Class of June 1919.

In announcing his death, the Chief of Engineers said: "During his service Captain Shattuck displayed a high order of ability, and rendered loyal service to his country. The Corps of Engineers has lost an able officer and his comrades have lost a valued friend".

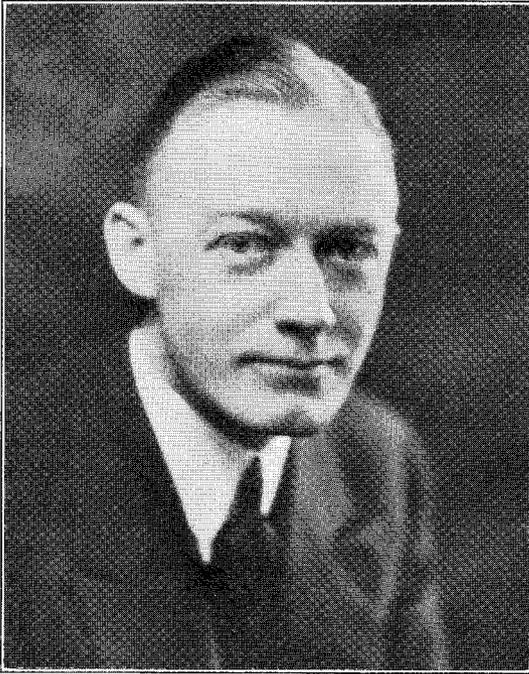
But there are no words that can adequately describe the greatness of the loss felt by his friends. The "lights of heaven" have glowed for Blan Shattuck on his last battlefield. A soldier and a gentleman, a man and a devoted husband and father, the truest of true friends has gone; no other can replace him.

L. T. R.

LAURENCE VAN DOREN HARRIS

NO. 6260 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died November 11, 1934, at Norfolk, Connecticut, aged 36 years.



LAURENCE VAN DOREN HARRIS was born in Manchester, Vermont, December 7, 1898, the son of the Reverend Robert Van Kleeck Harris and Anna Van Doren Harris. The following July the family moved to Red Hook, New York and it was in this small country town that Laurence spent the first seventeen years of his life.

In 1915 his father became rector of Saint James Episcopal Church at Winsted, Connecticut, and here Laurence finished his last year of High School and remained for a post graduate course until the summer of 1916. In the fall he entered Columbia University but left after the first year to accept an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Congressman James P. Glynn. While at Columbia he joined the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Harris entered the Military Academy in June 1917, a few months after the commencement of the World War. He was placed immediately in the first section and had little difficulty in remaining there. "B. V. D." (or Shorty), his cadet nick-names, was one of the most brilliant men in the class and ranked five at graduation. He did not go out for athletics, although he played a good game of tennis, so on that score he contributed little to his class. The time when many of his class-

mates were doing athletics found "B. V. D." plugging away with a bunch of goats and undoubtedly more than one was helped to struggle through to graduation as a result of his efforts.

The class was graduated on November 1, 1918 after only a year and a half as cadets and commissioned as Second Lieutenants unassigned. During that month, while on leave awaiting orders, the armistice was signed and on December 3 the class found themselves back in ranks at the Academy as Student Officers to continue the cadet course of studies. This period which lasted until June 11, 1919 was probably one of the most unusual in the history of any class. We were told that since we were officers we shouldn't hobnob with the cadets and were left severely alone by everyone else on the ground that we should never have been commissioned anyway. These Student Officer days, however, did more than even plebe year to weld the class into a unit since every one decided that we had to stick together or have it run on us from every side.

One of the interesting phases of this period was the method used to provide officers for the Student Officers Companies. The Tacs decided on the idea of alternating the company lieutenants and of making the company commanders and the first sergeants permanent. A most unusual means of selection was employed. The class was told to elect the COs and the tops and if those chosen were acceptable to the Tacs the appointments would be made. This was carried out and Harris was elected as one of the four company commanders, a very definite indication of his standing with his classmates.

While on our class trip to Europe from July to September, Shorty continued as commander of one of the platoons and did his usual efficient job.

After the class returned home "B. V. D." together with the rest of the Engineers was ordered to Camp Humphreys. His first assignment was to the 1st Engineers then forming part of the Army of Occupation, so he retraced his steps to Europe to join his regiment in Germany. It was while on this tour of duty that the cause of his retirement began to be in evidence and in May, 1920 he was ordered home for observation.

When the engineers in the class were ordered to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in July 1920 to complete their engineering, B. V. D. was still among those present but on August 5 his retirement for disability came through. Although his army career was over because of the development of diabetes he immediately commenced carving out a new one. By watching his diet he could lead pretty much a normal existence and he decided to stay on at M. I. T. but to switch his efforts to geology. He received his degree in 1922 and was taken on as a geological engineer by the Federal Mining and Smelting Company.

He was ordered to Wallace, Idaho, but prior to leaving to take up his first job in civilian life he was married on June 20 to Miss Penelope Holmes Munsill, of Winsted, Connecticut, daughter of Gail Borden Munsill and Ruth Holmes Munsill. He took his bride to Wallace where they stayed for a couple of years and where their first child was born. His work as a mining scout turned out to be rather strenuous

and that, coupled with the sparceness of his diet, reduced his state of health to the point where he had to come East and seek a less physically exacting job.

In 1924 he moved to Forest Hills, Long Island, and became associated with Kuhn, Smith and Harris a small firm of building contractors in New York City. Things seemed to be going rather well again when a hurried trip to Winsted because of his Mother's death caused him to catch a heavy cold. This turned out to be rather serious with the result that his lungs became infected. He was now between the hammer and the anvil since his diabetes required him to eat lightly and the customary regime for a tubercular was lots of good food. He tried to hit a happy medium but never again was really able to resume a normal existence. During the next several years he was in and out of bed appearing at times to be greatly restored and then having a later relapse to pretty much an invalid state.

In the summer of 1930 he finally decided that a return to active participation in business was doubtful so he and his family bought the old Lawrence homstead in Norfolk, Connecticut, which they remodeled and moved into in May 1931. Here too he had to remain very quiet and could be up and about for only a few hours a day. He did get a great kick out of the place, however, and actively directed the carrying out of the farming operations, although he could do very little himself. Toward the end he seemed to be gaining rapidly in health but it turned out to be only a prelude to another cold which put him to bed for the last time.

He died at his home, Locust Lane Farm, November 11, 1934, following a month's illness. In addition to his wife he is survived by three children, Laurence Van Doren, Richard Borden, and Peter Schenck; his father, the Reverend Robert Van Kleeck Harris; Major R. V. K. Harris, F. A., U. S. A., of Wausau, Wisconsin and one sister, Mrs. Carl W. Davis of New York. He was buried in the family plot at Center Cemetery, Winsted, Connecticut.

Ever since his retirement in 1920 he had been fighting a losing battle but through it all there was never a sign of a let-down. Even during his numerous relapses and the long months flat on his back in bed his mind was fully occupied keeping abreast of the times so as not to be out of touch with things when the day came for him to resume an active place in the world. As a result he was exceptionally well read and interested in everything. He never lost the drive that put him close to the top of his class as a cadet. He was great fun to be with, never talking about his own troubles but rather trying to get from his visitors a keener picture of the outside world which his continual illness denied him. Better yet, his good humor was infectious. He always retained a lively interest in West Point and the Army and knew where everyone in the class was stationed and what they had been doing that was out of the ordinary. By his death the class lost a real member, for under other circumstances Harris would surely be one of the chief contributors to any history that we as a class may make.

W. J. R.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN ABEL

NO. 6755 CLASS OF 1920

Died September 19, 1931, at Castle Point, N. Y., aged 32 years.



ABRAMHAM SHERIDAN ABEL, "Aimless" and "Hardly" to his classmates, which, like most nicknames, were inappropriate to the person, was born in New York City on March 11, 1899. His father, Joseph Abel, and his mother, Rose Molkus, were both born in Russia and immigrated to the United States in 1897. His early education was obtained in the Grammar and Secondary schools of New York City.

In 1918, on July 2, Abel entered the United States Military Academy, having been appointed by the Honorable B. L. Fairchild, Representative from the 24th District. He was a member of that class upon which fell the burden of carrying on the traditions of the United States Corps of Cadet when during the war all upper classes were suddenly graduated, leaving his class, then Plebes, to carry on the principles of "Duty, Honor, Country". His cadet life was a normal one, receiving

the usual demerits for the usual offenses. He played handball, soccer, was a member of the baseball team and was assistant cheer leader. He was the author of the 1920 football song. Abel had the faculty of looking on life with a laugh and was, therefore, loved by all of us.

On June 15, 1920 he graduated with his class and on July 2, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. In September of that year he reported to the Infantry School at what was then known as Camp Benning, Georgia. He pursued there the excellent curriculum to fit himself to be a worthy son of a Queen of Battles by working hard during the week and got his recreation by spending most of his weekends at the Ralston Hotel in Columbus, Georgia, the "metropolis" for the students at The Infantry School.

While at The Infantry School he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant the date of commission being the same as that of his original appointment.

On June 30, 1921, he graduated from the Basic Course at that school being ushered out to the Infantry World by the silvery words of Major General Paul B. Malone, who at that time was Assistant Commandant of The Infantry School and from there Abel went directly to the Reserve Officers Training Corps Camp held at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, where he was on duty as an Instructor. His time there was short for on July 19, 1921, he reported to the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, as a patient. This was a great surprise to his classmates who were with him at The Infantry School, because he had shown no signs of illness and had whole-heartedly engaged in all of our frolics. He remained at Fitzsimmons General Hospital until he was retired as First Lieutenant, U. S. A. on June 22, 1922.

From 1922 until 1924 he studied law at the University of Colorado. He graduated from the Law School very high up in his class, and received the Degree of LL.B. While a student he had attracted considerable attention as captain of the debating team and was a Democratic Candidate for the Colorado Legislature before he finished school. He was nominated but was defeated by 57 votes—due to the efforts of the Ku Klux Klan which at that time was very strong in Colorado. From 1924 until 1925 he was Vice President and General counsel for the Commonwealth Industrial Bank of Boulder, Colorado.

In 1925 he went back to his home in New York City and procured a position as assistant to the famous lawyer, Mr. Max D. Steuer. As his assistant Abel conducted single handed the defense of many cases and acted as Associate counsel in a goodly number of "headline" affairs.

From 1926 to 1928 Abel practiced law in Denver, Colorado a member of the firm of Schneider and Abel. From 1928 until the date of his death he was the senior member of the law firm of Abel and Abel in New York City.

He was a member of Phi Kappa and Phi Alpha Delta, two legal fraternities. Also, he was a member of the Bars of the states of New York and Colorado and of the Federal Courts.

In 1926 and 1927 his health took a turn for the worse and he went back again to Fitzsimmons General Hospital. He then returned to his work, but on September 19, 1931, he died at Castle Point, New York.

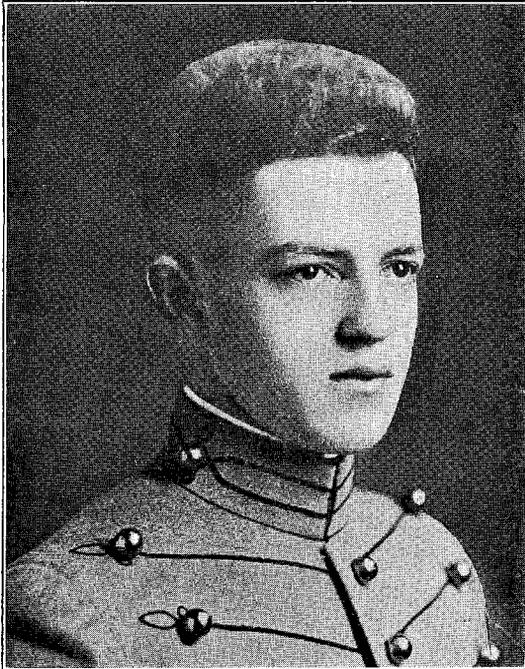
Thus passed one of the most loved characters of the class of 1920. A promising career as a soldier was cut short when he had to be retired for physical disability and one equally as promising in the legal profession was terminated by his passing. He was always a great supporter of West Point and the principles for which it stands and was most sentimental about the traditions of the Corps of Cadets. We, his classmates, salute him and feel that we are better for having been intimately associated with one who at all times has upheld the standards of that "long gray line".

C. F. D.

FRANK HINTON BUNNELL

NO. 7082 CLASS OF 1923

Died August 15, 1934, at Cass Lake, Minn., aged 36 years.



FRANK HINTON BUNNELL was born at Mauston, Wisconsin, December 15, 1897.

He was the only son of Melville Lamont Bunnell and Jessie Hinton Bunnell.

His father was born at Rush, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania in 1858 and came to Wisconsin in 1867 with his widowed mother. His grandfather lost his life shortly before in the Civil War while he was serving with Company E, 203rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant Bunnell's mother, born at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, in 1867, has always lived in her native state. Her parents, George and Cynthia Hinton, came to Wisconsin from Ohio in an early day. George Hinton and brother Jeff enlisted in the 38th Wisconsin Volunteers and served until April 14, 1865, when each lost his right arm, about an hour apart, in a skirmish before Petersburg.

In 1927 Lieutenant Bunnell's father died after having served as

Superintendent of Schools for twenty-two years and filled the office of County Judge for twenty years. He was highly respected and much loved in his community. His mother's interests centered in home, church, and community. Frank is survived by his mother and three sisters—Mrs. H. D. Winsor, Mauston, Wisconsin, Mrs. A. L. Evans, Springfield, Missouri, and Mrs. C. H. Anderson of Chicago, Illinois.

Frank graduated from the public schools of his home town in June 1916. That fall he entered Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin. He continued his studies till the fall of 1918 and received his appointment to the United States Military Academy from Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr.

He graduated in 1923 and received his commission as second lieutenant in the Cavalry.

The class of 1923, at its graduation exercises, was honored by the presence of General Pershing who gave the address and presented the diplomas.

After graduation from the Military Academy Frank joined the Fourth United States Cavalry and served with that regiment until he was ordered to the Cavalry School in 1928. A short term with the Thirteenth United States Cavalry at Fort Riley followed graduation in 1929 and then foreign service with the Twenty-sixth Cavalry at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands. Upon return from foreign service he again joined the Fourth Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota. He could not forget his first regiment, and he loved the Black Hills. From here he was sent out on CCC duty in Minnesota, where he closed the last chapter of his life.

Frank had great affection for his family.

The last letter his mother received from him contained this statement, "Not a day passes that I do not think of you and my three sisters".

It was the custom whenever possible for the family, including cousins, uncles, and aunts, to get together on holidays or special days and with visiting, music, feasting and story telling, put in the day. Frank loved these occasions and looked forward to them.

He was fond of dogs and horses, of the out-of-doors, of a fishing trip with congenial companions and with plenty of bacon, buns, and coffee thrown in.

In spite of his "homey" tastes, he is said by his brother officers to have been entirely devoted to his work—to have put his work first.

A few months before his death he was given an extremely high rating of efficiency by the major under whose command he last served.

Letters of sympathy received by Frank's mother from his superior officers as well as his brother officers expressed appreciation of his courteousness, loyalty as a friend, and his conscientious service to the government and his country. It was added that he was a splendid officer—and had before him a brilliant future, that with his death the country has lost a valuable servant.

The evening of August fourteenth he spent with a brother officer and his family. Upon leaving he turned and said, "Just four hours more and I will be a free man". He was on the eve of a thirty day leave and had planned to fish two or three days in Minnesota. He was then going to Junction City, Kansas, the home of Miss Annetta Jane McKinney, the young lady he expected to marry, the marriage was to take place at Miss McKinney's earliest convenience. The young lady is the principal of the Post Grade School at Fort Riley.

The following Christmas Miss McKinney visited Lieutenant Bunnell's family for the first time. This proved to be a "bittersweet" occasion because of the ever present thought of what "might have been". Frank would have visited his mother and sisters before his return to Fort Meade.

The following account of the tragedy appeared in the Deer River (Minnesota) News on August 16:

"Lieutenant Bunnell, assistant adjutant at the Chippewa sub-district headquarters of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Cass Lake, lost his life early yesterday morning in a fire which completely destroyed the cabin occupied by Captain A. A. Nyberg, commander of the CCC Camp at Schley.

Lieutenant Bunnell made his home at the Nyberg cabin, and was its sole occupant when the fire occurred. Mrs. Nyberg was visiting relatives in St. Paul, and the Captain was in Deer River and Grand Rapids on business. When ready to return to camp, he was held up here for some time by the dense fog which obscured roads that night.

Though watchmen patrol the camp at night, the fire was not discovered until the flames were beyond control. At first it was not positively known whether or not Lieutenant Bunnell was in the cabin, and the tragedy was revealed only when search was made among the dying embers some hours later.

Lieutenant Bunnell's charred remains were found near the door of the bathroom which was between his room and that of Captain Nyberg, indicating he sought to warn his brother officer but was overcome. Beneath the bed springs were found the remains of the Lieutenant's dog, a strange circumstance that the animal did not warn his master. The origin of the fire is unknown".

The body of Lieutenant Bunnell was accompanied to Mauston by Lieutenant Johnson of Fort Snelling, a classmate of Lieutenant Bunnell's at West Point. Funeral services were held at the M. E. church at Mauston August 18. Burial was made in the family lot. Full military honors were accorded him. Attendance at the services was very large, and the floral display profuse and beautiful—mute evidence of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his legion of friends.

The following is a tribute from a classmate and friend, Lieutenant Ralph M. Neal:

“The tragic death of Lieutenant Frank H. Bunnell came as a sad shock to his family and many friends. The manner of his passing is indicative of his whole character. He died attempting to save a brother officer. When his cabin caught fire, and escape was possible by leaping out of the window beside his bed, he forsook thoughts of his own safety! A brother officer was expected back that night, and was probably still asleep in the other part of the cabin, and with this thought in mind he fought his way across the building, only to be overcome as he crossed the threshold of the other room. Witnesses who arrived after the tragedy found mute evidence of the heroic attempt. Frank Bunnell had made the supreme sacrifice! Those of us who knew him would expect that he would do nothing less when the great trial came.

Courageous in carrying out his beliefs or things he believed were right, just, to those with whom he came in contact, loyal almost to a fault, he also possessed a high sense of duty. His years at the Military Academy and throughout the term of his service are characterized by these sterling qualities. To have known him well was to love him; to have made his acquaintance was to have deep respect for him, his sound judgment, his sincerity.

“We salute you, yours is a noble passing! Perhaps a far cry from your own dreams but nevertheless your sense of duty and our loss”.

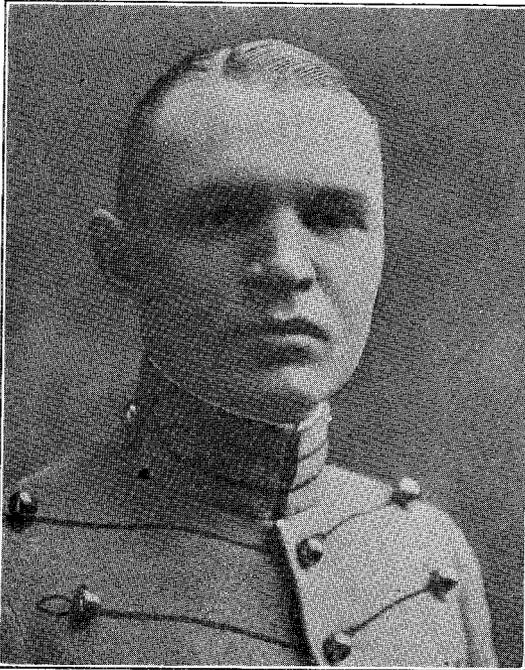
J. H. B.



OREN WILCOX RYNEARSON

NO. 7302 CLASS OF 1924

Died November 23, 1934, at Tuscon, Ariz., aged 38 years.



OREN WILCOX RYNEARSON was born October 4, 1896, in Peoria, Illinois, the son of Stephen and Winifred Coone Rynearson of Holland Dutch-English ancestry.

His mother died when he was four years old and his father, then an invalid, died the following year. Oren and an older brother, Sidney, were left in the care of his mother's sisters, Dr. Bathena and Henrietta M. Coone.

His childhood was spent in Chicago, Illinois, where he attended grade and high school near the University of Chicago, in the section of the city known as Hyde Park. Several happy summer vacations were spent on a Nebraska farm with relatives of the family. The great adventure of travelling alone when he was six and his brother nine on their first trip, created a lifelong eagerness for adventure and travel.

After finishing grade school he went with his aunt, Dr. Coone, to Pecos, Texas, for a year, returning to Chicago for his high school work.

The latter part of his senior year he worked with a surveying crew in Chicago. He then returned to Texas and graduated from the Pecos High School. He later entered the University of Michigan but a serious illness during his freshman year in the University prevented his continuance in college.

On the second day after the World War was declared, he decided that he would enlist. On the advice of his department office head, a Michigan alumnus, he chose the Coast Artillery because that training would be highly technical. Enlisting, he was sent from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Monroe where he rose to be corporal, sergeant, and top sergeant, and was sent to Camp Taylor with four other men to assist in drilling recruits coming in under the draft. Later, recalled to Fort Monroe, having reached the prescribed age, he entered the training class for officers and completing the course was commissioned Second Lieutenant.

He was bitterly disappointed because he was not sent to the front but was kept to drill soldiers and to protect property. He was assigned to Fort Crockett and detailed to guard the oil fields of East Texas. With four Coast Artillery guns and a detachment of twenty men he was stationed at Sabine on the Gulf. While serving there the Armistice was signed. He remained at Fort Crockett until February 18, 1919, when he resigned and returned to Chicago, where his office position had been kept open for him. He now found the office routine irksome and decided that he would make the Army his life work. He reenlisted believing he could soon secure a commission by examination as his Army record had been excellent. While stationed at Camp Pike waiting for this opportunity, on the recommendation of the Post Officers, he was appointed to West Point by a special Examining Board on the same day that he was notified to come to Washington for the examination. He chose West Point and reported for duty July 1, 1920, and graduated with his class June 12, 1924. Having held a commission during the World War, his plebe year was a trying one but he learned in the following years to love the work and associations with a deep and undying loyalty.

He spent the summer of 1922 in Europe with one of his classmates and after graduation, another happy furlough in Chicago with relatives and friends before reporting for duty as second lieutenant of Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle, Maryland.

Due to circumstances and obstacles over which he had no control, and disappointed in the hope of promotion for past services, he resigned from the Army the latter part of April, 1925. The following summer was spent in Europe. He then secured a position with the Shell Oil Co. in Texas to take charge of a torsion balance and its operating crew. He did fine work in a difficult job. Later returning to New York City he was made assistant valuation engineer in the offices of the Central New Jersey Railroad where in contact with fine business associates, he looked forward to a successful future.

Here began a heroic struggle against increasing ill health until he

was obliged to give up and seek medical aid. An examination disclosed an advanced stage of arthritis of the spine and a very serious tubercular condition of the lungs. On the advice of his physicians he went to the Adirondacks in August, 1927. The following spring, he was examined by Dr. Hibbs of New York City and urged to go to Arizona. In May, 1928, he went to Prescott, Arizona.

All of his examining physicians said that he should have been retired for disability before he resigned and urged him to lay his case before Congress. The Committee on Military Affairs considered his Bill favorably because of his excellent War record. In 1929 he was ordered to Wm. Beaumont Hospital in El Paso for a final examination and by a special act of Congress was reinstated in the Army and immediately retired. He then went to Tuscon, Arizona, to live where he hoped to make, at least, a partial recovery.

Totally disabled, he was confined to bed most of the time till his death. Through hours of enforced quiet and meditation he saw clearly the possibilities of an ideal human life and longed for health that he might live a life of service and high achievement. Everyone who knew him spoke of his unusual intellectual development and general knowledge, his breadth of view, his kind and brave spirit. Through pain and weariness for seven years he fought with high courage a good fight to the end.

He died November 23, 1934, in Tuscon, Arizona, and was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

Through the kindness of Colonel A. W. Holderness, head of the Military Department of the University of Arizona, Cadets of the University were his pallbearers and his flag draped casket was lowered with the last rites of the military life he loved so well.

General MacArthur, Chief of Staff writes: "During his short service as an officer of the Army, Lieutenant Ryneanson was at all times dependable, willing, and conscientiously devoted to duty. His death is deeply regretted".

A classmate writes: "I am shocked to hear of Oren's death. I have never known anyone in my life who loved to live as much as Oren. He and I went to Europe together in 1922. He jovially struggled with his French and ended by having more fun than anyone else. He had a keen mind and sometimes we had lively arguments but always ended them with a hearty laugh".

The following tribute was paid Lieutenant Ryneanson by one of his classmates in a letter written to his aunt:

"He had my admiration and respect. I always felt that had emergency arisen, service in his command would have taken a great part of the sting out of war. No more loyal and true soldier ever lived. I will always look back with the fondest memories on the pleasant associations we had and to the future with regret that the Army has lost such a

soldier and myself such a pal. Our consolation, if at all, rests in the thought that he has passed to a far better place than this old world of ours”.

Major Green, under whom he studied Tactics at West Point says: “I remember him most distinctly while he was a member of my company. Before coming to the Military Academy he had served as a lieutenant of Coast Artillery and, therefore, the first year at the Academy was a most difficult one. He was possessed with an ardent desire to acquit himself creditably at the Academy, ever ready to accept advice when given, loyal and energetic in the performance of his duties and above all deeply imbued with the spirit of the Academy in its motto of ‘Duty, Honor, Country.’ May I offer my deepest sympathy and the words of our Beloved Academy—‘Well done, be thou at peace’”.

H. M. C.

NELSON JACOB DE LANY

NO. 8261 CLASS OF 1928

Died March 13, 1934, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 31 years.



NELSON J. DE LANY, son of Irvin F. and Mary E. De Lany, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1903. He attended the local schools and graduated from the Reading High School in 1920. While a student at High School, he secured an appointment as First Alternate to U. S. Military Academy. He qualified mentally and physically at the examination held at Fort Meyer, Virginia, but could not enter the Academy as his Principal had qualified and received the appointment that year. After this setback, he entered Pennsylvania State College, took up their course in Forestry, and later became a very active member of the Theta XI fraternity. In his third year at Pennsylvania State College, he was offered a principalship to the Military Academy and he gladly forsook forestry to attain his life's ambition to enter the U. S. Military Academy. He passed the required physical examinations at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania and entered the Academy July 1, 1924. During his years of waiting for the opportunity to enter the U. S. Military Academy, he could

have secured several appointments as Principal for entry into the U. S. Naval Academy, but these he refused, as he, unlike his brother, had no ambition to enter Naval service. After he entered on his course at the Academy, a most friendly rivalry existed between the older brother—a graduate of the Naval Academy of the year 1912—and Nelson, but this never engendered the great love they had for each other.

During his four year's course at the Academy, he learned to love horses and became so proficient at riding that he won the Superintendent's Cup upon his graduation. After graduation he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota, until he was ordered to the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, Class of 1932-33. After graduating from the Troops Officer Course at Riley in June 1933, he was assigned to the 12th Cavalry at Fort Brown, Texas, where he served with the Machine Gun Troop, and as Unit Gas Officer of the Provisional Squadron and as Post Recreation Officer. It was at Fort Brown, that he met his death on March 11, 1934, while playing polo, when his horse slipped and fell. In getting up, the horse put undue pressure on the base of the skull, causing unconsciousness from which he never recovered.

The Officers with whom he served at Fort Brown, pay him the following tribute;

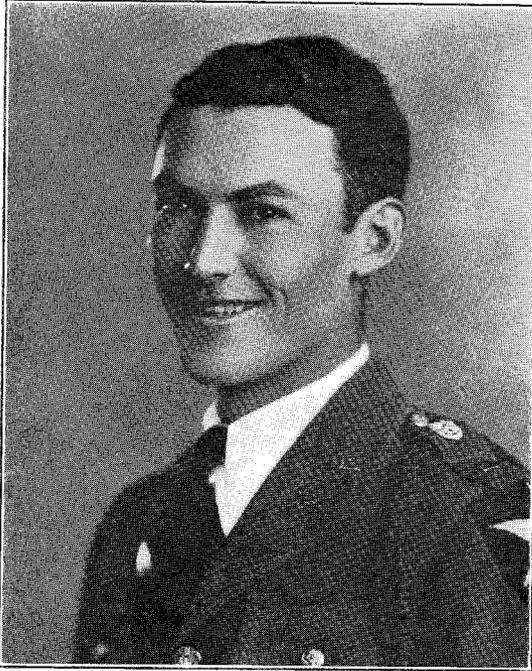
“He loved the service and gave it his best effort. He was interested in the welfare and happiness of his men and they in turn loved him and feel that they have suffered a loss that will be keenly felt and will leave a vacancy which can never be filled”.

I. F. D.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN STEVENSON

NO. 8776 CLASS OF 1929

Died October 13, 1934, at Waimea, T. H., aged 29 years.



WILLIAM FRANKLIN STEVENSON, the son of Alva Gladney Stevenson and John Beauregard Stevenson, was born at Winnsboro, South Carolina, on August 26, 1905. It was at Winnsboro that he received his early education, attending Mt. Zion Institute and Mt. Zion High School. Through the vision of an older brother J. W., who had served his country in France, young William Franklin Stevenson (who was later to be affectionately known by all as "Steve") was encouraged to seek an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. His efforts were successful and he was awarded an appointment by Congressman Stevenson. He then took preparatory work at The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, subsequently entering the Military Academy and graduating from it with the Class of 1929.

His first assignment to duty was at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. While in San Antonio, he met and won Miss Jessie Bell Spring, the daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Spring, of San Antonio. They were married on December 18, 1930.

On June 13, 1932, he was assigned to the 19th Infantry and ordered to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. His tour of duty there was almost completed and he and his young wife were looking forward to their return to the States when his tragic and untimely death occurred on October 13, 1934. While enjoying a brief holiday with his wife and their intimate friends, Lieutenant and Mrs. John W. Stribling, at the latter's beach cottage, a sixty-five foot tidal wave coming without warning, swept over them, taking the lives of all except Mrs. Stevenson, who by some miraculous chance survived.

In making a permanent record of the life of this gallant young South Carolinian for his beloved Alma Mater, no better way suggests itself than to quote in part from the obituary read by his Chaplain, Major John Hall, in the Post Chapel, Schofield Barracks, on November 9, 1934.

"In the passing of 2nd Lieutenant William F. Stevenson", said Major Hall, "we of the 19th Infantry have not only lost a comrade-in-arms but a rare friend. Quiet in demeanour and slightly reserved on first acquaintance, it was not everyone's privilege to know the full warmth of his friendship, to fully appreciate the vitalness of his personality; yet he had a wide circle of intimate friends.

"A sportsman by nature, you would always find 'Steve' an eager spectator at all regimental athletic contests. But passive participation in sports was not enough for him. He liked handball and tennis and on those courts you would regularly see him striving to win.

"In 1932 he was a member of a party of four officers and three enlisted men who were lost in the mountains for four days, while trying to find a short way across the dangerous Koolan Mountains. During this ordeal, his optimism and strength and character quickly revealed itself to his companions. His military work, judged by one of his own grade, was easily excellent, or better. As Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, all in the Battalion will remember his military bearing and efficiency. Because of his record in the regiment, he was selected as an assistant to the Post Exchange Officer. As this job presented new problems to him, he was better preparing himself for it by studying to become a certified public accountant. This typifies his interest in his work.

"While a cadet, his room-mate and companion was John W. Stribling. Although both were assigned to the Infantry after graduation, they both elected to try the Air Corps. In December, 1929, 'Steve' was back in the Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he remained until assigned to the 19th Infantry on June 13, 1932.

"Lieutenant Stribling, stationed at Wheeler Field since 1931, was at the boat to welcome him on his arrival in Hawaii. Although both officers were now married, their friendship continued to draw the two families together, until death itself united them for time and eternity."

Major C. G. Hammond had this to say: "The Army has lost an excellent officer and we a close friend".

Captain Lewis Simons, in a letter to Mrs. Stevenson, throws light upon Lieutenant Stevenson's character as judged by his brother officers. He says, "It seems almost superfluous for anyone in the 19th or indeed, anywhere else, who knew your husband, to express his feelings about 'Steve'. You know his virtues far better than did any of his friends, and you know that everyone who knew the boy had only the highest opinion of him. That high opinion was both personal and professional.

"He had command of a Company in my battalion in the maneuvers in October of last year—just after my arrival here—and he handled his job in a manner that prompted a letter of commendation. While on maneuvers we took advantage of several opportunities to talk about Winnsboro and Fairfield County and The Citadel, finding much in common between 'us South Carolinians'. Throughout 'Steve' impressed me as being a true gentleman. His delightful personality had much to do with his having so many friends".

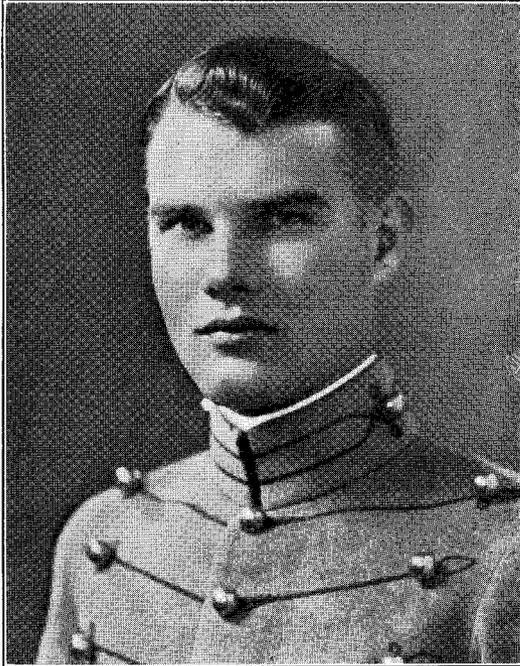
No finer name can any man bear than that of gentleman, and all who knew and loved "Steve" knew him in no other light.

His ashes rest in the Nation's Cemetery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

JOHN WILLIAM STRIBLING, JR.

NO. 8687 CLASS OF 1929

Died October 13, 1934, at Waimea Beach, Hawaii, aged 27 years.



JOHN WILLIAM STRIBLING, Jr., the son of John William and Mattie McFall Stribling, was born at Florence, Alabama, March 13, 1907.

He attended the public schools of Florence; first, the Patton Grammar School and then the Coffee High School where he excelled in athletics. While waiting for the time to enter West Point, he attended the State Normal School at Florence in order to be as well prepared as possible for his entrance into West Point.

That was his creed from earliest childhood—for any given undertaking, Preparation to the limit of available facilities and then Performance to the whole of ability.

He was appointed to West Point by the late Honorable Ed. B. Almon, esteemed Congressman from the Ninth District of Alabama, as the Second Alternate. His joy and gratefulness knew no bounds when circumstances decreed that he should enter the Academy in 1925.

His happy faculty for making friends, who ranked from the highest to the lowest, coupled with his ability to accomplish things immediately, won for him a place in the midst of Cadet activities. As an illustration of Jay's, as he was affectionately known, way of doing things—He was the first "plebe" to pitch a baseball game against Annapolis. He went

into that game handicapped by the two-point lead of Annapolis, and won the game. He won many more for his team in the three years that followed. As a result of that first game, he was the first "plebe" to have the unique honor of addressing the entire Cadet Corps. In 1934 he earned his highest athletic aspiration—coaching the Hawaiian Department's winning baseball team. He was justly proud of that victory.

After his graduation in June, 1929, he spent a brief but happy furlough in Florence with the members of his family and his friends before being assigned to Kelly Field in Texas to complete his Air Corps training. In 1931 he was transferred to Wheeler Field, Territory of Hawaii, with the Twenty-sixth Attack Squadron, and assigned to the Eighteenth Pursuit Group, of which he was an officer when his untimely death occurred.

On July 17, 1931 he married Thora Berge, and spent three short years of happiness with her. She died with him, just as they both had hoped for.

The tragedy befell them on a fishing excursion off the coast of Waimea. Lieutenant Stribling, his wife, and Lieutenant W. F. Stevenson, a West Point Classmate, and his wife, had gone to Waimea with the permission of their Commanding Officer. As they were preparing the fishing tackle an unprecedented wave broke over them, drowning John, his wife, and Lieutenant Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson escaped death by clinging to the reef from which they were fishing. All three of the bodies were recovered.

John and his wife were buried together in Hawaii with full military honors, November 5, 1934.

In the words of a fellow officer, "John was the type of man whom everyone admires, respects, and loves . . . there was never a person, either below him or above him in rank or station in life, that had any criticism of him or his actions. He was a man who had the remarkable ability of inspiring everyone's friendship. He had this ability because he was always sincerely his own self, with no pretense or sham in his make up".

Again, "Although God willed that John should not complete his full life, he lived long enough for his name and memory to become indelibly written in the hearts of a host of people. Also, I believe that in his life he got as much happiness as most people do out of a longer one".

Another comrade, in a letter to John's mother, said, "We are proud to have served with your son . . . a finer officer and gentleman never lived".

While his family are finding it hard to become reconciled, such expressions of love and esteem as these, and there are literally hundreds of them, help to ease the loss of a beloved son and brother.

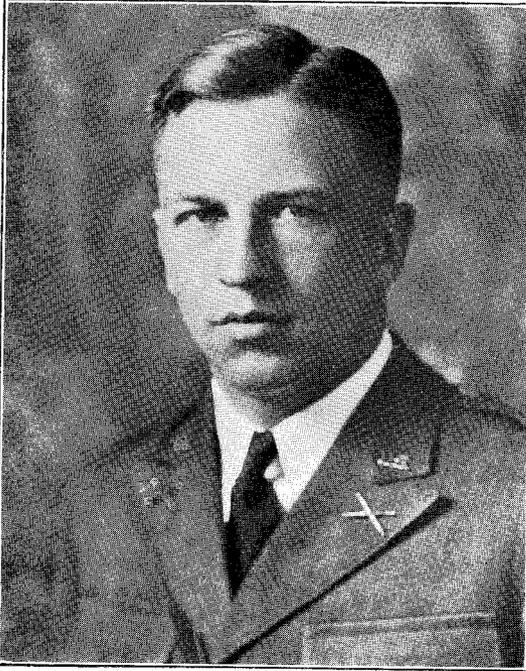
Those who knew and loved him know that he met his death fully prepared, for under his joyous zest for living he had a deep reverence and an abiding faith in the Father who called him Home so soon. He went, we know, with no regrets, ready to enter a new Service as an Officer and a Gentleman.

R. C. S.

HERBERT CHARLES GIBNER, JR.

NO. 8849 CLASS OF 1930

Killed August 9, 1934, at Barksdale Field, La., aged 25 years.



HERBERT CHARLES GIBNER, JR. was born November 8, 1908 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the son of Captain (now Colonel) Herbert C. Gibner, Medical Corps, U. S. Army and Charlotte Bruce Gibner. His early life was spent, as is that of most army children, at a number of posts, as his parents moved from place to place in response to orders. His early education thus involved change after change from one school to another; at one time he was in six different schools in three states in one school year. His high school education was divided between the Leavenworth, Kansas, High School and the Western High School at Washington, D. C., two years at the former, then a year at the latter, and finally a return to the former for his senior year and graduation in 1925. At the Leavenworth High School he began his football career, earning his letter as fullback. While at Fort Leavenworth he was prominent in the Boy Scout movement, gaining his rating as an Eagle Scout in 1923. In 1925 he entered Stanford University, remaining only one

year, as he was admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1926. He was appointed by Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut as a result of a competitive examination held in the fall of 1925.

During his Academy career he was prominent in football, playing on the plebe team, and earning his "A" for each of the three years he was a quarterback on the A squad. He also played lacrosse, and was an excellent tennis player, winning the summer camp tennis tournament of 1929. He made pistol expert and was successively cadet corporal, sergeant and lieutenant. Graduating No. 64 in his class he chose the field artillery and after graduation leave joined the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle, Maryland. Here he began to play polo, in which his interest continued up to the time of his death. But his heart was in the Air Corps, and in March of 1932 he entered the Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas, then going on to the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field. Upon graduation as a pursuit pilot he was assigned to Barksdale Field, Louisiana in February, 1933. In the fall of that year he was outstanding as football coach for the post team, which enjoyed a most successful season under his tutelage.

When the Army was assigned the task of flying the mail in 1934, Lieutenant Gibner volunteered for this duty and from February to May flew the mail between Omaha and Cheyenne. During this period he met and won his bride, Virginia Elizabeth Kroll of Omaha. Shortly after the Army relinquished mail flying they were married at Omaha on June 9, 1934, and after a short trip returned to Barksdale Field.

On the night of August 9, 1934 he was scheduled for routine night flying. He had taken off and landed a number of times when suddenly his plane was observed in a power dive from an elevation of 1500 feet. It crashed in a field about a mile north of the reservation. It will never be known exactly what happened. He was too good a pilot to deliberately power drive his plane so near the ground at night. The consensus of opinion is that he fainted against the stick. He was laid to rest in the Military Academy cemetery on August 14, 1934.

Besides his young widow and his parents, Lieutenant Gibner is survived by a sister, Charlotte Bruce Gibner, class of 1935, Stanford University.

His combination of mental ability, a sound and well coordinated body, character, and courage, would have taken him far on the road to success in any walk of life. Although short, his life was a full and rounded one. It is best epitomized in the words of a classmate who wrote his sketch in the 1930 Howitzer: "Soldier, Scholar, Athlete".

H. C. G.

ARTHUR RAPHAEL KERWIN, JR.

NO. 9267 CLASS OF 1931

Died March 9, 1934, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, aged 27 years.



LEUTENANT ARTHUR R. KERWIN, JR., was born at Angel Island in San Francisco Bay on December 7, 1906, the son of Colonel Arthur R. Kerwin and Violet Girard Kerwin, and grandson of the late Alfred C. Girard, Medical Corps, U. S. A. He was a nephew of General Paul B. Malone who is now stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco and is in charge of the Ninth Corps Area.

Young Kerwin had his early schooling at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Presidio and later went to Hollywood High School in California. After graduating he entered the University of Southern California for one year and then decided to try for an army career and follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather.

He went to Schadman's Preparatory School for a year to prepare for West Point. He then took the entrance examination for the Military Academy but failed due to the fact that his marks were not high enough. Undaunted, however, he was determined to carry on the traditions of his family and took the advice of his Uncle, Colonel Ikey Jenks and entered the President's Cavalry for a year and again took the examination for West Point. He and Lieutenant Hockenberry were to-

gether in their desire to "win or die", and at this examination came out with high marks. Kerwin entered West Point in 1927 and graduated in June, 1931.

After graduating from West Point young Kerwin decided he would like aviation for his career and was detailed to duty at Randolph Field, Texas. He was there for eight months of very rigid training. He finished his course at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, and on October 14, 1932, received his wings.

His first and last station was Barksdale Field, Louisiana, with the 79th Pursuit Squadron.

In December, 1933 Lieutenant Kerwin was sent to Seattle, Washington, to ferry a ship to his home station. When he returned from Seattle he had orders to report January 5, 1934 for a two and one half months' course in Navigation at Rockwell Field, Coronado, California. He loved the blind flying—"Great Stuff", he said.

On February 13 he received orders that he was to fly the mail from Cheyenne, Wyoming to Salt Lake City, Utah. On March 9, four minutes after seven p. m., he crashed to his death. Lieutenant F. D. Howard of Riverside, California, was pilot of the ship and Lieutenant Kerwin was the passenger. It was a practice flight and they had no mail.

Lieutenant Ralph Snavely, Operations Officer of the Army Air Mail at Cheyenne, said that Lieutenant Kerwin had all the ear marks of a leader and would have gone far in his military career if God had chosen to let him stay here.

The cause of the accident could not be determined as the plane was practically demolished by the crash and the flames, which consumed the bodies of the men, made an investigation impossible. The young flyers did not have a chance after the plane left the field and circled as it had gained one hundred feet of altitude when it nose dived into the ground.

As a young boy, Lieutenant Kerwin was in Cheyenne when his father was on duty there and he knew the country well. He used to shoot rabbits with his twenty-two rifle in the vicinity where he met his tragic death.

He was laid to rest on March 13 with full military honors in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas. He leaves his widow, Sahra Scott Keene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keene of San Antonio, Texas; his father, Colonel Arthur R. Kerwin and two sisters, all of California.

We hate to close this chapter on so fine and stalwart a young man who loved his family and life to the utmost. Lieutenant Kerwin was a handsome young man about 6 feet, 3 inches tall. His mother was a very attractive woman and his father a strong forceful man. We must think of him as being in a finer station and hope that some day we will all be there.

Hail and farewell, Lieutenant Kerwin! You did your duty without flinching and lived your life in such a way as to inspire us to emulate it and your memory will ever be fresh in our hearts and minds.

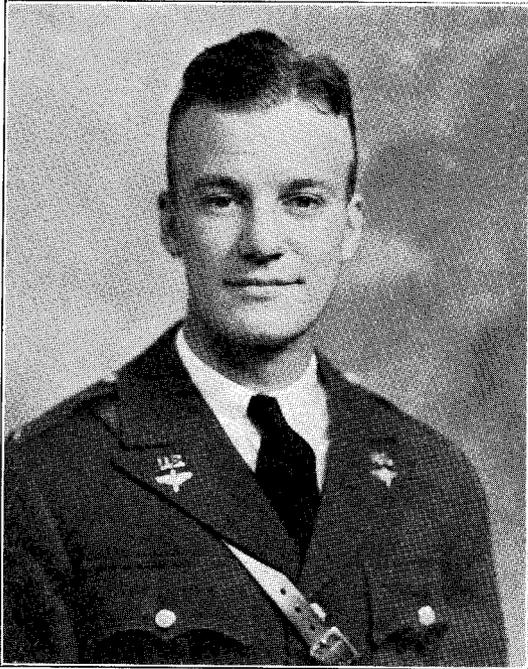
F. K. W.,

His 14 year old niece.

ROBERT ALLEN BRUNT

NO. 9752 CLASS OF 1933

Died September 5, 1934, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 24 years.



ROBERT ALLEN BRUNT was born at Marion, Indiana, February 19, 1910 and died near Kelly Field, Texas, September 5, 1934. This is the brief statement of the life of one who was always full of the joy of living and whose happy and cheerful smile was well known to his friends. From the days of his boyhood, through his high school days, and on through college, West Point, and at the training field in Texas, he made friends by his pleasant ways and his joy in living.

Robert was the son of Charles Richard and Ethel Brunt, and lived his childhood and boyhood in Indiana. He attended Grammar and High School at Marion, and was president of his High School graduating class. He attended the University of Illinois for one year and while there received his appointment to West Point through Representative Albert Hall of the 11th District of Indiana. He entered the Academy July 1, 1929. It had been his dream and ambition for years to

enter West Point, but it was with a good many misgivings that he started out with two other college classmates to start this new life. He may have thought it tough during Plebe year but he never wrote back a word of complaint to his family or friends at home. He had always had a great love for horses, so he tried out for polo and was on the squad till he was a first year man.

Bob also was interested in music, and had played the cornet from the time he was seven years old. When he left for the Point he said, "Well, Mother, I won't take my horn with me, as I don't expect to have any use for it." But in a month or two he had sent for it, and played in the cadet orchestra from then on. In the Hundredth Night Show of 1932 he played two solos. He was on the Pointer staff all four years, and as a first classman was treasurer of the Dialectic Society. Graduation Week, he rode in the Horse Show and won a blue ribbon and trophy cup.

After graduation he returned home and spent the summer with his parents and on August 4, 1933 he was married at Crown Point, Indiana to Edythe N. Rigsbee, his sweetheart of high school days. In September 1933 he reported for duty at Randolph Field, Texas, where he remained until June, 1934 when he went over to Kelly Field for his advanced training.

He was within three weeks of graduation when he was fatally injured in a crash near Mertzon, Texas on a cross-country flight. He was brought back to his home in Marion by his wife and his intimate friend Lieutenant Douglas Cairns, where a simple funeral service was held September 9, just one year to the day from the time he went away. Since his death his wife has continued to reside in Marion with her father S. T. Rigsbee, and there the daughter Jana Lee Brunt was born February 16, 1935. Besides the wife and daughter, there are the parents, his brother Richard, and two sisters, Margaret and Dorothy.

The funeral service was a gathering of his boyhood friends and all the home folks who had loved Bob and were proud of him in his various activities since he left the home town.

His class at Kelly Field honored him by pausing for a minute of silence in the graduation exercises. His instructors at Kelly Field all spoke highly of him as a careful flyer and while he was fearless he also counted the risks, and tried to avoid anything that looked foolhardy. His comrades all kept saying, "No, it couldn't be Bob," when the news of the fatal accident was received.

When Bob went into the Air Service he talked it over with his father saying that while he knew it was a hazardous game, he had great faith in the future of aviation and believed one could get to the top in this line quicker than in other branches of service and he was willing to take a chance to win success.

The following editorials appeared in the local papers: "Life is one of the strangest of the Creator's plans. We were shocked to learn of the death of the youth we have known so well. For a few moments we grieve and wonder why one so young should be cut down. We are

sometimes prone to say that a youth's life is unfinished. We are not judges. Who knows what a clean life has accomplished even in a few years? Who knows where the seed of a christian character has been sown or the seed of bravery and sacrifice planted in the heart of a fellowman? Do those things take years?

Men have lived their four score years and still have accomplished less than children because they failed to take advantage of the opportunities offered by an interested family and a considerate country. Life matters little where or when we spend it. It may be in the office, the shop, the field or in the defense of our home and country. We may live it in ten years or eighty. What is the value of eighty wrong years? Then our concern must not be when or where but *how*.

Our only regrettable thought is that the evil of men's hearts has made it mandatory that such men as Lieutenant Brunt sacrifice their lives that our homes and families might continue to enjoy the liberties that are ours beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes".

Universal regret and deep concern were occasioned by the untimely death of Lieutenant Robert Brunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brunt, one of the oldest and most respected of Marion families. Lieutenant Brunt, only 24 years old, just out of military school at West Point, met death swift and sudden at Mertzon, Texas, Wednesday, in the line of duty as an officer in the United States Army. He goes to join the thousands of fliers in peacetime and war who have given up their lives in this important and essential branch of the service in the U. S. Army.

Unfortunately, it is not uncommon to read of these tragic occurrences. A young officer keeps a tryst with death high up in the clouds. A brief newspaper dispatch tells of it, and we pass over the event as one of those things that must come to those who elect to join in this hazardous service.

But it is entirely a different thing when it comes home to us as the death of Bob Brunt brings it. Here was an upstanding lad who grew to young manhood among us; who was successful in securing an appointment to West Point; who went through four years of stern preparation for service in the military academy, survived it and was graduated to take his place in the army service. Only a year ago he was wedded to Miss Edythe Rigsbee, one of the most beautiful and accomplished of Marion's young women. A brilliant career seemed to be just blossoming when the grim messenger met up with him and had his way.

No words of solace can serve to assuage the grief occasioned by his death among his family or his legion of friends. But if they could avail, not one voice would be still in the chorus of all the thousands who knew and loved him."

The following letter is but one of many received by his family.

"I wanted to let you know what a pleasant experience it was to have known Bob. It isn't often a person encounters someone he can admire sincerely, but he was just that sort of a person. I found him a

friendly, entertaining fellow as a companion, competent as a worker, and keen of mind. Our casual association at various times I consider a distinct gain to me.

His death, naturally, was shocking and nothing I could say would make your grief any less deep. But everybody has to die sometime, and I'd be willing to bet that if Bob had been choosing, he would have chosen to die as he did—working at the job he liked, at the top of his stride physically and mentally, and with a splendid past behind him.

Mrs. H., who had him as a student in high school and admired him above others in her classes, joins me in hoping that the memory of a fine son will soften the shock of his passing." R. S. H.

In a letter written to his mother on her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary was this quotation.

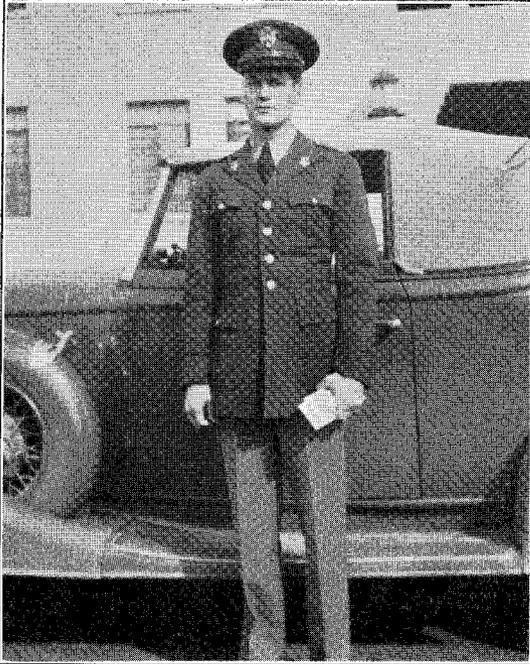
"The other day in a story I read, I ran across this quotation from a cadet of long ago's letter to his mother. It doesn't have much to do with his letter, but it does express how I feel in general. 'And if, on some battlefield, I should find death, would it not be Fate—God recalling me from this troublesome earth and taking me to heaven where peace is supreme? If you could only see this as I see it, you would not worry, but rather you would rejoice with me in the choice of my profession. Death must come eventually. Is it not better to have it come on the field of glory and duty? So, Mother, do not worry any more. A soldier's mother is like the Mother Mary. Hers is the life of sorrow. But was it not the Lord who said, Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted?' So rejoice with me in my calling and trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. Your loving son, Bob."

E. B.

DONALD GORDON McGREW

NO. 9661 CLASS OF 1933

Died March 5, 1935, near Darien, Canal Zone, aged 24 years.



DONALD GORDON MCGREW, son of Donald Francis McGrew and Ruth Wildt McGrew, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on August 31, 1910. Most of his life was spent in Roodhouse, Illinois. He graduated from the Roodhouse High School in 1928 and then spent one year as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville. The Dean of that institution wrote of him, "Although McGrew was with us only one year he made a distinct place for himself".

The late Congressman Henry T. Rainey appointed him to the Military Academy, where he enrolled as a cadet on July 2, 1929. To his classmates he was always known affectionately as "Dan". He stood well in his studies and showed marked promise of ability as a writer. He was a member of the Choir and during his last year was president of the Dialectic Society.

Upon graduation, June 13, 1933, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry and the following September detailed in the Air

Corps. Upon completing the Primary and Advanced Flying School courses at Randolph and Kelly Fields, Texas, he was transferred to the Air Corps, January 31, 1935, and was on duty with the 16th Pursuit Group, 44th Observation Squadron, Albrook Field, Canal Zone at the time of his death, which resulted from his plane going into a spin, while flying at night, through a cloud bank, over Gatun Lake. His observer saved himself by jumping with his parachute.

His commanding officers wrote about him in these words—"The officers and men of Albrook Field feel deeply the loss of Lieutenant McGrew. He was most beloved by all of us as our companion and comrade, whom we knew and admired and to whom we were all devoted". "The death of Lieutenant McGrew has been felt by every member of this command. His cheery smile and constant good nature was one of the bright spots of our days. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to any who might need it. The enlisted men went to him on many occasions seeking advice." "Capable, attentive to duty, and efficient, Lieutenant McGrew was an exceedingly promising young officer whose untimely death is deeply regretted by his former associates."

An impressive memorial service was held at Albrook Field, after which his ashes were sent to his old home for burial.

Lieutenant McGrew is survived by his widow, Mary Imbrie McGrew and a small son, Peter McGrew. His father and mother, sister and brother, also are left.

M. I. McG.

JOHN CALDWELL PRICE, JR.

NO. 9904 CLASS OF 1933

Died December 27, 1933, near Walters, Okla., aged 21 years.



JOHN was born in Palestine, Texas, on January 8, 1912, and was the only son of John Caldwell and Leona Numsen Price. He was descended from South Carolinian and Texas pioneer families on his father's side and on his mother's from Baltimore, Maryland, and Mississippi.

John early decided he wanted to graduate from West Point. He secured the appointment from Senator Mayfield, and immediately upon graduating from the Palestine High School, at the age of seventeen years, entered West Point, and graduated four years later in 1933. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant, and on September 13, 1933, joined the 1st Battalion 38th Infantry, at Fort Sill, and was assigned to Company A.

On September 30, the 1st Battalion was reconstructed as the 3rd Battalion, 29th Infantry, and he automatically became a member of Company I, 29th Infantry.

John was a child of gentle and attractive personality, a loving son and brother, and developed into splendid manhood. As an officer in the service of his country, he stood 6 feet, 2 inches, and with his erect, manly bearing and sensitive face he impressed all with what he was: an able officer, a credit to his profession, and above all, a brave and loyal American.

John came home for week-ends on Armistice, Thanksgiving and for several days Christmas. These long drives, for the sake of a few days at home, showed his constant devotion to his parents and sisters. His last Christmas on earth was spent with his family at Palestine in a happy reunion. He left Palestine on December 27 for his return to duty at Fort Sill. His father accompanied him as far as Wichita Falls and John continued the trip to his post. About an hour out of Wichita Falls he crashed into a parked truck loaded with iron pipe which extended nine feet beyond the back of the truck. It was night, and two cars parked with head-lights glaring in his face as he approached, prevented his seeing the truck. Death was instantaneous. And so went out a bright and shining light, leaving gloom in all circles which he had frequented. But not perpetual gloom . . . there will be a rekindling of the light, a reflection from heaven, and all who mourn him now will find him again.

John's love for his mother was sublime and he was always patient and devoted to his family. Several friends and classmates wrote: "One of the traits I most admired in John was his devotion to his family".

His parents and sisters idolized him, and their love and pride in him was always justified. His passing was not their loss alone, for John's myriads of friends, young and old, (for his friends were many among the old also) mourned with the family. The letters and telegrams which came pouring in from class-mates and friends from all over the country confirmed this. One class-mate wrote: "Anyone who knew John and did not love him was certainly not a lover of a real man and a true friend. He was ever care-free, and had a way of making those around him forget their troubles and smile. I am sure this would be a much better place in which to live, if a few more young men possessed a few of his admirable qualities". Another class-mate wrote: "For two long years, (short they seem now) we were room-mates, and during this time I learned to respect his sense of judgment, his loyalty, and his sound reasoning. He was one of the most sincere and true friends I have ever had. He was the ideal Kadet—a courageous, witty, care-free and at the same time serious, honorable and brilliant chap—a man who made the hardships of plebe year decrease considerably. There was always a smile on his face, and a desire in his heart to help others".

A Cadet Plebe, during John's first class year wrote: "I can never forget all he did for me. He was a real man, and at a time like this one wonders why such a thing should fall to the lot of a man with such a future before him".

Six months after his death, a copy of John's rating was sent to his family. This rating was "Superior". His commanding officer, Major

Harry Twaddle, wrote again after several months: "I have wished more than once that Lieutenant Price could have been spared for us. We need him for the command of a sub-unit in the new Headquarters Company at the present time. Your son was a great asset to the Battalion and the Army. His thorough reliability, loyalty, and ability to use good judgment, enabled me to give him tasks without any reservations as to their being done efficiently. His future in the Army, to me, looked promising. Level-headed, well poised, and enterprising officers such as he, are always in demand in the service. Would that I were privileged to have more like him in my command".

The following is another copy of a letter written by Captain W. B. Fariss: "During Lieutenant Price's service with this organization, he was greatly admired and respected by the men under him. Upon several occasions the character of his work was so outstanding as to warrant commendation from his higher officers.

From November 1 to December 7, 1933, Lieutenant Price was assigned on special duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, at Fort Sill, and performed each task assigned him in a pleasing and effective manner The news of his death on December 27 came as a shock to his many friends at Fort Sill, who had grown to love him. His death was a distinct loss to the service and ended a short career which had given every evidence of a brilliant future in the Army."

Captain Fariss wrote again one year after the tragedy: "I shall always remember Lieutenant Price as one of the most outstanding young officers with whom it was my pleasure to serve". Letters such as these written long after the tragedy show the genuine feeling and admiration for John and are a deep satisfaction to his family.

General McArthur's letter was also greatly appreciated "The untimely death of Lieutenant Price, at the outset of his most promising career as a commissioned officer in the Army, is deeply regretted by his former associates".

The top sergeant at Fort Sill said: "Lieutenant Price was one of the finest young officers and gentlemen I ever served under".

Impressive military services were held for John at Fort Sill on December 29 and his body was brought back home for burial accompanied by members of his family and Lieutenant Henry Flood, where they were met by hundreds of friends for the last sad rites. He was buried in Palestine, December 30. Early in July he had served a class-mate, Lieutenant Dolph, as best-man at his wedding and in less than six months, Lieutenant Dolph served as one of John's pall-bearers. His pall-bearers were six of his life long boyhood friends and two West Point class-mates. He is survived by his mother and father and four sisters, and numbers of other relatives, who feel the greatest sorrow at the passing of one who, in so short a life, had made good in his duty as officer in the Army of the United States and in all relations in life.

To those who loved him, he has left a host of beautiful memories.

INDEX

PART I

ANNUAL REPORT

	PAGE
FOREWORD	3
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING GRADUATING CLASS (Portraits)	4
ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	5
REPORT OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES	8
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT	10
GRADUATES REVIEWING THE CORPS (Portrait)	18
GRADUATES MARCHING TO ALUMNI EXERCISES AT THAYER MONUMENT (Portrait)	18
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.....	19
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.....	22
ADDRESS BY MR. JAMES SCHERMERHORN.....	24
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.....	30
OFFICERS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION....	32
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.....	33
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEW MEMORIAL HALL FUND....	33
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION.....	34
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND BY CLASSES...	39
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1880.....	40
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1885.....	42
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1890.....	43

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1895.....	44
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1905.....	45
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1910.....	46
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1915.....	48
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1920.....	49
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1925.....	51
REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1930.....	52
VISITING ALUMNI REGISTERED AT WEST POINT, JUNE, 1935....	54
CLASS REPRESENTATIVES	56
GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING	60
ANNOUNCEMENT	61

INDEX

PART II

OBITUARIES

	PAGE
ABEL, ABRAHAM SHERIDAN (Portrait).....	209
ALLAIRE, WILLIAM HERBERT (Portrait).....	109
ANDERSON, GEORGE LUCIUS (Portrait).....	75
ANDERSON, WILLIAM DANBRIDGE ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	165
BAILEY, HARRY LEE (Portrait).....	88
BARRETTE, JOHN DAVENPORT (Portrait).....	127
BETHEL, EDWIN ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	199
BISHOP, HARRY GORE (Portrait).....	148
BRUNT, ROBERT ALLEN (Portrait).....	231
BUNNELL, FRANK HINTON (Portrait).....	212
CARLISLE, PAUL DUKE (Portrait).....	190
CRALLE, G. MAURY (Portrait).....	156
CURTIS, ARTHUR F. (Portrait).....	130
DE LANY, NELSON JACOB (Portrait).....	220
DONALDSON, THOMAS QUINTON (Portrait).....	140
ERLENKOTTER, HERMAN (Portrait).....	178
EVANS, ARTHUR CLYDE (Portrait).....	184
EVERETT, GEORGE T. (Portrait).....	176
GARLINGTON, ERNEST ALBERT (Portrait).....	90
GIBNER, HERBERT CHARLES, JR. (Portrait).....	227

	PAGE
GONSER, GUSTAV JACOB (Portrait).....	186
GREENE, LEWIS DOUGLASS (Portrait).....	100
HANLEY, JOHN LAWRENCE (Portrait).....	201
HARRIS, LAURENCE VAN DOREN (Portrait).....	206
HENRY, ROY O. (Portrait).....	188
HIRST, ROBERT LINCOLN (Portrait).....	138
HOBBS, HARVEY MORRISON (Portrait).....	181
IRWIN, FRANCIS GIBSON (Portrait).....	112
JEFFERSON, JOHN PERCIVAL (Portrait).....	80
JEROME, LOVELL HALL (Portrait).....	66
JEWETT, HENRY CLAY (Portrait).....	161
KERWIN, ARTHUR RAPHAEL, JR. (Portrait).....	229
LANGFITT, WILLIAM CAMPBELL (Portrait).....	114
LEE, HARRY ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	103
LINDH, FRITZ PHILLIP (Portrait).....	195
LOCHRIDGE, P. D. (Portrait).....	143
MANN, WILLIAM ABRAM (Portrait).....	83
MAXON, MASON MARION (Portrait).....	62
MILLER, WILLIAM CHARLES (Portrait).....	174
MITCHAM, ORIN BURLINGAME (Portrait).....	77
MITCHELL, GEORGE EDWARD (Portrait).....	153
McCALEB, THOMAS SYDNEY (Portrait).....	85
McCLURE, LOWE ABEEL (Portrait).....	171
McGREW, DONALD GORDON (Portrait).....	235
MORRISON, JOHN FRANCIS (Portrait).....	106
MORTON, CHARLES GOULD (Portrait).....	120

	PAGE
PARKER, JAMES (Portrait).....	95
PENN, JULIUS AUGUSTUS (Portrait).....	132
PRICE, JOHN CALDWELL, JR. (Portrait).....	237
READ, GEORGE WINDLE (Portrait).....	123
REED, HUGH S. (Portrait).....	72
ROSS, CHARLES ADDISON (Portrait).....	192
RYNEARSON, OREN WILCOX (Portrait).....	216
SCALES, WALLACE BRYAN (Portrait).....	159
SHATTUCK, AMOS BLANCHARD, JR. (Portrait).....	203
SPENCE, ROBERT EDWARD LEE (Portrait).....	146
STEVENSON, WILLIAM FRANKLIN (Portrait).....	222
STRIBLING, JOHN WILLIAM, JR. (Portrait).....	225