

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Association of Graduates

of the

United States Military Academy

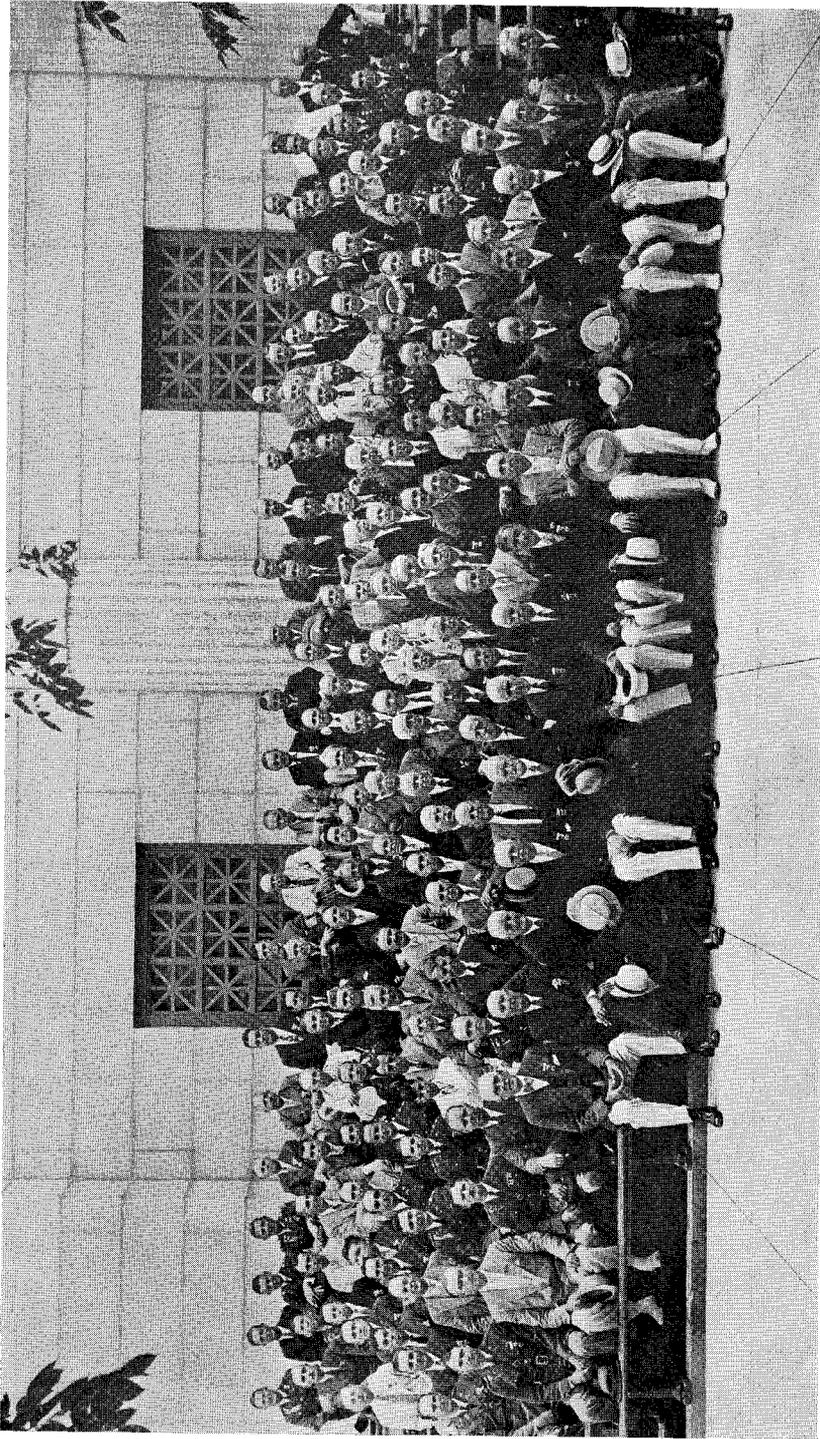
at

West Point, New York

June 11, 1936



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Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates.

FOREWORD



RECOGNIZING that the "Annual" had gradually drifted into little more than a financial report and obituaries; an effort has been made to make the Annual; First, a report of the proceedings of the year's work and, Second, to feature the June Annual Meeting.

The Annual needed more "Life" and less "Morgue". The introduction of reports of the various Class Reunions has apparently met with approval. Your attention is particularly invited to the West Point Arms, in color.

The following changes in personnel of the Administrative Officers was necessary:

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| May 2, 1935 | Charles McK. Saltzman '96..... | Appt'd. Committee of One to submit to Congress an Amendment re: B. S. |
| June 25, 1935 | Earl Mattice '24..... | Asst. Secy. Relieved from duty at the Academy. |
| July 1, 1935 | Thos. M. Watlington, Jr. '27..... | Appt'd. Asst. Secy. |
| Sept. 24, 1935 | John J. Bradley '91
Leonard L. Barrett '12
Edmund B. Bellinger '18 | {Appt'd Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws. |
| Jan. 15, 1935 | Allan M. Pope '05..... | Resigned as Chairman only |
| Jan. 15, 1935 | Frank M. Stanton '15..... | Appt'd. Chairman |
| Jan. 25, 1936 | Charles D. Rhodes '89..... | Added to Committee on B. S. |
| May 31, 1936 | Frank M. Stanton '15..... | Resignation Member Board of Trustees, automatically creating a vacancy in Executive Committee. |
| June 1, 1936 | John J. Bradley '91..... | Appt'd. Member of Board of Trustees. |
| June 30, 1936 | Frank M. Stanton '15..... | Resignation as Chairman of Endowment Fund Committee. |

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



Graduates Marching to the Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument.



*Pershing, '86 and Tillman, '69
At the Alumni Review.*

*“No, I can’t say that I’ve at-
tended more June Weeks than
any other graduate that ever
lived,” General Tillman said.
“You see Colonels Church,
Bartlett and Mahan served be-
fore the retirement law applied
to Professors; maybe they have
me topped. I will say that I
was on active duty at the Mili-
tary Academy for 42½ years
and that I’ve missed precious
few June Weeks in other years.
I am also the only professor
that ever delivered the gradua-
tion address. This was in
1911.”*

Address of Major General Wm. D. Connor

*to the Graduating Class and Introduction of General John J. Pershing—
June 12, 1936.*

*Ladies and gentlemen, fellow graduates and members of the
Class of 1936—*

[[FEEL that I shall be making no material error if I estimate that probably no less than 276 husky pairs of arms were stretched this morning as each member of the graduating class congratulated himself upon the fact that at last the long grind was over and that he would be freed today. As I told you a few days ago, the real truth is that you are now losing whatever freedom you may ever have had and you are about to become bound by countless responsibilities that heretofore you did not even know existed.

Today is not an end—in reality it is only a beginning but that is not a thing to dread for your graduation is the gateway that opens up the path that will lead each of you to an interesting and, I hope, a happy life. As your graduation day recedes into the distance, the ties that bind you to this institution and to one another will become stronger and stronger as the years go by, for I have noticed that the more experienced a graduate becomes, the stronger is his affection for his Alma Mater, and the greater is his admiration for all that she represents.

Today also opens the gateway to opportunity and while Dame Fortune does not give equal opportunity to all classes leaving West Point, she does give a chance to every man and it behooves you to prepare yourself so that when your opportunity does come you will recognize it as such and make the most of it. There was one class to which wonderful opportunities certainly did come and that was the class of 1886 which is celebrating its 50th anniversary and for which celebration 25 distinguished members have gathered here on this occasion. When that class graduated, just 50 years ago this morning, one of its most outstanding members was a young man from Missouri who, by his personality and character, had forged to the front and upon graduation was First Captain of the Corps and President of his class.

In the half century that has elapsed since that time, many honors have come to the members of the Class of '86 but to none of them more than have come to the young man from Missouri to whom I have just referred. To him success and honors have been granted in a very generous measure but I know that he still looks back upon his graduation day and upon his cadet achievements as high spots in his career. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that he later commanded, with distinction and success, the greatest Army that the Republic has ever raised and that amongst the honors I referred to are many of the most distinguished decorations from the great foreign nations of the world, and in addition thereto, the "Thanks of Congress", the greatest honor conferred by our own government.

One of the highest points of his life might well have been the day of the great Victory Parade in Paris on July 14, 1919, when repre-

sentative troops of nearly all the nations of the world filed through the historic boulevards of that famous City. Representing the United States on that great occasion was what was known as the Composite Regiment, made up of a few selected men from every single regiment of his great command—the American Expeditionary Forces. It was a magnificent body of men and their technique was practically perfect. After the parade, the Commander in Chief, in his enthusiasm, asked if I had ever seen anything to equal that regiment. Honesty forced me to say that while I thought the Composite Regiment was a wonderful body of troops, I did not consider it the best organization I had ever seen. The General was not satisfied with this and when he asked me where I could find a better one, I told him, with a smile, that there was one organization which I would never admit had any equal in the world and that was the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy. The General laughed and threw up his hands, saying that I was right and that no one could ever get a graduate of the Military Academy to admit that there was any body in the world that equalled it.

Beginning today, you become a part of a great fraternity, known as the graduates of West Point. Its members are very jealous of its honor, its reputation and all that it represents and they will watch you closely to see if you are keeping up that high reputation of the institution. They will judge the Academy of the present day by the product that it is sending forth into the Army—that is, by you. To you much has been given and from you much will be expected.

We are exceptionally fortunate today in having an opportunity to hear from the most famous living graduate of the Military Academy and the greatest living military leader of the nation who, because of his affection for the Academy and his interest in its graduates, has consented to speak to you and from whose hands you will receive your diplomas and commissions. I have the honor now to present you, the Class of 1936, to the First Captain of the Corps of Cadets of the Class of 1886—the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary forces and the General of the Armies of the United States—GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

Address of General John J. Pershing to the Graduating Class of 1936—June 12, 1936.

General Connor, members of the Academic Board, distinguished guests, members of the Corps of Cadets, ladies and gentlemen:

I HAVE had a great many thrills witnessing well trained and well drilled troops and Cadets, including the famous regiment of which General Connor just boasted, and whatever I may have said the day we marched down Champs-Elyees; through the Arch de Triumph—I have never yet seen a more thrilling or more moving one than I saw yesterday as the Corps of Cadets marched by as I took the review.

It is a pleasure for me to be here exactly a half century after my own graduation and have the opportunity of saying a few words to the graduating class and the friends of the academy. It is an important occasion, especially for you young gentlemen who have finished your four years and are leaving cadet days behind. Your real work will soon begin and will continue as long as you remain on the active list. Upon entering the army your lives are consecrated to the service of your country as truly as the life of the young man taking his vows is consecrated to the service of the church.

I am fully aware that a long address this morning would not be very popular. I remember how impatiently my class awaited the end of this ceremony. As for myself I must confess, my thoughts were far away. Unless human nature has changed considerably since my day, it matters little what we say here. The thing that counts is that you have completed the prescribed course at the academy and are about to enter the army. In the four years you have passed here, there has been a great deal of hard work, some of it a real grind, but far more will be expected of you in the future. You are entering the army as well disciplined soldiers, ready to accept the decisions and directions of your superiors and faithfully carry them out. Those who feel otherwise have no place in the military service. Some of you may think that after you receive your diplomas this morning you will never want to set foot on this spot again, but you will soon outlive that feeling, and as time goes on, you will look back upon your West Point days and their associations with increasing satisfaction. You will more fully appreciate the value of the time spent here. You will recall the natural charm of the surroundings and the pleasures you have enjoyed amid these scenes. You will return sometime with a desire to encourage the future cadet to accept gratefully the training as something exceptional, and you will counsel him to take full advantage of the opportunities that are his. You will take a new pride in the Corps and all it stands for as we have done in seeing your well-aligned ranks march past. The motto of West Point will have a deeper significance than before.

If you could have been present with the Class of '86 last night, you might, with some changes of names, have easily imagined yourselves attending a dinner of your own class. The evening was filled

with a flow of reminiscence of cadet days. There were confessions of sins, both of omission and commission, and many of them no doubt would have had a familiar sound. Many of those present had been guilty of some delinquency that put them on the area for several Saturday afternoons. I am certain that everyone had participated in an occasional feats of contraband food accumulated surreptitiously and stored for days ahead up the chimney. Most of us sooner or later were caught running unauthorized lights after taps. In brief, we lived again the incidents of our cadet days, and West Point was again peopled with familiar figures as we recalled the officers and cadets and the charming young ladies who were our contemporaries. Expressions of our esteem for the officers on duty here in our day often rose to heights of affection as the procession was reviewed in memory. If you had been listening in, you would have concluded that '86 was easily the finest body of men that ever wore the gray. The Spirit of Old West Point as depicted by Morris Schaff, was with us from beginning to end and this reunion of classmates was, in every respect, one never to be forgotten. The evening confirmed beyond question the lasting qualities of those ties of friendship that every man forms at West Point among the companions of his youth.

The necessity of a military school for the preparation of young men to become officers was clearly seen by George Washington after his experiences with untrained levies of colonials, with which his armies were periodically recruited. Only a few other leaders could compare with him in broad practical experience, but even he, at times, no doubt, felt the need of the training he was so desirous of making available for officers of the future. How well the genius of Sylvanus Thayer, an outstanding educator of his day, succeeded in laying the foundation of this academy is today fully appreciated. By no one has West Point been more highly praised than by the greatest soldier this institution has produced, General Grant, when he declared it the finest school in the world.

There have been many changes since those early days. The courses of study have been much improved and new ones have been added. An important advance has been made in physical training. Even in my day it was almost negligible. The basement of the old Academic Building, then used as a sort of gymnasium, lacked equipment and the work we did was quite desultory and without direction. Realizing that physical fitness of officers is essential to the efficient performance of duty, a systematic course of physical culture was inaugurated, especially designed to build strong bodies and keep them strong. As a result of this innovation, the physical qualifications of the Corps and of the Army itself have been placed on a much higher plane.

The responsibility of West Point to the army has grown increasingly with the years. But its obligations do not end there. It has long been the model for military schools throughout the country. As these schools undertake to turn out young men equipped for appointment as juniors officers, it is essential that the National Academy should set a high example of smartness and efficiency as the acknowledged leader among such institutions.

In my opinion the most important asset that an officer can possess is leadership. We may not be able to define leadership exactly, but we have no difficulty in recognizing it. There is something about the leader that inspires confidence and makes men willing to follow him. It may be his superior ability, his excellent judgment, his character, or it may be his dash or possibly his sympathy and interest in the well-being of his men, but there is always some characteristic that gives him influence over his men.

One way to get an idea as to what constitutes military leadership is to study the lives of great captains. In nearly every instance most of them were men of character who understood the group instinct in human nature.

Practically, if you are always foremost in thought you will probably inspire the group as a whole with confidence in you as a leader. If you maintain your own morals at a high level, it will usually be reflected in the morals of your men. In the smaller units, where personal contact is possible, the faculty of prompt decision in the commander makes a strong appeal. Vacillation and hesitation create lack of confidence. Initiative is probably the most important quality in leadership. The leader with initiative sees at once the desirable thing to do and directs the way to its accomplishment. Determination is also essential to the successful leader, as achievement comes only through tenacious adherence to a fixed course of action. In the instruction of the great body of drafts required in the major emergency of the World War, our hastily trained young officers sometimes failed to apply the principles of good leadership by assuming a much sterner attitude than necessary. Some of them neglected to consider the individuality of their men—good, honest, earnest soldiers from all walks of life, eager to learn but resentful of arbitrary methods. It seems to me that some special preparation for such duty would be useful. It should be realized that to inspire these citizen recruits with confidence and loyalty their self-respect must be preserved. As the Regular Army, in the final analysis, is really responsible for such training, it should seek the best way to inculcate in these citizen recruits a keen sense of duty and obligation to their leaders and to the country.

In the test of battle much depends upon the leadership of small units in immediate contact with the enemy. In these days of mechanized armament and concrete defenses, difficult problems confront these leaders, and careful training and practice must, as far as possible, be given them. It is especially to be stressed then that those who in a great emergency are to train such leaders should themselves do their utmost to find the best ways and means of solving such problems.

In the ranks of our armies in the World War there were lawyers and brick layers, clerks and college professors, salesmen and chauffeurs. They often found themselves through the exigencies of service in positions of command. Many failed, but the marvel is how many succeeded. In their preparation for combat few had opportunities to learn much of leadership. The lesson to be remembered from these facts is that in teaching men the elementary duties of the soldier, they should be given a chance, frequently, to practice leadership, especially in the technique of battle exercises.

As to the training here at West Point, the question has often been asked whether greater opportunity to exercise command might not be afforded. In my day only relatively small numbers were selected as cadet officers and non-commissioned officers, and ordinarily they alone were able to acquire practical experience. Many cadets went through the academy scarcely ever hearing the sound of their own voices, and their first attempt at command came after they joined the army. All this has been changed and the aptitude of every cadet for command is tested. All cadets now share the benefits to be derived from actual experience in positions of command.

Leaders are needed in every calling and every profession. Courageous leadership is the one thing that can guarantee the success of a democracy. Its very existence depends upon the leadership of the men selected to conduct its affairs. Such men should actually lead their people in thought and guide them in forming their judgments instead of catering to their every whim in order to remain in office. Only under the leadership of men who hold patriotism above personal interest can the ideals of the fathers be maintained. The selection of safe leaders in government is incumbent upon those who enjoy the rights of citizenship if they would insure the permanence of those sacred rights. These obligations fall upon officers and men of our military and naval forces exactly as upon other citizens, and they should fulfill them by exercising the right of franchise whenever possible.

Each generation of Americans has been put to the test of war, and each has proved its devotion to country. At times many of our soldiers have been thrown into battle only partially trained, but notwithstanding lack of sufficient preparation they have always borne themselves with courage and fortitude. The task of organizing and training our war armies falls to the lot of the regular army. For this task, and for all other activities of the military service, whether at home in maintaining law and order, or in carrying the national standards to other fields, the sons of West Point will continue to provide guidance and leadership. This institution remains the fountain-head that inspires devotion to duty, love of honor and loyalty to country. Upon you, as graduates, will henceforth fall your share of the responsibility for the fulfillment of her mission.

Amid these surroundings laden with traditions that hark back to the beginnings of America, I am constrained to caution you that the situation in the world today is far from reassuring. No one can tell when we shall again need our armies, and none can foresee the effect upon us of another world catastrophe. I am certain that it is only by maintaining a strong nation that we can be in a position to use effective influence in international affairs. Loyal citizens cannot shut their eyes to the possibility of war, and while making the most earnest efforts to preserve peace in the world, they owe it to all that is sacred to make ample preparation against an evil day.

And now, young gentlemen of the graduating class, I congratulate you, and extend to you a cordial welcome into the army with full confidence that, guided by her high ideals, you will ever uphold the best traditions of our Alma Mater. I thank you.

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MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF
GRADUATES, WEST POINT, N. Y., AT 25 CENTS EACH. THEY
HAVE BEEN PRINTED ON A 9 X 12 WHITE SHEET FOR FRAMING
IF DESIRED.



The West Point Coat of Arms



Original Basic Design
for the
Coat of Arms

FOR nearly one century after it was established there existed no emblem or coat of arms, distinctive to the Military Academy; nor for that matter, any West Point colors.

On October 13th, 1898, the Coat of Arms and the Academy Emblem came into being, and in the following year, on March 4th, 1899, the colors of black, gold and grey were adopted at West Point, it being found necessary, since the Cadets were engaging regularly in inter-collegiate athletics. However, it was not until the centennial year of 1902 that the Corps first marched out to parade with its own colors; the Academy Coat of Arms on a grey field with black and gold fringes around the edges. Prior to 1902, the Cadet Color Sergeant carried the blue color of a Battalion of Infantry.

Sometime prior to 1898 a board consisting of the then Professors Larned, Bass and Tillman was appointed to design a Coat of Arms that could be used on diplomas, invitations, publications, insignia, Corps flags, buttons and other similar purposes as well as for sculptured decorations of the public buildings at the Academy. It consists of the Emblem of the Military Academy borne on a shield and surmounted by a crest. The shield is that bearing the arms of the United States. The crest comprises an eagle with wings displayed and a scroll bearing the motto, "Duty, Honor, Country", with the words, "West Point, 1802, U. S. M. A."

The emblem consists of the helmet of Pallas Athene, which has for centuries been the symbol of wisdom and learning, over a Greek sword, the symbol of the military profession. The two together typify the military and educational functions of the Academy.

Before arriving at a final decision, the committee had prepared many tentative designs, original sketches of which are preserved in the Drawing Academy. The Committee also consulted with Dr. Holden, Librarian of the Military Academy and author of a book on Heraldry, and incorporated in its final design, suggestions received from certain well known artists including Mr. Stanford White, and calculated to

improve the proportions, balance, and general artistic beauty.

In 1922, when the War Department was having Coats of Arms made up for the various regiments in the service, the Superintendent submitted designs for Coats of Arms, Badges and tabards for the various United States Military Academy Detachments of Troops. After studying the designs and comparing them with certain books of Heraldry, Captain George M. Chandler, then on duty with the General Staff; in a letter to Brigadier General F. W. Sladen, then Superintendent, called attention to the fact that the eagle, the helmet of Pallas Athene and the Greek sword faced to the sinister instead of the dexter side of the shield, and contrary to the best heraldic usage.

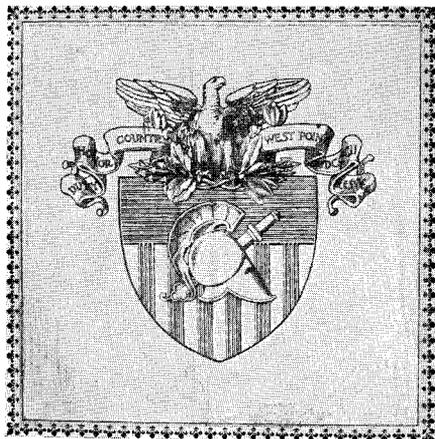
After having the subject carefully investigated, the Superintendent wrote to the Adjutant General of the Army, recommending the following changes in the Coat of Arms.

- a. *The helmet should face to the dexter instead of the sinister side.*
- b. *The sword should cross in the direction of a dexter bend instead of a sinister bend.*
- c. *The head of the eagle should turn to the dexter instead of the sinister.*

These recommendations were approved, and on July 2nd, 1923, the Coat of Arms entitled "Standard design for United States Military Academy Coat of Arms", which is now in use, was drawn, and approved by the Quartermaster General.

During the past year, many inquiries were received concerning the Coat of Arms in colors. Since this was not specified on the official blue print and no official design in colors had been made at the Academy, the Association of Graduates undertook the problem of having one made. Supervised by Colonel R. G. Alexander, Professor of Drawing, Mr. T. Loftin Johnson, who was painting the mural in the Cadet Mess Hall, made a large oil of the Coat of Arms for the Association. The Association had four color process plates made of the painting; a print of which appears here in the Annual Report.

M. P. ECHOLS, *Secretary.*



Final form of the Coat of Arms as adopted in 1898 after consultation with noted architects.

Recent Policies and Changes in the Corps

To maintain and cherish the standards and traditions of the Corps, to resist objectionable innovations and to make such changes as may be necessary in order to keep abreast of the times, is the duty and responsibility of all connected with the Military Academy. Changes there must be to meet new conditions, changes in organization, in methods and in facilities. It is only when such changes cause a departure from our sacred heritage of traditions that they are to be frowned upon.

The only necessary change in organization to accommodate the increase in the Corps was the addition of one platoon to each company and a proportionate increase in the number of cadet officers and non-commissioned officers. Ceremonies will have the same appearance as heretofore except that the line will be three platoons deep instead of two.

There are now eighteen cadet captains, one acting as Regimental Commander, three as Battalion Commanders, one as Regimental Adjutant, one as Regimental Supply Officer, and the remainder as company commanders. There are sixty-six lieutenants, three of whom are Battalion Adjutants and three Battalion Supply Officers. The Battalion Supply Officers were added last fall to the previous list of cadet officers. There are one hundred and seventy-five sergeants, including all grades, and one hundred and eighty-two corporals.

The increased size of the Corps makes necessary some decentralization, and as much responsibility as practicable is placed in the hands of cadets. This is desirable from the standpoint of training, but at the same time too much authority cannot be placed in inexperienced hands without lowering standards. Poor performance, due to inexperience, sets a bad example and a happy mean must always be selected between experience and example.

Until the completion of the new wing of barracks, many cadets formerly living two, will now live three, in a room. By moving the camp hedge seven feet to the west, the old camp ground will still accommodate the summer strength of the Corps. The chapel will not hold the entire Corps; consequently, there is an early service for one battalion and a regular service for the other two, battalions rotating in attending the early service.

The old custom of sending the Plebes to camp after a month of Beast Barracks was for some years discontinued. Two summers ago it was put back into effect. The Yearlings, under the present system, now go to camp with previous experience and do not try to establish a new West Point during the absence of the 1st Class on training trips. Furthermore, the first contact between the Plebes and the upper classmen now takes place in summer camp instead of in barracks at the beginning of the Plebes' academic course. By the time the Plebe gets back to barracks and his studies, he now ceases to be a novelty to the Yearling and absorbs less of the latter's time and attention.

Two years ago the system of appointing corporals from the 2nd Class and all other officers and non-commissioned officers from the 1st

Class was abandoned. With no chevrons awaiting them, the members of the 4th Class had little to stir their military ambitions. The sergeants of the 1st Class were not placed on their mettle since they did not exercise their functions with a view toward being selected for future promotion. The result was that they performed their duties in an apathetic manner and took no interest in the development of cadets of the lower classes. They set a poor example and decidedly lowered discipline. A return to the old system of appointing corporals out of the 3rd Class, sergeants out of the 2nd Class, and cadet officers from the 1st Class has given each class something to look forward to, has put chevrons on the most soldierly members of each class, set a high standard of performance and resulted in a marked disciplinary improvement. While this has reduced the number of cadets in the 1st Class who wear chevrons, all 1st Class privates are put on a command roster and given ample opportunity to drill their companies and act as cadet officers during ceremonies.

During the past three or four years there has been a trend in tactical instruction toward greater concentration on basic combat principles and away from non-essential technique, a trend toward closer contact with the service in general and away from isolation, and a trend toward the practical and away from the theoretical. Further, there has been a tendency to return toward the rigid simplicity of former days with the dropping of some of the luxuries that were beginning to be regarded by cadets as necessities. Experiments in the way of disciplinary innovations that have proven unsuccessful have been discarded with a general return to methods that have stood the test of time. Nevertheless, policies have not been excessively reactionary. There has been no failure to recognize the virtue of such new ideas as have proven themselves worthy of adoption.

Every effort has been made to encourage healthy and legitimate pastimes on the part of cadets. Participation in winter sports, such as, skiing, skating and ice hockey has been greatly increased. A dramatic club and debating society have been formed and a new skeet course installed where cadets of the 1st Class can shoot.

Due to the lack of landing facilities in the vicinity of West Point, members of the 1st Class now spend about a week during the early part of the summer at Mitchel Field where each cadet, in addition to his ground instruction, spends about ten hours actually in the air. This was started last year and will be continued under present conditions.

Two years ago the policy was inaugurated of sending members of the 1st Class annually for about ten days' instruction at Fort Benning, Georgia. They have gone by transport to Savannah, thence by motor convoy to Benning, returned by rail to Fort Monroe for Coast Artillery practice, and from there by transport to West Point.

At Benning cadets see demonstrations by highly trained troops of Infantry including tanks, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Air Corps, Chemical Warfare Service and other auxiliary troops. Lack of time at West Point prevents their acquiring a high degree of perfection in the technique of the various branches. The superior technical performance of highly trained school demonstration troops gives every cadet a correct impression of proper performance to carry with him into the service,

shows him the teamwork and relative combat functions of the various branches, gives him an idea of his future duties and serves his respect for the enlisted men he is later to command. This trip has served more than any other measure adopted during recent years to stimulate professional interest among cadets of the 1st Class and to cause them to pursue the military studies of their last year with an intelligent enthusiasm based upon actual contact with and knowledge of the service.

During the past year the Corps has absorbed a new class, numbering at the start nearly seven hundred. Carefully planned and organized supervision on the part of officers and cadets has brought the standard of this class, in spite of its size, up to a point where it is indistinguishable from any other class that has been in the Corps for a similar time.

The fact that the 4th Class was turned loose after football trips from the end of the game until twelve or one o'clock in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and that not one member either missed the train, publicly misbehaved or showed signs of intoxication when inspected prior to the train's departure, shows in itself that this class has already done its part toward maintaining the reputation of the Corps.

Such changes as may have taken place at West Point to meet the conditions of progress and of increased size are, after all, only superficial. Basically we still have the old West Point with pride, spirit, standards, traditions and honor unchanged.



Cadet Prayer

U God, our Father, Thou Searcher of men's hearts, help us to draw near to Thee in sincerity and truth. May our religion be filled with gladness and may our worship of Thee be natural.

Strengthen and increase our admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking, and suffer not our hatred of hypocrisy and pretence ever to diminish. Encourage us in our endeavor to live above the common level of life. Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice and knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy. Guard us against flippancy and irreverence in the sacred things of life. Grant us new ties of friendship and new opportunities of service. Kindle our hearts in fellowship with those of a cheerful countenance, and soften our hearts with sympathy for those who sorrow and suffer. May we find genuine pleasure in clean and wholesome mirth and feel inherent disgust for all coarse-minded humour. Help us, in our work and in our play, to keep ourselves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight, that we may the better maintain the honor of the Corps untarnished and unsullied, and acquit ourselves like men in our effort to realize the ideals of West Point in doing our duty to Thee and to our Country. All of which we ask in the name of the Great Friend and Master of men.—Amen.

Written in 1919 by Col. Clayton E. Wheat.

New Construction at the Military Academy

THE passage by Congress of the several unemployment relief and recovery measures since 1933 provided for extensive construction at the Military Academy, most of which has been completed.

The plans and specifications for these various projects were prepared at the Military Academy under the direction of the Constructing Quartermaster, the work being carried through to completion by contract and by force account. All buildings anticipated until 1939 by the list of projects proposed for the Military Academy were finally completed in the fall of 1935.

The projects which were authorized under these measures are now all completed save the coal pockets and may be described briefly as follows:

Fifty-eight sets of officers' quarters especially designed for use of Junior Married Officers on duty at the Academy have been completed and are now occupied. These are arranged in attractive loops located on the plot at the north end of the Post, formerly used as an engineers' garden. There are twenty-nine buildings, each containing two sets of quarters, with two garages which form the connection between the quarters. It was expected that there would be accommodations for every officer assigned to the Military Academy with the completion of these buildings, but due to the increase in the officer personnel caused by the expansion of the Corps of Cadets, this was not realized and there are a few married officers still off the Post and others occupying apartments in the Bachelor Officers' Quarters Building. An extensive road system was constructed in connection with these buildings, the old north gate being abandoned and a new one located at the north end of the Junior Officers' Quarters area which shortens the distance between the Post and Cornwall and points north by one and one-half miles, and which eliminates the long steep grade that had to be made when the old north gate was in use.

Twelve sets of quarters for non-commissioned officers were constructed north of the old Military Police Barrack to replace quarters that had to be destroyed in clearing the sites for other buildings.

A twenty-eight bed isolation ward and a barrack for the Hospital Corps enlisted personnel was completed in 1934. It is located in the rear of the present hospital, having a connecting corridor to that building, to permit the new building to be used as an extension of the old. The Post Quartermaster has converted the north section of the central apartments into new nurses' quarters and the antiquated brick building that cut off light and air from the hospital and which was formerly occupied by the nurses, has been taken down.

A group of three barrack buildings for enlisted men, immediately east of the cemetery and overlooking the river, are now occupied. The architecture is somewhat similar to the Cavalry and Artillery Barracks located at the south end of the Post. The new buildings are spacious and represent the latest developments of The Quartermaster General's Office in barrack construction and are considered the finest structure of their type in the Army. One building houses the Service Detachment

of approximately 250 men; another the Auxiliary Detachments, i.e. Coast Artillery, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department and Corps of Engineers, aggregating 250 men. The third building is a barrack for the Military Police with a guard house wing attached. It accommodates 100 men of the Military Police and Signal Corps detachments and about 35 prisoners.

An addition to the Cadet Gymnasium has been completed which doubles the facilities of the old building and affords an auditorium with stage and backstage equipment and all refinements commonly found in modern auditoriums and theatres. In addition to the auditorium with its general appurtenances, there are three squash courts and ample accommodations for sand table rooms and tactical instruction rooms to be used by the tactical department. This building meets a long-felt need of the Post in providing a suitable place for general entertainment.

Classes were first held in the new Post Grammar School in January, 1935. The school contains a kindergarten department, manual training and domestic science departments, ten standard classrooms, a library and a study-room, a gymnasium and an auditorium. The highest standards of modern school construction are embodied in this building and the Post now has a children's school equal in all essentials to any grammar school building in New York State.

The Post Quartermaster's activities have been concentrated in the new Quartermaster Plant completed in the fall of 1935. All warehouses, shops, sales and issue rooms, refrigeration plant and other facilities necessary for the economical and expeditious conduct of the business of the Quartermaster as well as the Post Exchange are housed in these buildings. The group is located on the rising ground between the polo flats and Ruger Road and consolidates the activities formerly scattered among some thirty buildings of non-descript character.

Other minor projects included in the program and now completed were a sea wall, a ramp and apron for the airplane hangar and a new roof and insulation for the hangar, a veterinary hospital building and a new refuse incinerator.

The only projects provided for by relief funds not yet completed are the 4500 ton elevator type coal pockets located on the West Shore Railroad 100 yards from the north end of the tunnel and the new north gate, both of which are near completion.

The aggregate cost of these projects, together with roads, walks and utilities connected thereto, was about three and one-half million dollars.

On June 7, 1935, the Corps of Cadets was increased by an act of Congress from 1374 to 1960 cadets. In order to provide for the additional facilities necessary for this increase, \$5,324,250 was appropriated in the Second Deficiency Act for New Construction, which will be expended by the Constructing Quartermaster during the next two years. The proposed plan includes the following projects:

Additional water distribution and storage facilities to provide for the increased population of the Post.

Improvements in the Post Power Plant by modernizing old equipment and replacing coal burning equipment with oil burners. The

plant will provide electric power for the entire Post and heating for buildings centrally located.

An extension to the East Academic Building to be located in the plot opposite the Riding Hall and just in rear of the Library.

An extension to the Cadet Gymnasium to provide an additional swimming pool, dressing rooms, squash and handball courts and exercise and game floors. This extension is to be in the rear of the old gymnasium and to the south of the new addition just completed.

Ordnance and Engineering Laboratories to be located east of the old Cadet restaurant.

A Cadet Armory which will be constructed on the land extending from the new Quartermaster Plant over the old Army Service Barrack and down to the new Coal Pockets.

Quartermaster Garage which will be an addition to the New Quartermaster Plant group and will accommodate all Post motor transport facilities. The upper floor of the garage will be devoted to an indoor target range.

Sixty additional Junior Officers' Quarters will be built on the lands adjoining the areas developed at the north end of the Post during the past three years. A portion of the quarters will be in apartments and some of them in duplex sets similar to those already constructed.

A new freight receiving depot will be constructed near the Coal Pockets and behind the new Armory.

There will be an extension to the Cadet North Barrack which will accommodate approximately 500 cadets in a modern barrack of the division type.

Plans for the above structures are being prepared by the Office of The Quartermaster General and by Mr. Paul Cret, Architect, Philadelphia, Pa. When this program is completed, it is expected that all personnel on the Post will be properly housed and there will be ample facilities to properly carry on all Post activities without any further programs of such magnitude being necessary.

The above work will be carried out under the direction of Captain John A. Gilman, Q. M. C., who relieved Captain Edwin V. Dunstan, Q. M. C., as Constructing Quartermaster, September, 1935.

Report of the 67th Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Held at West Point, New York, June 11, 1936

1. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M., by the President of the Association.
2. Invocation by the Rev. Roscoe T. Foust, Chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy.
3. (a) The President, Piper, '89, 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. March, '18, read "The Legend of Fiddler's Green".
5. The Secretary was directed to send a telegram to General William Ennis, 64, the oldest living graduate.
6. The Chairman of the Endowment Fund, Stanton, Ex-'15, being unable to be present, a synopsis of his report was read by the Secretary, showing that the value of the securities of the Association amounted to \$74,475.15 (book value) and that the present market value was \$47,792.99, which is an increase of \$1,661.33 in market value since last year. Cash on hand subject to investment, \$10,224.70.
7. Pierce, '91, Chairman of the New Memorial Hall Committee, reported for his Committee, the other members of which are Milton F. Davis, '90; R. G. Alexander, '07; Chauncey L. Fenton, '04 and Francis M. Greene, '22.
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 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) It is hoped that Congress will appropriate the necessary funds.
 - (e) It is believed that this Committee should be continued.
8. Major General James G. Harbord addressed the meeting as a guest of the Association. (See appendix D)
9. Pershing, '86, gave a brief talk as representative of his class at their fiftieth reunion. (See Appendix E)
10. The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association of Graduates were amended by motion duly seconded, to comply with the Certificate of Incorporation and the Laws of the State of New York as recommended by a committee of which Bradley, '91, was Chairman.

11. Pierce, '91, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the nominations of the Committee which were as follows:

For President:	Robert C. Davis, '98
For Vice-Presidents:	Charles J. Bailey, '80 Edwin B. Babbitt, '84 Hanson E. Ely, '91 Milton F. Davis, '90 Edward M. Lewis, '86
For Board of Trustees:	William D. Connor, '97 Alexander R. Piper, '89 Charles McK. Saltzman, '96 Avery D. Andrews, '86 William A. Mitchell, '02 Earl McFarland, '06 Walter H. Frank, '10 Lawrence E. Schick, '20

On motion duly seconded, the nominees were unanimously elected.

Two vacancies exist on the Board of Trustees which will be filled at their next meeting.

12. Upon the motion of Andrews, '86, the following resolution pertaining to the services of the retiring President, Colonel Alexander R. Piper, was duly seconded and with Andrews in the chair, unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, the Association of Graduates has been very fortunate in having as its President, Colonel A. R. Piper, a business man and executive of wide experience, and especially suitable for leadership of the Association of Graduates, and

WHEREAS, during the two years of his service he has shown unusual energy and interest in the affairs of the Association and devoted much time and thought to matters pertaining to the Association, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Association of Graduates extend its hearty thanks to Colonel A. R. Piper, for the devoted and effective services that he has rendered to the Association of Graduates, and that a properly engrossed and authenticated copy of this resolution be presented to Colonel Piper.

13. Upon the motion of Alexander, '07, duly seconded, the following resolution pertaining to the services of the retiring Secretary, Captain M. P. Echols, was adopted:

RESOLVED: that it is a pleasure for the members of the Association of Graduates to express their appreciation to Captain Marion P. Echols for his loyal, energetic, untiring and efficient service as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association from June, 1933 to June, 1936. His duties as Secretary have been performed with tact, consideration and kindness and have gained for him the friendship of all who were fortunate to come in contact with him. The Association is to be congratulated upon his selection as Secretary and Treasurer and it is

with regret that the exigencies of the service compel his term of office to terminate.

On motion duly seconded, this resolution was unanimously passed.

14. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:20 P. M.

M. P. ECHOLS, *Secretary.*

The Legend of Fiddler's Green

About half-way down the road to Hell there is a broad meadow dotted with trees and crossed by many streams. In this meadow, known as Fiddler's Green, is located an old Army "Canteen", and near it are camped all dead Cavalrymen, with their tents, horses, picket lines, and campfires, around which the souls of the dead Troopers gather to tell stories and reminiscence.

No other branches of the service may stop at Fiddler's Green, but must continue the march straight through to Hell. It is true that occasionally some trooper who has a longing, as most troopers have, for a change of station, packs his saddle, mounts his horse and continues his journey. But none of them has ever reached the gates of Hell; for, having emptied his canteen of liquor, he needs must return to Fiddler's Green for a re-fill.

THAT IS WHY THERE ARE NO CAVALRYMEN IN HELL

Halfway down the trail to Hell
 In a shady meadow, green,
 Are the souls of all dead troopers camped
 Near a good old-time canteen,
 And this eternal resting place
 Is known as Fiddler's Green.

Marching past, straight through to Hell,
 The Infantry are seen,
 Accompanied by the Engineers,
 Artillery and Marine,
 For none but shades of Cavalrymen
 Dismount at Fiddler's Green.

Though some go curving down the trail
 To seek a warmer scene,
 No trooper ever gets to Hell
 Ere he's emptied his canteen,
 And so rides back to drink again
 With friends at Fiddler's Green.

And so when horse and man go down
 Beneath a saber keen,
 Or in a roaring charge of fierce melee
 You stop a bullet clean,
 And the hostiles come to get your scalp,
 Just empty your canteen,
 And put your pistol to your head,
 And go to Fiddler's Green.



The G. H. Q. of the A. F. F. at Battle Monument after Graduation Exercises. From left to right are Major General Dennis E. Nolan, '96; Major General Fox Conner, '98; Major General James G. Harbord; General John J. Pershing, '86; Major General William D. Connor, '97; Major General Frank R. McCoy, '97; Major General George Van H. Moselley, '99; Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, '86 and Lieut. Colonel James I. Collins, '07.

APPENDIX A

Report of the President

of the Association of Graduates, June 11th, 1936.

IN reporting on my stewardship for the past year, I regret that I must begin with an apology to Colonel Nathan K. Averill, for the omission of his name in the Annual, as a Vice President of the Association. I am afraid we cannot put the blame on the Printer's devil.

* * * * *

I am much disappointed to announce that the name of General Sylvanus Thayer failed of Election for the Hall of Fame of New York University, receiving but three votes out of a possible 108. Our application was submitted February 19th, 1935 and I do not feel that we were lacking in the preparation of our application, but from what I have learned since the decision made public in November, 1935, I can now see that we should have resorted to the methods pursued in cases of other nominees and have instituted a lobby to influence the Electors. Such procedure is repulsive to me and not in keeping with the training we have received in our profession. In 1940 the door will again be open and General Thayer's name should again be placed in nomination. Those elected were, William Penn, Newcomb and Cleveland.

* * * * *

It is with deep regret that I announce the death of General Joseph E. Kuhn, Vice President of the Association, November 12th, 1935 at his home in California. Suitable resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees and copy sent to his family.

* * * * *

A Committee, consisting of General Charles McK. Saltzman and General Charles D. Rhodes, was appointed by me to supervise the introduction of Bills in Congress to rectify the error in the original act which authorized the awarding of the Degree of Bachelor of Science to graduates of the Military, Naval and Coast Guard Academies, upon the Academy being accredited by the Committee on the Classification of Universities and Colleges. The original act was interpreted as not being retroactive, and, as a consequence, only graduates of the Classes subsequent to 1925 of West Point and 1931 of Annapolis have been given degrees. The bills now in the House and Senate are intended to award the Degree of Bachelor of Science to all living graduates of the Academies. The Coast Guard has not been accredited as yet. Mr. McSwain introduced the bill in the House and has brought it out of committee. Senator Nye introduced it in the Senate, and Senator Sheppard, the Chairman of the Military Committee, has assured me he is doing everything he can to put it through. It is now in the hands of Senator Sherman Minton as a Subcommittee. It is desirable that any and all of the graduates write him, urging the passage of Senate Bill S. 4338.

Whether we shall be successful this Congress is yet to be seen. General Saltzman and General Rhodes, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff's Office are deserving of our sincere thanks for the hard work they have done.

We still have quite a large amount of money—\$4,581.76—pledged to the Endowment Fund, which will be of considerable assistance to the Association when paid up. An effort is being made to have each Class at its Reunion endeavor to pay up the outstanding amount of the Class.

I recommend to my successor that an effort be made to have the Classes subsequent to 1928 subscribe to the Endowment Fund. It is well to keep in mind that our source of operating revenue is largely dependent upon the graduating classes. If they fail us as they did a few years ago it will be difficult to keep the boat afloat unless our Endowment Fund is materially increased.

Fortunately, through the forethought of General Avery D. Andrews when President, the Endowment Fund was given life, and we have the interest from that Fund to fall back upon. We now find it necessary to draw about a thousand dollars per year from the interest.

In this connection it will interest you to know that Colonel James M. Andrews, 1890, left an unsigned codicil to his Will, giving \$5,000. to the Association. The estate, of course, could not carry out his evident intent, but the two sons and a daughter have notified us that they individually wish to carry out the evident wish of their father and will send in their proportions as soon as possible. James M. Andrews, oldest son, last week, sent in his check, not only for his third of the \$5,000., but added interest from date of his father's death. This exhibition of filial reverence is quite touching in these days.

* * * * *

There has been little opportunity to utilize the services of the Executive Committee, as under our Constitution it was not practicable to elect its members until the March Meeting of the Board. We had one meeting in May and the Committee then accepted the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. The Committee consisted of

J. J. Bradley '91 L. L. Barrett '12 E. B. Bellinger '18

The work of this Committee was arduous and well performed and entitled to our thanks and appreciation.

* * * * *

I have been convinced for several years that, while it is a saving to the Association to have, through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Academy, one or more Officers assigned, for part of their time, to be the Secretary-Treasurer and Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, it is not good business. About the time the Officer so detailed finds what the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer are, his tour of duty is up and out he goes. I have been most fortunate in having Captain M. P. Echols as Secretary-Treasurer. He had a year training under General Pierce before he came to me, and I am sorry to say his tour of duty is up and a new Secretary must be appointed. This means that the new President, who will be unfamiliar with the work of his office and the Secretary's office, must rely upon a new Secretary,

who must be broken into his job. The paper work of the Association is increasing rapidly and requires the constant attention of the Secretary. The work of compiling the Cullum Register due for publication in 1940, must be started this year and I earnestly beg you graduates to reply promptly and accurately to the queries the Secretary will send you. It seems incredible that a graduate must in some instances be written to three or four times to get a reply as to his record. We will undoubtedly receive some clerical assistance from the Committee in charge of the Cullum Register Fund, but the Secretary will have the responsibility and the work.

To solve the Secretary problem, I strongly advise my successor to secure the services of a Retired Officer preferably forty to fifty years of age. A bachelor should be selected as it is impossible to obtain family quarters on the Post, and the remuneration as secretary is not sufficient to pay rent outside the Post. The Superintendent has consented to have the Association use a room in Cullum Hall for bachelor quarters. Such an Officer can at present be paid \$25.00 per month and later this amount may be increased. It might be possible through the Chief of Staff to have the Retired Officer placed on Active Duty, to perform the Secretary's duties and in compiling the Cullum Register which is more or less an Official Historical Document.

* * * * *

I have spoken of the necessity of placing our finances on a firmer basis and I think that with all the support given the Athletic Association by the members of the Association of Graduates that the Athletic Association from its income should assist the Association by allotting to the General Fund of the Association of Graduates, three thousand dollars a year—They would never miss it. I suggest that my successor push this matter with the Army Athletic Association. Such a contribution would permit the appointment of a more or less permanent Secretary on a proper remunerative basis.

* * * * *

Before closing this report, I wish to explain the reason for the changes in the Constitution and By-Laws which have been approved by the Board of Trustees and which I shall ask your vote of approval in a few minutes.

A year ago the Association approved an amendment creating an Executive Committee. It was impossible to have the Board of Trustees elect the members at that time. I studied the Constitution and By-Laws to see how we could have a meeting of the Trustees and have a sufficient number present to have a legally competent Board.

I discovered that according to the Constitution and By-Laws the members of the Board could vote by proxy. Feeling that this was illegal in New York State, I referred the matter to several reputable Lawyers and my suspicions were confirmed. This defect caused me to look further and I found that our certificate of incorporation allowed us to have only thirty members on the Board of Trustees, but our By-Laws provided and we have for years illegally appointed thirty-seven. I then appointed the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws to see what changes were necessary to operate legally. In par-

allel column, you will find the changes advised and approved by the Executive Committee.

Article III, par. 2—This is to eliminate voting of Trustees by proxy which is illegal and to properly indicate the duties of the Board; the election of its members by the Association and not by the appointment of the President.

Article III, par. 5—Eliminates the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He is not necessary and seldom has any knowledge of the operating affairs of the Association, whereas the President, who should preside, should be in close touch with its affairs and be in position to explain items before the Board.

Article III, par 7—Directs notices of meeting be sent to members of Association as required by Law.

Article V. Provides for proper notice to be sent in event of a contemplated amendment.

Par. 2—By-Laws—Provides for proper notice when dropping delinquents.

Par. 6—Eliminates excess Trustees i.e. President, five Vice Presidents and Superintendent, and prescribes duties of the Board as to meetings, nominations, auditing accounts, etc.

Par. 7—Prescribes the legal minimum of *ten* for a quorum of the Board of Trustees.

Par. 8—Prescribes duties of Treasurer and provides that Assistant Treasurer assume the duties of Treasurer in the absence of the Treasurer (not before provided).

Par. 9—Prescribes the duties of Secretary and provides that Assistant Secretary assume the duties of the Secretary in the absence of Secretary (not before provided).

Par. 13—Provides for amendment of By-Laws at a Special Meeting of the Association.

Par 14—Prescribes the legal quorum of *nine* at a meeting of the Association.

* * * * *

In terminating my incumbency of two years as President of the Association, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the trust you have placed in me and to thank you for the honor and support you have conferred upon me.

* * * * *

To the Members of the Board of Trustees and Members of the various Committees, who have labored in your behalf, it is a pleasure to extend to them the thanks of the Association.

ALEXANDER R. PIPER,
President,
Association of Graduates,
United States Military Academy.

APPENDIX B

Annual Report of Secretary
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.*June 11, 1936*

THE Board of Trustees of the Association held two meetings during the past year, one at the Hotel Astor, New York City, March 14, 1936 and the second at West Point, New York, June 11, 1936. Seventeen members of the Board were present at the March meeting. They received reports from the Secretary and Treasurer and from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New Memorial Hall Fund and the Chairman of the Committee on Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws. Everett H. Runkle, Ex-'24, was approved for Associate Membership.

A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the passing of Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association and a copy of the resolution was sent to the family of General Kuhn.

The following were elected members of the Executive Committee to serve with the President: Pierce, '91, Hammond, '05, Gray, '11 and Stanton, Ex-'15. Davis, R. C., has been elected to serve in place of Stanton, Ex-'15, who resigned effective May 31, 1936.

The Executive Committee held a meeting on May 7th and approved the revision of the Constitution as submitted by John J. Bradley, '91, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, recommended that it be submitted to the Association at the Annual Meeting.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Secretary has completed and distributed the 1935 Annual Report. The cost of printing this Report was reduced considerably by printing a greater number of words on each page and reducing the margins as well as by using smaller type in some of the lists published and eliminating blank pages wherever possible. As in the case of the 1934 Report, return post cards were sent to all members requesting that they be returned with correct address if the Report was desired. Thirty-five hundred copies were printed and the cost of printing amounted to \$1,661.14. The cost of distributing these Reports amounted to \$366.59, a total of \$2,027.73, which is a reduction of 813.95 under the 1934 Report.

In the 1935 Report we printed a series of articles prepared by members of reunion classes, giving an account of their reunion activities and the President's Report at the Annual Meeting, 1935, which dealt with many interesting subjects. These additions have met with the approval of many of the graduates and we hope to continue to publish similar articles as well as a few new features which we believe will be of interest in future Reports.

We have assembled most of the material for the 1936 Annual Report but it will be impossible to determine the number of copies to be

printed until the post cards are returned by members of the Association who desire copies of the Report. The cost of printing this Report will, however, exceed the cost of printing the 1935 Report by approximately \$700.00 provided 3,500 copies are printed as we have added about twenty more obituaries and will run about 10½ more pages of feature material.

During the summer, statements were sent out to members of the Association whose dues were in arrears and to graduates whose pledges to the Endowment Fund had not been completed. It was necessary for us to drop about 70 members of the Association because of their failure to pay dues for more than three years. In accordance with the Constitution, a registered letter was sent to each of these members informing them that if their dues were not paid within six months their names would be dropped from the rolls. It was difficult to believe that these graduates desired to discontinue their membership in the Association and two more letters were sent out during the past year urging them to pay their dues, however, as he have received no reply, we have finally taken their cards from our files and their names from our mailing list.

As in former years, we assisted the alumni in charge of the Annual West Point Dinners throughout the country. An article on football, a list of available films and a list of individuals in charge of dinners at the various cities and stations were mailed to officers in charge of the dinners. Several films were furnished and a number of requests for delinquency reports on graduates who were expected to attend the dinners were filled. Through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, a world wide hook-up was made available to the graduates in order that they might get together in far off army posts. This broadcast included talks by the Superintendent, Chief of Staff, General Pershing and greetings from seniors graduates from all over the world as well as singing by the Cadet Choir and a dramatized history of West Point from the N. B. C. Studio.

Members of this year's graduating class who joined the Association of Graduates as life members fell below that of last year, however, we received a fair response as 180 out of a class of 276 joined as life members.

In 1930 we were informed of a bequest in the will of James M. Andrews, Class of 1890, amounting to \$5,000. This bequest, however, was not included in Colonel Andrews' will but in a codicil which had been prepared a few days before his death and which had not been signed and payment could not be made from the estate. A letter has been received from one of Colonel Andrews' sons stating that he, his sister and brother desire to carry out their father's wishes in this matter and enclosing check for \$2,242.00 for one third of the bequest with interest of 5% since the date of his father's death. He stated that as soon as convenient, similar checks would be forwarded by his sister and brother for their share of the bequest.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of the Association of Graduates and the officials at the United States Military Academy for their cooperation during my tenure of office as Secretary and Treasurer which terminates with the Annual Meeting.

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:

"We were taught at the knee of The Father of the Military Academy, *Honor, Duty, Country*. Let what those words imply ever be your guide; and, your Country shall survive the attacks of Pacifists, Communists and all other enemies."

There were 491 alumni present.

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

Following the adjournment, the Alumni present proceeded to the front of Cullum Hall where a group picture was taken.

M. P. ECHOLS, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX C

Report of the Treasurer

June 1, 1936

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

June 1, 1935 to June 1, 1936

Securities on hand June 1, 1935	\$ 10,062.50
Cash on hand June 1, 1935	\$ 1,377.32

Received:

Initiation Fees, dues, etc.....	\$4,021.00
Int. on Bank Deposits.....	19.26
Payment by H. F. Bank (See Susp. A/C)	48.62
Miscellaneous	100.41

Total income General Fund.....	\$4,189.29
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Expenditures:

Salaries	1,745.00
Printing	1,777.46
Postage	670.23
Office Supplies	168.17
General Expense	267.93
	<u>4,628.79</u>

Loss from operation	439.50
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Cash on hand June 1, 1936	937.82	937.82
		<u>\$ 11,000.32</u>

Suspense Account:

Amount uncollected on waiver H. F. Bank 6/1/35.....	\$ 170.13	
Received on account from bank....	48.62	121.51
		<u>121.51</u>

Amount paid for supplies furnish- ed Adj. Office to apply on printing bills	96.04	
Total amount of printing bills....	89.25	6.79
		<u>6.79</u>

Total Assets June 1, 1936	\$ 11,128.62
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ENDOWMENT FUND

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

Received:

Contributions (Capital A/C).....	\$ 706.26	
Int. on Securities & Bank Dep.	2,605.77	
Dividened Prudential S. & L. Bond	5.55	
Securities Called	13,333.75	13,333.75
Profit on Securities ..?	166.25	
Payment of part of J. M. Andrews bequest	2,242.00	19,059.58
		<hr/>
	\$ 23,798.38	\$ 51,000.15

Expenditures:

Securities Purchased.....	\$13,412.50		13,412.50
Comm. & Int. on Sec. Purchased	86.68		
Safe-keeping of Secur. & Coll. chg. on cks.	74.50	13,573.68	
		<hr/>	
Cash on Hand June 1, 1936.....	10,224.70		\$ 64,412.65
Securities on hand June 1, 1936.....			<hr/>
			\$ 64,412.65
Total Assets of Endowment Fund June 1, 1936.....			<hr/>
			\$74,637.35

Assets of Association:

General Fund—Cash.....	\$ 937.82	Securities.....	\$ 10,062.50
Endowment Fund—Cash	10,224.70	Securities.....	64,412.65
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 11,162.52		\$ 74,475.15

Total Assets.....\$ 85,637.67

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.....	64,412.65
Securities—Endowment Fund—Treasurer's safe.....	144.21
On deposit—First N. B. of Highland Falls.....	69.41
Newburgh Saving	868.41
Bowery Savings	3,872.02
Irving Trust Co.	6,208.47
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Total amount accounted for.....\$ 85,637.67

M. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

N. H. COBBS,
*Major, Finance Department,
Finance Officer.*

APPENDIX D

*Introduction of Major General James G. Harbord
at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates
by the President, Alexander R. Piper, '89.*

In introducing the speaker who has so kindly honored us, I wish I had the gift of gab of that remarkable Sunday night radio entertainer—Major Bowes. A few Sundays ago he delivered an introduction of our guest, that leaves nothing for me to say, and knowing his modesty, I would hesitate to embarrass him by repeating Major Bowes' introduction. We are all very grateful that this distinguished officer has consented to address the Association of Graduates and I take pleasure in presenting GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD.



Major General J. G. Harbord's Address

I AM deeply sensible of the honor you have done me in inviting me to be present at this meeting of the Association of Graduates, and to make a short address. I, perhaps better than any other man, understand just what that means and I am very happy in receiving such an evidence of your esteem. The fact that it is the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of General Pershing gives it a special significance which, for me, can hardly be measured in words.

Nor is the occasion less interesting for me from the fact that I, too, graduated fifty years ago this month but at a far western College. Within a month after my graduation, I took an examination for appointment to West Point but did not win. The disappointment I felt is scarcely less bitter at this distance than it was in my twentieth summer.

Perhaps that disappointment in my youth really strengthened my devotion to West Point and its traditions by making them forever unattainable for me. At any rate, I have always considered them as my very own. Time heals many wounds. As youth recedes and the middle distance fills with the mellow haze of the years, the unfulfilled dreams of those days are scarcely less sweet to me than actual realization might have been. Many a man has loved some woman more and better than the man who married her.

The sympathetic interest of my seniors and the splendid loyalty of my juniors from your alma mater have contributed so powerfully to whatever success I may have attained in the military service that I find it difficult to realize that I really do not belong among you except by your gracious invitation. In far places and during many years, I have found my dearest friends and closest associates among the graduates of West Point. As I look backward today,—and men at seventy cannot look very far in any other direction,—I recall no instance where such intimate association was not to my personal satisfaction and to my professional advancement.

If West Point had not well justified itself in the first century of its existence, its determining part in the World War alone should have left no doubts in the minds of our countrymen. Our enlisted forces in that conflict, raised by the selective draft, were so immense that the Old Army became literally but a drop in the bucket. The officers of the United States Army in the World War reached a total of about two hundred thousand, of whom forty-two thousand were medical men. In the Regular Army and National Guard as we entered the War there were about nine thousand officers of all arms and branches. Five thousand non-commissioned officers of the Regular service became officers. Of every six officers of the grand total, one had had previous training in the Regular Army or the National Guard including those promoted from the ranks. Three received the benefit of the military training camps. Two went into service without previous military training except as they were graduates of Land Grant or other military schools. This last third of the total included medical officers, chaplains, and men of training that fitted them for supply or staff services.

These cold figures mean little unless interpreted. It is no disparagement of the thousands of non-professional officers, excellent and superior as many of them were, to say that the directing dominating influences of our American Expeditionary Forces were of the Regular Army and therefore of West Point. The high command, the General Staff, the very soul of the American Army in France, radiated the influence of this incomparable Academy.

In a sense the Class of 1886, represented here today by the Commander-in-Chief and his Classmates, was the transmitting center of that influence. The physical and professional survivors of '86 and the three classes preceding and three following it were in 1917 between fifty and sixty years of age. Theirs was the timely maturity of age, experience and rank, which synchronized with our entry in the World War. Too old to have endured the stress and strain of a long conflict, they were the survivals of the fittest and generally lasted through the year and seven months that we were in the War. These seven Classes furnished 27.8% of the 474 General Officers who commanded for America during that period. Of the forty-two divisions that served under General Pershing, fourteen were at one time or another commanded by his classmates. Sixteen others were under Generals whom he had known as Cadets. That acquaintance, of no more than passing importance fifty years ago, was to give our Commander-in-Chief a knowledge of the character of his Generals such as few great Commanders have enjoyed.

In a country which within the lifetime of West Point has grown from a fringe of settlement along the Atlantic Coast to be one of four great empires which so fill the world of our time that there is no room for another, we have taken little time for tradition. There are many of our countrymen who place little value upon it. In our day destruction and shifting change are considered by some as evidences of progress. Yet, if I were asked to define in a single characteristic the advantage that West Point has over every other educational institution in this country, I would say it lay in her exclusive tradition. Other great uni-

versities and colleges have their own—Annapolis, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and others, but the very specific dedication of your sons to the service of our country sanctifies and elevates your traditions beyond any others that America possesses. Other institutions claim distinguished sons; others have rivalled you in athletic prowess; others may have given more of scholastic substance and variety, but this is the only one which exalts Duty, Honor, Country above all things else. Your is the one institution whose insistence on the standard and significance of Honor has set the pattern, everywhere the most admired and respected—though not the most universally imitated. That fact alone would justify its existence if soldiers no longer marched to wars, and human envy, malice and bad faith had disappeared from among the nations of the earth.

I certainly have no intention of intruding political discussion on this fine fraternal gathering this afternoon. It would be unseemly and inappropriate. But as one to whom our time-honored institutions are dear, I confess to a sense of uneasiness for the future. There are days charged with challenge to the ideals and principles upon which we have built our American civilization. Called by different names in different lands, a new Faith has risen. Not entirely bad, and not without some basis of patriotic and humanitarian motives, it looks to a new political, social and economic order. It raises doubts as to whether the political institutions and ideals handed down to us from the day of Sylvanus Thayer are any longer suited to democratic government by a mixed and heterogeneous people.

The Regular Army and Navy are our only truly national institutions in case of emergency. It is no accident that your graduates are influential in so many different fields. In the diplomatic service, the judiciary, in Federal, state and municipal governments, in every creditable activity of commercial life, in the industrial development of our own and other countries, in our great railroad systems, in art, literature and the law, in medicine, surgery, education and the church,—in all the varied careers of modern life your sons are serving with distinction. In every case they stand for stability, for the existing order and for the constitution and the flag.

Compared to the alumni of other institutions I have the idea that your Association of Graduates maintains a closer cohesion and a more distinct devotion to the ideals of your alma mater. You keep a closer touch with its needs; you are more sensitive to threatened dangers. Free from concern for the employment of your new members your care has run more to the maintenance of standards after graduation. With keen affection in Classes your Association is, after all, an organization of all graduates without too much emphasis on the Class feature. Days may come when this close cohesion of association may be of high service to our country. You may yet form the rallying point for those who believe, as I do, that our Fathers builded wisely, and that the institutions that they founded are what we have been taught to believe them for a full century and a half. These are certainly days when graduates of West Point should stand together for what they believe is right, and—Come what may, Cling to the Faith.

APPENDIX E

Introduction of General John J. Pershing, '86, who was attending his Fiftieth Reunion, at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates, by the President, Alexander R. Piper, '89.

It is now my honor and pleasure to ask one of our most distinguished graduates to say a few words, but I want to tell you that I have the distinction that I doubt that any other graduate can equal. On the 28th of August, 1885, I was one of 30 plebes who "threw up" for colors—29 were so rotten in dress, equipment and manual that Tibby Mott, the Adjutant, had to give me first colors. A Co. turned out enmasse and escorted me to the Co. Street and I was carried on the shoulder of the 1st Captain, John J. Pershing

—GENERAL PERSHING.

Remarks by General John J. Pershing:

Fellow Graduates and Gentlemen:—

||| WILL not attempt to affirm or deny, in any manner or form, legends which seem to be built up about me when I was a cadet. I have no recollection of Alec Piper's ride on my shoulders.

However, when I was a Tac officer, I heard on one Sunday afternoon, an awful racket out in A Company's street and proceeded to see what it was all about. There I found a plebe with his uniform on hind-side before, buttoned up the back, dress cap on backward, yelling out: "Turn points down—we are going back!" It was with some difficulty that I attracted his attention. He continued to yell and observed no interruption. I then called the Cadet Officer of the Day to round him up and question him as to who gave him orders to act as he did. To this questioning, he gave no answers. The joke appeared to be on me as I was the officer in charge and, although I never found the answer, I still suspect that Piper was somehow mixed up in the affair.

It is a very great pleasure to be here at West Point at this particular time. I am glad to be here, glad when I was a cadet and extremely sorry when the end of my cadet days came. I would liked to have gone on, qualified for promotion in the Army and, after twenty-five years, right back to my class and go through the course again. All of which, of course, were impossible of fulfillment.

To be back here again, under these circumstances, brings back very tender memories and reminds one of what West Point really means and what it stands for. There is no institution in the country for which West Point needs to take second place. The very key-note of its instruction is already known to other colleges and schools. Here, every man stands on his own feet; no getting out of classes; no cutting studies so that if they just barely pass the examinations at the end of the

semester they can qualify as having passed. Every man who goes through West Point has to give an account of himself at the end of each day. His record is down in black and white so that all may see it. We all know where he stands, no question about it, no faking. It is the only place where all men thoroughly benefit by their education.

When I come to speak before the Alumni, it always reminds me of good old Morris Schaff. I always think of him when I get sentimental about West Point. He attended these annual reunions faithfully as long as he was able to do so and never failed to make his little speech. It is a great pleasure to see so many graduates here; glad to have the attendance of General Harbord and to hear his speech.

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 1936
Robert C. Davis.....	Class of 1898.....	1936 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
Joseph E. Kuhn.....	Class of 1885.....	1935 to 1935
Ernest Hinds.....	Class of 1887.....	1935 to 1936
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1935 to 1936
Nathan K. Averill.....	Class of 1895.....	1935 to 1936
Milton F. Davis.....	Class of 1890.....	1934 to
Charles J. Bailey.....	Class of 1880.....	1936 to
Edwin B. Babbitt.....	Class of 1884.....	1936 to
Edward M. Lewis.....	Class of 1886.....	1936 to
Hanson E. Ely.....	Class of 1891.....	1936 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 1936
Francis A. March, 3rd.....	Class of Nov. 1, 1918..	1936 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.....	1891 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 1936
Francis A. March, 3rd.....	Class of Nov. 1, 1918..	1936 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 1936

Officers and Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates

OFFICERS

Robert C. Davis, 1898, President of the Association.
 Charles J. Bailey, 1880, Vice President of the Association.
 Edwin B. Babbitt, 1884, Vice President of the Association.
 Edward M. Lewis, 1886, Vice President of the Association.
 Milton F. Davis, 1890, Vice President of the Association.
 Hanson E. Ely, 1891, 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, 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, 1903
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
John J. Bradley, 1891	Robert C. Davis, 1898
Frank S. Cocheu, 1894	Denis Mulligan, 1924

**To Serve Until July 1, 1940*

Avery D. Andrews, 1885	William A. Mitchell, 1902
Alexander R. Piper, 1889	Earl McFarland, 1906
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896	Walter H. Frank, 1910
William D. Connor, 1897	Lawrence E. Schick, 1920

*Two vacancies to be filled at next Board Meeting.

Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Robert C. Davis, 1898, President of the Association.

Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. 1, 1918, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1937

*....., Chairman

To Serve Until June 30, 1938

Allen M. Pope, 1903

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918

*Not appointed at date of publication.

Board of Trustees of the Memorial Hall Fund

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Robert C. Davis, 1898, President of the Association.

Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. 1, 1918, 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 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

Par. 1.—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.

Par. 2.—The affairs, funds and property of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, who shall be thirty in number and elected from the membership of the Association. The trustees shall be divided into three classes each consisting of ten Trustees. One class is

to be elected at each annual meeting of the members of the Association to hold office for a period of three years from the next July 1st, or until their successors are elected. The Trustees in office at the time of the annual meeting of members in the year 1936 with the exception of those whose terms of office expire during the same year shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms. The trustees elected at the annual meeting shall replace those whose terms of office expire in the year 1936.

Par. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to carry out the purposes of the Association as set out in the Charter, Constitution and By-Laws.

Par. 4.—In the event of a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, the remaining Trustees, or a majority of them, may appoint a member of the Association a trustee to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term of such trustee's predecessor in office.

Par. 5.—The Board of Trustees shall submit at each annual meeting a general report of the affairs of the Association; a report verified by the President and the Treasurer, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Association, where located and where and how invested; the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report; the manner of collection; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made; and the names and places of residence of the persons admitted to membership or associate membership in the Association during the year.

Selection of Officers

Par. 6.—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 and of the Board of Trustees. Should the President be absent from any meeting of the Association, his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President (by date of graduation) present. In the event of their absence a meeting of the Association, or of the Board of Trustees present may elect its presiding officer. The Secretary and the Treasurer, and the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer shall be selected and appointed by the President from members of the Association residing at or near West Point, and shall hold office for one year, or until successors be appointed.

Par. 7.—There shall be 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 and action. 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 and Special Meetings

Par. 8.—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. Notice of the annual and special meetings shall be given to members by the Secretary at least ten days (10) prior to such meeting.

Par. 9.—The Board of Trustees may, and upon the written request of 25 members of the Association stating the object of the meeting, shall call a special meeting of the Association.

Quorum

Par. 10.—A quorum of nine (9) members of the Association shall be necessary at any regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE IV

Permissible Discussion

Par. 1.—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

Par. 1.—This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Association, Annual or Special, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present, provided that notice of the amendment or amendments proposed shall have been sent to the members at least ten days before such meeting. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to send such notice to the members when the Board of Trustees shall so direct or twenty-five members of the Association shall so request. An Amendment duly presented for consideration and action at any meeting may then be amended in any manner ruled by the Chair to be germane to the purpose of the amendment as proposed and duly noticed, but not otherwise.

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 three 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 incomes 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 post paid registered letter addressed to the member's last known address as shown on the books of the Association and containing a copy of this By-Law.

If these dues are not paid within six months after the date of mailing the said letter he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association. Resignations of membership shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

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. 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. At each annual meeting of the Association the Board of Trustees shall nominate candidates for President and Vice-Presidents of the Association for the ensuing year, and for vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

7. Meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by order of the President of the Association, or by (5) five of its members.

Quorum

8. Ten of the members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

Duties of Treasurer

9. The Treasurer shall collect all moneys payable to the Association, shall keep the accounts of the Association and report thereon at each regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. His account shall be audited annually. He shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the certificate of approval by the President. He shall notify persons elected to membership of their election. At each annual meeting he shall make a full report of its receipts and disbursements. In the absence of the Treasurer, his duties shall be performed by the Assistant Treasurer.

Duties of Secretary

10. The Secretary shall give notice of all meetings of the Association and the Board of Trustees, and shall keep minutes of such meetings. He shall conduct the correspondence and keep the records of the Association, including the address and occupation of every member of the Association. He shall furnish to the Treasurer the names of all members elected to membership and shall advise him of all transfers or changes affecting the said membership. In the absence of the Secretary, his duties shall be performed by the Assistant Secretary.

Location of Records

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

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

Parliamentary Procedure

15. 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, 1936

<i>Class</i>	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Bal. Due</i>
1881	\$ 220.00	\$ 120.00	\$100.00
1882	1,060.00	825.00	225.00
1885	545.00	520.00	25.00
1895	1,282.35	1,262.35	20.00
1896	1,090.00	1,060.00	30.00
1899	575.00	550.00	25.00
1900	3,000.00	2,820.00	180.00
1901	631.00	591.00	40.00
1904	675	665.00	10.00
1905	1,500.00	1,027.50	472.50
1906	2,000.00	1,334.50	665.50
1907	2,470.00	2,315.00	155.00
1909	1,558.00	1,213.00	345.00
1910	715.00	585.00	130.00
1911	1,000.00	585.10	419.90
1913	340.00	260.00	80.00
1914	475.00	345.00	130.00
1916	378.00	163.00	215.00
Apr., 1917	296.00	266.00	30.00
Aug., 1917	177.50	157.50	20.00
June, 1918	360.00	299.00	61.00
Nov., 1918	545.00	413.29	131.71
June, 1919	376.00	231.00	145.00
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	191.15
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 1881

[[I N the class photograph, published in the Reunion Bulletin, fifty-seven men appear. There should have been one more—a man, who had been turned back to the next class but, evidently, who refrained from being photographed with a class, which had ceased to be his. He is still with us and, so, brings the number of the original class, who were in the Corps in the autumn of 1880—when the picture was made—to fifty-eight. Of this number seventeen are left and, considering all things, are going strong.

Of the seventeen but four were able to attend the reunion—Gaston, Kerr, Welsh and Hodges, H. C.

Of the thirteen absent, seven are living too far away from West Point to render a journey to the Hudson exactly feasible, while six were prevented from coming either by illness or business affairs, which admitted of no postponement.

However, we four enjoyed a pleasant reunion and dined on the 11th of June, the fifty-fifth anniversary of our graduation, and passed an evening, to which we will look back with happy memories, although it was tempered with regrets at the unavoidable absence of the others and with thoughts of those, who have gone before us—men, whose sterling worth and efficient performance of duty endeared them to us, who were present, as well as to those, who were absent from the gathering.

Although the Class was not remarkable for anything, in particular, at the Academy, it has given a good account of itself as the years have rolled by, so we have good reason for a feeling of pride in the name and reputation, which so many members have made both in the service and in civil life.

With very few exceptions, all were loyal and efficient and zealous in the performance of duty and were true to the traditions of the Academy and faithful as citizens of the Country.

Of the few, who entered civil life, one became a distinguished educator and was at the head of one of the strong educational institutions of the South: two were decidedly successful in business affairs; of these, one built and endowed a hospital, while living, and arranged for a larger endowment on his death: two entered the legal profession, attained prominence in their communities and were held in high regard.

Of those, who remained in service, almost all enjoyed high and well earned reputations in their profession, among their fellows and as citizens. All of the engineers attained eminence: one was among the early investigators of electricity in its application to the needs of modern life; one was well known for his work in connection with the Panama Canal.

Thirteen became general officers in the regular establishment: one of these was an outstanding figure before the Country at the time of the World War.

In addition, one, who appears in the photograph but was graduated

with the following class, became a general officer, also, and was the first adjutant general of the A. E. F.

Furthermore, four (including the man, who failed to be photographed) were general officers in the National Army.

And then, last to be mentioned but not least in accomplishment, is he, who carried "A Message to Garcia".

We, who attended the reunion, appreciate the arrangements made for us by the West Point Army Mess; the courtesy and efficiency of the Alumni Reception Committee and the careful and thoughtful preparations instituted by the Superintendent for our comfort.



Reunion of the Class of 1886

THE Class of '86 graduated seventy-seven members, the largest class in the first century of the Military Academy. Of these, thirty-one now survive and twenty-four, or more than three-fourths, were present at West Point on June 12, the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation. Of the remaining seven, five were either in hospital or otherwise physically unable to travel, one was in Europe, and one unavoidably detained in California at the last moment. This large attendance was but another expression of that class unity and comradeship which has always characterized the Class of '86.

Our Class Dinner was held in the Officers' Mess and included as our guest, Major General James G. Harbord, who was elected our first and only honorary member; also two former members of '86, William M. Wright and Harry W. Wilkins. The first event of the evening was, as usual, a silent toast to the forty-six comrades who have gone on before; after which the evening was devoted to story and reminiscence of the long ago days of "The Elegant and Bold '86". In several instances classmates had not seen each other since graduation. One had not visited West Point since graduation.

Our Class President, Pershing, who has held that position since we were yearlings, delivered the address to the graduating class and handed to each graduate his diploma and commission. The exercises were held exactly fifty years, correct to a minute, from the day and hour when we received our diplomas. Referring to our Class Dinner of the preceding evening, Pershing said to the graduating class:—

"If you could have been present with the Class of '86 last night, you might, with some changes of names, have easily imagined yourself attending a dinner of your own class. The evening was filled with a flow of reminiscence of cadet days. There were confessions of sins, both of omission and commission, and many of them no doubt would have had a familiar sound. *****If you had been listening in, you would have concluded that '86 was easily the finest body of men that ever wore the gray. The spirit of old West Point, as depicted by Morris Schaff, was with us from beginning to end, and this reunion of classmates was, in every respect, never to be forgotten."

The final event was the garden party and luncheon given after the graduating exercises by General and Mrs. Connor in honor of General Pershing, to which all members of '86 and their wives were invited. General and Mrs. Connor have converted the grounds in the rear of the Superintendent's quarters into a most delightful formal garden, and here the reception was held, followed by luncheon in the Superintendent's quarters. I have attended many graduations at West Point, but never have I known such perfect arrangements for welcoming old graduates, nor a more cordial welcome.

Thus ended our semi-centennial reunion, the happy memories of which will long endure. Naturally, sentiment and emotion played an important part in this revival of cadet days among the old and familiar surroundings. Here we were again inspired by the beauties of the Hudson and the grandeur of Storm King. Here we renewed life long friendships amid the scenes of our youth, and here again we acknowledged our debt of gratitude to our Alma Mater, and again pledged our devotion to her historic ideals and traditions.

Those attending the reunion were as follows:

Malvern Hill Barnum	John J. Pershing
Lucien G. Berry	Benjamin A. Poore
George B. Duncan	Thomas H. Rees
Charles G. Dwyer	E. V. Smith
Letcher Hardeman	Peter E. Traub
Arthur Johnson	C. C. Walcutt
Edward N. Jones	R. C. Williams
Edward M. Lewis	Frank L. Winn
Frank McIntyre	Floyd W. Harris
James H. McRae	Avery D. Andrews
Henry C. Newcomer	Harry W. Wilkins
Mason M. Patrick	W. M. Wright
	General James G. Harbord, (Honorary Member)

AVERY D. ANDREWS.

June, 1936.

45th Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1891

JUNE 1936.

IT was a wonderful June week, what with the bright sunny days, the happy greetings of classmates not seen for years past, the presence of hosts of pretty cadet girls—and how young and childish they looked compared to the mature young ladies, as we thought them, who used to foregather when we wore the gray—and especially the unique feature of our reunion in the hospitality of “Sotobed”. This lovely country home of the Richard Scandretts is located back of Cornwall and about ten miles from West Point. It so happens that Mr. Scandrett is the nephew of our distinguished classmate, Jay Morrow, and being away for the summer, he kindly placed his home at the disposal of Jay for the entertainment of the wives, sisters, daughters and widows of our class during the commencement period. And right royally were they met by the charming hostesses, Miss Alice Morrow, sister of Jay, and Mrs. Alice Jenks, whose presence at our reunions always recalls our beloved Ikey, no longer with us. Convenience of location and ample transportation facilities made it an ideal place for the ladies to foregather and to attend the functions at the Point.

The class dinner was held at the Officers’ Mess on the evening of the 10th. Present were: Sep Adams, Kid Bradley, Julius Conrad, Mathy Crowley, Alec Davis, Kxi Donworth, Puckles Echols, Bob Fleming, Orlando Harriman, Bob Howard, Patsy Jarvis, Jay Morrow, Taurus Murphy, Palmer Pierce, Frank Schoeffel, Mac Sorley, Deacon Tutherly, and Walter Whitman. In addition Bill McIndoe and Malcolm Schoeffel, sons of our classmates. Our Class President, Palmer Pierce, presided. The class having assembled about the dining table, he spoke with affection of absent members, and had those present stand at attention a few seconds in memory of the men of the class who had passed on.

When the coffee was served he proposed a toast to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, then asked the Class Treasurer, Harriman, for a report. Harriman spoke of the construction of the class-window, memorials to McIndoe and Lyon, and the class contribution to the endowment fund, and he reported that there is still a small balance in the treasury available when needed.

The Class Historian, Whitman, then brought the historical data to date, and the Class President then introduced “Mac” Sorley as toastmaster and turned over to him the direction of the proceedings. Under highly mendacious introductions by this gentleman, the members present were afforded an opportunity to “explain” the libellous “skins”. Thanks to Schoeffel and Moody (his chum and guest) the provision of liquid refreshments was all that could be desired, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one that Rochester has lost nothing of its skill and potency in things alcoholic. The good old songs were sung, the happy

memories of cadet days were recalled, and after all had been "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" the dinner was voted a success, Puckles was congratulated on the menu, and we sought our downy couches in barracks. But alas, deep sleep was not to be the lot of those in the 20th Division, for our Pugnacious Patsy kept us busy defending the Class of 1911 from his valiant assaults throughout the night. However, shortly before the "hell-cats" established themselves in front of our windows and played the Corps to breakfast, an armistice was arranged and peace, sweet peace, settled upon the battlements of our Highland Home.

Alumni Day, the 11th, found us all agog for the events arranged in honor of the "old grads". Dedications of windows, and an organ recital, followed the memorial service in the chapel. Then came the assembly at Cullum Hall, the greeting of men of other classes, the march to the Thayer monument, the always moving and thrilling ceremony, with the unsurpassed singing of the cadet choir, and the placing of the wreath in honor of the departed of the past year, and finally the long drab line of sons of an earlier day as they stood uncovered and saluted the long gray line of the sons of today as they passed in matchless perfection in the alumni review.

After the alumni luncheon—which for most of Ninety-one was taken with the ladies at Sotobed,—there came the Superintendent's reception and then graduation parade, followed by the recognition of the plebes. In the evening the series of hops brought the features of the day to a close.

In addition to the never-to-be-forgotten hospitality of Jay Morrow and the Scandretts, there was another unique item in the celebration of our graduation. For months in advance our Class Secretary, Schoeffel, had labored most industriously to get in touch with the widows of all of our departed classmates, and with almost 100 per cent success. The purpose was to present each of them with one of the special badges designed for the occasion for our class. This was a handsome gold-plated medal bearing the coat of arms of the Academy, suspended by a ribbon of the Corps colors from a bar bearing the name of the class-member. In the case of the widows, the bar bore the name of our classmate to whom she had brought happiness before he was taken from us to appear before the Final Board. Thru the industry of Schoeffel the medals for the widows had been sent to them well in advance of June week, so that at the dinner we were privileged to hear read their expressions of deep appreciation for the thoughtful courtesy extended to them by the Class.

The men and ladies attending this reunion were:

Adams and Mrs. Adams, Bradley, Mary Clark (daughter of Hollis), Conrad, Crowley, Davis and Mrs. Whitfield (daughter), Donworth and Mrs. Donworth, Echols, Fleming, Harriman, Howard, Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis, Morrow, Miss Alice Morrow, Mrs. McIlvane, Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, Pierce, Schoeffel and son Malcolm, Sorley and Mrs. Sorley, Tutherly, Whitman, and Bill McIndoe (son of "Jimmie").

L. S. S.
(for the Class President.)

Fortieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1896

SEVENTY men identified with the Class of 1896 attended the Fortieth Reunion of the Justly Celebrated Class viz; Christian, Drake, Fergusson, Jackson, Lewis, Langdon, McCornack, McDonough, McMillan, Miller, Newell, Nolan, Parsons, Pickering, Powers, Roberts, Saltzman, Stodter, Tschappat, and Wade.

The Class wandered around the post viewing the new buildings, noting the many changes that have taken place in forty years, and seeking out old familiar haunts that have remained unchanged. The Class inspected the '96 Memorial Window in the Chapel, the '96 Class Tree in front of the Library, and the three Athletic banners in the Gymnasium won by the Class at the three first annual field days held at West Point in '93, '94, and '95, all reminders of the spirit of an unusual class that has contributed one Superintendent, one Commandant, one Professor, and numerous Instructors to the Academy.

With memories of cadet life as it existed in the early '90s, the class found many changes and innovations. The sight of cadets riding with femmes in motor cars gave the class a start and it involuntarily looked about to see if any tac was doing his duty. With intimate recollections of barracks of forty years ago, the class was surprised at the conveniences now at the disposal of the cadet. Remembering the stealth with which they secreted themselves behind the wall of the old Ordnance Gun Yard in the gathering gloom after supper in an effort to buy contraband at the "boodlers", the members of '96 marvelled at the luxurious provisions in the new Grant Hall. Talking it all over, however, the class decided that the Academy had not gone to the Torrid Hereafter but was probably a much better Academy than the West Point of forty years ago. A class dinner was held in the Officers' Mess. It was previously agreed that there would be no speeches with the result that at the dinner most everyone made two or three bringing out reminiscences and memories of cadet days. Probably the best feature of the reunion, however, was the gathering of classmates in barracks at night. After forty years, there was much to be talked over and the sessions usually lasted until the next morning with members missing reveille for which they were not skinned.

The reunion was a happy one, the class giving abundant evidence of its love and loyalty to the great institution that has given them many opportunities in life and to which they owed so much, their enthusiasm interrupting proceedings at times with the familiar old

"Sis. Bang. Boom. Rah.
'96 West Point."

C. McK. S.

Thirty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1901

OUR THIRTY-FIFTH REUNION has come and gone, having been voted the best we have ever had.

We did not have Amos to sound off the Plebe roll call, but the following classmates attended the buffet supper at the Officers' Mess on June 10th:—Baird, Berry, Bettison, Brown, B. F., Browning, Carleton, Cox, Dent, Enos, Haskell, W. N., Jordan, H. B. Jordan, R. H., Kent, Lahm, Larkin, Maguire, Miller, C. H., Newman, Peek, Sheldon, Sherrill, Shinkle, Stannard, West, together with sixteen members of families. "Mary" Lahm, with the liquid assistance of Beverly Browne, had made the arrangements, and they worked out perfectly. This was the peak of the social side of the Reunion, but the heavy work was done in Barracks, through all hours of the day and night,—especially of the nights, when the accumulated conversation and stories of the last five years were worked off. No one got much sleep, but everyone loved it.

The emotional high-light was, as always, the Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument, with the Cadet Choir singing "Alma Mater" and "The Corps". The size of the Corps and the length of the Alumni line was astonishing when we remembered that the Corps was less than 350 when we entered.

The 35th was a grand reunion but we will make the 40th even better.

—*W. R. B.*

Thirtieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1906

THE thirtieth reunion of the Class of 1906 was attended by the following faithful members: Andrews, Bartlett, Bradshaw, Burleson, Campbell, R. N., Chaffee, Clagett, DeArmond, G. W., Drain, Elser, Gillespie, Henderson, Hoyle, Horsfall, Huntley, Johnson, Jones, R. A., Kieffer, Lane, Layfield, Loughry, Manchester, Mathews, Macfarlane, M., McFarland, E., Morrow, Olmstead, Parker, C., Parr, Pelot, Pendleton, Pennell, Pratt, J. S., Riley, Rockwell, Schwabe, Selton, Shute, Spurgin, Westover and Williford.

As a body the class attended all ceremonies and stood out in their uniforms of crimson hat bands, crimson neckties, dark coats, white trousers.

The Class Banquet was held at the Officers' Mess on the night of June 11th, with a hundred percent attendance and a wonderful time was had by all.

During Alumni Day the class held two ceremonies at the Class Tree, the first of which was the presentation of the class saber to Cadet Kieffer of the graduating class (son of Colonel P. V. Kieffer) and the other a "bumping" of Major General Westover, Major General Andrews and Brigadier General Clagett.

With forty-one members of the class present, the reunion was a happy one giving us many opportunities to discuss the high lights of the past.

R. E. D. Hoyle, Colonel, F. A.

Twenty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1911
JUNE WEEK, 1936

FORTY-TWO members of 1911 mobilized at West Point for their Silver Jubilee—the O. A. O. 25th REUNION! The Class has a record of 89 surviving members, 55 of whom remain in active service, so that the Class was represented in strength by those present and accounted for in the North Barracks. Again resounded from the 23d to 25th Divisions (All Inclusive):

“1911 She’s a Winner,
1911 She’s a Star;
Is there anything agin’ her—
NO! We don’t think there are!”

The Class festivities started promptly with a dinner on Wednesday evening, June 10th at Bear Mountain Inn. Thirty-eight members attended the banquet, which was presided over by the Class President, Gustav Franke.

The Class Reunion Committee consisting of Hub Stanton and Bob Gray had made minute arrangements for the major activities. Stanton, President of Stanton Preparatory School, offered the hospitality of his new barracks at Cornwall on Hudson to the wives and families of 1911, of whom twenty accepted this unique and enjoyable reception to West Point. The ladies attended a party at the Half Moon Inn, Wednesday evening, as the guests of Mrs. Stanton.

On Thursday, Alumni Day, the members of the Class and their families enjoyed a luncheon together at Storm King Arms. Needless to say, the “best” speeches were made by the ladies.

Following the Class luncheon, the Class assembled under the 1911 Tree, where the Class President made a most fitting presentation of sabers to the graduating sons of 1911. Those who received Class sabers were—Bagby, Estes, Simpson, and Weaver.

The Class attended, en masse, all the many enjoyable and unforgettable activities connected with Graduation.

The cordial reception, courtesy, and comfortable arrangements provided by the authorities of the Military Academy were thoroughly appreciated by all.

Contributions from members of the Class amounting to \$195.00 toward the Endowment Fund were made to the Association of Graduates.

In conclusion, it was never decided whether the hell-dodgers of K-det days are the hell-raisers of today, or vice versa; but it was the unanimous opinion of 1911 that all will report back to Barracks as often as possible and that 1911 will again answer the roll call in 1941.

The following members attended the reunion: Paul M. Baade, C. A. Bagby, C. J. Ballinger, Charles R. Baxter, A. J. Betcher, John G. Booton, F. W. Bowley, James D. Burt, Wm. J. Calvert, T. J. J. Christian, R. W. Clark, Ziba L. Drollinger, H. M. Estes, P. B. Fleming, G. H. Franke, Frederick Gilbreath, Robert L. Gray, Edwin N. Hardy, John E. Hatch, G. Hoisington, G. D. Holland, J. H. Horner, Allen R. Kimball, Wm. E. Larned, B. C. Lockwood, Jr., John P. Lucas, Ira A. Rader, P. S. Reinecke, A. C. Sandeford, Haig Shekerjian, H. G. Stanton, B. W. Simpson, Alexander D. Surles, Thomas C. Thompson, Jr., Charles A. Walker, Jr. and J. R. N. Weaver.

T. J. J. Christian.



Twentieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1916

THE reunion was arranged by a self-appointed committee meeting in New York which met approximately twice a month for several months preceding the actual reunion. These meetings afforded a very excellent excuse for late hours and absences from the home fireside. They also laid the basis for the spirit of the reunion and are recommended to all future reuning classes for this reason.

Our reunion began with an informal dinner at the Hotel Astor which was held on Tuesday evening, June 9th, and which while small was highly successful and served as a preliminary get together for the fifteen members of the class who had elected to pass through New York on their way to the Point.

Parker and Mrs. Kuhn had invited the class, their wives and such of their families as were with them to attend a luncheon at his home, Big Chimney Farm in Bedford Hills the next day and the New York contingent repaired there in a motor cavalcade and enjoyed a splendid luncheon in a beautiful setting on the lawn and under the large trees which dominate the grounds. There were altogether forty-four members of the class, their wives and some children, and several highly pleasurable hours were spent there.

Later in the afternoon members of the class reformed the motor calvacade and leaving the ladies to enjoy the beauty of a June afternoon at Parker's, we proceeded to West Point in time to draw our equipment, register in the Alumni headquarters and be assigned to quarters in the 27th Division before parade. We then attended parade at which the scholastic and athletic awards were made for the year and after fortifying ourselves against the cool of the evening we proceeded to the Bear Mountain Inn for the class dinner. Goop Worsham had made his usual efficient and well organized preparations and the Bear Mountain Inn went to great lengths to make the occasion a pleasant one.

The dinner broke up along about the witching hour of midnight, but the class was still in good voice and adjourned en masse to the

27th Division. The singing was so excellent that eventually a Major General arrived to conduct the ceremonies and we were joined by the classes of 1906 and 1911 who made some attempt to compete but were overwhelmed.

The next day after breakfast at the Cadet Mess, General Pershing arrived about 10 o'clock and was received by the Corps of Cadets drawn up in regimental formation. At 11 o'clock the Alumni formed in front of the Officers' Club and marched to Thayer Monument for the usual traditional ceremonies, after which the Alumni reviewed the Corps of Cadets and proceeded to Cullum Hall for the annual Association of Graduates luncheon. Our class managed to squeeze in a class picture between the ceremonies.

Goop and Mrs. Worsham invited the class to a cocktail party preceding the Superintendent's reception which all the members of the class and their wives attended and voted a howling success in every sense of the word. It was a most pleasant get-together and enabled the wives who had not seen their husbands for a day or so to receive an accounting—even though it was given in general terms.

After the Superintendent's reception, parade was held and the reunion was officially terminated. Those present unanimously voted the reunion a success from every angle. There wasn't a dull moment and although there was a full schedule everyone had ample opportunity to see and "re-un" with their classmates and their families, and classmates who had not seen each other since graduation were kept thoroughly occupied in recounting their experiences.

The following is a list of those who attended:

Baldwin	Finley	Marriott
Berry	Flanigen	Martin, T. L.
Bliss	Fraser	Moses
Bolton	Gallagher	O'Hare
Brundred	Grant	Prickett
Campbell	Halpine	Rafferty
Caperton	Hibbs	Robb
Cockrell	Hudnutt	Ruddell
Coffin	Kane	Scott
Cunningham	Kuhn	Swanton
Daly	Mangan	Walsh
DuHamel		Weyand
Eley		Worsham

By Potter Campbell.

Our Fifteenth Reunion

CLASS OF 1921—THE ORIOLES

AS TO ENJOYMENT, the Reunion exceeded all expectations. On graduation in 1921 we looked upon the Class of 1906, which was then holding their Fifteenth Anniversary, as real oldtimers who must have lost, with such a long service, a good deal of the joy of living. However, on our Fifteenth Anniversary we all felt in our prime and that we had only reached the age where we could really enjoy the good things of life.

For our Reunion dinner our West Point hosts had provided a delightful corner room at the Officers' Mess, where we met at six-thirty on June 10th. A delicious meal had been prepared and was served on a table decorated with beautiful Spring Flowers. The weather gave us a typical June night.

Chief Freeman pronounced the sauterne and other refreshments fine, which is praise from a connoisseur.

B. B. Wilkes was "on the wagon" and we had been warned in advance to this effect, but knowing him as a cadet, we had to see to believe. B. B. proved the point, however, amid general astonishment. The burden of carrying this deficiency was cheerfully shouldered and ably carried to a successful conclusion by the combined efforts of Chief Freeman and Sullivan.

A history of activities of Class members during the last five years was distributed. Corporal Hisgen's account, sent from Salt Lake City, was interesting and characteristic, a part of which follows:

"A one armed plebe getting ready for his first full field inspection is not one-half as busy as the old Hermit of the Mountains (meaning Corporal Hisgen)."

"My finances are hopelessly too low for me to consider going any further East than Cheyenne. I hope, however, some grand day to join the Reunion Dinner before I lose my vision from debility due to senility in the interim. I wish you all stupendous luck".

Pat Wardlaw was the only one person present who could easily wear his old cadet uniform.

After the dinner a portable motion picture machine and screen were set up and we had movies of the Point named "Making Man-handlers" by Grantland Rice. To our agreeable surprise we found this movie was made during our last year at the Point and some of our very own faces passed on the screen before us. John B. Cooley was particularly prominent in the picture.

We also had a fine Army reel, also made by Grantland Rice, and entitled "The Life of Riley", which depicted thrilling spills and other riding scenes at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. The Army Signal Corps

also very kindly loaned us "The Making of a Cadet", which showed all elements of cadet life from plebedom to graduation.

All the above pictures are recommended for future Reunions of any Class.

On Alumni Day we also took a reel of moving pictures of our Class fifteen years after, so as to be able to pass in review on our Twentieth and other Reunions.

On this reel we also fortunately obtained some moving pictures of General Pershing, who was at the Point on his Fiftieth Reunion.

We were all quartered together in the Twenty-second Division barracks. We had our meals at the Cadet Mess, where the food is still very good.

We left the Academy with thanks to our hosts for their courtesies, with regret at parting, with a strong desire to attend all future Reunions, and with a renewed resolution to live up to the high standards of our Alma Mater.

—R. H. J.



The Tenth Reunion

CLASS OF 1926.

EARLY in June Week, the members of the Class of '26 began arriving at West Point for the ten-year reunion. The visiting teams' dormitories in Washington Hall were turned over to the class for use as sleeping quarters for the men and as class headquarters. The class wives on the Post acted as hostesses to the visiting wives. As soon as the first visitors drifted in, informal get-togethers were in order, both stag and drag. There were gatherings at the various quarters on the Post and Washington Hall soon became the scene of parties which lasted most of the night. Cares vanished and it was a week of celebrations, the meeting of old friends and the talking over of happenings of the past ten years.

In addition to the usual June Week activities for the Alumni, the class reunion committee had arranged some special '26 parties so that there was something to do all the time. On the afternoon of June 9th, the class assembled at Round Pond for a baseball game with the class of '24. The cheers of the wives on the sidelines and numerous trips to the beer kegs so inspired the players of '26 that they defeated '24 by a score estimated as something like 20 to 1. After the game the men drifted to Washington Hall where the party continued into the night.

All of the members were up in time to attend the dinner dance the following evening (June 10th), which was held at the Hudson Highlands Country Club. Some eighty people, (classmates, wives and friends), assembled at the Club. It was an ideal setting for such a gathering—a clear night with the Hudson down below—old friends all around—plenty of cheer—and the orchestra playing songs of cadet days as well as those of today. Sometime in the morning, after the orchestra had threatened to leave more than once, the dance ended—a dance never to be forgotten by '26.

On the 11th were held the Alumni exercises and review, followed by the Alumni luncheon. Many of the class attended and greeted friends of other classes who were there. The Superintendent's reception was in the afternoon. Finally at 8:30 p. m. the class gathered at Greystone Manor for the stag dinner and promotion party which would end the celebration. An excellent dinner, the cup that cheers, no speeches—just a good old reunion of classmates. Stories were told, cheers were given and songs were sung. At 11:55 however, there was a hush as the Adjutant of West Point, Colonel Hughes, walked into the party. He announced that he had with him the commissions for all the new captains present. The A. G. O., at the instigation of Colonel Booth and with the help of Colonel Hughes, had pulled a surprise with the result that the new reunioning captains were sworn in at the very instant they passed the ten year mark. It was an unexpected climax to the ten-year June Week of '26.

Next day came the graduation exercises and farewells. The class dispersed as in 1926, but as during this past reunion, it will be brought together again and again for the renewal of the friendships and ties of cadet days.

Including the fifteen men stationed at West Point, the following fifty-four members of the class were present for the reunion:

William C. Baker, Jr.	Kenneth P. McNaughton
Harry R. Baxter	Charles E. Martin
William L. Bayer	Norman A. Matthias
Donald P. Booth	Richard W. Mayo
Brookner W. Brady	Earl J. Murphy
Robert C. Broadhurst	Morris R. Nelson
John R. Burns	Richard W. Pearson
Paul L. Carroll	Marvin W. Peck
Maurice M. Condon	Frank X. Purcell
Charles R. M. Connolley	Parker M. Reeve
William M. Creasy, Jr.	Earl L. Ringler
William E. Dean	John S. Roosma
John P. Doyle, Jr.	Henry Ross
William P. Ennis, Jr.	Robert C. Ross
Edward A. Foehl	Alexander R. Sewall
Hamer P. Ford	T. A. Sims
Harold M. Forde	C. C. Sloane, Jr.
Thomas B. Gailbreath	Eugene C. Smallwood
Richard H. Grinder	Walter C. Stanton
Alvan A. Heidner	Harry P. Storke
George W. Hickman, Jr.	John C. Strickler
William E. House	Egon R. Tausch
Malcolm R. Kammerer	Benjamin E. Thurston
W. E. Laidlaw	Lynn Bush Urban
John A. McFarland	David L. Van Syckle
Charles W. McGeehan	John P. Woodbridge
Richard K. McMaster	Walter Young

One for '31

HERE'S magic in numbers;—and just to prove it—thirty-one of '31 were here for our first big reunion. Six of us who have shifted to civvies, Dick Love, Wilbur Jones, Freddy Warren, "Dead-eye" Henry, "P.V." Dick, and Paul Burns felt that magic and came back. Several of our pilots led by "Cap"tain Eaton found opportunity to take cross-country at that time, coming from as far as Randolph and Barksdale Fields.

The first arrival checked in on the 6th and by the 10th they were all here—for on that day we held our stag party at the Storm King Arms. Thirty-one of us sat down to dinner after a suitable period of standing and bending elbows. After a good dinner and after being urged to give the regular guests a chance to sleep we adjourned to the pent house, the fourth floor tower room of the 19th Division. The impromptu commissary formed by those on duty at "Usmay" provided ice and soda and the fixings of tall ones to match the tall stories we swopped until well into the morning.

Each day General Pershing's staff congregated on the stoop of the 24th Division, feet on rail and B. S. 'ed; '31 congregated on the stoop of the 19th Division, feet on rail and B. S. 'ed. In the opinion of those who were there, the brass hats put out nothing as interesting as we did. In the last five years much has happened to each of us about which the others know little. In those sessions on the stoop we caught up the loose ends and heard and told good (and bad) grinds.

The final decision of the gathering was that the only thing which could improve this reunion would have been a bigger turnout. Next time's magic number is: at least 41 for our 1941 reunion.

Those present were:

Wm. J. Bell	C. J. Diestel	W. S. Jones
John A. Berry	C. B. Duff	Walter Krueger, Jr.
G. F. Blunda	Robert E. L. Eaton	R. H. Lane
Paul Burns	W. F. Ellis	D. E. Little
M. S. Carter	Robert P. Fulton	D. N. Motherwell
E. F. Cook	C. J. Hauck	T. W. Parker
L. N. Cron	L. D. Henry	R. S. Spangler
Carl F. Damberg	Earl W. Hockenberry	J. F. Stroker
P. V. Dick	D. W. Hutchison	Dean Strother
M. S. Dickson	L. W. Jackson	Fred H. Warren
	M. C. Young	

—J. A. Berry.

Visiting Alumni Registered at West Point, June, 1936

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

Name	Class	Name	Class
S. E. Tillman.....	1869	J. T. Curley.....	1905
John A. Lundeen.....	1873	T. W. Hammond.....	1905
Alexander Rodgers.....	1875	E. C. Hanford.....	1905
Heman Dowd.....	1876	Douglas I. McKay.....	1905
George H. Morgan.....	1880	A. C. Tipton.....	1905
John B. Abbott.....	1882	G. F. Waugh.....	1905
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	B. F. Chandler.....	1907
Louis A. Springer.....	1884	C. P. Chandle.....	1907
J. M. Beldon.....	1885	James L. Collins.....	1907
Robert O. Fuller.....	1885	J. C. Drain.....	1907
S. P. Townsend.....	1885	Wm. D. Geary.....	1907
U. S. Ward.....	1885	P. W. Larned.....	1907
Charles Downing.....	1887	E. C. McNeill.....	1907
Harry E. Wilkins.....	1887	E. P. Pierson.....	1907
Llewellyn Jordan.....	1888	Harry K. Rutherford.....	1907
W. R. Sample.....	1888	Hayden W. Wagner.....	1907
Edwin T. Cole.....	1889	John K. Brown.....	1908
Alexander R. Piper.....	1889	C. D. Hartman.....	1908
Delamere Skerrett.....	1889	Robert E. O'Brien.....	1908
W. G. Thompson.....	1889	John W. N. Schulz.....	1908
George Montgomery.....	1890	Carl A. Baehr.....	1909
John C. L. Rogge.....	1890	Eley P. Denson.....	1909
J. H. Ryan.....	1890	P. S. Gage.....	1909
S. B. Arnold.....	1892	John C. H. Lee.....	1909
J. T. Conrad.....	1892	M. J. Hickok.....	1909
A. M. Davis.....	1892	Frank Drake.....	1910
Jay E. Hoffer.....	1892	D. McCoach, Jr.....	1910
G. W. Kirkpatrick.....	1892	F. H. Miles, Jr.....	1910
J. R. Lindsey.....	1892	Martin H. Ray.....	1910
John H. Parker.....	1892	R. C. Crawford.....	1912
A. C. Washburne.....	1892	John N. Hauser.....	1912
Henry H. Whitney.....	1892	M. S. Murray.....	1912
C. S. Hoffman.....	1893	F. C. Sibert.....	1912
Robertson Honey.....	1893	I. Spalding.....	1912
R. R. Raymond.....	1893	W. G. Weaver.....	1912
Samuel Hof.....	1894	C. E. Alfaro.....	1913
W. B. Ladue.....	1894	D. W. Colhoun.....	1913
T. L. Ames.....	1895	C. H. Danielson.....	1913
N. K. Averill.....	1895	D. O. Nelson.....	1913
F. B. Watson.....	1895	R. H. VanVolkenburgh.....	1913
Willard H. McCornack.....	1897	J. W. Viner.....	1913
Frank R. McCoy.....	1897	J. W. Byron.....	1914
Thomas A. Roberts.....	1897	Allen P. Cowgill.....	1914
John R. Young.....	1897	A. R. Harris.....	1914
C. S. Babcock.....	1898	J. P. Hogan.....	1914
Charles S. Beaudry.....	1898	L. L. Lampert.....	1914
Edwin D. Bricker.....	1898	Thomas H. Rees, Jr.....	1914
Fox Conner.....	1898	Wm. S. Ely.....	April 20, 1917
Amos A. Fries.....	1898	J. H. Frier.....	April 20, 1917
C. B. Humphrey.....	1898	F. A. Irving.....	April 20, 1917
H. W. Miller.....	1898	L. L. Park.....	April 20, 1917
D. E. Nolan.....	1898	H. N. Schwarzkopf.....	April 20, 1917
Ernest D. Scott.....	1898	H. B. Ely.....	August 30, 1917
Charles B. Clark.....	1899	G. G. Heiner, Jr.....	August 30, 1917
Clyffard Game.....	1899	O. M. Jank.....	August 30, 1917
W. T. Merry.....	1899	W. G. White.....	August 30, 1917
A. E. Waldron.....	1899	M. L. Casman.....	June 12, 1918
J. F. V. Watson.....	1899	John P. Dean.....	June 12, 1918
E. S. Godfrey, Jr.....	1900	J. C. Marshall.....	June 12, 1918
Arthur P. S. Hyde.....	1900	Alfred N. Bergman.....	November 1, 1918
A. H. Sunderland.....	1900	D. Carroll.....	November 1, 1918
F. F. Longley.....	1902	J. W. Freeman.....	November 1, 1918
G. H. Stewart.....	1902	C. R. Gildart.....	November 1, 1918
E. A. Brown.....	1903	B. C. Snow.....	November 1, 1918
E. L. Bull.....	1903	F. B. Valentine.....	November 1, 1918
G. W. Cocheu.....	1903	W. S. Brobert.....	June 11, 1919
Joseph A. Atkins.....	1904	Thomas G. Cranford, Jr.....	June 11, 1919
Martin C. Wise.....	1904	Roy Green.....	June 11, 1919
J. P. Bubb.....	1905	W. L. Isaacs.....	June 11, 1919

Name	Class	Name	Class
L. E. Jacoby.....	June 11, 1919	John W. Black.....	1925
George W. Lewis.....	June 11, 1919	H. H. Cleave.....	1925
Martin Loeb.....	June 11, 1919	W. O. Hauck.....	1925
O. M. Martin.....	June 11, 1919	E. L. Johnson.....	1925
J. V. Dillon.....	1920	W. L. Kost.....	1925
Donald J. Leehey.....	1920	R. A. Lincoln.....	1925
W. E. Ryan.....	1920	W. T. Moore.....	1925
G. L. Vidal.....	1920	A. A. Ruppert.....	1925
G. R. Carpenter.....	June 13, 1922	E. A. Suttles.....	1925
F. M. Greene.....	June 13, 1922	C. S. Graybeal.....	1927
M. E. Gross.....	June 13, 1922	C. A. Harrington.....	1927
Harry H. Haas.....	June 13, 1922	L. E. Hunter.....	1927
R. W. Johnson.....	June 13, 1922	John R. Lovell.....	1927
A. A. Klein.....	June 13, 1922	J. C. McArthur.....	1927
B. B. Wilkes, Jr.....	June 13, 1922	E. P. Mechling.....	1927
L. C. Barley, Jr.....	1923	William P. Pence.....	1927
H. R. Cragin.....	1923	David Helman.....	1928
R. B. Evans.....	1923	W. D. Smith.....	1928
U. J. L. Peoples, Jr.....	1923	Carl H. Sturges.....	1928
H. W. Serig.....	1923	W. R. Williams.....	1928
G. H. Stubbs.....	1923	Wm. D. Hamlin.....	1929
Robert W. Berry.....	1924	John A. Nichols.....	1929
E. L. Cummings.....	1924	Paul W. Shumate.....	1929
W. K. Dudley.....	1924	A. K. Dodson.....	1930
P. R. Garges.....	1924	George G. Garton.....	1930
J. A. Jennings.....	1924	M. S. Janairo.....	1930
Cary J. King, Jr.....	1924	S. P. Kelley.....	1930
J. E. Macklen.....	1924	James S. Linn.....	1930
Thomas G. McCulloch.....	1924	E. P. Mussett.....	1932
James E. McGraw.....	1924	Edward W. Suarez.....	1932
W. D. Merrill.....	1924	K. E. Tiffany.....	1932
D. J. Mulligan.....	1924	Jose J. Jimenez.....	1933
G. P. O'Neill.....	1924	John H. Lewis.....	1933
E. Pasoli, Jr.....	1924	F. J. Pohl.....	1933
G. J. Sullivan.....	1924	W. V. Thompson.....	1933
Arthur G. Trudeau.....	1924	R. H. Adams.....	1934
H. B. Millard.....	1924	H. J. Lewis.....	1935
H. S. Waters.....	1924		

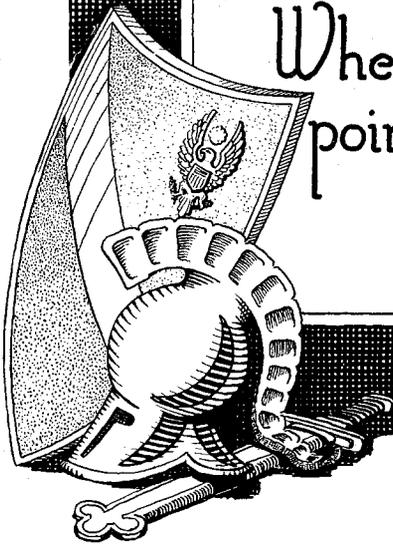
Class Representatives

FOLLOWING is a tentative list of Class Representatives. This list does not indicate the officers of the various classes; it simply indicates the graduate in each class who is, at this time, actively co-operating with the Association in its various activities. The Association feels that it is particularly indebted to these fellow graduates for their valued aid and co-operation, and expresses its appreciation accordingly.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1864	Gen. William Ennis,	54 Kay St., Newport, R. I.
1867	Col. Ernest H. Ruffner,	2038 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1868	Brig. Gen. John D. C. Hoskins,	119 E. Johnson St., Germantown, Pa.
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	30 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie,	1835 Phelps Place Washington, D. C.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen,	2139 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
1874	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. Carrolton Ave., New Orleans, La.
1879	Col. G. J. Fiebeiger,	2318 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1880	Gen. Chas. J. Bailey,	34 Grant 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,	Winter Park, Fla.
1887	Gen. John M. Jenkins,	The Dresden, 2126 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey,	131 Church St., Charleston, S. C.
1889	Col. Alexander R. Piper,	7522 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. Milton F. Davis,	N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.
1891	Gen. Palmer E. Pierce,	45 E. 62nd St., New York, N. Y.
1892	Gen. William R. Smith,	Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. John H. Rice,	1415 Park Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
1894	Brig. Gen. George Vidmer,	McGregor, Spring Hill, Ala.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	Burnt Mills Hills, Silver Spring, Md.
1897	Col. Edgar T. Conley,	Asst. The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.
1898	Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1899	Brig. Gen. Robert C. Foy,	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	162 Laurel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
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,	G. S. C., O. C. of S., G-3, Washington, D. C.
1905	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,	Quarry Heights, C. Z.
1910	Lt. Col. Joseph P. Aleshire,	Ft. Bliss, Texas.
1911	Maj. Wm. F. Larned,	O. C. of Ord., Washington, D. C.
1912	Maj. W. H. Hobson,	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
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	Col. Herman Beukema,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, Nw 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	Capt. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 1,		
1918	Capt. C. R. Bathurst,	West Point, N. Y.
June 11,		
1919	Capt. R. G. Gard,	West Point, N. Y.
1920	Lt. Lawrence E. Schick,	West Point, N. Y.
1921	Mr. R. H. Johnston,	70 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
June 13,		
1922	Capt. Lemuel Mathewson,	West Point, N. Y.
1923	Capt. Harold D. Kehm,	West Point, N. Y.
1924	Mr. Denis Mulligan,	Bureau of A r Commerce, Washington, D. C.
1925	Capt. Charles H. Barth,	Schofield Bks., T. H.
1926	Capt. Wm. C. Baker,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Lt. George T. Derby,	Ft. McIntosh, Texas.
1928	Lt. E. K. Daley,	West Point, N. Y.
1929	Lt. R. D. Wentworth,	West Point, N. Y.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	Ft. Sill, Okla.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	Fort Riley, Kans.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	Randolph Field, Texas.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	Ft. Logan, Colo.
1935	Lt. Herbert C. Gee,	Ft. Lawton, Wash.
1936	Lt. William W. Connor, Jr.,	Oxford Univ., Oxford, England

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
Fletcher, Robert	1868	January 7, 1936
Varnum, Charles A.	1872	February 26, 1936
Davis, Thomas F.	1875	December 10, 1935
Bigelow, John	1877	March 1, 1936
Murray, Cunliffe H.	1877	March 16, 1936
Totten, John R.	1878	February 1, 1936
Eastman, Frank F.	1879	July 4, 1935
Liggett, Hunter	1879	December 30, 1935
Shunk, William A.	1879	March 9, 1936
Welborn, Luther S.	1879	March 5, 1936
Hunter, Charles H.	1880	October 20, 1935
Biddle, John	1881	January 18, 1936
Brown, Edward O.	1881	October 13, 1935
Dunn, Beverly W.	1883	May 10, 1935
Taggart, Elmore F.	1883	September 18, 1935
Sibert, William L.	1884	October 16, 1935
Kuhn, Joseph E.	1885	November 12, 1935
Stevens, Gustave W. S.	1886	June 26, 1935
Lochridge, P. D.	1887	June 17, 1935
Weigel, William	1887	March 4, 1936
Hayden, John L.	1888	February 22, 1936
Ryan, John P.	1888	May 3, 1936
Ketcham, Daniel W.	1890	July 19, 1935
McNair, William S.	1890	April 6, 1936
Uilne, Willis	1890	August 27, 1935
Dickson, Tracy C.	1892	May 17, 1936
Jamieson, Charles C.	1892	August 21, 1935
Newman, William	1892	May 16, 1936
Crosby, Herbert B.	1893	January 11, 1936
Kerwin, Arthur R.	1896	June 26, 1935
Kessler, Percy M.	1896	September 15, 1935
Dichmann, Henry M.	1897	May 3, 1936
Hanna, Mathew E.	1897	February 19, 1936
Heintzelman, Stuart	1899	July 6, 1935
Goethe, James	1900	March 2, 1936
Dougherty, Henry M.	1901	March 29, 1936
Grier, Harry S.	1903	October 27, 1935
Black, Roger D.	1904	April 12, 1936
Gardiner, John deB. W.	1905	February 12, 1936
Gillespie, Harry S.	1907	December 10, 1935
Rice, Elmer F.	1907	July 9, 1935
Bailey, Wesley M.	1912	April 21, 1936
Harter, Paul L.	June 11, 1919	June 21, 1935
McEnery, William L.	June 11, 1919	August 15, 1935
Hammond, Arthur K.	1920	February 18, 1936
Lystad, Helmar	1920	February 1, 1936
Scott, William L., Jr.	1923	May 17, 1936
Barksdale, William H.	1924	February 2, 1936
Clinton, James W.	1925	April 30, 1936
Weston, Standish	1925	October 29, 1935
Gimmier, Karl G. E.	1928	February 26, 1936
Giddings, Frederick	1929	May 2, 1936
Peake, George W.	1929	May 31, 1936
Geoffrey, Harry H.	1930	December 4, 1935
Helms, John T.	1931	December 30, 1935
Howe, Anthony S.	1931	April 12, 1936
Williams, Hoyt D.	1931	September 19, 1935
Beard, William G.	1932	January 24, 1936
Carver, Robert L.	1932	December 16, 1935
Graham, Winton S.	1933	July 3, 1935
MacWilliam, Joseph L.	1933	August 11, 1935
Bauer, Karl W.	1934	December 2, 1935
Green, Rudolph	1934	January 11, 1936
Proctor, Arthur B., III	1934	October 31, 1935

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

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH
Davis, George B.	1886	June 5, 1935
Martin, Edward H.	1898	September 9, 1919
Adams, Dwight L.	June 11, 1919	June 6, 1935
Harris, James F.	1934	January 4, 1935

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 1935, 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.

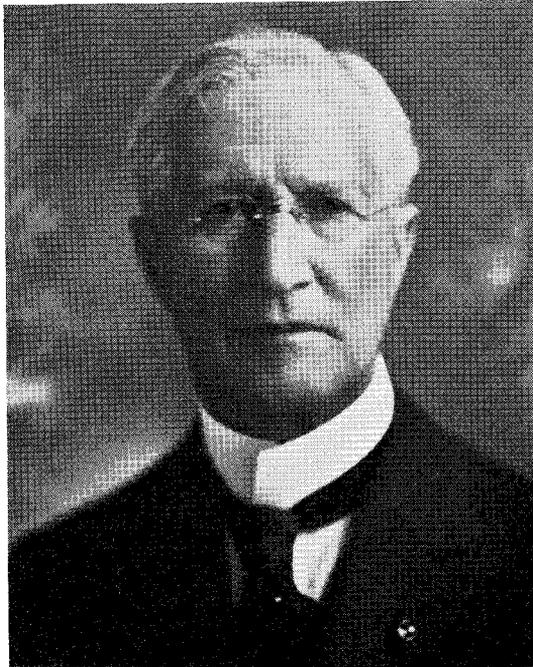
*And when our work is done,
Our course on earth is run,
May it be said, "Well done,
Be thou at peace."
E'er may that line of gray,
Increase from day to day;
Live, serve, and die, we pray,
WEST POINT, for thee.*

P. S. Reinecke, '11.

JOHN ISAAC RODGERS

NO. 1898 CLASS OF 1861

Died August 8, 1931, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, aged 92 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN ISAAC RODGERS, Chief of Artillery during the Spanish American War, was born April 18, 1839, in Luzern Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, the youngest son of John and Eliza Saffell Rodgers.

He attended country school in Luzern Township, high school at Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, with the degree of B. A. in 1855. Appointed from Pennsylvania to the Military Academy, he graduated on May 6, 1861, and was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery; promoted 1st Lieutenant May 14, 1861; Captain, June 11, 1864; Major, 1st Artillery, October 2, 1883; Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Artillery, October 25, 1894; Colonel, 5th Artillery, June 1, 1897; Brigadier General of Volunteers, May 4, 1898; Brigadier General, Regular Army, October 14, 1902.

During the War of the Rebellion, he was on duty drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., from graduation till June 5, 1861; and on duty

with Battery F, 4th Artillery, in Maryland and in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia till November, 1861, being engaged in action at Falling Waters, July 2; near Martinsburg, July 3; and at Bunker Hill, Virginia, July 15, 1861. On January 16, 1862, he joined the Second Artillery and commanded a battery at Fort Pickens, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., and in Louisiana, being engaged in action at Fort Pickens, May 9-12, 1862; Irish Bend, Louisiana, April 13-14, 1863; the Siege of Port Hudson, June 11-July 8, 1863; and participating in General Banks' expeditions and the Red River Campaign in 1863 and 1864. During the remainder of the war, he was on duty at the U. S. Military Academy as assistant professor of mathematics.

Besides serving in command of troops and posts he was Inspector of Artillery of the Pacific Division and of the Department of California on the staffs of Generals Miles, Gibbons, Ruger, and Forsyth from 1889 to 1895. From 1896 to May, 1898, he was Artillery Inspector of the Department of the East on the staffs of Major General Ruger and Major General Merritt. In May, 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Army for duty on his staff as Chief of Artillery of the Army.

For years, General Rodgers was a distinguished officer both in the field artillery and coast artillery. He was one of the pioneers of modern artillery fire and was recognized as one of the preeminent authorities on artillery. While Inspector of Artillery, he prepared range tables for use of both Field and Seacoast Artillery. Also, at the special request of General Schofield, Commanding General of The Army, he prepared the *Method of Instruction for Light Artillery Practice*. This, when submitted to the Commandant, U. S. Artillery School, for the preparation of a system of target practice for Light Artillery, was returned with the comment, "After a careful study of the English, French, and German regulations, I find that the principles of modern field artillery are contained in the Instructions on the subject prepared in 1894 by Lieutenant Colonel John I. Rodgers. These principles are very completely and clearly stated by Colonel Rodgers and he has prepared a scheme for the preparatory training and a progressive system of practice which I believe is the best that can be devised for our service. In addition he has prepared the necessary tables and data needed."

As President of the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, he prepared the *Drill Regulations for the Coast Artillery*. These were adopted and published by the War Department for the use of the Army. In this connection, on July 1, 1896, in response to a directive of the Assistant Secretary of War that a Board of Officers be detailed to formulate a system of regulations for the instruction and guidance of the artillery service, the Major General Commanding the Army recommended "that Lieutenant Colonel John I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery, be detailed as the Board for this purpose believing that the unity and completeness given to the work by one officer so thoroughly competent as Colonel Rodgers will produce the best results."

That General Rodgers was held in the highest esteem by his

superiors and that his accomplishments in his profession were of the highest order, are amply attested by the records. His long years of active service were characterized by steadfast devotion to duty, thorough reliability, sound judgment, and high standing in his profession, and the pioneer work of his active career still lives today.

During the World War, although then too old for active service, he was called on for and rendered valuable service in an advisory capacity on artillery.

On December 2, 1870, at Astoria, Oregon, he was married to Mena P. Rodgers, who died the following August. A year later, on September 25, 1872, he was married to Esther F. Rodgers, who died June 4, 1924.

He is survived by Mrs. Louisa Rodgers Hall and by Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Rodgers, Cavalry.

General Rodgers is buried at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California.

R. C. R.



ROBERT FLETCHER

NO. 2230 CLASS OF 1868

Died January 7, 1936, at Hanover, New Hampshire, aged 88 years.



ROBERT FLETCHER was born in New York City August 23, 1847. He was the son of Edward H. and Mary (Hill) Fletcher and received his early education in the public schools of New York and at the College of the City of New York. In August, 1864, he won by competitive examination an appointment to the Military Academy and passed examination there the same month. At graduation in June, 1868, his class of 55 men received their diplomas from the hands of General Grant, then General in command of the Armies.

After the vacation following graduation, he was assigned to garrison duty with the light battery stationed at Brownsville, Texas, and the following spring was transferred with the battery to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. While there, in August, 1869, at the request of Professor Church, head of the Department of Mathematics, he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as instructor in Mathematics. While he was serving in that capacity, Professor D. H. Mahan, head of the Department of Military and Civil Engineering asked him to consider a

proposal to take charge of a school of civil engineering at Dartmouth College for which General Sylvanus Thayer, a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1807, had given funds. Lieutenant Fletcher urged his inadequacy and incompetence for the position, but Professor Mahan pointed out that his training at the Academy and his teaching experience under Professor Church had put emphasis on correct definitions, terse and clear statement of essential principles. General Thayer's ideal for the school was that a student must have a college training in the liberal arts as a prerequisite for an engineering education. The school itself must emphasize mental discipline and undivided application according to the system which he himself had perfected at West Point. It was for this reason that he desired a graduate of the Military Academy to establish the school at Dartmouth, and Professor Fletcher appealed to him as a man combining the combination of qualifications required of the position.

Lieutenant Fletcher resigned from the army December 31, 1870 to take over the position at Dartmouth. In January, 1871 he went to Hanover to begin operations for the school which was named the Thayer School of Civil Engineering. General Thayer contributed a few thousand books, folios and pamphlets as a nucleus for the library of the school, but in general was opposed to lavish expenditures on buildings or equipment. He placed great emphasis on thorough and intense instruction of small classes by competent and inspiring instructors, and the very rigid program of instruction upon which he insisted was a monumental task for any man. In a personal account of the start and development of the Thayer School, Professor Fletcher has written: "Accepting a task set by such a taskmaster as the revered General Thayer and later under supervision of the Overseers two of whom had been his commanding officers at West Point, there was nothing for the writer to do but face the task and obey orders."

Professor Fletcher occupied the position of Director of the Thayer School until 1918 when he became Director Emeritus. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Master of Arts in 1871, Doctor of Philosophy in 1881, and Doctor of Science in 1918. He developed the School from its beginning to a position of national eminence and followed with interest the careers of his graduates who have developed and built many of the outstanding engineering works in this country and abroad. Besides his work as Director of the Thayer School he found time to be President of the Hanover Water Works and President of the New Hampshire State Board of Health holding these two positions until a short time before his death. He developed the septic tank system for sewage disposal in villages and houses. He directed the extensive New Hampshire-Vermont boundary survey which finally led to the establishment of the state boundary by the Supreme Court. He served at one time as President of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Professor Fletcher died January 7, 1936 at the age of 88 after a brief illness of pneumonia. Burial services were held at his home Thursday afternoon, January 9. He is survived by his wife, Ellen Huntington Fletcher, his daughter, Mary A. Fletcher, and two sisters, Helen

and Harriet Fletcher of Morris Plains, New Jersey. His son Robert, former professor of English at Grinnell College, died in 1919.

An excerpt from an article written for the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine by Professor William P. Kimball states that: "It has recently been written of a great engineer that he encountered little difficulty in controlling the forces of nature, but that his obstacles were with men with whom he dealt. This was not the case with Robert Fletcher. His expectation that other men would treat him with the fairness and consideration which he showed toward them made his human relations sincere and pleasant. But he recognized that the forces of nature are inexorable, and his breadth of vision enabled him to apply these inescapable truths to a wide field of activity. This is attested in his many articles, open letters, and papers on: water treatment, hygiene, automobiles, principles of model design, axioms of mechanics, evidences of Christianity, archaeology, vulcanology, and many other diversified subjects. Perhaps his outstanding contribution to engineering literature is the paper, "A History of the Development of Wooden Bridges," prepared in collaboration with the late J. P. Snow and published in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1934.

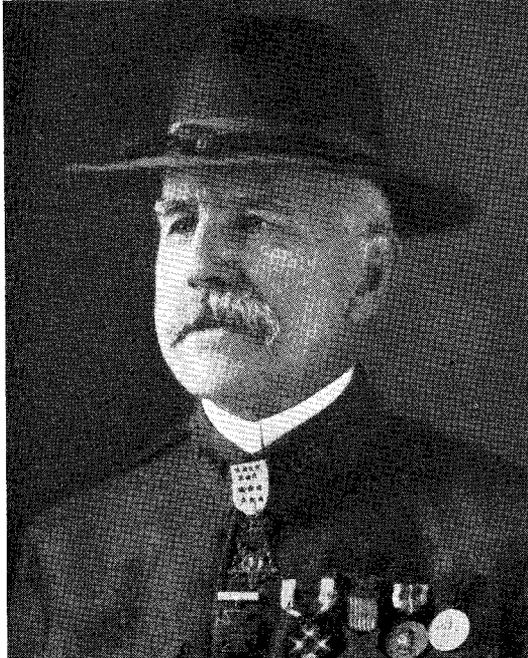
"In closing tribute the words of a former student, himself a leading figure in engineering education today, seem appropriate: "The quality of the man is such, as a teacher, that I have never known his equal. It is the fine character and charm of personality which developed in his students a respect, admiration and affection which the years have not impaired."

—F. W. G.

ROBERT GOLDTHWAITE CARTER

NO. 2349 CLASS OF 1870

Died January 4, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 90 years.



WITH the passing of Robert G. Carter, Captain, U. S. Army, retired, the Army and the country lost one of the most distinguished and valorous of men. In Robert Carter the Academy had the exemplification of high ideals, brilliant intelligence and glorious fearlessness. The mark that Robert Carter in a brief six years as a lieutenant of cavalry blazed across the record of the Indian Wars is a monument which we can regard only with the greatest admiration and awe, a monument to a man who received the Medal of Honor, two brevet commissions for gallantry in action, the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and the Thanks of the State of Texas.

Born in Bridgton, Maine, October 29, 1845, the son of Henry (Class 1836, U. S. M. A.) and Elizabeth Jane Caldwell Carter, Robert Carter attended the public schools of Portland, Maine and Haverhill, Massachusetts. When he was sixteen years old, Robert Carter, who counted among his ancestors thirty-five participants in early American wars, disregarded the advice of his distinguished father and enlisted in the

22nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry with his three older brothers.

One who has reviewed Carter's amazing later career in the West is prone to overlook his service in the Army of the Potomac, but he, a mere boy, made a record as a private soldier that is only slightly less impressive than the story of his later achievements. He was in all of the principal campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and its battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg—with some very hard and important detached service, until October 4th, 1864. He was never excused from duty—nor on sick report during the entire period. Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Sherwin, the lieutenant colonial of Carter's regiment, wrote of him:

"After, on account of his extreme youth, declining a commission offered to him by the great War Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew, who was a warm political as well as personal friend of Captain Carter's father, then (1863) Chairman of the Military Committee of the Massachusetts Senate, (Class of 1836, U. S. M. A.), his entire campaign and battle service, since he received no wounds, and had no hospital record, was in the ranks as a volunteer private soldier—and therefore he could receive no brevets—no reward of any kind—nor any other substantial recognition, except the unstinted commendation of his officers."

Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Tilton, Colonel of the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers for many years Governor of the Soldiers Home, Togus, Me.—now dead, said of him, however: "I take great pleasure in recommending him as a patriotic man, and an intelligent and faithful soldier. He joined my regiment (22nd Massachusetts Infantry) in 1862—as a volunteer private soldier—a time when the example of good men was necessary to sustain enlistments, and this, too, at a sacrifice of social comfort and to the great detriment of his education.

"In my opinion he is fit to command men, for he has learned the virtue of obedience, which is discipline. His character is not to be questioned; his bearing in the field was always manly—brave."

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Sherwin also said: "He always acquitted himself to my entire satisfaction. In one engagement—Fredericksburg—his conduct was especially remarked upon by his Company commander. On all occasions, in camp, on the march, he won the esteem of his officers by his intelligence, attention to duty and gentlemanly bearing. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg I selected Carter as one of those in whom the greatest confidence could be reposed to proceed to Massachusetts and take charge of recruits and drafted men to the regiment."

During his absence on this detached service, Carter assisted in the capture of five deserters, personally capturing the notorious "bounty jumper", Matthew Reilly, who was shown before the Court which tried him to have jumped nine bounties in New York Harbor. He, with another hardened criminal, Charles Carpenter, were executed on the beach at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, by order of General John A. Dix, partly on Captain Carter's testimony. During this period Carter was selected, although but seventeen years of age, to act as Postmaster of a large

Conscript Camp, comprising many thousands and to take charge of all express money packages, amounting daily from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Carter entered the Academy, July 1, 1865. During his First Class summer, he rescued a young lady from drowning in the Hudson. His rescue, made during a storm, was so daring as to receive widespread notice in the newspapers of the day.

Upon graduation in 1869, Carter reported for duty with the 4th Cavalry at Fort Concho, Texas, to build his brilliant chapter in the history of the southwest. His unusual abilities were soon recognized by his superiors. In command of Troop A, he led several scouting expeditions against the Indians. As a special courier of General MacKenzie, he made a ride of 68 miles over rough country in eight hours of darkness on one horse. Again, placed in charge of a picked detachment, he escorted General Sherman, Commanding General of the Army, sixteen miles through country that was being raided by Satanta and his Kiowas. As Adjutant of two expeditions against Kiowas and Comanches he participated in actions around Fort Sill. As Assistant to Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, expedition quartermaster, Carter built roads, bridges and fords. While Officer of the Day, he with a few men one night turned a herd of thousands of buffalo and thus prevented a stampede of the 600 horses and mules of the command.

On October 10, 1871, Carter and a small detachment were attacked by the Indian bands of Quanah Parker, He Bear and Mow-wis. Major W. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, in reporting this engagement stated: "Had it not been for Lt. Carter's coolness, good judgment, and great gallantry that morning, the chances are ten to one the whole command would have been killed before we could have reached them * * *. Prompt and decisive action and bravery held the men to their work and saved the day * * *. The Qua-ha-da Comanche Indians are noted for their great bravery and close fighting." For this "Most Distinguished Gallantry in Action with Indians on Freshwater Fork of the Brazos River, Texas" Carter was awarded the Medal of Honor and brevetted First Lieutenant.

While pursuing these bands of Indians, Carter received a severe leg injury which, as General MacKenzie said, "would have put any other officer permanently in the hospital". Although forced to ride for five days with his leg in splints, Carter refused to abandon the pursuit. On this expedition Carter again saved a night stampede of the animals of the command by holding off attacking Indians until the camp was aroused.

In dead winter under special instructions from General MacKenzie, Carter, in civilian clothes went in pursuit of deserters who were leaving the regiment in alarmingly large numbers. He captured ten and marched them afoot 100 miles, day and night, without handcuffs or ropes. Carter also arrested two constables who, learning that the deserters were unarmed, had held them up and robbed them. During the rest of the winter Carter was chosen to scout Indians and with picked troops to head off roving bands. He was in charge of troops escorting General MacKenzie and other officers to Fort Sill through 125 miles of territory continually harrassed by Indians. In May, 1872,

Carter was detailed to guard Whaley's ranch which was being menaced by roving tribes. On a return march from the ranch, Carter had a running rear guard fight with Indians who attempted to cut off the wagon train. With his troop, Carter was ordered to conduct the Kiowa war chiefs Satanta and Big Tree to life imprisonment at Fort Sill. Upon learning that there were only 300 troops at Sill and 3,000 hostile Indians in the vicinity, Carter disregarded his instructions and took his prisoners to the Indian Commissioner at Atocha. He was warmly commended by the Department Commander for thus avoiding a certain Indian outbreak.

In May, 1873, Carter participated in an action against a large force of confederated Indians. This campaign involved marching under conditions so severe that part of the command was temporarily insane upon its return to the post. For his success against these Indians, he was brevetted Captain and received from the Legislature the "Grateful Thanks of the State of Texas".

A short time later, Carter, by his skill and coolness saved the life of a brother officer. A captured Indian, who for some reason had not been disarmed, suddenly levelled his rifle at Captain Mank who was scarcely ten feet away. Carter whipped out his pistol and killed the Indian instantly.

Captain Carter wrote articles on his Army life and won a prize offered by Leslie's Magazine for the best story of the Civil War. One of his principal works was a book "Four Brothers in Blue," in which he told of his own and his brothers' service in the Union Army.

Five years after he had injured his leg, Carter was retired for "disability due to injuries received in action with Indians". On January 4, 1936, one of the greatest of the Academy's graduates passed away.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Natalie Carter Hilgard, of St. Louis, Mo., three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

CHARLES ALBERT VARNUM

NO. 2427 CLASS OF 1872

Died February 26, 1936, at San Francisco, California, aged 86 years.



CHARLES ALBERT VARNUM, the last of Custer's officers, was born June 21, 1849, in Troy, New York, the son of John Varnum and Nancy Elizabeth Green Varnum. With the advent of George Varnum from Wales in 1632, the old homestead at Dracut, Massachusetts, was the dwelling place of the Varnum family for seven generations. Indeed, the neighboring city of Lowell, subsequently extending its limits, now includes the Varnum home located on Varnum avenue. John Varnum with his family had, for business reasons, gone temporarily to Troy, New York, where young Charles was born, but shortly after this event moved back to the home of his forefathers.

The "Varnums of Dracut" gloried in military antecedents. Great grandfather Ebenezer Varnum fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill as a member of Peter Coburn's company of "Dracut Minute Men."

The early education of Charlie Varnum was unmarked by any particular incidents or highlights and followed the usual trend of the nor-

mal American boy. His attendance at the local public school was succeeded by the course at Phillips' private school where he developed a liking for, and attained a brilliant standing in, mathematics. The days of his vacations from school were about equally divided between labor in the family garden and tending store for the neighboring grocer.

When the Civil War broke out, his father, John Varnum, went to the front as Corporal in Dracut's Company L of the 33rd Massachusetts Infantry. Brevetted Major for gallantry in action he was mustered out at New Orleans and placed in charge of reconstruction work on the various forts in and about Pensacola Harbor, Florida. The family left Dracut and joined him in 1866.

About this time the U. S. S. "Tallapoosa" was sailing for Mexico in connection with the departure of the French troops of Maximilian from Vera Cruz. The vessel was shy a paymaster's clerk, and a young Naval officer prevailed upon Charles Varnum to accept the berth. He sailed with his ship on the 18th of August, 1866, for Tampico, returning in the spring when the "Tallapoosa" was put out of commission. This experience whetted his desire for Government service, and he immediately started political activity to secure a cadetship to West Point.

His father, elected to the legislature, was subsequently, in the fall of 1867, appointed Adjutant General of the state of Florida. Through the efforts of state Senator George E. Wentworth, who prevailed upon the entire legislature of the state to sign a petition to the congressman of the First District, Charlie was admitted to West Point and joined as a "Sep" in 1868.

Though particularly gifted in mathematics Cadet Varnum was obliged to forego the delights of the social whirl in order to preserve a respectable class standing which during his entire four years was constantly endangered by unwitting and sometimes trivial violations of the disciplinary code. Walking punishment tours was no novelty to Charlie Varnum. This compulsory form of outdoor recreation became a habit with him and recalls an amusing incident. Fred Grant was a member of the Corps at this time when his distinguished father, President Grant, visited the academy. The "area birds" seized upon this opportunity and, through Fred, worked upon the President to intercede with the Superintendent for a general amnesty. The pardon was granted and all punishment tours wiped from the slate.

"I had Saturday free for a change, thanks to the President," Colonel Varnum told the writer, with a chuckle, "but habit is hard to break. That afternoon I appeared in the area as usual with belt and rifle, prepared for punishment tour. I got my punishment, too, for I was "skinned"—got three demerits for being at the wrong place at the wrong time."

Despite his low standing in discipline, he stood No. 2 in Cavalry Tactics, which operated to place him as No. 17 in a class of 57 members upon graduation from the academy in June of 1872.

He was then assigned as a 2nd Lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry and in October reported for duty with Company A at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where General Custer was in command. Here, through frequent visits and a mutual love of music and cardplaying, a friendship grew between the young lieutenant and the famous Cavalry leader.

The 7th Cavalry was scattered throughout the southern states, but in the spring of 1873 it was ordered to the Dakotas. Custer, with ten companies detraining at Yankton, marched up the Missouri River and joined the Stanley expedition to protect the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

On August 4th as Custer was turned loose from the expedition, Custer's cavalry was attacked on the north bank of the Yellowstone near the mouth of the Tongue River, by a large band of Sioux. The fight lasted for two hours. The Indians withdrew when Stanley's force was sighted.

This was Varnum's first engagement. Custer, his brother Tom, Captain Moylan, and Lieutenant Calhoun were with the van of the two companies on scout. These officers promptly threw themselves prone within the line of skirmishers who were repulsing the attack. Varnum, in order to oversee and direct the movement of his company, stayed in the saddle.

"Poor Hodgson," Colonel Varnum told the writer, "was on temporary duty with the wagon train during the action. When the fight was over he joined the group discussing it. He felt disgraced at not being in it and was half crying. Putting his arm affectionately around me he said brokenly:

'What did you do, Varnum, old boy?' "Custer spoke up: 'Do? He's the only officer who remained mounted during the fight. That's what he did.'"

Another fight occurred August 10th on a trail leading to the Yellowstone. Here, Lieutenant Braden of the 7th Cavalry was wounded and several men killed. In Custer's report of these two actions, Lieutenant Varnum was cited for "gallantry in action."

Back at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, the energy and efficiency of young Varnum early attracted Custer's attention. The General liked the youngster who repaid that liking with a lasting fondness for Custer and everything about him. Many odd jobs about the post fell to the lot of the youthful subaltern, and the slogan "send Varnum" became a solution for every problem. When Blacksmith Dalton was shot and killed in Bismarck across the river, Varnum was sent to investigate the affair and to recover the body. He accomplished his mission, bringing the remains crossways athwart the gunwales of a yawl in bitter night cold through a river filled with floating ice and narrowly escaped with his life.

During the Black Hills expedition in 1874, Varnum was in command of the escorting detachment. Custer and party scaled Harney's Peak. On the descent in the blackness of the night, Custer lost his way but was guided by Varnum safely into camp. This incident so impressed Captain Ludlow of the Engineers that he introduced Lieutenant Varnum to General Terry the following year at St. Paul as the only man Custer ever let lead him.

Events were now shaping themselves for a final showdown between the troops and the Indians. In the spring of 1876, Custer appointed Lieutenant Varnum commander of a detachment of Indian Scouts ("Rees" and "Mandans"), and Varnum perfected himself in the sign language.

On May 17, 1876, General Custer with his regiment and accompanied by General Terry left Fort Lincoln on his last campaign. The columns of Gibbon and Custer united at the mouth of the Rosebud on June 21st. The following day, Custer with the 7th Cavalry moved up the Rosebud to locate the Indian trail recently discovered by Major Reno. "The trail was big and wide," Colonel Varnum told the writer. "Its immensity surprised General Custer. He called to me and remarked, 'Here's where Reno made the mistake of his life. He had six companies of Cavalry and rations enough for a number of days. He'd have made a name for himself if he had pushed on after them.'

"This was a strong intimation to me what the General would have done had he been in Reno's place."

As Chief of Scouts, Varnum was sent by Custer on the night of June 24th to observe from Crow's Nest. At daylight "Mitch" Bouyer located an enormous herd of ponies on the Little Big Horn. Varnum sent word to Custer who arrived later but after searching with his glasses failed to see the big Indian camp and doubted its existence.

Custer divided his command and proceeded toward the river. Reno with 3 companies was sent to attack the village. Varnum was in the van with the Indian scouts who promptly disappeared at the first hostile outburst of the Sioux.

Reno headed the retreat from the bottom. Varnum's attempt to rally the fleeing troopers was silenced by Reno's stern: "I'm in command here, Sir."

As the scattered remnants of Reno's force reached the top of the bluffs, it was Varnum who whipped the men into some semblance of organization for defense.

The next day, voluntarily joining Benteen in a charge against the advancing Indians, Varnum was shot through the left leg and found that another slug had stripped the yellow stripe from his right trouser leg.

Young Varnum's bitter experiences in that struggle were but the prelude to further Indian warfare. The depleted ranks of the 7th Cavalry gave him promotion to First Lieutenant. He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster in the fall of 1876 and at once threw himself into the difficult job of supplying the maneuvering and fighting columns by wagon train.

One night during the combat near Clark's Fork an Indian courier slipped into Varnum's camp with a message from Colonel Sturgis to General Howard. Sturgis' command was living on mule meat. Varnum had Sturgis' wounded in his camp. He loaded them up and started for the Yellowstone. On the way, he ran into Calamity Jane who was hiding in the bushes from the Nez Perces. She was practically naked when rescued by his men. At the Yellowstone finding a boat loaded with potatoes and onions he purchased the cargo and chartered the vessel. Putting his wounded aboard he sent them to Fort Keogh with Calamity Jane as nurse, loaded his wagons and hurried to the relief of the beleaguered Sturgis.

After the surrender of Chief Joseph to General Miles in the Bear Paw Mountains, the 7th Cavalry marched to the Missouri River escorting the Cheyenne prisoners. Varnum, following the regiment, led his

wagon train on the long trek down the Missouri to his post at Fort Lincoln, arriving on the 31st of December when the thermometer registered fifty-two below zero. Cold as it was he brought in two Cheyenne papooses born on the trip.

On this campaign, Varnum won the following citation from his regimental commander, Colonel (Brevet Major General) Sturgis:

"The skill and zeal with which our supply train was managed by my Regimental Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum, throughout the whole campaign, entitles that faithful officer to special commendation."

The decade following was for the 7th Cavalry a succession of Indian campaigns that culminated during the Messiah trouble in 1890. The excitement was particularly intense at the Pine Ridge Agency in Dakota southeast of the Black Hills. Receiving his promotion in the Seventh that year, Captain Varnum was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, commanding Troop B. His troop was included in the four sent early in December under Major Whitside to intercept the escaping Chief Big Foot and his band of marauding Ogallala Sioux. The command camped the night of December 27th near the mouth of Wounded Knee Creek. Next morning a parley with the Indians ensued. Varnum's Troop B and K Troop were dismounted in line with the other two troops, mounted, behind them. As the Indians came in, their impudent and truculent attitude warned Varnum to have his men load their rifles. The Sioux agreed to go to camp. That night Colonel Forsyth arrived with four more troops of the regiment as reinforcements. A council called the morning of December 29th decided to disarm the Indians. Troops B and K were designated to secure the arms. A search of the camp by Captains Varnum and Wallace disclosed but one rifle.

Drawn up on the banks of a dry branch, squatted the long Indian line facing the line of the two dismounted troops about fifteen yards away. The squaws and children were in the far rear. It was bitterly cold. The warriors' blankets covered them completely, exposing only their eyes. Varnum with his first sergeant and a few men started to search the left of the line. The first Indian stood up, threw open his blanket showing a belt full of cartridges but no gun. As Varnum was turning to secure a receptacle for the cartridges, the entire hostile line rose to their feet as one man, turned their backs, shook off their blankets and turning again with the hidden rifles in their hands fired a volley point blank at the troops. The latter were ready. There was but one deafening crash as Indians and soldiers fired together. The surrounding troops joined the melee. The hostile line wilted and the few survivors disappeared over the bank into the ravine. Big Foot fell in the cross fire and Varnum lost his lifelong chum, Captain "Nick" Wallace who met his death in the brush where he had gone searching for arms. The toll was heavy on both sides. Varnum's troop alone sustained a loss of four killed and seven wounded.

After the fight, Varnum found himself clutching the stem of his old pipe. The bowl was found by Lieutenant "Squid" Rice at the spot where Varnum had started to collect the ammunition. It had been neatly shot from his mouth.

In his report to the Adjutant General of the Army, Colonel Forsyth recommended that the brevet of Major be awarded to Captain Varnum for conspicuously gallant conduct while engaged under fire with the Indians of Big Foot's band at the battle of the Wounded Knee. He received the Silver Star Citation.

The command returned to the agency about midnight. "To Horse" was sounded immediately after reveille next morning. In sympathy with Big Foot's movement the agency Indians had gone on the war path, taking the famous chief, Red Cloud, forcibly with them. The Ninth Cavalry's wagon train was attacked. Major Guy Henry with his colored troops went to the rescue.

No sooner had the men of the Seventh unsaddled when "To Horse" was again sounded. Heavy columns of smoke were seen in the direction of the Drexel Mission five miles away. Colonel Forsyth with eight troops including Varnum's Troop B was sent to investigate. The Mission was found untouched but the vengeful escaping Sioux had fired the shacks of the Indian police who had remained faithful. The chase led to White Clay Creek. The command followed a tortuous trail down the canyon for a mile or so, nagged by intermittent shots from the heavily wooded hilltops. The troops scattered and dismounted, leaving their horses in the bottom. Orders came for a withdrawal.

At this movement a heavy fire was poured in from all sides. Varnum, fearing an ambush, mounted his troop and galloped up a steep incline to cover the retirement from the ravine. Here, Moylan's troop was in a critical position. Major Whitside ordered Varnum to withdraw. Varnum tried to explain to Whitside the danger of such action to the other troops, but the latter interrupted and peremptorily said: "The General's orders are that you withdraw your troop and get out of here." With that, Major Whitside left.

Intent upon protecting Moylan and those below, Varnum led his men back to a lower ridge and finally to the bottom where he dismounted. The firing was now terrific. The other troops and his led horses had disappeared. To steady his men he had his first sergeant call the roll. Confidence partially restored he began working his way to the trail where he finally succeeded in locating his horses. He then mounted and dashed after the command, being the last to leave the ravine.

For his conduct in this engagement Captain Varnum was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor with the following citation:

"For most distinguished gallantry in action at White Clay Creek, South Dakota, December 30, 1890. While executing an order to withdraw, seeing that a continuance of movement would expose another troop of his regiment to being cut off and surrounded, he disregarded orders to retire, placed himself in front of his men, led a charge upon the advancing Indians, regaining a commanding position that had just been vacated and thus insured a safe withdrawal of both detachments without further loss."

In the spring of 1892, as a reward for their signal services in the recent campaign, Troops B and K, Seventh Cavalry, were ordered to

Fort Sheridan, Illinois, coincident with the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago. Captain Varnum's troop was designated as escort to the personal representative of the Queen of Spain, the Princess Eulalia.

To the Fair also came Elizabeth Bacon Custer as Chairwoman of Michigan's Ladies Committee. Varnum's two troops escorted her conveyance from the station. The Fifteenth Infantry massed in her honor at the Varnum home where she was to be houseguest for several days. Here, deluged with flowers, this gracious gentlewoman touched the hearts of all present by her stirring address to a handful of troopers who fought at the Little Big Horn.

In 1895, Captain Varnum was detached from his regiment and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wyoming with station at Laramie where he remained until the opening of the Spanish-American War. With a hankering for his old regiment Varnum was obliged to buy horses for the Rough Riders and muster in an Oklahoma regiment of Infantry before rejoining the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Late in 1898, the regiment assembling at Huntsville, Alabama, left for Cuba in January of '99 and took station just outside of Havana. In May of that year Varnum was again detached to take a shipload of discharged soldiers to New York where he seized the opportunity to visit his family in South Carolina. Stricken with typhoid fever, he was desperately ill for months at Fort McPherson, Georgia, but finally he was sufficiently restored to health the following summer to assume the duties of Adjutant General, Department of Colorado, with station in Denver, on which duty he remained until the middle of 1903. Promoted to the grade of Major, (2nd of February, 1901) he rejoined the Seventh Cavalry at Chicamauga Park, Georgia.

By then he had passed the half-century mark. Major Varnum found it good to be back with the old Seventh, Custer's outfit, an organization of great prestige and permeated with the spirit of glorious tradition. The thrilling strains of "Garryowen" (Custer's choice) blares a rhythmic tattoo to the galloping hoofs as they pass in review.

Those were great days. The regiment, no longer new, has strange faces among the subalterns. They have a hero for their adoration, and they have given him a name. A hard-bitten old timer—an Indian fighter—a man who fought with Reno—a man who served with Custer! Better still, a man who would and did tell them stories of those stirring days of the seventies—stories, good at any time, but stories which for their true flavor must be told in the open around a camp fire.

The stage is set. "Here comes Uncle Charlie" is gleefully chorused by the shavetails. Tall, broad, and big-boned, he looks the part of the soldier-plainsman. With all of his jocose and kindly spirit he is a disciplinarian and the youngsters have to step lively when he barks orders. There is no mistaking the iron in that Yankee twang when Uncle Charlie speaks as Major Varnum, the Camp Commander. In reminiscence one of his young admirers writes: "So it is with selfish desire that I wish I were back hitting the road with dear old Uncle Charlie riding at the head of the squadron, smoking his long old pipe."

His promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel and assignment to the Fourth

Cavalry in 1905 terminated an enviable record of thirty-three years faithful and distinguished service with his old love, the Seventh Cavalry, involving over fourteen thousand miles of hard campaigning. The regiment had been his home. He had joined it as a slim youth from West Point. Its jovial comradeship had witnessed the marriage of his children's children, and his intimacy with General and Mrs. Custer had cemented an admiration and a loyalty that time itself, cannot efface.

Shortly after he joined his new regiment it left for the Philippine Islands and upon its arrival was sent to Malabang, Mindanao, for station. The pitiable exhibition of marksmanship during Custer's last battle must have remained subconsciously in his mind, for he received the congratulations of General Wood for the excellent record made by the garrison during the target season of 1906 when the individual figure of merit of his command was superior to any in the Philippines Division.

With the return of the regiment to the United States, Colonel Varnum was retired for disability on October 31, 1907, thus completing a career of thirty-five years active duty as a commissioned officer.

This was not the end, however. At his request for active duty, Colonel Varnum was at once detailed as Instructor of the National Guard of Idaho with station at Boise and remained thereat until the summer of 1909. The Governor sought to make him a Colonel on his staff. He spent the following three years as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Maine and in 1912 was sent recruiting to Portland, Oregon.

When Varnum arrived, Portland stood at the foot of the list. He started to work and brought Portland to the top. Kansas City was lagging. The Adjutant General advised him: "Instruct your assistant in your methods; then come to Kansas City and duplicate your success." He remained here until September, 1918, when all recruiting was closed. During this detail he was advanced to the grade of Colonel of Cavalry.

With the operation of the Draft precluding further recruitment he was ordered to Fort Mason, San Francisco, as Finance and Disbursing Officer and in the short space of six months was accountable for and expended over thirty millions of dollars.

On April 6, 1919, in his seventieth year and with practically continuous service for the government of over fifty-one years he was relieved from further active duty and ordered to his home.

Colonel Varnum was married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 1, 1886, to Mary Alice Moore, the daughter of Captain George D. Moore of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. To this ideal union were born three children, Lydia Ann, who died in infancy, Georgie Moore, and John Prescott. Mrs. Varnum is the sister of Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, widow of Colonel Fuller and aunt of Colonel Horace H. Fuller, Field Artillery, now Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, France.

The years had been kind to Colonel Varnum. At eighty-six his step was jaunty. His well-made big body unusually pliant and his back as flat as any cadet's. Gifted with an extraordinary memory, his astonish-

ing precision as to names, dates and events, even to the smallest details, remained with him to within a week of his death. In person he had a humaneness that vitalized every one who came in contact with him—a personality that endeared him to the young and won the respect of the old. That's why, in his retirement, he was seldom alone. During his long and distinguished military career, he exemplified the noblest traditions of the service. There was great loyalty in his character—an abiding loyalty and admiration for General and Mrs. Custer and his beloved Seventh Cavalry and probably his most outstanding characteristic, a devotion and affection for his wife and family that make the separation inexpressibly hard.

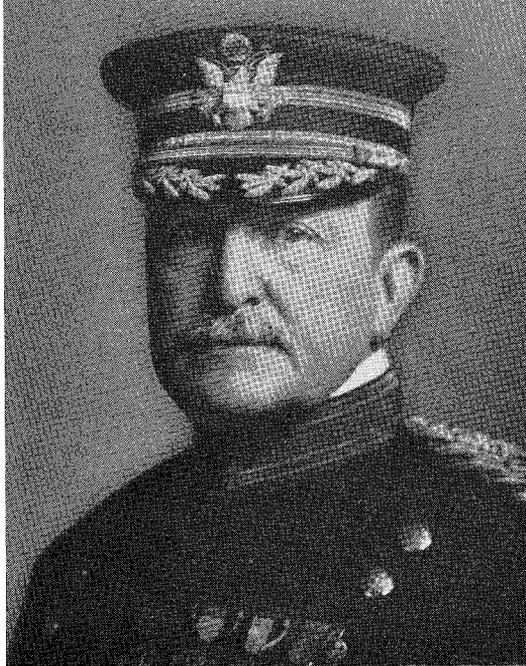
Funeral services with full military honors were held at the Presidio of San Francisco on February 28, 1936, with interment in the National Cemetery.

T. M. Coughlan.

ALBERT SIMPSON CUMMINS

NO. 2477 CLASS OF 1873

Died January 9, 1935, at Tecumseh, Michigan, aged 83 years.



COLONEL ALBERT S. CUMMINS was born in Tecumseh, Michigan, July 19, 1851, the son of Thomas and Wilhelmina K. Clark Cummins. After attending the Tecumseh public schools, he entered West Point in 1869 and was graduated June 13, 1873, as a second lieutenant of artillery. Cummins joined the 4th Artillery at Point San Jose, California, in September, 1930, served there for several months, and was then transferred with his organization to Alcatraz Island, and a short time later to the Presidio of San Francisco. He served with the expedition against the Piute Indians in 1875.

In May, 1875, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, and in October, 1876, went on frontier duty at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. He took the field as Adjutant of Artillery of the Powder River Expedition in the Sioux Indian War that year. After being again stationed at Point San Jose, Cummins was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, in which capacity he

served four years. While on duty at the University he wooed and won Mrs. Mary D. Marvin of Burlington, Vermont.

Upon being relieved from duty in Vermont, Lieutenant Cummins returned to California and was stationed at Fort Point. In October, 1881 he served with his organization in Arizona against the Chiricahua Apaches.

He served a short tour at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, leaving there to go to the Artillery School for practice at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. After this tour of duty he was assigned to Fort Warren, Massachusetts, where he served for three years, accepting the detail of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont. He rejoined, upon the completion of this tour, the 4th Artillery, which was stationed at Jackson Barracks. Shortly the regiment moved to Fort Benning, Ga., where in 1891 he was made Regimental Adjutant in which capacity he served four years. He was next assigned to Washington Barracks and then sent later to Governors Island, N. Y., where he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Ruger. He became a Captain, while on duty as Engineer Officer of the Department of the East. When war was declared with Spain, he went with the siege artillery to Cuba, participating in the bombardment and capture of Santiago. The bombardment took place on July 10 and 11, the city falling on July 17, 1898. In June, 1899 he returned to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New Jersey, and then commanded Fort Mott, New Jersey.

A month later he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. In September, 1899, his regiment went to the Philippines and served against the insurrectos. In February, 1900 he was promoted to Colonel, 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Upon his return to the United States in April, 1901, Colonel Cummins was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service and returned to duty as commanding officer, Fort Mott.

On August 22, 1901 he received his appointment as Major of the Artillery Corps and began a three year tour of duty at Fortress Monroe. On December 17, 1902, Major Cummins married Mrs. Lester Tribou, nee Julia Gertrude Lilley, of Tecumseh, Michigan. In 1904, he assumed command of Fort Wadsworth, received his lieutenant-colonelcy in November, 1905, and was placed on duty with the General Staff in April, 1906. He attended and graduated from the Army War College in June 1907. Upon his graduation Colonel Cummins assumed command of Fort Worden, Washington, and the Artillery District of Puget Sound where he became a full colonel in 1907. He retired at his own request after more than 38 years' service, on July 10, 1908, and established his home at Tecumseh, Michigan.

Shortly after our entrance into the World War, Colonel Cummins was recalled to active duty. He resumed command of the Puget Sound coast defenses, consisting of Forts Worden, Casey, Flagler, Whitman and Ward, and of the Sound submarine defenses. While on this duty, Colonel Cummins was in charge also of organizing and training heavy mobile artillery units for overseas service. He was again placed on the retired list on August 19, 1918, at the age of 67.

Colonel Cummins received service medals for his campaigning in

the Indian Wars (1876), the Spanish-American War (1898), and the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1901).

Although a military man of the highest order, Colonel Cummins did not confine his interests to the service. He was a director of the Lilley State Bank, Tecumseh, from 1912 until his death. He was a Free and Accepted Mason and a member of the Royal Arch Masons. He was prominent also in the activities of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Tecumseh.

On June 17, 1934, Colonel Cummins received an honor that truly reflects the esteem and affection in which he was held by all that knew him. He was elected Honorary President of the 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry by the veterans of his old organization at a convention which was held in New York City.

Colonel Cummins died at his home in Tecumseh, Michigan, on January 9, 1935, at the age of 83. Besides his widow, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Tom M. Jardin, of Glen Ridge, N. J., two brothers, James F. Cummins, Toledo, Ohio and Augustine J. Cummins, Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

GEORGE HUSSEY PADDOCK

NO. 2484 CLASS OF 1873

Died December 29, 1934, at St. Augustine, Florida, aged 82 years.



GEORGE HUSSEY PADDOCK was born at Princeton, Illinois, January 14, 1852. Thus, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was barely nine years of age, too young to enter into that conflict.

But he was always a believer in National Defense; so we find him, at the age of seventeen, reporting at the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a cadet.

Four years later, he graduated. At that time, the Army posts in Alaska were garrisoned by Artillery troops and, ever a lover of frontier service, he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery and joined at Sitka, Alaska, September, 1873. In after years, he was wont to tell of those days of adventure in the land which we had acquired from Russia shortly after the Civil War.

It was not long before the authorities decided that Infantry was better fitted for duty in Alaska than Artillery. Lieutenant Paddock's regiment was withdrawn, too late to participate in the Modoc Indian War in California and Oregon but in time for him to take part in

the Nez Percé conflict. He served with distinction in the field, in the vicinity of Fort Lapwai, Idaho, during the summer and fall of 1877.

This frontier life enabled him to get a thorough realization of the important work that the Cavalry Arm of the service was doing towards assisting in opening up the West for settlement. So, in order to be of help in this line, he transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, in September, 1884.

After a short tour of duty at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, his regiment was ordered to the Indian Territory and there helped to open up the country to the settlers, at the same time looking out for the many problems of the various Indian tribes of that region. No more loyal service has ever been rendered the Government than that of those splendid men of the Regular Army who helped to prepare the vast territory of Oklahoma for settlement, but ever looking out for the rights and interests of those unfortunate Indian tribes, who, after being driven, for a hundred years, from pillar to post, were to learn, at last, that the White Man meant to take all that they had. Lieutenant Paddock spent several years of his life in this work.

1st Lieutenant Paddock became Captain Paddock January 16, 1889, and was again assigned to the Fifth Cavalry.

When the Spanish-American War started, he was on recruiting service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He at once applied to join his regiment but was not able to do so until July 27, 1898. He arrived at Tampa, Florida, too late to join the Cuban Expedition.

Later, he went to Porto Rico with part of the Fifth Cavalry. He served at Bayamon for a year and then went to Humacao, with his Troop (F). He became Collector of Customs at the Port of Humacao. He returned to the United States ten months later, with station at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Having been promoted to a majority, February 2, 1901, he was assigned to the First Squadron, Fifth Cavalry, and sailed for the Philippines with it, March 18, 1901.

The command reached Manila April 17, 1901, and found its horses, which had arrived the day before, awaiting it. Major Paddock went to Angeles, Pampanga Province, with Headquarters and two Troops, for station. Later, Squadron Headquarters was moved to Guagua and then to San Fernando, Pampanga Province. This was in 1901 and, a year later (December, 1902), his health being bad, he was sent to the United States, on sick leave.

Here, he remained during 1903 and 1904, commanding at first the post of Fort Huachuca and later that of Fort Apache, both in Arizona. After a tour of recruiting duty at Chicago, Lieutenant Colonel Paddock came to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, in command, in March, 1905. This was his station when he was retired, on June 30, 1906, for disability contracted in line of duty. Meanwhile, he had received his promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, August 15, 1903.

But his retirement was not to be the end of his military career. When the emergency of the World War arose, he volunteered for active duty and was sent at once to Baltimore, on recruiting service. He remained on duty, in various capacities, until March 15, 1920. His most

important work during this period was as Assistant to the Survey Officer at the Port of Hoboken, New Jersey, where he passed upon millions of dollars worth of government property.

This tour of active duty, after retirement, enabled him to accumulate enough service to give him his colonelcy, a fact that was very gratifying to him and to his friends. This happy event occurred February 8, 1919. After his retirement, he engaged in stock-raising, at his farm at Princeton, Ill.

Colonel Paddock was married to Mrs. Katherine Rains Paul, July 16th, 1916. Both belonged to the Old Army of the frontier days, and their married life was very happy. Mrs. Paddock survives him.

Colonel Paddock was an officer who advocated the highest standards of conduct for all in the military service but, particularly so for the commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Young officers of his Regiment, in the days of his active service, frequently sought his advice and guidance. He never failed to point out to them the path of efficiency, honor, and loyalty, the path that he himself ever followed.

Colonel Paddock died on December 29th, 1934, at Saint Augustine, Florida, and was buried, four days later, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., with full military honors.

N. F. M.

HUGH LENOX SCOTT

NO. 2628 CLASS OF 1876

*Died April 30, 1934, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.,
aged 80 years.*



MAJOR GENERAL HUGH LENOX SCOTT was born at Danville, Kentucky, September 22, 1853, the son of Rev. William McKendry and Mary E. (Hodge) Scott, and great grandson of Benjamin Franklin. Dr. Charles Hodge of Princeton University, and the foremost Theologian of his day, was his grandfather.

At the request of his uncle General David Hunter, a veteran Cavalryman of the old First Dragoons, President Grant appointed him a Cadet, and he entered West Point July 1, 1871. He graduated June 14, 1876, No. 36 in his class of 48 members. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, June 15th he was, eleven days later, transferred at his own request to the 7th Cavalry, five troops of which had just been wiped out with Custer at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

Shortly after joining the 7th Cavalry Scott set about making himself proficient in the Sioux language. The Post Trader at his Post had a copy of Dr. Riggs Sioux Dictionary, which Scott sought to buy, but the

Trader declining to sell, Scott borrowed it and started to copy by hand the entire dictionary. He had made considerable progress in this when the Trader learning of his painstaking efforts made him a present of it.

The young officer soon discovered however that the Sioux language would enable him to talk only with the Sioux but that the sign language was used everywhere in the buffalo country from the Canadian border to Mexico. It was the court language of the Plains.

Lieutenant Scott thereupon devoted his energies to obtain a working knowledge of the sign language so as to familiarize himself with the customs, manners and history, not only of the Sioux, but of all the various tribes using it.

He studied his enemies and made them his friends. A battle as he saw it, was a last resort only to be considered when diplomacy had been tried to the utmost and had failed. One of his aphorisms was: "It is the people and the politicians who make war and the soldier who makes peace."

Opportunity soon came for putting Scott's familiarity with the sign language and knowledge of Indian Customs to practical use. In 1878 the Cheyennes under Dull Knife and Little Wolf had left their reservation in Indian Territory and headed for the north, plundering, burning, and killing everything enroute. They planned to join Red Cloud who had from 2,000 to 5,000 Sioux warriors in the newly established agency on White Clay Creek, Nebr.

Several troops of the 7th Cavalry under a Major were sent from their camp in the Black Hills to prevent the hostiles from joining Red Cloud who, while not actively hostile was in an ugly mood.

The Major commanding had brought with him neither interpreter nor Indian Scouts, and on approaching Red Cloud's village it became vitally essential to communicate with that noted Chief. Young Scott was sent for and undertook the desperate mission. Entering Red Cloud's lodge he found Red Cloud in a very surly mood.

"What do you come looking for here?" the chief demanded. "My young men don't want you here. If you come here looking for a fight, my young men will fight you. If you don't want to fight, you go home."

The command retired a day's march distance from the Indian camp and Scott was sent back to live in Red Cloud's lodge for three days and nights so as to "keep tab" on what he was doing.

Red Cloud would allow no one to harm Scott so long as he was a guest. It was plain to be seen that the Sioux were not friendly, but largely through the personal efforts of the 28 year old Cavalry lieutenant, a cruel and unnecessary Indian War was prevented. It was the first of his long list of conspicuous services for peace.

Later as a Lieutenant stationed at Fort Sill he repeatedly averted serious Indian troubles and gained the highest commendation of such men as Sheridan, Miles, Schofield, and Merritt.

Scott took great pride in the Indian troop which he commanded for some five years, and which he transformed from a body of blanket Indians into clean, orderly, disciplined soldiers. It was the last Indian troop to be mustered out of service.

During 1894-97 he had charge of Geronimo's band of prisoners at

Fort Sill. He found them in wicky-ups and when he left them they had little farms and a great drove of cattle.

In the Spanish War he was a Major, and later Asst. Adjutant General of Volunteers and Leonard Wood's "right hand man" during the reconstruction days in Cuba. During Wood's prolonged absence on account of illness, Scott was to all intents and purposes Governor of the Island.

From 1903 to 1906 he was Governor of Sulu Archipelago and in an engagement with hostile Moros lost a portion of the fingers of both hands.

Although so severely disabled that he had to have his horse led he kept in the field for two months. He was subsequently recommended for the Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for his gallant and distinguished service in this campaign.

During his administration as Governor slavery was effectually terminated among the Moros.

Under appointment from Theodore Roosevelt he served from 1906 to 1910 as Superintendent at West Point taking much interest in practical field training for Cadets for which purpose he added a pack train for the training equipment. Under his personal supervision a marching shoe for cadets was designed after the Sioux moccasin, and called the "Scott Last".

During his tour as Superintendent an incident occurred which is illustrative of his "backbone" and unquestioned integrity. Several cadets had been tried for hazing and were dismissed. They admitted their guilt, but their friends worked so successfully upon the sympathies of President Theodore Roosevelt and the Secretary of War that the two were inclined to restore the cadets to the Academy. Matters came to a showdown at a conference between the President, the War Secretary and Scott. The President asked why he had sent these young men home.

"Mr. President," Scott answered "that is the law! The law says if you haze new cadets, you 'shall be dismissed!' The boys do not deny their guilt so there is nothing else to do." "Oh yes, yes, I know, I know," the President countered nodding his head to one side and then the other, "Congress passed a hysterical law." "Mr. President," replied Scott "I am not the Supreme Court to pass on these laws, I have got to take them as they come to me from the War Department. I cannot pick and choose among them. I have taken an oath to obey them and so have you, and if you and the Secretary do what you are now contemplating, you will do a greater damage to the discipline of the Military Academy than anybody has done in this generation."

The President wheeled quickly around to the Secretary saying, "Luke we have got to look out here what we are doing!" It barely needs to be added that the cadets were not restored.

A striking instance of his continued selection for these delicate missions occurred at the same time while he was Superintendent of the Military Academy. He was hurried off to Arizona and New Mexico to negotiate certain difficult problems connected with the Navajo and Mexican Kickapoo Indians.

Later when President Wilson wanted someone to settle the Navajo.

Indians troubles at Beautiful Mountain in 1913 he selected General Scott knowing, as he expressed it, that Scott was the "right man" to send.

The President closed his warm letter of thanks for this service to General Scott by saying: "You have done a great public service."

In a similar way he was sent to Bluff, Utah in March 1915 to settle certain Piute Indian troubles. He was so successful in the accomplishment of this mission that on April 2, 1915 it called forth from President Wilson the following: ". . . The whole country admires the way in which you handle these difficult matters and I wanted to express to you both personally and officially as President my own feeling of deep appreciation and genuine admiration."

The following from the pen of Frazier Hunt, noted War Correspondent, is descriptive of Scott's mastery of General Pancho Villa when the tension between the United States and Mexico was almost at the breaking point and it fell to Scott to persuade Villa to release \$6,000,000 worth of foreign property in Mexico which this revolutionist and bandit had confiscated.

"It was a black night in the summer of 1914; no moon was shining. At midnight a heavy-set Mexican, of medium height, drove up to the Juarez end of the International Bridge. A number of officers accompanied him and a squad of Mexican soldiers snapped to attention. The bridge was closed, but his motor car moved slowly forward to the middle of the Rio Grande. He was General Francisco Villa—the feared and hated Pancho Villa—bandit, revolutionary leader of northern Mexico.

"At about the same moment a broad shouldered, cavalry-legged man, accompanied by one officer and an orderly, silently walked towards the middle of the bridge from the El Paso end. He was General Hugh L. Scott of the United States Army—and here at midnight, unarmed, and with only one aide and one soldier, he was to meet the notorious Mexican killer in secret conference.

"Buenas noches, Don Francisco," the American General greeted the bandit leader.

"Buenas noches, mi general," General Pancho Villa saluted, bowing the American officer into the back seat of his motor car.

"Coolly, calmly, fearlessly, the American General entered. Only a day or two before, this Mexican bad man had shot to death, with his own hands, a British engineer. He was famous—or infamous—for his uncontrolled temper. He killed first and reasoned afterwards. And at this moment the tension between the United States and Mexico was at the breaking point. Open warfare might come at any hour.

"Don Pancho," the American General said, in an uncompromising tone, "civilized people look upon you as a tiger, or a wolf."

"It was the start. For two hours, this old Indian fighter, General Scott, talked to Villa like—well, like a Dutch uncle—as no one had ever talked to him before—and lived. He told him what he could do and what he couldn't do. He must quit killing Americans and foreigners and looting their property. He must cease fighting on the Mexican side across from American towns. There was no flag waving or shout-

ing. This stocky American with the gray mustache and the glasses and the slow-spoken words, knew what he was talking about. He had a sympathetic understanding of the Mexican revolution and of this strange bandit leader. He knew what it was all about. And Pancho Villa listened—as he might have listened to his own father, and subsequently declared Scott to be “the only honest man north of Mexico.”

“It was two o’clock in the morning when the two generals shook hands and departed. What might have been a war was averted.

“It was just another conference for the old Indian fighter—Hugh L. Scott. Just another triumph for patience and sympathy over the right of might. For almost forty years of active service in the United States Army he had been using just these tactics against red Indians, Mohammedans, Moros, Cuban revolutionists and Mexican bandits and fighters. His patience and sympathetic conciliatory methods had saved thousands of lives and millions of dollars. Force and guns were the last things to be used. He had squatted in tepees and talked the sign language for weeks on end to win stubborn, disillusioned Indians around to his point of view—holding off his own impatient and restless troops with one hand while he won over a bitter and armed band of hostiles with the other. This little affair with the feared Pancho Villa was child’s play to him.

“In many ways he’s the most extraordinary soldier who ever served in the United States—this grizzled old campaigner—this greatest American Indian fighter, who never killed an Indian. And his whole life has been crowded with romantic story-book adventures—Indians, buffalos, Wild West, Sulu Seas, Apaches, Mexicans, Russian Revolutions—what you will.”

At the age of sixty he became a Brigadier General, commanded a Cavalry brigade on the Mexican border, and in 1914 became Chief of Staff. Mexican border troubles, the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, and the World War followed in rapid succession, his most important public service here being the part he played in the adoption of the Selective Service law for which he is given credit in the citation accompanying his Distinguished Service Medal. It reads: “As Chief of Staff in persistently urging the adoption of the Selective Service law, and as Commanding General, Camp Dix, N. J., in organizing and training the divisions and miscellaneous troops committed to his care during the War.”

In 1916 he was ad interim Secretary of War and sat in President Wilson’s Cabinet. He was a member of the Root Commission sent to Russia in 1917 and served with both British and French troops as an observer in the front lines for some time during the same year.

Although retired for age on September 22, 1917, he was immediately recalled into active service and assigned to the command of Camp Dix.

From 1923 to 1933 he was Chairman of the New Jersey Highway Commission, the chief function of which was to see that the large sums of money appropriated were economically expended and that the State got good roads. Both these missions were fulfilled.

For a number of years, from 1919 until it was dissolved, he was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

His lifetime work on the Indian sign language has been made a permanent record in shape of films and a dictionary which he compiled.

A most interesting narrative of his adventurous life will be found in "Some Memories of a Soldier" published in 1928.

In addition to his Distinguished Service Medal he was awarded also the Purple Heart for wounds received in action and a Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster, for gallantry in action. When a Cadet he had saved a classmate from drowning and but for a technicality would have been awarded the Life Saving Medal.

He was an honorary member of various Indian tribes, a 33rd degree Mason, a member of the American Anthropological Association, Society of Cincinnati; Historical Society of Texas, and Societies of Moro Campaigns, Foreign Wars, and Spanish-American War.

Clubs: Metropolitan and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, D. C., the Union League and Army and Navy Clubs of N. Y., the Boone and Crockett Club and Ends of the Earth Club.

He was married June 22, 1880 at Standing Rock, Dakota to Mary, daughter of General Lewis Merrill. They had five children; Captain David Hunter (deceased), Mrs. Anna Merrill Stockton; Lewis Merrill, Mary Blanchard and Sarah Houston Scott.

Such in briefest outline is the career of this cultured gentleman, gallant soldier and graduate of whom the Military Academy may well be proud.

He will be mourned, and mourned sincerely by his unusually wide circle of friends both high and low, rich and poor, but outside his own immediate family, his loss will never be as keenly felt as by the Indians for whose rights he persistently fought both in season and out and for whom he poured out his whole mind and soul in preserving peaceful relations between the two races.

"Blessed are the Peacemakers."

W. C. B.

JOHN BIGELOW

NO. 2686 CLASS OF 1877

Died February 29, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 81 years.



|| LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN BIGELOW, U. S. Army retired, died February 29, 1936 after a short illness. He was 81 years old. He was born in New York City, May 12, 1854. He was a son of the late Hon. John Bigelow. His mother was Jane Tunis Poultney of Baltimore. He married Mary Bruxton Dallam also of Baltimore. His father was Minister at the court of Napoleon III during Lincoln's Administration and during that time Colonel Bigelow spent several years of his early youth in France.

Just before the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 he went to Berlin, where he studied at the University for a year, and then at the School of Mines in Freiberg, Saxony, which he left only to accept an appointment to West Point, which he entered the day he landed, in June, 1872. In 1877, at the age of twenty-three, he graduated from the United States Military Academy. Entering the cavalry, as a young Lieutenant he saw service on the Plains against the Indians as part of the vanguard in the conquest of the West. As a Captain of the Tenth Cavalry during the

Spanish American War he led his troops in the charge on San Juan Hill. Four times wounded in this engagement he was cited in General Orders for gallantry in action and awarded the Silver Star.

After 30 years service he retired in 1904 and was for 5 years Professor of Modern Languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He gave up teaching to devote himself to the study of strategy and tactics, and international relations as they affect national defense. As a result, military literature has been enriched by his authorship of "Mars-Le-Tour and Gravelotte"; "Principles of Strategy"; "Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign"; "The Campaign of Chancellorsville"; "American Policy"; "World Peace"; "Breaches of Anglo-American Treaties".

During the World War he volunteered for service and was assigned to active duty in the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington.

Colonel Bigelow was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London and a member of the American Geographical Association and American Historical Societies. He was a member of the Century Club in New York and the Cosmos Club in Washington.

His son, Braxton, entered the Army at the outbreak of the war and while Captain of the British Royal Engineers was killed in action near Loos in 1917.

He is survived by his wife of 1836 Jefferson Place, his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Harlan Ellett of New York and his granddaughter Jane Braxton Ellett.

Also surviving are his brother Poultney Bigelow of Malden-on-Hudson, two sisters, Mrs. Charles E. Tracey of Highland Falls, New York and Mrs. Lionel Guest of London, England and by many nieces and nephews.

J. B. E.

CUNLIFFE HALL MURRAY

NO. 2665 CLASS OF 1877

Died March 16, 1936, at his home, Tenafly, N. J., aged 83 years.



COLONEL MURRAY was born in Charleston, S. C., August 26, 1852, the son of Lawrence M. and Sarah A. Calkin Murray. Murray's father was a Captain of Merchant Marine and during the Civil War was master of vessels of English registry and with them he frequently ran the Charleston blockade.

When Murray was in his teens he entered the University of New York, paying for his tuition with money earned in teaching county schools.

After repeated efforts to get a West Point cadetship he finally succeeded in securing one and entered the Academy, July 1, 1873, and just in time too, for his age was then 21 years and 11 months—he was the oldest man in his class.

In the intensely competitive system existing at the Academy, Murray at once demonstrated that while physically he might be somewhat lacking in inches of height, there was no suspicion of shortage in his mental make up, for he always stood well above the middle of his class

and eventually graduated No. 25 in a class of 76 members, June 14, 1877. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry.

His active commissioned service began December 15, 1877—the entire class, due to failure of passage of the annual army appropriation bill, being on waiting orders at their homes from September 30 until Congress early in December passed an appropriation bill relieving the Army from a state of semi-stagnation which from lack of funds had existed since July 1 of that year.

He joined his troop at Buffalo Springs, Texas, and a month later was stationed at Fort Clark. While there Lieutenant Murray took part in two expeditions into Mexico, from which bands were raiding in Texas.

In September or October, 1879, he went with his troop to Fort Garland, Colorado, where General Mackenzie was organizing an expedition to go to the Agency near Ouray, trouble being expected there after the Thornburg fight. He remained in the Uncompahgre country until fall, when troops were ordered back to their winter stations.

In 1881 he was again with his troop in the Uncompahgre country from May until September. Later he went with his troop to Fort Apache, Arizona, taking part in scouting from that post. For these services the Indian War Medal was subsequently awarded him, followed in later years by medals for the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the World War.

From Fort Apache he went with his troops to Fort Leavenworth where late in 1881 the now famous school for officers at Fort Leavenworth was established by General Sherman. Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th Inf., was chosen as its Commandant, and he in turn, looking for a capable "right hand man", qualified for Staff duty, selected Murray as Secretary of the school, aide, and as a general all-around handy man.

It was here that Murray started on a military career peculiarly fitted to his tastes and capabilities, and which was marked by his appointment to one important position after another which he filled with marked credit.

The writer of this brief sketch has no need to advance his personal opinions as to how Murray's duties were performed, for the *record*—testimonials voluntarily given by officers high in rank under whom Murray served—tells the story in no uncertain terms.

The school for Infantry and Cavalry officers at Fort Leavenworth was something new in Army administration and had to be built from the ground up by the Commandant and Staff, the chief among the latter being Lieutenant Murray.

He served as secretary of the school, and at times as an instructor as well, from September 1881 to September 1886.

As to how this duty was performed, let Otis, Murray's commanding officer, tell the story. In a letter to the War Dept., March 24, 1902, he says:

"Being greatly desirous to give expression of my estimate of the services of Maj. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav'y, and to my indebtedness to him for assistance thru long periods of arduous official labor, although unsolicited or even suggested by him, I have the honor to state we have

been intimately officially associated for nearly 10 years, and those being years when my labors were most exacting. In organizing the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1880 I appointed him as its secretary, a position which he held during my entire term of 4 years there.

"He subsequently served with me as Troop Commander in the Northwest, and during my tour of duty in the Philippines he was my secretary in the civil branch of administration. Here in Chicago he has been acting aide and Adjutant General of the Department.

"To all those positions he has brought the qualifications of an accomplished soldier and a thoroughly cultured gentleman. His ideas of life and duty on the highest plane and he has always lived up to them. He is one of the most conscientious men I ever met, and his capacity for good work and ability to draw righteous conclusions are remarkable. It is needless for me to give my opinion of the importance of particulars of his service with me since I have sought his aid in seasons of greatest official responsibility, and for the reason that his assistance was quite necessary to the accomplishment of my duties.

"Personally I am under lasting obligations to Major Murray; officially I am deeply indebted.

Very respectfully,

E. S. Otis, Major General."

In the 90's heliographing as a means of communication between posts and widely-separated bodies of troops was extensively practiced in the Southwest. Murray, then stationed at Fort Lowell, Arizona, took an active part and the Chief Signal Officer in his Annual Report for 1890, referring to it stated:

"In connection with the heliograph practice in Arizona, the Chief Signal Officer feels it proper to mention Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th Cavalry, for the executive ability shown in the arrangement and performance of this novel duty; for his practical skill in devising means for replacing unserviceable parts of instruments; and for his personal participation in the transmission of signals a distance of 125 miles."

Up to this time this so far as known exceeded all previous records in long distance heliographing.

From February 1896 until the Spanish War he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Brown University, the President of which wrote that "his (Murray's) service has been of the highest order of success and merit. No other officer we have ever had has done so well".

In November, 1898, General R. P. Hughes recommended him for Corps Inspector, stating, "He is the best equipped man for the place and in addition to his well known high character is especially qualified."

In August 1898, his former Commander (Otis) was especially desirous of securing his services as Aide and Secretary in civil branch of administration in the Philippines. He served on this duty until May, 1900, when as General Otis said: "Murray has worked himself out in the Philippines." The manner in which this duty was performed has been referred to above.

From October 1907, for four years, Murray commanded the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, the administration of the

affairs of which called forth from the Adjutant General (Ainsworth), an officer not given to especially effusive commendation, the following letter:

September 19, 1911.

*“Colonel Cunliffe H. Murray,
12th Cavalry, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.*

Sir:

You are about to be relieved from duty in the general recruiting service of the Army after having been continuously in command of the recruit depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for about four years, except for a few months during which you were engaged, under special assignment, in reorganizing the service at the Jefferson Barracks depot. I selected you for detail in the recruiting service wholly on your military record, without consultation with you and without request or suggestion from yourself or from any one in your behalf. You have been continued on that duty until the present time solely in the interest of the public service, and not withstanding the fact that more than once you made known to me your desire to be returned to duty with your regiment in the Philippine Islands.

You have made the great depot under your command a model of what such a depot should be, and by your efficient, loyal and unselfish devotion to duty you have not only made a lasting impression for good on the general recruiting service, but you have earned the commendation of all who have the interests of that service and the improvement of the enlisted personnel of the Army at heart. It is no more than just to you that in this official way I should acknowledge and record the great value of the service that you have rendered during the detail from which you are about to be relieved, and I gladly do so.

Thanking you for the cordial and efficient support that you have always given my office in its administration of the affairs of the recruiting service, and for the many valuable suggestions that you have made with a view to the betterment of that service, and assuring you of the high regard that I entertain for you both personally and officially, I remain

Very respectfully,

*(signed) F. C. Ainsworth,
The Adjutant General.”*

A cavalry duty for which he was especially selected was that of President of a Board of Cavalry Officers to examine and report upon the merits of a system of Cavalry Drill Regulations which had been submitted to the War Department.

Later in 1913 he was selected to command at Winchester, Va., the camp and provisional brigade of cavalry there assembled to try out these drill regulations, which at this time had excited great interest among our Cavalry officers and which had received serious consideration by the War Department.

Major General Leonard Wood, Commanding the Eastern Department under whose general direction this experimental work was performed, expressed his appreciation of the matter in which it was executed by Colonel Murray in the following letter:

"I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your most excellent and efficient work as Commanding Officer of the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Winchester, Va.

"Your work at this camp following as it did your work in connection with the tentative drill regulations, was most satisfactory, and the methods employed by you in trying out the proposed drill regulations were such as to bring out all points of importance. I know from personal inspection of the camp and from the reports of others who observed your work and that of the troops very closely, that the success attained was due in a large measure to your own intelligence, energy, and good judgment."

His active command before retirement for age (August 26, 1916) was that of the 7th Cavalry at Fort Stotsenburg, P. I.

His thoroughness was still in evidence as indicated in repeated reports of Inspectors and that of General Barry, Commanding the Department, all of whom commended his administration in the strongest terms, and General Barry urged consideration of his record for appointment to the grade of Brigadier General.

Added to the foregoing is the following final commendation by his classmate and former Department Commander, General Barry, the sentiment of which will be cordially approved by hundreds of those whose good fortune it had been to serve under Colonel Murray's command.

"I wished that your long, faithful and excellent services might have received the recognition they merited before you went into retirement, but notwithstanding they did not, you go out with the esteem and respect of all who knew you."

When we entered the World War Murray applied for active duty, commanded Jefferson Barracks during several months of turmoil due to hasty increase of our military establishment, and later—July 1918 to August 1919—he was President of a General Court Martial at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. This duty brought from the Commanding General (Shanks) the following:

"Our records show that you have been continuously on this duty since July 27, 1918. During the whole of this time, you have had a very important duty as President of the Court-Martial and it has been performed in a most efficient and satisfactory way.

"I desire to thank you for the cheerful spirit with which you placed your services at the disposal of the Government and to say that I greatly appreciate the service which you have rendered."

Lieutenant Murray was married December 8, 1880 at Fort McKavett, Texas, to Jessie, daughter of Major William E. Waters, Medical Dept., U. S. A. They had two children, Annie May and Jessie. Two adopted grandchildren, Hugh Cunliffe and Esther, and Miss Annie May Murray survive him.

His remains were buried at Arlington, March 20, 1936.

The foregoing is in briefest outline the record left by one of the most conscientious graduates which the writer has ever known, and whose lovable qualities and kindly ways were such that his passing will be sincerely mourned by the scores of officers and enlisted men who have been associated with the genial officer affectionately known by his classmates as "Top" Murray!

A Classmate.

ROBERT RADCLIFF STEVENS

NO. 2677 CLASS OF 1877

January 28, 1931, at San Diego, California, aged 75 years.

ROBERT RADCLIFF STEVENS was born in San Antonio, Texas, June 22, 1855. His father, Joel King Stevens of Lexington, Mississippi, served as Medical Officer of Volunteers in the Mexican War and later in the Regular Army of the United States. He resigned this appointment to enter the Confederate Service as a Captain of Cavalry and was killed in action in May, 1864, while commanding a squadron at the battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana.

Colonel Stevens' early years were spent in Texas, but he completed his high and preparatory school courses in Brandon, Mississippi. He was appointed to the Military Academy by George C. McKee, 5th Congressional District, and entered September 2, 1873. Following his graduation (No. 37 in a class of 76) on June 14th, 1877, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the 6th Infantry.

He served on frontier duty at Fort Rice, Dakota, Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, and at camps on the White River, Colorado, and Snake River, Wyoming, from January 9, 1878, to August 28, 1881. From August, 1881, to June 1, 1888, he was stationed at Fort Douglas and Fort Cameron, Utah, during which time he was promoted to First Lieutenant on January 16, 1884. His next station was Fort Lewis, Colorado, where he remained until September 21, 1889, when he was made Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence at the Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas to April 14, 1894. He was promoted to Captain, Staff-Asst. Quartermaster, February 20, 1894.

From Hot Springs, Colonel Stevens went to Little Rock, Arkansas, to take charge of the construction of Fort Logan H. Roots. He remained there until June 10, 1895, after which he was ordered to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, and was Post Quartermaster and disbursing officer for the improvement of Yellowstone Park, June 14, 1895, to October, 1896. He served as Quartermaster at the Presidio of San Francisco and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to September 19, 1899, and during part of this time served as Acting Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

On September 25, 1899, he sailed for Manila and was Chief Quartermaster, 2nd Division, 8th Corps, Campaign of Northern Luzon, 1899-1900. He took part in the battle of Magalong, P. I., November 5, 1899, and in counters of approach, having accompanied the advance guard as special aide to the Division Quartermaster. He received personal mention in report of the battle of Magalong for assistance in line operations at the front and for conduct under fire. He received the following promotions: Major, Quartermaster, February 2, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, December 15, 1905; Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General, June 7, 1910; and was retired at his own request after over thirty years service on July 31, 1910.

Colonel Stevens was an excellent Quartermaster. He was constantly thinking what he could do for others. "Old timers" will remember when, on change of station, we used to have to take along an armful of window shades of different colors and sizes, hoping that some of them would fit the new windows. Stevens changed all that by recommending that window shades be considered as part of the quarters, to be installed and kept there.

While serving at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he was charged with the purchasing of land for the enlargement of this post. His work won the warm commendation of the Department Commander for his efficiency in obtaining this land without excessive cost to the Government.

At the time of Colonel Stevens' death, General MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, wrote to his sister: "The records show that Colonel Stevens was an accomplished officer of wide experience and of executive capacity of high order. In the performance of the many important duties assigned him, he had displayed good judgment, zeal, efficiency, and a thorough understanding of the duties of the Quartermaster Corps. His death, which is deeply regretted, marks the passing of another capable officer of the 'Old Army'."

In addition to his devotion to the military service, Stevens was especially interested in the "Military Order of the Carabao." He was one of the founders of this great order and contributed largely to its initial success. He wrote at least three of its songs, notably the one which is always sung at the opening of its formal meetings, "The Carabao" (tune, *My Maryland* or *Genevieve*). He was one of the officers of the first "corral," being elected "Esteemed Wheel Carabao" at the first election of officers, May 3, 1901, at Manila.

Stevens was married in San Antonio, Texas, April 13, 1894, to Miss Kate Belle Shupan. They had one child, a daughter, who died about a month after birth, March 10, 1895. His wife died February 19, 1899, at San Antonio, Texas.

A. S.

JOHN THOMAS BARNETT

NO. 2730 CLASS OF 1878

Died February 17, 1935, at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged 83 years.



COLONEL JOHN THOMAS BARNETT was born September 2, 1851, on a farm twenty miles west of Indianapolis, Indiana.

His parents, Thomas Barnett and Nancy Hanks Barnett, migrated to Indiana from Owensboro, Kentucky, soon after Indiana entered the Union. Thomas Barnett was a substantial farmer with a good education, and one way or another saw that all his eleven children went to college. John, who was the youngest, was sent early to "The Little Red School House" two miles from his father's farm.

The term was for six months, and all the males were "larruped" at least once each semester to improve their minds. The teachers boarded round, helping with the family chores and receiving meals and lodging in return. Some paid in cash but mostly in kind. In this rural atmosphere John learned the three Rs. However, College was his goal and he often studied well into the night, for chores came first and could not be neglected.

In 1871 he entered De Pauw University, where he remained two terms before going to West Point. While at college he joined the Sigma

Chi fraternity and always attended the annual banquets when possible. It was during his sophomore year that he determined to take the competitive examinations for West Point. There were five contestants for the honor but John ranked first and received the appointment. This was a great event in his life. He had never been more than a hundred miles from home but was now to see the outside world. The entire family was called upon to finance this trip but it was successfully done, and on July 1, 1873, John duly registered at West Point.

While at the Academy he contracted typhoid fever and did not graduate until the class of '78. On receiving his diploma, he was assigned the 5th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. His next station was Fort Brown, Texas, where he served until his retirement August 10, 1886, for disability.

In 1881 he married Emma Charlotte Piersol of Danville, Ind. To this union two sons were born: William, who died in early infancy, and Chester Piersol, who resides in New York City.

On retirement he settled in Danville, Ind., where he practiced law until 1892. His wife having died, he removed to Indianapolis, where he again became interested in military affairs and was appointed Assistant Inspector General I. N. G. This position he held until 1895. He had recently taken his family to Ohio and, of course, resigned his appointment.

Settling in Piqua, Ohio, he bought a controlling interest in the hardware business of which he became president. This venture was highly successful and was only interrupted by the War with Spain in 1898.

At this time Finley T. Mount, Governor of Indiana, was looking for someone to command the 159th Indiana Volunteers. Because of John T. Barnett's previous record with the National Guard, he was offered the command and accepted. On May 12, 1898, he reported at Camp Alger, Va., taking command of his regiment. He always felt keenly that, owing to the short duration of the War, his regiment never saw active service. During this period he served as Colonel, acting Brigade and Division Commander. When peace was declared, he returned with his regiment to Indianapolis, and was honorably discharged November 23, 1898.

Deciding to remain in Indiana, he disposed of his Ohio interests, settling in Indianapolis as a manufacturing chemist. Finding he had insufficient knowledge to carry on so technical a business, he disposed of his holdings and started the Barnett Real Estate and Investment Co. He retained an interest in this business until his death.

His later years were spent in reading and writing on military affairs. At different periods he held the Presidency of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce. Through his connection with the above organizations, he spoke throughout the state on loyalty to the State and National Government.

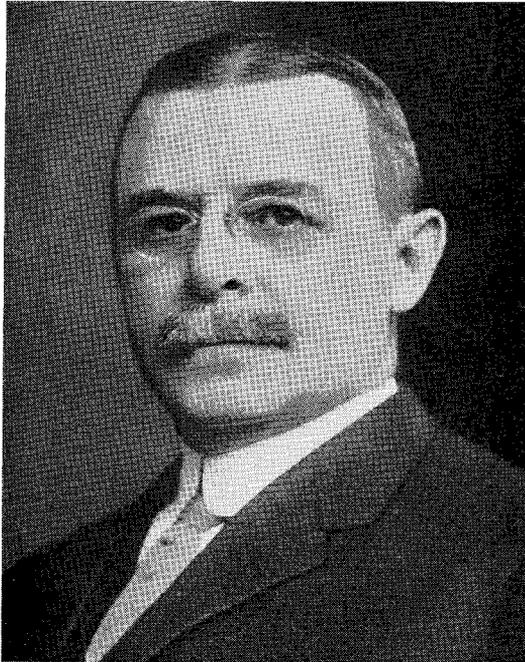
He was buried from his home, 2001 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind., where he died suddenly on February 17, 1935.

Chester P. Barnett.

JOHN REYNOLDS TOTTEN

NO. 2725 CLASS OF 1878

Died February 1, 1936, at New York, New York, aged 80 years.



JOHN REYNOLDS TOTTEN was born at Barrancas Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, on November 4th, 1856, the son of Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten and Julia Hubbell Thatcher Totten. His father, General James Totten (1818-1871), a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point with the class of 1841, was a son of William Totten for many years connected with the medical department of the United States Army. He was a brother of Charles Adel Lewis Totten of the Class of 1873, who died in 1908.

John Reynolds Totten was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut. Upon graduation from West Point he was made a Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry. He served at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Military Tactics for two months, and then was placed on frontier duty for a short time at Fort Randall and Fort Hale, Dakota, at which time he was transferred to the Fourth Artillery. The latter part of 1879 he was in garrison at Alcatraz Island, California, and after a short leave of absence was stationed at Fort

Monroe, Virginia, and Fort Preble, Maine. On August 28th, 1884, he became a professor of modern languages at West Point, and was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy in the Fourth Artillery on January 6th, 1886. He was Principal Assistant Professor of Spanish at the Academy from 1887 to 1889, and then was in garrison at Fort Adams, Rhode Island for a year. He resigned from the Army on April 1st, 1891.

For many years he was an ardent student of genealogy, and after his resignation from the Army he devoted his leisure to this pursuit. He joined The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1894, and became a Life Member in 1905. He was elected a Trustee of the Society in 1906 and served for twenty-eight years, resigning in 1934.

Many were the offices held by Captain Totten in the Society. He was a member of the Executive Committee from 1904 to 1911, and again from 1913 to 1927, and was its Chairman from 1915 to 1927. He was the Librarian of the Society from 1904 to 1911, and was elected Fourth Vice-President in 1931, and Third Vice-President in 1932, serving two years.

John Reynolds Totten was also the first person to be recognized by the bestowal of the Fellowship of the Society, on April 16th, 1924. For many years he was the only Fellow of the Society.

In the April issue of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Howard S. F. Randolph, F. G. B. S., pays this tribute to his fellow member of the Society:

“The writings of Captain Totten on genealogical subjects were extremely numerous and very varied. Perhaps the most extensive of his genealogical researches was his manuscript genealogy of the Thatcher-Thacher family, part of which was published serially in the RECORD from 1910 to 1931. The rest of the manuscript, perhaps two or three times the size of that already published, is now part of the manuscript collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, a gift of Captain Totten. This manuscript, written in his own hand, shows the results of long-continued and exhaustive investigations on the family. The amount of correspondence and research it entailed is almost inconceivable. He also wrote genealogies of the Christophers and Preston families, to mention only two out of many, and of late years he became interested in the early Dutch families of New Netherland, and the RECORD has published in almost every number during his editorship some article of value by his hand.” No genealogist can reach perfection, but to Captain Totten was added the saving grace of accepting and publishing corrections of his work, when they were proved to be in error. The Society owes him an enormous debt for the immense amount of time and energy which he devoted to it. No one not familiar with the extraordinary amount of time and thought which he gave to the Society, and especially to the RECORD, can have any conception of his faithfulness to the Society.

“To those of us who had the privilege of close intimacy with Captain Totten, his death is an irreparable loss. He was a true friend, an outstanding gentleman of the old school. His extraordinarily ready wit and his keen sense of humor will be sorely missed, particularly at the meetings of the Publication Committee at which they especially scintillated. He had a warm heart, and to know the man well was to love him! His place no one can fill.”

Captain Totten is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elma Smythe Preston Totten of New York, by a nephew, Colonel James Totten, A. G. D., and by two nieces, Mrs. W. P. Ennis, wife of Colonel W. P. Ennis, F. A., and Mrs. Frank C. Brotherton of Milford, Conn.

J. T.

THEODORE BINGHAM

NO. 2762 CLASS OF 1879

Died September 6, 1934, at Chester, N. S., aged 76 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THEODORE BINGHAM was born in Andover, Connecticut, in 1858. He was the son of Rev. Joel Foote Bingham and Susan Elizabeth Grew Bingham. His father was an Episcopalian minister.

He was educated at home during the early years of his life and entered Yale University at the age of fourteen, with the Class of 1876. After spending three years at Yale, he was appointed to the Military Academy, entering September 1, 1875. He graduated on June 12, 1879 and remained on duty at the Military Academy to August 28, 1879. His next station was at Willets' Point, N. Y., with the Battalion of Engineers from November 28, 1879 to November 29, 1881. During this time he was in command of his Company from August 23 to November 23, 1881. From December 31, 1881 to January 10, 1888, he served as Assistant to Major King; as Engineer Officer of the Department of Arizona; Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Missouri River Commission and from January 10th to March 5th as Recorder of Board on Construction of Bridges across the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on June 17, 1881, and to the grade of captain, Corps of Engineers, July 2, 1889.

General Bingham served as Military Attaché to the U. S. Legation at Berlin and Rome from 1890 to 1894 and upon returning to the United States, was in charge of Tennessee River improvements to August 17, 1895. He was an instructor of Military Engineering at the Engineers School, Willets' Point, N. Y., from September 1, 1895 to March 6, 1896. He received an M. A. degree from Yale University June 20, 1896.

During President McKinley's administration, General Bingham was Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds and Aide to the President. He was promoted to the grade of Major, July 5, 1898 and to Brigadier General, July 10, 1904 at which time he was retired for disability, having lost his right leg as the result of an accident.

General Bingham served as Police Commissioner of New York from January 1, 1906 to July 1, 1909, being one of the best the city has had. His insight into the criminal mind made him a national figure when he was police commissioner during the clean up campaign instituted by his close personal friend, the late President Roosevelt. It was during his regime that the famous price lists for crime in New York were published.

From January 1, 1910 to January 1, 1915, he acted as Chief Engineer of Highways in New York City and as Consulting Engineer with the New York Department of Bridges.

Notwithstanding the loss of his leg which was a serious handicap, General Bingham was recalled to active service October 11, 1917, commanding the 2nd Engineering District of New York and was made Chief engineer on the staff of the commanding general in the East. He was in charge of New York City's harbor defense when he was again placed on the retired list, on June 10, 1919.

He was a member of the Association of Consulting Engineers, New York; member of the Society of Cincinnati; of the Society of Colonial Wars; of Sons of the American Revolution and an Officer of the Legion of Honor, France.

General Bingham was married in 1881 to Lucille Rutherford of St. Louis, who died in 1920, and in 1926 to Addison Mitchell, of New York, who also predeceased him.

He died at his summer home in Chester, N. S., on September 6, 1934, after a long illness. It had been his custom for many years to spend his summers at this seaside resort. Shortly after arriving there in the Spring of 1934, he was taken ill and when he realized the seriousness of his illness, expressed a wish to be buried in the little village overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

He is survived by one son, Rutherford Bingham, of Newton, Pa.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

LLOYD MILTON BRETT

NO. 2793 CLASS OF 1879

Died September 23, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.

LLOYD M. BRETT was born in Dead River, Maine, on February 22, 1856. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1875 and, upon graduation in 1879, went West to join the command of General Nelson A. Miles in the Indian campaigns. He served in the Sioux campaign in Montana from 1879 until the surrender of Sitting Bull and the last hostile band near Poplar River, Montana, January 1881. He then went with his troop 250 miles further in the uninhabited West. He spent four years at Fort Maginnis, Montana, participating in the Cree campaign, and assisting in making that remote section safe for settlers. He served under General George Crook in the Geronimo Apache campaign, 1885-6, and was mentioned in orders for great energy and determination displayed in the pursuit of hostile Indians. General Brett, with more than sixteen years of service on the frontier, was awarded a Medal of Honor by Congress "For most distinguished gallantry in action against the hostile Sioux Indians near O'Fallons Creek, Montana, April 1, 1880, by fearless exposure and dashing bravery, cutting off the Indian pony herd and greatly crippling the hostiles, while second lieutenant, Second Cavalry".

Following the Indian campaigns under General Miles, General Brett participated in the Spanish War and was appointed provost marshal general of Major General Shafter's army. Later he was selected to command one hundred picked men to represent the American Army at the surrender of Santiago. He was recommended for substantial consideration for gallantry displayed by him in the battle of El Caney, July 1. As major, 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry, he participated in the Philippine Insurrection, and commanded in skirmishes against the Moros in Mindanao in 1900.

For nearly five years, General Brett was Adjutant General and Instructor of Militia of the District of Columbia. Brigadier General George H. Harries, commanding, commended him in writing as follows: "You have had many predecessors as adjutant general, and some of them have been of the best, but no one has rendered such uncommonly useful service as you have. No one has given so freely of himself, capable at every point, whether in the office or in the field, as an officer and a gentleman in the highest sense of that combined term, loyal friend whom I shall always hold in highest esteem, you have filled every expectation."

The normal detail of General Brett as superintendent of Yellowstone National Park was twice extended at the personal request of Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. He served on the Mexican border in 1916 in command of a Cavalry brigade. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed brigadier general, National Army and assigned to the 80th Division at Camp Lee, Virginia.

He organized the 160th Infantry Brigade and commanded it during the entire life of that unit. On four different occasions he was recommended for promotion to the grade of major general by General Liggett, Army commander.

In January, 1919, before his retirement, General Brett was recommended for a brigadier generalcy in the Regular Army as a recognition for splendid services rendered in France in command of troops. He was cited in field orders by the Corps commander on November 2, 1918, during the most successful stage of the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, in which his brigade played a conspicuous part. He was also cited in orders by his division commander and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading: "He commanded the 160th Infantry Brigade with particular efficiency in the markedly successful operations resulting in the occupation of the Dannevoix sector in October, 1918. In the activities near Imecourt and Buzancy, in November, his brigade broke the enemy's resistance due to his masterful ability and brilliant leadership. These operations proved a crowning success." He also received the following foreign decorations:—France, Officer of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm.

After returning to the United States, General Brett was stationed at Fort Myer, Va., commanding 3rd Cavalry and post to February 22, 1920, when he was retired by operation of Law. He was appointed Adjutant General of the District of Columbia militia, November 23, 1923 to the date of his death. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on February 28, 1927.

After his retirement, General Brett was a President of the Eightieth Division Veterans' Association and had served as head of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba and other military organizations. After returning from a reunion of the veterans of the Eightieth Division in Pittsburgh early in September, 1927, he was stricken with a heart attack and died September 27th in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. His death brought to an end a distinguished military career, filled with gallant and courageous conduct which began with his graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1879. The splendor of his achievements, his leadership and sterling qualities as a soldier are carried in the hearts and minds of those who had the honor of serving with him. His truest monument will be the esteem and love existing in the hearts of those who knew him.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

FRANK FRENCH EASTMAN

NO. 2809 CLASS OF 1879

Died July 4, 1935, at Portland, Oregon, aged 81 years.



FRANK FRENCH EASTMAN, second son of Calvin Livermore Eastman, was born in Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, on March 4, 1854. He was of the seventh generation from Roger Eastman who emigrated from Wales to the Colonies, and who died in Salisbury, Massachusetts in 1697.

Frank F. Eastman's boyhood was spent on an Illinois farm and his early education was acquired in the local schools. Appointed to West Point he entered the Academy on July 1, 1875 and graduated on June 12, 1879. He joined the 14th Infantry as a 2d Lieutenant at Fort Douglas, Utah, September 30, 1879, and left the post the next day on the Ute Expedition into Colorado and Wyoming after the massacre of Agent Meeker and the Thornburg Command by the Ute Indians. The expedition was in the field for nearly ten months returning to Fort Douglas in July, 1880. His regiment changed station to the Camp on Snake River, Wyo., in September, 1881; to Fort Sidney, Nebraska in July, 1883, and to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, in July, 1884. For

three months in the summer of 1887 he was on detached service with the U. S. Geological Survey in the Crater Lake country in Oregon.

He served with the 14th Infantry from 1879 until 1901, four years of this period (1890-1894) being spent at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. While at this latter station he was Secretary of the Army Cooperative Fire Association and did much to establish that Association in the position which it has since held in the Service. He rejoined his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, in December, 1894. In February, 1898, he commanded two companies of the 14th Infantry sent to Skagway, Alaska, at the time of the gold rush into the Yukon Territory.

Returning to the United States three months later, after the declaration of war with Spain, he sailed from San Francisco, California, May 25, 1898, with his regiment which was a part of the first expedition to the Philippines. Arriving in Manila Bay, June 30th, he participated in the battle against the Spanish forces defending Manila, August 5th, and in the operations following which terminated with the capture of Manila, August 13, 1898. He commanded a battalion of the 14th Infantry in hostile engagements with Filipino Insurgents on February 5, 1899, and for several months subsequent thereto. On sick leave and detached service in the United States that summer, during which period he was Adjutant General of the District of Columbia National Guard, he returned to the Philippines in December, via the Suez Canal, in command of a battalion of the 47th U. S. Volunteers. Upon arrival in the Philippines he rejoined the 14th Infantry and, in July, 1900, participated in the China Relief Expedition, the battle of Yang Tsun, August 6th, the capture of Peking on August 14th and the surrender of the Imperial City on August 16, 1900.

Promoted Major and assigned to the 28th Infantry in March, 1901, he returned to the United States and assisted in the organization of that regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, returning with it to the Philippines in November, 1901.

He transferred to the Subsistence Department in June, 1902, and served successively as Depot and Purchasing Commissary of Luzon, and as Chief Commissary of the Department of Luzon. Returning to the United States after more than six years of nearly continuous service in the Orient he served successively as Chief Commissary, Department of California; Department of the Lakes; Department of the Missouri; and as Purchasing Commissary at Omaha, Nebraska. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Commissary General, October 13, 1907, he served as Chief Commissary and later as Assistant to the Quartermaster, Central Division at Chicago, Illinois; Assistant to the Quartermaster, Southern Department at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Quartermaster at Portland, Oregon, and Depot Quartermaster, Chicago, Illinois.

He was promoted Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, August 1, 1916, and retired at his own request, April 30, 1917, after more than 41 years of active service. After retirement Colonel Eastman made his home in San Diego, California and in Portland, Oregon. He died suddenly from a heart attack at Portland, Oregon, on the evening of July 4,

1935; the anniversary of the birth of the nation he had loved and served so loyally.

Colonel Eastman was married on July 29, 1880 to Susan J. Colby of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Their 55th Anniversary was to have been celebrated in the month in which he died. Six children were borne of this union of whom five survive, the eldest, Guy Warner, having been killed in an accident while he was an instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston in 1907. Besides his widow the other survivors include two sons, Colonel Clyde L. Eastman, Signal Corps, Eugene Eastman of Portland, Oregon, and three daughters, Miss Susan Eastman and Mrs. Aels M. Lander of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. John B. Fitzgerald of Seattle, Wash.

Throughout Colonel Eastman's long career his assignments kept him far from his Alma Mater, but none loved and revered West Point more than he. One of the happiest days of his life was that on which he visited the Academy to see his second son graduate. It was his only return visit with the exception of a brief one the year after his graduation when he took his bride there to see the scenes he loved so well. Reminiscent of that visit his eldest son bore the name of Warner, in memory of the family that had so influenced his life during his cadet days when he was accustomed to visit the Warner home on Constitution Island. In later years he never tired of hearing that beautiful song of West Point,—“The Corps”—for “or living or dying” he honored the Corps.

He has joined the “long gray line” in the shadows, but those who knew him and loved him will long remember the clasp of his hand, his cheerful smile and his indomitable spirit,—the Spirit of West Point.

His ashes rest for the present in a beautiful spot in Portland, Oregon, in the heart of the great Northwest, the country which he, as a young man, helped to claim from a wilderness and which he loved deeply. Many were the touching tributes paid after his passing. One who had known him from earliest boyhood; who had seen him as a serious minded farmer lad struggling to make his way in the world, wrote: “I saw Frank develop from a child into a rich young manhood and to know the sterling qualities he developed; qualities that made him loved by his intimates and honored in his honorable profession.” But the tributes which he would have appreciated most of all were those of the officers and men who had served under his command. They loved him, for to them he was more than a commander,—he was their friend.

C. L. E.

HUNTER LIGGETT

NO. 2800 CLASS OF 1879

Died December 30, 1935, at Presidio of San Francisco, aged 78 years.



THE outstanding career of Hunter Liggett spanned the eventful years from 1875, when as a cadet from Pennsylvania he entered the Military Academy, to the cold December of 1935 when he passed away in retirement at San Francisco full of years and honors. He graduated with the Class of 1879 under the still dominating memories and influence of the Civil War. The lessons of the Franco-Prussian War, fought over terrain where nearly half a century later Cadet Liggett was to win his own laurels, were still too recent to influence his military education.

As a very erect, slender lieutenant he reported for duty at Fort Keogh, Montana, to Colonel Nelson A. Miles commanding the 5th Infantry then still in the midst of its Indian campaigns. Sheridan was commanding the Division of the Missouri in which the 5th was serving; Sherman still commanded the Army; Grant back from his tour around the world had just been denied a third nomination for the Presidency. Liggett was beginning that long service which was to culminate in his

command of the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces in the last twenty-six days of the desperate but victorious struggle for the heights of the Meuse-Argonne, a struggle which terminated by the Armistice of November 11, 1918. This opportunity was won for him by his masterly leadership of the First Corps at St. Mihiel and during the first month of the Argonne battle, which was followed by his promotion to Lieutenant General.

General Orders 12, War Department, December 31, 1935, announcing the death of General Liggett, was more than the coldly official record of this exceptional officer, for it was published by his much-loved Chief of Staff in the First Corps, General Malin Craig, which is what General Liggett himself would have wished. Well it summed up his military career:

"In peace or war the country felt confident of the accomplishment of any object entrusted to him, and he will be remembered as one upon whom, in large measure, the dependability of the American Army rested in its most gigantic struggle."

Thus, to the country he so well served the official record is too well known to justify its repetition in a summary intended for fellow graduates of that West Point which he loved and honored. It is the story of an officer who from the time efficiency reports were initiated in our service was never the subject of one that did not praise him. From 1890 to 1918 there was a succession of unsought reports from superiors ranging from Majors to Secretaries of War which noted his zeal and ability, his hunger for learning, and his assiduous study of his profession.

His career is particularly significant to those young officers who have entered the Army since the World War, and think that they can look forward only to the lockstep of promotion by seniority, and the inevitability of approaching age. Hunter Liggett was twenty-two when he graduated. He was thirty-three years older when he became a Colonel. Even in the War with Spain he had attained no higher rank than Major of Volunteers, and that in a staff corps. But this slow advancement did not cool his professional ardor nor dull his desire for military knowledge. Without the opportunity to attend the service schools, he followed his own course of professional reading as any officer of ambition may do, and finally at the age of fifty-three entered the Army War College. He graduated and within two years became President of the Institution.

On the personal side of this career three things are apparent, the philosophy with which General Liggett accepted the delay in promotion and lack of opportunity, the eminent common sense with which he handled his opportunities as they came to him, and the practical humanity of his deportment toward his military superiors and inferiors alike. This last trait of character distinguished him the more as he reached the lofty rank of his later days.

His commands in France were the First Corps,—first in name, first in organization, first in performance,—and the First Army. At no time in his long career was his patient philosophy more apparent or more needed than in the American Expeditionary Forces. He knew how to wait. As has been well said by an English Military writer: “Liggett’s early perception of the essential value of methods which the best of his allies only reached after years of trial and error, and which many of his contemporaries never arrived at, is a testimony to the superiority of study and reflection over mere experience, and to the value of a mind nourished on military history.” All the forty-three years of his military service contributed to that climax of twenty-six days in the Meuse-Argonne at the close of the World War, which found him in command of more American soldiers than any other officer thus far in our national history, excepting only General Pershing.

The end of the War was practically the end of his distinguished career, for he returned to this country after a brief command in Germany, was demoted in 1920 to the Major Generalcy he had held when the War began, and retired in 1921 on his sixty-fourth birthday. A few years later Congress in its wisdom, and even, perhaps, in its gratitude, retored to him the grade of Lieutenant General but did not restore the pay. “Ingratitude to their great men is the mark of strong peoples,” and “by that,” says Captain Liddell Hart, “the American nation must be the strongest people on earth.”

The memory of General Liggett depends upon no rank or pay, but on his single-hearted devotion to duty, the eminent common sense of his generalship, and the kindly soul, which constitute his highest claim on the esteem of his countrymen,—most of all upon that of his comrades of the First Corps and First Army. They will remember and love him to the latest day of their lives.

J. G. H.

CHARLES HODGE HUNTER

NO. 2841 CLASS OF 1880

Died October 19, 1935, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, aged 77 years.



Cadet M. A. 14 June 76; 2 lt. 19 Inf. 12 June 80; trfd to 1 Arty. 18 Mar. 81; 1 lt. 2 Mar. 89; capt. of Arty. 2 Mar. 99; maj. Arty C. 16 Feb. 06; lt. col. C. A. C. 8 Mar. 09; col. 1 Apr. 11; retired 31 Oct. 13 for disability in line of duty.

COLONEL CHARLES HODGE HUNTER came of distinguished ancestry. The Hunter family came originally from Ayrshire, Scotland, and the original grant of land, given in 1200 to the Head Huntsman of the king (Hence the name Hunter) is still in the possession of a descendant, an officer of the British Army. Due to religious differences part of the family emigrated to Ulster County, Ireland, some time previous to the 17th century and a descendant, David Hunter, came with his wife to America about 1745. They settled first in Pennsylvania and later near Winchester, Virginia. Their son, Andrew Hunter, 1750-1823, married Mary Stockton, daughter of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A chaplain in the

Revolutionary Army, Andrew Hunter was a close friend of General Washington and was an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Their son, Lewis Boudinot Hunter, was for many years a surgeon in the U. S. Navy. He married Frances Ann Hale of New Hampshire. Her mother, Sarah Josepha Hale, is still remembered as one of the most eminent editors and literary women of her generation. Through her personal efforts President Abraham Lincoln declared a National Thanksgiving Day, now a national holiday. After Lewis Boudinot Hunter's retirement from active service he was retained on duty at the Navy Yard and the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and he settled in that city permanently. His brother was General David Hunter, of the class of 1822 at the Military Academy. General Hunter served as captain of dragoons in the far west, and in the war with Mexico. He served in the War between the States as colonel of the 6th cavalry; commanded the 2nd division of the Army of the Potomac at the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded; was promoted to major general of volunteers in 1861 and was the first to enlist colored troops. He was president of the court-martial which tried the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was retired in 1866.

Lewis Boudinot and Frances Hale Hunter were the parents of Colonel Charles H. Hunter who was the cadet in a family of three daughters and two sons.

The writer, a classmate of Hunter, his roommate for four years at the Academy and a fellow officer in the old 1st Artillery for many more, was probably as close to him and knew him as well as any contemporary. The foregoing ancestry, he believes, would never have been given prominence or made public by Hunter himself and, indeed, none or little of it was known to the writer until after his death. It is believed however that this ancestry should be made a part of this record as a fitting background for a memorial to this modest, self effacing and talented graduate of the Academy.

Charles Hodge Hunter was born December 23rd, 1858, in Philadelphia. He attended, as a boy, the prominent private school of Dr. Faries, remaining there until he entered Princeton College, at the age of sixteen, to prepare for West Point which, from early childhood, had been his expressed and greatest wish. He was a popular cadet, both in his own class and with all others who knew him, and in all his Army life he had the respect and friendship of his subordinates and superior officers alike. He had a varied service; regimental adjutant for four years, instructor in modern languages at the Military Academy; served in the Philippines and China as company commander. He was a member of the expeditionary forces in Puerto Rico in the war with Spain and was wounded there; later he commanded the coast defenses of the Delaware, and of Narragansett Bay. He was an enthusiastic and efficient artilleryman; most of his service was passed in the coast artillery and his deafness in his latter years was due to the concussion of the heavy guns, at target practice. He developed serious organic troubles, was retired in 1913 for disability in line of duty, and was very much of an invalid for some years. After his retirement he settled in Princeton, where his remaining years were passed in the academic and peaceful

surroundings of that university town. He married Helen Lake, daughter of a prominent judge in San Francisco. They had one son who died in infancy, and his wife died in 1927. He is survived by a sister, Sarah Hale Hunter, of Princeton.

It is difficult to speak fittingly of the lovable characteristics and the outstanding qualities of this long-time friend and classmate. Hunter had a high sense of humor and a keen wit, but with the kindest of hearts and a broad charity for the weaknesses and failings of his fellowmen. His wit was without malice, his humor infectious and his sympathies instantly responsive to the sorrow or happiness of others. Had his body been as vigorous and untiring as his intellect he would have gone far in the profession he loved.

This memorial can be concluded in no better way than to quote a letter to Miss Hunter from a former non-commissioned officer, who served in a company commanded by Hunter when a captain. It is prefaced by the following, from the same source:

"I am glad indeed for you to use the letter I wrote concerning Colonel Hunter, in any way you choose. I write as an enlisted man who served with him in China and the Philippine Islands; entirely from an enlisted man's standpoint."

LETTER

*" * * * * He was far more to me than you can understand. Being with him and under his command during a formative and critical period of my life I trace directly to his influence much in my character that I value.*

He possessed, more than any officer I have known, that peculiar faculty of getting very close to his men without inviting familiarity. He was a character builder without knowing it perhaps and every man in the company felt it—some of course more than others.

He understood men and the handling of men to an extraordinary extent. He was our captain, our friend and, at the same time, a strict disciplinarian. He was also eminently fair and a "stickler" for proper form and courtesy at all times.

You knew of course his gentleness, his sweetness and his rather exceptionally inquisitive and splendid mind; but you never saw him handling a body of men, in foreign parts, many of whom had no regard for such qualities. I wish you to know that he carried these traits into camp with him and if anyone mistook them for weakness he found himself in the guard-house at once.

I shall continue to recall his memory with the greatest affection."

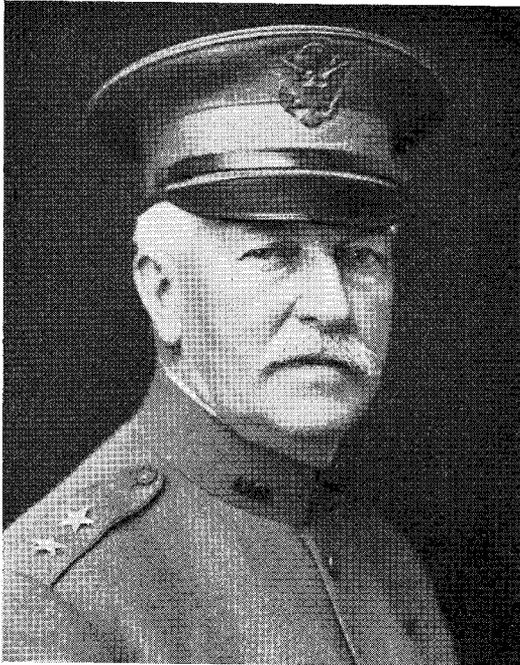
Colonel Hunter is buried with his family in a cemetery in Princeton.

A member of the class of 1880.

FREDERICK SMITH STRONG

NO. 2837 CLASS OF 1880

*Died March 9, 1935, at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, California,
aged 79 years.*



CADET, U. S. M. A., 14 June, 1876; second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, 12 June, 1880; first lieutenant, 6 May, 1887; captain of artillery, 2 March, 1899; major, Artillery Corps, 28 November, 1904; lieutenant colonel, C. A. C., 27 May, 1907; Adjutant General's Department, 30 June, 1907; colonel, C. C. A., 11 March, 1911; brigadier general, 4 May, 1915; retired, 17 August, 1919; major general, retired, 21 June, 1930.

Served in the Sioux campaign 1891-92; major and adjutant general, War with Spain, 1898-91. Up to 1914 served at various posts of the coast artillery, including command of the artillery school at Fort Monroe and the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Charleston, S. C.; and details in the Inspector General's Department, and the Adjutant General's Department, the latter in the Philippines. During this time he also served several tours at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Michigan, as commandant and again, 1902-4, as superintendent. Commanded Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, 1915-6; commanded Hawaiian Department, 1916-7.

WORLD WAR

Major general, National Army, August 5, 1917; mobilized and commanded 40th Division, (National Guard) at Camp Kearney, San Diego, Cal., and in France and again at Camp Kearney where it was demobilized in July, 1919.

After the war, commanded the Southern California Coast Artillery District, July 14, 1919, to August 17, 1919, when he was retired at his own request after 43 years service.

General Strong was born in Paw Paw, Michigan on November 12, 1855. He was the son of Samuel and Marie Fisk Strong and was a direct descendant of Elder John Strong who came to Massachusetts from England in 1630. He was also a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, Colonial divine and author, and two of his ancestors served as officers in the Revolution. In his early childhood his family moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he passed his early youth and where he graduated from the high school. He then planned to study law but was offered an appointment to the Military Academy and entered with the Class of 1880 in 1876. He was a fine example of a scion of an old American family, rooted for generations in New England soil, which emigrated in early days to the new West, bringing with it the best characteristics and traditions of its Puritan forebears with their religious convictions but losing their intolerance and narrow theology in the broadening surroundings of the new and spacious western empire. He was a devout Christian with a religion that was kindly, uplifting, and tolerant, and his most outstanding characteristic was a neverfailing love for his fellowmen and an abounding charity for their failings and misfortunes. From his first day at West Point he had the affection and respect of all who knew him and, to the end of his life, from his superiors and subordinates alike. In his commissioned service, as he advanced in rank, he was a good disciplinarian, fair and impartial and with a keen sense of justice.

His detached service at the Michigan Military Academy merits more than a casual mention. Under his administration as commandant, and later as superintendent, the school doubled in attendance and became noted for the high standing of its graduates. Many of these in the Army have fought with distinction in war and many more are now prominent and successful in civil life. All of them must realize that whatever success has come to them is largely due to the wise administration and the uplifting example of General Strong in their, and his, younger days.

After his long and outstanding military career as a line and a staff officer, rounded out by his high command in the World War, all of which is barely sketched in the condensed record shown above, General Strong's health failed. In 1927 he chose San Diego as his home, and here his health improved, although it was never completely restored. In the years before his last illness he had undergone a severe operation, but as soon as he recovered he again resumed the active duties he had assumed in his new home, identifying himself with all good works, in his church and for the general welfare. A very characteristic incident illustrating this follows:

General Strong was an earnest Episcopalian and was asked to preside at a sunrise Easter service on Mt. Helix, a foothill of the Sierras, near San Diego. Thousands were present, and, as the writer now remembers, the officiating clergyman failed to appear. Something had to be done, and General Strong had it to do. He made a most impressive and uplifting address, on "The First Easter Day and What It Meant to Mankind"; so impressive was it that it led to a permanent memorial, a large cross, on the summit of Mt. Helix, and thousands go yearly on Easter morning to sunrise service there.

A more modest and self effacing personality than his is seldom or never met; yet the last years of his life brought to him the prominence and responsibility of heading the public welfare and charitable work necessitated by the depression, in Southern California. And this work, to which he brought every resource of his strong mind and failing body, undoubtedly led to his last illness and untimely death.

There follow extracts from letters, selected from many testimonials from organizations and individuals, which show, better than the writer can express, the admiration and affection of all who knew General Strong:

From a Classmate:

He was clean of mind and pure in heart; his ideals were of the highest and his purposes noble. In manner he was gracious, courtly, and dignified. His sincerity none doubted nor questioned his integrity. His personality commanded respect and admiration, and those associated with him trusted him implicitly. He was a gallant and fearless soldier beloved by all his command.

From an officer who served in the 40th Division:

For me to attempt to say anything of the beauty of character, of the splendid manliness, the spirituality, the soldierhood of General Strong would be futile, but all my life I shall feel richer for having known him, for having served under him.

From a former Aide:

General Strong has always been the finest man in my life, the man to emulate. No man could have a finer viewpoint toward life; his work was done for others; his duty was to them. He was a living example of "Duty, Honor, Country".

From a Catholic priest who served with General Strong and who is now a major and chaplain in the National Guard of California and who is the historian of the 40th Division World War Association, who writes in part:

The charity, which was Major General Strong's outstanding virtue, found beautiful expression in the generous cooperation he offered all Chaplains in their efforts to bring the influence of religion to the officers and men of his command. The comfort he found in his devout practice of the Episcopal faith made him genuinely sympathetic towards the religious needs of others, regardless of creed.

To me, as I am sure to others who knew the General intimately, there often came the thought that the Church missed a great churchman when America won a distinguished soldier.

The General was that ideal West Point officer whose service to America is inseparable from service to God and whole-hearted charity towards his neighbor.

From Mr. Julius Wangenheim who is well called the First Citizen of San Diego for his munificent gifts to the city, notably the Historical Museum, and for his practical and helpful interest in all charitable and public welfare movements. He writes in part as follows:

I would like to add my tribute to the beloved General to yours, for while your association was in the main in his early years, mine was in his later time—yours while he was attaining, with all the promise of the future—mine when he had attained, with all the promise come more than true.

I was particularly fortunate in that I knew him both in his military and in his personal capacity. As Chairman of our Liberty Loans, while he was in command of the troops at Camp Kearney, I had constant occasion to see him at work and I never knew an officer who combined to such marked degree all the enviable characteristics that make a fine soldier—a majestic presence, a splendid organizer, a personality that at once commanded obedience, yet at the same time elicited the affection and love of his men. He was positively revered by all who met him and I often introduced him—as well I might,—as “San Diego’s most beloved citizen.”

This was in War Days, but there never was occasion in after years to change that form of introduction. No one in San Diego had ever endeared himself so much to its people. After he retired and settled here, he was as eager to be of service as in the old days of the Army. He took a prominent part in all forward movements, had strong convictions and the courage to espouse them, and yet tempered them all with that fine tolerance that comes out of the depth of a sympathetic understanding heart.

The last few years of his life he dedicated to the public service in trying to ameliorate conditions arising out of the depression, and his last service was as the San Diego member of the State Relief Board, and his conscientiousness in this activity cost him dear, told on his health so that in a sense he may be considered to have “died in action”.

General Strong married Alice Marion Johnston, daughter of Samuel Johnston and Virginia Miner of Brooklyn, New York, on October 3rd, 1883, who survives him. The union was a long and happy one. They had one son, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Smith Strong, Jr., Corps of Engineers, who graduated at the head of the class of 1910. He resigned from the Army in 1919 and is now in business in Detroit.

General Strong is buried in Arlington.

A Classmate.



JOHN BIDDLE

NO. 2880 CLASS OF 1881

Died January 18, 1936, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 76 years.



JOHN BIDDLE was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 2, 1859, the son of William S. and Susan Ogden Biddle. After an early education in the schools of his native city he received further schooling in Geneva, Switzerland, at Heidelberg, Germany, and at the University of Michigan. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1877 where he proved his ability by being designated a "Distinguished" Cadet for the four years of his attendance. In June, 1881, he graduated, standing second in a class numbering fifty-three members.

Upon graduation Cadet Biddle was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and assigned to the Battalion of Engineers which was then stationed at Willet's Point, New York. He served with this battalion as a Second Lieutenant until January, 1883, and as a First Lieutenant from that time until June of the following year. He was then assigned as Engineer Officer, Department of Dakota, in which capacity he served until December, 1887.

The next four years were spent as an assistant instructor of Practical Military Engineering at the Military Academy. It was during this tour of duty that Lieutenant Biddle was on detached service at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for a short period in connection with the relief work following the disastrous flood of 1889. The detail at West Point was followed by duty at Nashville, Tennessee, lasting from April, 1891, to June, 1898. Here he served as an assistant and also in charge of river and harbor work, and during this period of duty, in October, 1892, he received his promotion to the rank of Captain, Corps of Engineers.

In May, 1898, a few months after the outbreak of the Spanish American War, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer, U. S. Volunteers, and in June was ordered to Chickamauga and then to Puerto Rico where he served during July and August. Then followed short periods of service in Lexington, Kentucky, and Macon, Georgia, until December when he was assigned as Chief Engineer, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Matanzas, Cuba. During the War he served as Chief Engineer, 6th U. S. Army Corps; as Acting Engineer, 1st Division, 1st U. S. Army Corps; and as Chief Engineer, 1st U. S. Army Corps, until that Corps was disbanded. He was honorably discharged from his volunteer commission in May, 1899.

From November, 1899, until March, 1900, he served as Engineer Officer, Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I. and then as Chief Engineer, Philippine Division until April, 1901, during which period he was designated as a member of a Board to survey a dam and estimate for the improvement of the harbor on the island of Guam. In April, 1901, he was advanced to the rank of Major, Corps of Engineers. He remained on duty with the Board until August of that year, and was then appointed Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia in which capacity he served from November, 1901, to May, 1907, except for two months during the summer of 1902, when he was detailed as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, in connection with the coronation services of King Edward the VII.

His duty in Washington was followed by an assignment as Division Engineer, Pacific Division. He received promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, in June, 1907, soon after his assignment to duty on the west coast, and was appointed Chief Engineer Officer, Department of California, in addition to his other duties. As Division Engineer he was in charge of river and harbor work and in the period lasting until July, 1911, he was also a member of the California Debris Commission. From June, 1909, to July, 1911, he was in charge of the fortifications of San Francisco, and from July, 1909, to 1910, Lighthouse Engineer as well. He also held important position as Senior Member of a Board appointed under Act of Congress to report under direction of the Secretary of the Interior on the U. S. Reclamation Service and on the San Francisco Water Supply.

He was appointed Colonel, Corps of Engineers, in February, 1911, and soon thereafter moved to Washington, D. C., to assume the duties of a member of the General Staff and take charge of the War College Division. He was on this duty from April, 1911, to June, 1914. Then followed a short period of duty in charge of River and Harbor and

Fortification work in the Savannah, Georgia, District and as Division Engineer of the Southeastern Division. He was relieved of these duties in September, 1914, and assigned as military observer with the Austro-Hungarian Army in western Galicia and western Poland. He returned from this duty in June, 1915, to assume charge of the river and harbor and fortification work of the Baltimore Division and later the Wilmington District. He was a member of the Board for Rivers and Harbors from September, 1915, to June, 1916. The following month saw him Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In May, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

General Biddle's early World War Service included command of the 6th U. S. Engineers in May and June, 1917, and command of a Brigade of American Engineers serving with the British Army in northern France from July to October, 1917. He was appointed a Major General, National Army, in August, 1917, and returned to the United States in October as a member of the General Staff and was Acting Chief of Staff until March, 1918. He was then placed in command of Base Section, No. 3, Service of Supply, A. E. F., and of all American Troops and activities in the United Kingdom. This important command he exercised until June, 1919. He was returned again to the United States during the summer and commanded Camp Travis, Texas, until February, 1920. This assignment was followed by the command of Camp Custer, Michigan, which he held until December of the same year. General Biddle was returned to the grade of Brigadier General, U. S. Army in July, 1920, and held this rank until his relief from active duty. He was retired as Brigadier General, United States Army, on December 1, 1920, at his own request after over forty years' service. On June 21, 1930, he was promoted to Major General, U. S. Army, Retired.

General Biddle's active Army Service was particularly noteworthy for the many important and highly selective duties which devolved upon him. His details and appointments were based on merit of a very high order, and in every case he performed these duties—many of which were most unusual—in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon his Government, upon the Army, upon the Corps of Engineers, and upon West Point. His decorations and awards testify to the extent and high order of his accomplishments. He was awarded the Silver Star and cited for gallantry in action against Spanish Military forces at Coamo, P. R.; he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of American troops in England, by his tact and diplomacy in handling intricate problems, he made possible the successful transshipment of thousands of men to France. To his executive ability the efficient handling, control, and dispatch of casual troops through England is largely due." He received from the British Government the awards of Honorary Member, Military Division, Knight Commander, Order of the Bath, and the Royal Victorian Order. On his departure from England the members of the St. James Club sent him a long telegram in appreciation of his highly valued service. The latter part of this telegram read: "The members desire to convey to you their deep appreciation of all that you have done to cement a genuine and sincere feeling of affection between

Great Britain and America. The mother country wishes you godspeed. No better ambassador than you and your staff ever came to England.”

General Biddle was authorized to wear service medals of the Indian Wars, Spanish American War, Philippine Wars, the Puerto Rican Medal, the Army of Cuban Occupation Medal, and the Victory Medal. These medals portray the extent of his military service. His membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers is indicative of his high standard in the profession of engineering. He was a member of the Society of the War of 1812, of the order of Indian Wars, and of the Society of the Carabao.

General Biddle was born a gentleman, and throughout his life showed the instincts and intuitions of a thoughtful, considerate, and kindly man. He was sympathetic and generous toward those in trouble or in need of assistance; he had the confidence of and was held in high opinion by his superiors to whom he was unflinchingly loyal; he was loved and esteemed by those who served under him; he was just and considerate in all his associations. Thus did he combine the attributes of the highest and most effective type of soldier; gentle, loving, and affectionate, but still direct and uncompromising as occasion demanded even though with sympathy and regret. The world has lost a noble and notable citizen, the army an officer of exemplary character and high attainments, West Point a son of whom she is immensely proud, his many friends an irreplaceable companion whose passing they will indefinitely and sincerely mourn.

E. M. M.

EDWARD OTHNIEL BROWN

NO. 2881 CLASS OF 1881

Died October 12, 1935, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, aged 76 years.



MILITARY HISTORY

CADET at the Military Academy, July 1, 1877 to June 11, 1881, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 14, 1881.

Served: on Special duty at the Military Academy in Department of Practical Military Engineering, July 5 and on temporary duty with Engineer Company, July 6, to July 31, 1881; with Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point, N. Y., October 31, 1881, to July 1, 1882; and on leave of absence, June 1 to July 1, 1882. Resigned July 1, 1882.

(Cullum Register)

Captain 2d Infantry Regiment, National Guard, Wisconsin, July 30, 1898, to December, 1909. Lieutenant-Colonel, Wisconsin State Guards, May 2, 1918.

CIVIL HISTORY

In business at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, Secretary, Brown Brothers Lumber Company 1890 to 1930, and President 1930 to 1935; President, Rhinelander Refrigerator Company 1903 to 1935; Vice President, Merchants State Bank of Rhinelander, Wis., 1900 to 1909, President 1909 to 1933; President, Rhinelander Paper Company, 1930 to 1935.

(Cullum Register)

Edward O. Brown was born on March 16th, 1859, and received his early education at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he was graduated from High School. He then went to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin for a period of two years, leaving there when he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated in 1881, being third honor man in the class of forty. He became, on graduation, a Second Lieutenant of an Engineering Company, but as there seemed to him at that time, days of peace and quiet, little chance for active service, and as he had an opportunity to go into business with his brothers A. W. Brown and W. E. Brown, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, he resigned from the Army in 1882.

In the early days he served the Town of Pelican as Treasurer and for several years he served as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Rhinelander. His ideas were most progressive and as a member of the board he labored for the best in educational facilities. He took an active part in all public affairs, and labored for the best interests of the community in which he lived.

When the Spanish-American War broke out and the volunteer system was inaugurated he organized a Company in Rhinelander and became its Captain. He served with it for eleven years, from 1898 to 1909, when he resigned. He did not give up the office because he lost interest in the Company, but he felt he would like to see others have a chance for the honor. Even after he resigned he took an active part in the affairs of the Company and for many years attended the State encampments at Camp Douglas.

Mr. Brown did not take a civilian part in the World War through choice. As a graduate of the Academy he felt that he should be entitled to a place among those who wore uniforms. He made application after application for appointment in the Army, but his age barred him from active military service. He finally had to content himself by doing what he could at home. He served on the local draft board, aided in putting over the various war fund drives, and took a personal interest in families of men who were in the army.

During the fifty-two years that he lived in Rhinelander, he was actively and prominently identified with banking, lumbering and manufacturing, and church affairs; his own activities and the city's progressive development being closely interwoven.

Edward O. Brown married Clara Cole Spencer, of Waupaca, Wisconsin, on February 26th, 1892. Mrs. Brown predeceased him on April 16th, 1935. Five children survive:—Spencer Brown and Eleanor Brown Sturgis, of Milton, Mass., Florence Brown Connor, of Laona, Wisconsin, Charles Donald Brown, Midshipman, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Dexter Brown, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

At the close of fifty-two years of active, unselfish service to individuals and to his community, Mr. Brown's life stands as the best type of patriotism, not only in service to his country in times of war, but in helpfulness to his city in times of peace. It has been truly said that "The good men do lives after them", and the thought of kindly interest and helpful words in times of need will enshrine his memory in the hearts of those who knew him and will leave a lasting impression upon the community which he served so loyally.

E. A. L., E. D. B.

FRANKLIN OLIVER JOHNSON

NO. 2902 CLASS OF 1881

Died February 23, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 76 years.



COLONEL JOHNSON entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, July 1, 1877. He was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant of the Third Cavalry, June 11, 1881. In the regular course of promotion he reached the grade of Colonel, August 9, 1914 and was retired August 7, 1922 upon his own application after more than 40 years service.

Colonel Johnson served with his regiment in Wyoming, Arizona, Texas and the Indian Territory until September 30, 1892, participating in the battle at Big Dry Wash, Arizona July 17, 1882. He was on duty in the Santiago Campaign from June until August, 1898, and served in the Philippine Islands from October, 1899, to June, 1902, participating in engagements at Palasipasa Union and Namacpacan in 1900; and later served another tour in the Philippine Islands. The remainder of his service was performed in the United States and included duty with his troops at various posts, recruiting details at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri and Chicago, Illinois; detail as Paymaster, January, 1909 to

April, 1911; and duty in charge of National Guard Affairs, Southern Department. He graduated from the Field Officers' Course, Mounted Service School in 1912.

Colonel Johnson was awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces in Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898. He qualified as a marksman in 1886, 1887 and 1888 and as a sharpshooter in 1888.

Loyal, reliable and painstaking, with long experience in military affairs and possessing a splendid knowledge of business administration, Colonel Johnson faithfully and efficiently discharged the many responsibilities entrusted to him.

Upon his retirement, General Pershing wrote him a personal letter stating his appreciation for his long and faithful service, including his personal esteem, and extending best wishes over his well earned retirement.

The record above is a summary prepared by the War Department. Let us inquire into the manner of man that earned for himself this high estimate of value. After a few years service as a lieutenant on troop duty which included a detail with Indian Scouts, we find Colonel Brackett detailing him as Regimental Quartermaster.

The system of reporting about officers and having these reports compiled in the War Department under the name of "Efficiency Reports and Personal Record", did not come into being until the very early '90's. One of the first of these reports, with which Lieutenant Johnson's official record really commences, was made by Colonel P. D. Vroom, Inspector General, who in 1892 commended him for his efficiency and very able administration of the affairs of the Supply Department. He added further that Lieutenant Johnson was a very efficient officer and gave close personal attention to his duties. As we go on and analyze his record further, we will find that these words, "close personal attention to his duties", contain the keynote to Colonel Johnson's character.

No wonder then that we read that in 1894 his books are kept to show every important detail, his department seems to be a model of its kind and conducted under such a complete and orderly system that its operations are in the highest degree satisfactory.

His very first report was by Colonel Brackett, commanding the Third Cavalry at Fort McIntosh, who stated that Lieutenant Johnson was an excellent and painstaking officer, in his attention to duty, conduct and habits, condition and discipline of men. By 1894 the regiment has passed on to the command of Colonel Purington and here, in the estimate of that officer, we observe that Lieutenant Johnson was practical, efficient and fitted for any detail required of him. A good and reliable officer.

We pass on to Colonel Guy V. Henry, the elder, and we find him saying that Lieutenant Johnson can be entrusted with important duties requiring discrimination and judgment.

By 1896, Captain John G. Burke, one of the distinguished officers of the army, passed on and Lieutenant Johnson, through the system of regimental promotion then in vogue, inherited his troop and his rank of Captain. In those days Captains of troops of cavalry were consid-

ered rather fixed, and in fact, these troops were known by their captains' names. We see Captain Johnson from now on with his troop, and within two years leading it in the Santiago Campaign.

The cavalry regiments that went to Cuba, except one, were dismounted before leaving Tampa, and armed with carbines without bayonets, went on the expedition as infantry. One squadron in each regiment was left behind in Tampa to care for the horses. Khaki had not yet come into vogue, and we find these troops going to the tropics in heavy blue woolen uniforms. The month was June and the heat was intense. An incident by an eye witness is worth relating: the regiment disembarked at one of the more distant beaches and it happened for this and other reasons that in the approach march to the front the regiment executed one of the longest day marches made by any troops in that campaign. Towards evening, the column turned off the road into a field where the Colonel formed the troops left front into line and instructed the captains to pitch shelter tent camp in column of troops. Captain Johnson might have been seen performing this simple evolution in the simplest manner indicating to the first sergeant in an ordinary tone of voice to have the tent on the right cover in column and the others dressed in line. In the next moment or so, the troop was busy making camp. But, at the same time it might have been observed that in one of the other troops very close to Johnson's, the troop commander, a lieutenant, was still dressing his troop to the right. Not satisfied with the manner in which his dusty and sweaty men had established the alignment, he returned to the front to say that the movement of dressing would be continued in operation until the proper dress was established and incidentally addressed words on the duty of non-commissioned officers acting as file closers.

This incident is related for the purpose of giving interpretation to another keynote in Colonel Johnson's character, made 17 years later by Colonel George H. Morgan who remarked, "without pushing he has always done his duty acceptably"; this was his outstanding merit, he conformed in every way to the classical saying, "To know one's self is wisdom; to govern that self is strength".

Through the Cuban campaign he went quietly about his duties, his lieutenants were detached, his first sergeant was wounded, but he brought the troop through and returned with it to Montauk. He did not become sick, nor ever did he believe that he was doing more than he ought to do or that he needed help. His men liked him exceedingly because his methods of justice and discipline were even. What makes the men dislike the martinet is not the rigidity of his rule but the variance he introduces. When all believe that everything is going well is when the martinet surprises everyone by expressing his dissatisfaction over something that no one expected. The meticulous right dress by weary troops is an example. Colonel Johnson was quick to realize value and quick to discern pretense. He could remark in a dry manner to the point on most situations, but he never did so loudly and never expanded his opinions.

Before 1890, it was the custom for Cavalry to conduct its marches at a walk. About this time the War Department prescribed that the trot

should be used alternately with the walk. It had been found, the War Department said, that the walk was too monotonous and trying and that a certain amount of trotting was good for man and beast. As everyone knows, a change in custom is a subject of conversation for a long time among troops. It is natural that this should be so. Some are against the idea, others are for it, and it is divided opinion that makes conversation interesting. "Well, Johnson, what do you think of this trotting?" asked another lieutenant on their first march under these new conditions. "Good for man and beast" replied Johnson, and his remarks never went further.

After the return of the regiment to Montauk Point at the close of the Cuban campaign, it remained at home for about a year, when we find it enroute for the Philippines. Colonel Johnson had now been a Captain a little over four years. Promotion in the cavalry was very, very slow, and not only do we find him enroute to the Philippines in this grade, but destined to go through another campaign in distant lands, to return to the United States upon the expiration of the same, still holding the grade of captain. One is reminded of the literary writings of his predecessor, John G. Burke, writing of Indian campaigns in the late '70's, of captains commanding troops and companies, some of whom had been in twenty pitched battles in the Civil War.

Johnson's troop with the regiment found itself in Lawton's command in the swing around the north behind Aguinaldo. This brilliant movement by General Lawton was most successful and Captain Johnson was present at Tayug where the command captured large quantities of insurgent supplies, including Aguinaldo's supply trains. The movement was one of the most important steps in causing the final disintegration of the insurgent forces, with the result that our troops settled down to occupy the territory and to a multitude of duties peculiar and incident to reestablishing peace, order and government among a strange people.

Captain Johnson found himself responsible for a town and a district, taking on civil duties such as Provost Judge and others, in addition to his military responsibilities.

His men always liked him because of his freedom from uncertainty, a remarkable quality in any commander, and one causing all lower ranks to feel that they know what is to be expected, which inspires confidence.

In 1903, he became a major, and since the reorganization of the army in 1901, which made line officers available for detail in other departments, we find him on various detached duties. For three years he was on recruiting duty in Chicago, then back to the cavalry for a short period, and then to a detail in the Pay Corps.

In 1904 we find him, with the Fifth Cavalry, being ordered from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to Fort Logan, to take over a new command for the purpose of conducting it on a march from Fort Logan to Fort Apache, Arizona, nine hundred miles distant. The time of the year was March, and winter weather in these high altitudes was far from being over. It had been a dry winter with little snow, and water was scarce. Cavalry commands in the West were long accustomed to

extremes of heat and cold, scarcity of water and abundance of dust, now called dust storms. Major Johnson was no new hand at this, and always calm and never fretting he started upon the long march in his usual manner of obtaining results without fuss.

An incident will show that his quiet manner could be quite positive. In Pueblo a lieutenant of the command who was supposed to know the city offered to conduct the column through the city to the park which had been assigned as a camping place. He took the command two miles out of the way. All were tired from the twenty-five mile winter march. To look at Major Johnson one might have thought that nothing was out of the way; but that evening, calling the officer to his tent, he said: "Mr. _____, I do not want you to offer to act as guide for this command again."

An officer who was on that march states that the dust storms which have been so graphically described recently in the press have nothing on the upheavals which they encountered. The average was one storm a week, and they were terrible; but the command never delayed a day, even for a four-inch snowstorm which fell one night.

The troops were quite well received at Les Vegas, where the command stopped for a day. Major Johnson and party went around to pay official visits, and, meeting the postmaster, an elderly man and descendant of a Mexican family, Major Johnson asked him a question, and he replied: "No entiendo Ingles". "Yes," replied Major Johnson to others standing near, "fifty-five years in the country and can't speak the language". The real point in any situation never escaped him.

He usually said what he thought, and was not afraid to say it to superiors when he deemed it necessary to get them to understand the situation clearly. He was fearless in assuming responsibility. No officer or man who ever served under him had to hesitate a minute when he received an order from him. All knew that he would back up his commands to the limit, and that he would never stoop to hold anyone responsible if anything went wrong for which he himself was responsible. A man who clings to his orders and sticks to his cause is described as a flinty man—and this was "Friday" Johnson.

In 1911, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was back with his regiment at various posts in the United States until 1915, when he was sent to command the recruit depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for a full quota of four years, which brings us to 1919.

While in the Pay Corps, the Paymaster General said that he had shown unusual ability in performing the duties of a Paymaster. On his return to the cavalry, Colonel Gerard said that in instruction, drilling and handling enlisted men he was excellent. That in general he was careful, conscientious, and suited for the General Staff or the Inspector General's department. Later, this same officer said that Colonel Johnson was to him particularly congenial personally and officially, and was one of the very best officers with whom he had ever been thrown. He was repeatedly recommended for the General Staff.

In 1919 Colonel Johnson was placed in charge of National Guard Affairs at the headquarters of the Southern Department. Of this detail the Adjutant General remarked that he was an excellent officer of long experience and well suited for the work in hand. General Bliss,

the Department Commander, recommended him for the General Staff.

The environment of early life is not without its power in molding the character of the individual. Colonel Johnson was born at St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota, September 6, 1858, the year Minnesota was admitted to statehood.

St. Peter, then a frontier village of less than one thousand population, had sprung up in the '50's adjacent to Traverse des Sioux, the headquarters, in 1850, of the Sioux Indian Agency. The influx of pioneer settlers had been rapid after the Treaty of 1851 which moved the Indians further westward and opened for settlement Nicollet and neighboring counties rich in Nature's gifts of soil, lakes, timber, wild game, fur-bearing animals; where nuts, berries, fruits and flowers grew in wild profusion—a veritable Utopia for the early pioneer settler.

In June, 1861, Company E, 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was recruited in Nicollet County by Captain A. K. Skaro of St. Peter, was mustered in the United States Service July 5, and in October embarked at St. Paul for the battlefields of the South; in March, 1862, Captain Skaro resigned and returned to St. Peter, where in August, 1862, he again recruited from among the settlers of Nicollet and Blue Earth Counties a company which was mustered in the United States Service as Company D, 9th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians suddenly launched a fierce and murderous attack upon the settlers of Brown County; New Ulm, the county seat, to which survivors fled for protection, was surrounded and beset by the Indians; who extended their raid eastward into Nicollet County, settlers fleeing before them seeking safety in St. Peter; here the settlers promptly organized Home Guard companies for defense and rushed one company of 209 men under command of Captain Flandreau to the defense of New Ulm. This company helped the defenders to withstand the attacks of the Indians until the 9th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry arrived and put a temporary stop to the warfare. St. Peter now became the headquarters of General Sibley who began assembling and training a mixed brigade for a punitive expedition against the hostile Sioux; in 1863, General Sibley drove the Sioux westward to the Missouri river and ended the war. The state had hastily provided the settlers with arms of various types; one of the types, a so-called Austrian Musket, never recalled by the state, became the pride and joy of the pioneer boy in his quest for game.

So it was that the youth of the village, contemporaries of Colonel Johnson, spent their early years in an atmosphere of military activity; they were not to forget it; the hasty intrenchments thrown up on the crest of the bluff overlooking the village are faintly outlined even to this day; the uncompleted stone building on 3rd Street, loopholed and otherwise prepared as an Alamo for defense against the Sioux, remained unaltered for a score of years,—a dovecote and romping place for boys; the dark blue cape and sky blue overcoat of returning veterans were in evidence for years; the minister an ex-chaplain, the teacher in Sunday school and public school; the doctor, the lawyer, the farmer, the business and laboring man, all had participated in active military service for Nation, State or Village—their reminiscences thrilled—their military bearing, comradeship, loyalty, respect for law and order,

their patriotism, industry and thrift were traits of character well worthy of the respect and emulation of the village youth.

The first young man of the village of St. Peter (also first in the 2d Minnesota Congressional District) to graduate from West Point was John K. Hezlep, Class of 1865, 1st Lieutenant of Engineers, died 1867; the second was John A. Lundeen, Class of 1873, Colonel of Artillery, Retired; the third was W. C. Brown, Class of 1877, Brigadier General, Retired; and the fourth was Franklin Oliver Johnson, Class of 1881.

In 1891 Colonel Johnson married Miss Clara Howard of San Antonio, Texas who became his devoted companion through the remainder of his life and who now survives him.

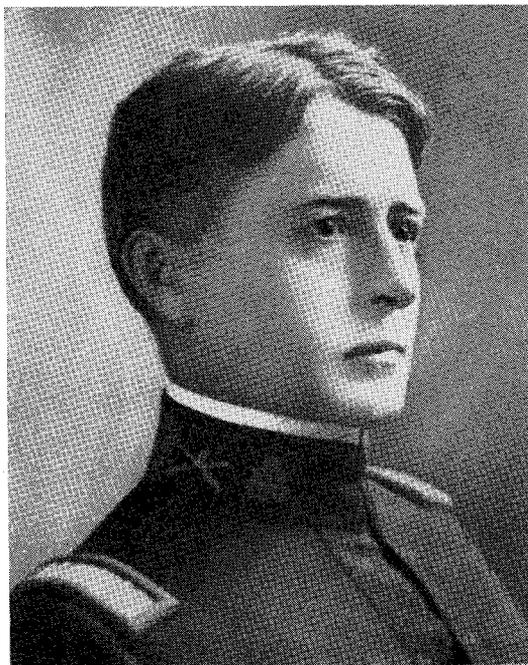
In 1922, shortly before reaching the statutory age limit, he applied for retirement and spent the time until 1935 taking numerous trips to Europe and living in the congenial atmosphere of the nation's capitol, where gather many kindred spirits of the service, called in vulgar language "old timers", but who contribute much to the future by speaking well of the past.

S.

ELMORE FINDLAY TAGGART

NO. 3007 CLASS OF 1883

Died September 18, 1935, at Baguio, P. I., aged 78 years.



COLONEL ELMORE F. TAGGART died on September 18, 1935, at Baguio, P. I., from injuries he suffered in an automobile accident. Colonel Taggart, after a long residence in Baguio, had completed arrangements for spending his last years in the United States when he was fatally hurt. In Colonel Taggart the Army had a man who was able, dependable, and conscientious, who invariably exhibited a deep interest in his profession, and who performed with characteristic diligence and efficiency the various duties assigned him.

Colonel Taggart was born in Orville, Ohio, October 6, 1858, the son of Samuel M. and Sarah Jane Taggart. After attending Orville public schools and Wooster University, Taggart was appointed to the Academy by Major William McKinley. Upon graduation in 1883, Taggart was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry.

After serving on frontier duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he became well known as an expert rifle shot, he was ordered to Cuba in 1898. As captain and major, he saw active duty in the War with Spain.

In July, 1899, he was appointed major, 28th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and went with his command to the Philippines. While in the Philippines Major Taggart was twice awarded Silver Star Citations for gallantry in action against the insurgent forces.

Taggart was, in 1902, made Chief of Police at Manila and later commissary officer of the Army transport *Relief*. After a short tour at Fort Leavenworth, Taggart returned, in 1906, to the Philippines to command the Second District of Leyte against the Pulajanes. Two years later he was made quartermaster of the transport *Crook* in the Alaska service and then again ordered to duty in the Philippines, with the 24th Infantry. In 1910 Taggart returned to the United States and was assigned to duty at Fort Ontario.

After being stationed at various posts in the United States, Colonel Taggart, at the outbreak of the World War, assumed command of the officers' training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. Later he took command of American troops at Vladivostok and served there for the remainder of the war.

When he retired in 1920, upon his own request after more than 41 years' service, Colonel Taggart made his home in Baguio. Not content to lead a life of inactivity, he served as a member of the City Council and as Vice-Mayor of Baguio for a number of years.

Colonel Taggart was buried at Orville, Ohio, with military honors. Detachments from the Orville American Legion post and from Fort Hayes escorted the body to the grave.

Colonel Taggart is survived by two brothers, Mr. Frank Taggart of Denver, and Mr. Howard H. Taggart of Baltimore, and by two sons, Mr. Charles Taggart and Mr. Culyer Taggart, of Richmond, Virginia.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

GEORGE BURWELL DAVIS

NO. 3154 CLASS OF 1886

Died June 5, 1935, at New York, New York, aged 72 years.



GEORGE BURWELL DAVIS was born in Buffalo, New York, on October 9th, 1862; the third son of Thaddeus Clark and Anna M. Davis. He was appointed to the Military Academy from New York. His early education was so thorough that he passed the Academy's entrance examinations without difficulty. He entered as a Cadet at West Point in 1882 and showed great ability in mathematics all during his cadet days and later career.

His graduation in June 1886 brought him a promotion as Second Lieutenant in the old 23rd Infantry and was the beginning of a very long and splendid career in the service of his country. His first stations being Fort Brady and Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

About four years after his graduation he married Miss Mary Wilson of Washington, D. C. and of this union three sons were born. Mrs. Davis passed away in 1919.

His appointment as 1st Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry brought him duties on the staff of the Governor of Maryland, and also as Quarter-

master at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was transferred about this time to the 4th Infantry and appointed Military Instructor at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

His commission as Captain on the Staff, Commissary of Subsistence, found him on duty at Fort Sheridan, Illinois and Assistant Commissary Officer at Chicago. It was during this period of his career that he did such remarkable work among the sufferers of the Mississippi and El Paso Rivers Overflows. He was also Purchasing Commissary at Denver, Colorado for a while, being transferred to Washington, D. C. from there as an Assistant to the Commissary General.

As a Major and Colonel of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, he was stationed at Chicago again as Chief Commissary of Departments of Lakes Depot and as Purchasing Commissary at Chicago. September 1899 he was on duty with 2nd Division of 8th Army Corps, later he was transferred to Manila, P. I., until December 1900 when he went on leave.

As Major, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., he served again in the Philippines, at Denver, Colorado, and at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He was appointed Lt. Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, United States Army, October 1905.

January of 1909 he was appointed to the Isthmian Commission in New Orleans, La., later he served in St. Louis, Missouri, and at Boston, Massachusetts. Appointed Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, he spent the next two years at Seattle, Washington as Depot Quartermaster. While here, due to ill health he retired at his own request on July 31, 1916, after over thirty years of service. During the World War, Colonel Davis served as Inspector in Charge of final inspection of shells in Milton, Pa.

The greatest thing in his life was the Academy at West Point, and during the many years of my association with Colonel Davis, he expressed great love for the school from which he had been graduated in the great class of 1886. His greatest delight was to recount stories of his cadet days and his life among his comrades and classmates. His interest in the cadets of the present day was always keen and sincere. In the life of the Army Athletic Association, he occupied a peculiar place, being one of the original members if not the founder of Athletics at West Point.

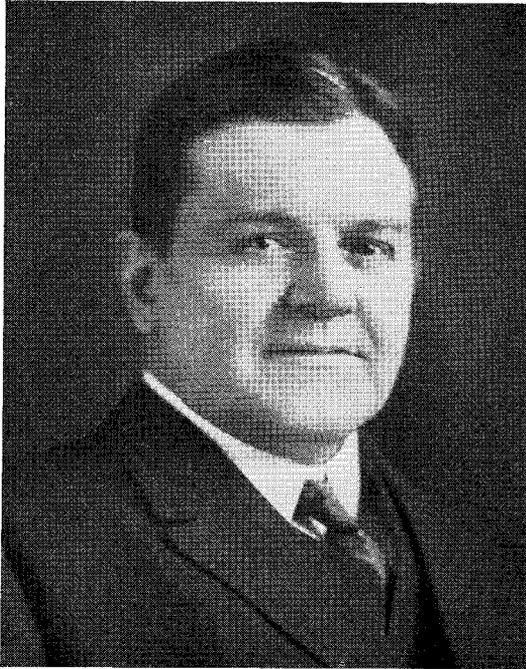
On June 5th, 1935, just at sunset, he passed away in New York City after an illness of six weeks. He is buried at West Point among his beloved classmates and friends. Surviving him are a second wife, Mrs. Dorothy Barrows Davis, and his three sons.

D. D.

JESSE EDWARDS

Ex-cadet CLASS OF 1887

Died January 28, 1936, at Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., aged 73 years.



JESSE EDWARDS was born in MacMinville, Tennessee, in March, 1862. His mother and father both died early in his career, so he was brought up by relatives on a farm, near Memphis.

He was a hard worker and very apt in his studies. This enabled him to complete such education as he was able to get by the time he was eighteen.

He was a local school teacher for about three years before he went to West Point. Having received an appointment as a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, he reported there and was admitted as a cadet as of date of July 1, 1883.

The long hours of study were hard on his eyes and, as a result, he was not able to take the examinations with his Class, in June, 1885. He was, therefore, given a sick leave and was later turned back from his own class to the succeeding class.

He still had trouble with his eyes and this eventually compelled him to leave the Academy and go into civil life, after he had been a cadet

for three years and a half. It will thus be seen that he was at the Academy long enough to become thoroughly familiar with cadet life.

After leaving West Point, he went into the Abstract Business in Kansas City, Mo. The city authorities gave him an almost hopeless situation which had arisen in the municipal surveying plans, to untangle. Due to his West Point training and education, he was able to solve this problem satisfactorily. Thus was his career as a business man launched on correct lines.

In 1888, he married Miss Lotta Julia Eaton of Kansas City. In the early years of their married life, two daughters were born, both of whom survive them.

One of these, Lotta Lavinia, became, and still is, a distinguished opera singer, her stage name being Lavinia Darvé. She has performed successfully in a number of the greatest operas. The other daughter, Amelia Beatrice, married M. Maurice Tassencourt, and resides in Paris. During the World War Monsieur Tassencourt was decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the Medal Militaire.

After his marriage, Jesse, as his classmates of 1887 and 1888 loved to call him, was with the Gregory Wholesale Grocery Company as an accountant and later went to Chicago, in the same capacity, with the Henry Horner Wholesale Grocery Company.

Some fifteen years ago, Jesse organized the Edwards and Crist Company, jobbers and retailers of motorcycles and bicycles. Their activities covered many states in the west. About five years ago the business headquarters was transferred to Philadelphia, where the firm still thrives.

The family has had a home in Hempstead, Long Island, New York, for the last twenty years. Here, Mrs. Edwards passed away January 30, 1935. Almost to a day, a year later, Jesse's earthly career ended. He was stricken with acute arthritis the day after Mrs. Edwards' death and never left his bed again. He died January 28, 1936 and was buried by his wife's side in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Two of his classmates, Generals John M. Jenkins and Thomas H. Slavens, were pallbearers at his funeral.

Jesse Edwards was a very lovable character. His West Point comrades were very fond of him. He was always lively and entertaining and full of fun. During part of his cadet life, he roomed with José V. Zavala, a little fellow, very much under size and without much education, from Nicaragua. He was admitted as a cadet under a special Act of Congress. Jesse not only helped young Zavala with his studies, but the two of them originated a number of stunts which afforded much amusements to the other cadets. Some of Jesse's classmates, as a joke, got Cadet Zavala to incorporate into his written explanations for derelictions the phrase that "The wind was blowing. I did the best I could and besides I stood next to Meester Edwards in ranks". The amusement caused by this when it became known was tremendous, but finally, the Commandant got onto it and directed Cadet Zavala to leave Mr. Edwards out of his explanations.

Neither the United States Military Academy nor the United States Army ever had a more loyal friend than Jesse Edwards. He was always for them and whenever there was an opportunity, so expressed

himself both in private life and business. He finally became President of the Chicago West Pointers, a position he held for two or three years.

For fifteen years preceding the death of Mrs. Edwards, she and Jesse would be seen, each June, at West Point attending the graduating exercises. At those ceremonies he lived over again his West Point days.

At the forty-fifth reunion of the Class of 1887 in 1932, he was present and expressed the hope that he would be allowed to live long enough to help celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of his Class. This privilege, however, was denied him. His classmates and other cadets at West Point, in his day, will never forget him.

Jesse Edwards was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and the Chicago Art Club. In Philadelphia, he was a member of the Board of Trade. He is one more of those from West Point who has made a success in civil life.

A few days after Jesse's death, General Thomas H. Slavens, received a letter from a friend in Lecompton, Kansas:

"My Dear Tom:

The passing of Jesse Edwards was a very great shock to me. In my association with him daily for a period of ten years I found him to be all that a man should be; a kind and affectionate father, a loyal citizen and a true friend. He did not subscribe to any particular dogma or creed, but followed closely the fundamental teaching of the Nazarene, the brotherhood of mankind. His objective in life is well described in these lines:

'Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend of man.'

In his passing I feel that I have lost one of my best loved and most valued friends.

I am reminded of what I heard an eminent divine say, some years ago:

'We don't die all at once. We die by degrees. Every time we lose a good friend, just that much of us is dead. Friends are our life.'

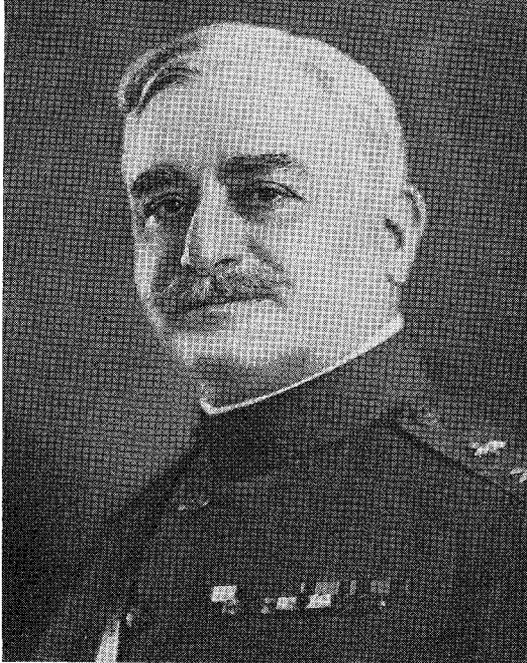
This is a fine tribute to Jesse Edwards and one to which his classmates will subscribe.

N. F. M.

WILLIAM WEIGEL

NO. 3200 CLASS OF 1887

Died March 4, 1936, at Governors Island, N. Y., aged 72 years.



WILLIAM WEIGEL was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 25, 1863. He attended the schools of his native city until he was eighteen. He entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, July 1, 1883, graduating four years later.

Billy was popular with his classmates and other comrades, and, during recreation hours, his room was frequently a rendezvous for a group of jolly cadets singing and talking over the recent experiences of class-room and drill-ground. No one ever went to Billy's room that he did not come away feeling more cheerful and uplifted. Billy's sunny disposition enlivened many a fellow student who was on the verge of failure and helped him make the grade.

Upon graduation, in 1887, Billy was assigned to the 11th Infantry and served with that regiment, with the exception of a short tour of duty with the Volunteers, for more than twenty years. During this period, he helped clear up the Indian troubles in Arizona Territory. Among

other assignments, he commanded a company of Indian Scouts at San Carlos for several months. When the Spanish-American War came on, he served as Captain and Quartermaster of Volunteers from December, 1898 to June, 1899, and then joined his regiment in Porto Rico. Meanwhile he had been promoted to a captaincy in the Regular Army and assigned to the 11th Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to the Philippines in 1901. After the terrible Balangiga massacre of September, 1901, in which three officers and fifty-nine enlisted men of the 9th Infantry lost their lives, Captain Weigel, with his company, was hurried to the scene of the disaster, to rescue any possible survivors. These had already escaped in a boat. Upon arrival in Balangiga, he was at once besieged by some five hundred natives flushed with their recent successes. Not only did his little company of less than fifty men hold off the infuriated natives, but eventually he drove them across the Island of Samar, inflicting severe punishment upon them.

He returned from the Philippines in 1903. Then followed several years of garrison life. He reached his majority March 12, 1910, and was first assigned to the 22nd Infantry, but two years later transferred to the 23d Infantry. He served at Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

He took the Field Officers' Course at Fort Leavenworth, completing it in April, 1913. By that time his regiment had reached Texas City for duty in connection with the Border troubles of that period, and he joined it there. He was next on duty with the National Guard of New York for eighteen months. Shortly after he finished this assignment, he went to Fort Shafter, Hawaii, in command of the 1st Infantry and, while there, was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy in 1916 and a colonelcy in 1917.

Soon after the World War began, he was appointed a Brigadier General, National Army, and returned to the United States to assume command of the 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He commanded the 76th Division from December 17, 1917, to March 14, 1918.

His next assignment was command of the 56th Infantry Brigade (28th Division) which he accompanied to France, landing at Calais, May 14, 1918. The Brigade spent five weeks training with the British and the French and then went into the line in front of Chateau Thierry, June 4th. It participated in the drive of July 15-18. By September 11th, it had captured the following German strongholds: Epieds, Courpoil, the Foret de Fère, Fismes, Chateau Diable Woods and Fismettes. It was during this period that General Weigel won his decoration of the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix De Guerre with Palm.

General Weigel was promoted Major General, August 8, 1918, and assumed command of the 88th Division, September 10th.

On October 7th, the Division began to take over the Center Sector of Alsace, east of Belfort. This position was occupied till November 4th. The Division was then moved to Toul, preparatory to participating in the drive to begin November 11th. The signing of the Armistice put an end to all further war activities.

The Division then repaired to the Gondrecourt training area where it remained for several months. The 163d Field Artillery Brigade, which had not completed its training at the time of the Armistice, returned to the United States early in 1919. It did not join the rest of the Division in France. The Division (less the 163d Artillery Brigade) returned home in May and June, 1919, with General Weigel still in command. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, Rutgers University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

For his services during the World War he received many honors, among them the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre with Palm. The citation for these honors are as follows:

Distinguished Service Medal, January 17, 1919.

"For exceptionally meritorious service. As commander of a brigade of the 28th Division in the fighting on the Vesle of August, 1918, he inspired confidence by his constant activities and his aggressive pressing of the enemy at every opportunity which resulted in driving the hostile forces across the Vesle, northward towards the Aisne."

Croix de Guerre with Palm, January 25, 1919.

"Commanding a Brigade of the 28th U. S. Division, particularly distinguished himself during the offensive of the 6th French Army on the Ourcq, in July, 1918. By his eminent qualities as a commander and by his energy he contributed powerfully during the combats in the Bois de Belleau and in the Foret de Fère to the success of the operations which compelled the enemy to fall back upon the Aisne and forced the general retreat of the Germans."

After the 88th Division had been mustered out, General Weigel, who had been returned to grade of Colonel, served as Chief of Staff, Second Corps Area, until his promotion to Brigadier General, in the Regular Army, March 5, 1921. He was now placed on duty with the Reserves, for about two years, with headquarters in New York City.

November 24, 1924, he received his appointment as Major General and was assigned to the Philippines for duty. He returned to the United States in 1927 and was retired for age shortly afterward.

This completed his active service of more than forty-four years (1883-1927). But nothing could ever make Billy inactive. He engaged in business with his brother and his nephew, and few prominent men in and around New York City were more in the public eye and more honored and looked up to than was he. Each year, at graduation time, he made his pilgrimage to West Point and joined in the reunions that took place there. He had so many friends in the various West Point classes of his time that he was always welcome. He attended reunions of his own class (1887) in 1922, 1927, and 1932. At the last named one, he was the life of the party, and it is hard to realize that we shall not see him at our 1937 Reunion.

Billy died at Governors Island, New York Harbor, March 4, and was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery, March 7, 1936. Before his death, he had asked that Generals Pershing and Bullard; Senators Clark (Mo.) and Moore (N. J.); Representative Bierman (Iowa); and General Wittenmyer, a classmate should be honorary pall-bearers. Other pall-bearers were—Brigadier General E. C. Shannon, Pennsylvania National Guard; Major General Edward Croft, Chief of Infantry; Colonels Wm. W. McCammon, Lathe R. Row and Fay W. Brabson; Captain Harry Burnett; and his eight classmates Davis, Jenkins, Evans, Lenihan, McClure, Slavens, Gray and Jordan.

Billy is survived by three brothers and a sister as well as several nephews and nieces. In their great affliction they have the heartfelt sympathy of his classmates and many other Army comrades as well as a host of his friends in civil life.

He belonged to many clubs and other social organizations. He was a member of the Conservation and Development Board of the State of New Jersey. He was an ardent advocate of preparedness for National Defense. While in the Philippines, he heartily supported General Leonard Wood's efforts to endow a Leper Colony to curtail the ravages of that dread disease. He belonged to all important military societies and orders of his time and was active in their councils.

Billy was a lovable character. He has passed on, but his classmates will never forget him. Wherever he may be it is safe to believe that there is sunshine and happiness.

N. F. M.



JOHN LOUIS HAYDEN

NO. 3243 CLASS OF 1888

Died February 22, 1936, at Port Townsend, Washington, aged 69 years.



JOHN LOUIS HAYDEN was born at Chicago, Illinois, November 2, 1866. His grand parents, James R. Hayden and Alecia Donnelly had come to Oswego, N. Y., from their native Dublin, Ireland, shortly after their marriage. Here, their only child, James, destined to be the father of John Louis, was born. The family lived in Oswego until 1850 when Alecia Hayden died. James Jr., in company with the family of Michael Fagon, removed to Chicago and later to Milwaukee. In both these places James, Jr. worked and attended school. At the age of fourteen young James was independent, earning his own living in Chicago as a photographic artist. Military affairs attracted him and at nineteen, he was a Sergeant on the National Guard. In 1860 he became Captain of the Ellsworth Zouaves and served during the War of the Rebellion until July 9, 1864 as a member of the 19th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which he at times commanded. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, Missionary Ridge and many lesser actions. After the war, he remained in

Chicago until 1869, keeping up his National Guard activities and holding important civil offices in the City Government.

On July 29th, 1863, James, now 23 years of age, married Amelia Daul, a young lady of Polish descent. John Louis Hayden, born November 2, 1866 was the second child of this marriage. In 1870 the family moved to Olympia, Washington Territory. Here James held important positions in the National Internal Revenue, Customs, and Land Services for nearly twenty years. In 1889 the family moved to Seattle where James was Regent of the State University during 1892 and 1893 and was manager and officer of the People's Savings Bank until his death in 1902. He was a 33rd degree Mason, active member and Inspector General of Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. His widow survived until 1916.

James Louis Hayden was a Cadet at the Military Academy from June 15th, 1884, to June 11th, 1888, when he graduated sixth in a class of forty-four members. He was then appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery. He advanced through the grades to the rank of Colonel, July 1st, 1916. During the World War he was Brigadier General, National Army, August 5th, 1917, to February 6th, 1919. After thirty-seven years service he was retired March 31st, 1922, at his own request. He was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General June 21st, 1930, in accordance with an Act of Congress.

In his early army years he served in the 1st Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, California; Fort Canby, Washington; Fort Columbus, New York; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

From Fort Riley he was detached in command of Hotchkiss revolving cannon in the Sioux Indian campaign in South Dakota, November 24th, 1890, to January 28th, 1891. With his command he joined on Christmas Eve a battalion of the 9th Cavalry under Major (afterward Major General) Guy V. Henry. This mixed command made a march of 50 miles, followed by one of 102 miles in 30 hours. It was in action at Wounded Knee, December 29th and again near Catholic Mission on White Clay Creek the next day. "For Gallantry" in the latter fight he was recommended for a brevet by Major Henry, who wrote, "it was owing to the fire of your guns and prompt action that the Indians were drawn off". General Miles' indorsement said, "I fully concur . . . I was aware of the very gallant and conspicuous conduct of Lieutenant Hayden . . .".

From June, 1892, to June, 1896, Lieutenant Hayden was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle. While on that duty he married at San Francisco, California, June 6th, 1894, Myra Lord, daughter of Major James Lord, Quartermaster Department. She died at New York, December 11th, 1918.

Following his graduation from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1898, he served as First Lieutenant at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Georgia. As Captain he commanded the 5th Battery, Field Artillery, at the Presidio. This battery he took to the Philippine Islands in 1904. There, in addition to his battery, he commanded Pasay Barracks and later, the Artillery and Engineer Garrison of Fort William McKinley.

After his return to the United States he commanded, as Major, Fort Casey, Washington, 1907-1909. He was on duty at Fort Monroe until the autumn of 1911, a few months of the period being with the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery at Galveston, Texas. In September, 1911, he returned to his beloved northwest coast, where he remained until August, 1917, commanding variously as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, Forts Flagler, Casey, Worden, the Coast Defences of Puget Sound, the First National Guard District of the Western Department, and the North Pacific Coast Artillery District.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, John L. Hayden was made a general officer, and on August 25th, 1917 took command of the 56th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. He commanded the 31st Division as well, from September 18th until March 15th, 1918, when he moved with his brigade to the Field Artillery Brigade Training Center at Camp Jackson, S. C. On October 4th, 1918 General Hayden took his brigade to France.

In France, he was stationed at Coetguidan, Morbihan, where his brigade was still in training when the armistice was signed. When troops in France were being reduced after the armistice, General Hayden was transferred to 162nd Field Artillery Brigade. Due to the sickness and death of his wife, General Hayden was ordered home in December, 1918, and later ordered to Fort Lewis, Washington, where he commanded the 13th Field Artillery Brigade until March 7th, 1919.

In the turbulent days of 1919, when strikes and riots of great violence were occurring throughout the country, General Hayden was at the point of greatest danger. The first general strike in the country occurred at Seattle in February 1919. General Hayden, faced with an unprecedented situation, commanded the United States forces in Seattle with such strength of character and showed such discretion and tact in handling city, state and national interests, that he received the praise of radicals and conservatives alike. Because of his efforts and his ability the general strike was localized and led to no catastrophic results.

The remainder of General Hayden's active service was spent at Fort Winfield Scott, California, in command of the 31st Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps until May 9th, 1919, and at Fort Worden, Washington, in command of the Coast Defences of Puget Sound.

After his retirement he resided at Port Townsend in order to be as near as possible to the life that he had known and loved. He fished and hunted until failing eye-sight put an end to such activities. And always, when possible, he foregathered with old friends.

Here, after a short illness at home with his children at his side, he passed on quietly February 22nd, 1936. He is survived by his two sons, Major James Lord Hayden, C. A. C., and Captain Frederic Lord Hayden, C. A. C., both stationed at West Point, New York.

A marked leader in his own class, "Johnny Fresh" Hayden had many friends among those who "Donned the Army blue" before him, and left after him at West Point when he graduated, many who later were more than happy to renew old ties. Outside he made hosts of new friends. His survivors love to recall their alliances with this

sturdy and congenial friend and gallant soldier. Their social contacts were joyous and their professional contacts always satisfying. Wherever they meet, his memory is brightened, for he was a man of strong, fearless and honest character.

His native common sense was developed by varied experience and heavy responsibilities. His understanding of men of all conditions and ranks was acute, sympathetic, without malice. Instinctively generous and with a lively sense of humor, his conscience focused his attention on his duties so that he was highly efficient himself and demanded efficiency from others. Energy and keenness marked his body and mind.

His official and private careers are worthy the emulation of officers and gentlemen.

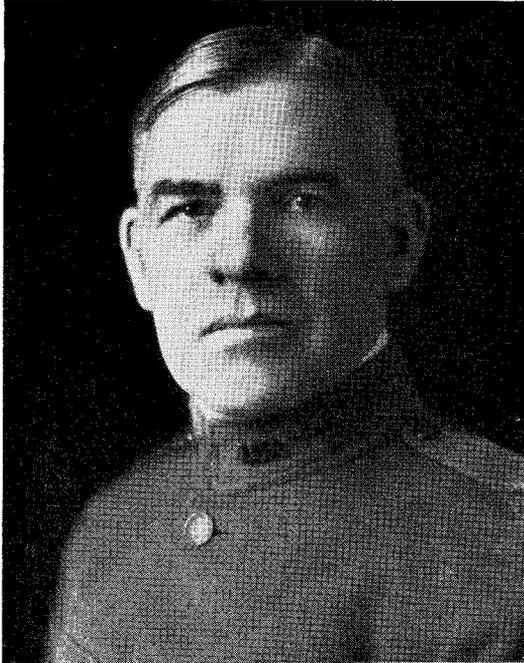
Edward F. McGlachlin.



DANIEL WARREN KETCHAM

NO. 3351 CLASS OF 1890

Died July 19, 1935, at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged 68 years.



HE might have been buried in Arlington, with all the ceremony and military pageantry that his rank and distinguished services justly entitled him to receive. But this he would not have. Modest in death as he was in life, Daniel Warren Ketcham desired his ashes to rest with those of his kindred and boyhood friends in the rural cemetery of Burns City, near which hamlet of southwestern Indiana he was born and had passed his youth. His wishes were respected.

He was of English descent, but his forebears had early emigrated to America—just how early is not now definitely known. The known links in his paternal chain of descent are as follows:

Daniel Ketcham (ca. 1762-1829), his great-great-grandfather, was a frontiersman and Indian fighter; came from Maryland to Shelby Co., Kentucky, in 1784; was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, successfully made his get-away, returned home; in later trouble with the Indians, he was severely wounded.

Joseph Ketcham (1786-1851), son of Daniel above, was for several years a member of the territorial police of the Northwest Territory, on duty in the country north of the Ohio River. He finally settled in Monroe Co., Indiana.

Daniel Ketcham (1810-1865), son of Joseph, married Eliza Goodwin and settled in Daviess Co., Indiana.

Seth Lewis Ketcham (1839-1905), son of Daniel and father of the subject of this sketch, was a Civil War soldier, member of the 27th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a school teacher and influential man in the community, owning and operating a large farm in Daviess Co., about two miles due West from Burns City the nearest village.

On this farm Daniel Warren Ketcham was born May 1, 1867, the second child in a family of five children. Two brothers, John M. and Willis E., and one sister, Mrs. Laura A. Sims, survive him.

His mother was Almira (Benham) Ketcham (1840-1881), daughter of Ira Benham and grand-daughter of Joel Benham. The Benhams came to Indiana from Virginia. One of his mother's ancestors, Andrew Hattabough, was a veteran of the War of 1812.

What sort of a boy was young Daniel, who grew up on his father's farm during the *post* Civil War "hard times" of the seventies and early eighties? This question is well answered by his nephew, Mr. Firman C. Sims, of Indianapolis, from whose letter I quote:

"Uncle Dan never had a boyhood, in the broad sense of the term. He appeared born to manhood from his earliest years. He liked reading and serious things. He played no pranks. He never got into scrapes. He was assigned work beyond the years of the average boy and did the work of the hired men on his father's farm when still a child. He was large for his years, however, and his readiness to accept responsibility and do thoroughly the tasks assigned to him had more to do with the amount of work laid out for him than did the desire of his folks to profit by his labor."

In school he was always a hard worker. At that time the country schools in Indiana, which he attended, had a curriculum that did not much exceed the "three R's", but in these—the real foundation of a higher education—he was thoroughly grounded. He excelled in spelling and usually held the floor against all comers in the "spelling bees" which were the high lights of the winter season. On one occasion, writes Mr. Sims, he brought "glory" to a group of boys with whom, in the early evening, he had been out 'coon hunting:

"The boys came upon a strange country schoolhouse, all lighted up, with crowds in and around the building. It could mean only one thing—a 'spelling bee'. The boys thought it would be great sport to go in and 'steal the show'. Uncle Dan, their champion, protested that he was not dressed suitably for the occasion. The problem was solved by John Storms; his

coat was the best of the lot and he was about Uncle Dan's size. Coats were exchanged. The contestants—all the best spellers from several neighboring schools—lined up against the wall. But Uncle Dan stood up last, as was usual with him”.

Amusements, other than rustic school games, were few and far between for an Indiana country lad in the early eighties. One boyhood tale that Ketcham liked to narrate was about his first visit to the circus. For weeks the barns and fences throughout the country had been plastered with huge lithograph advertisements depicting in lurid colors and extravagant phrase the “wonders to behold”, when P. T. Barnum’s “Greatest Show on Earth” should exhibit in a nearby city. Young Daniel’s imagination was fired; he was 14, had never seen a circus or any wild animal larger than a raccoon; it was autumn, the harvest was finished, and as a special reward for a season’s hard work he was authorized to make the trip, in company with a neighbor’s boy, similarly rewarded. Space is not available to do justice to this glamorous day. With admission money jingling in their pockets and a spare dime or two for something to eat, the boys set out before day-break, hiked the 12 miles to town in time to see the street parade, bought admittance, made the circuit of the menagerie many times, spent their lunch money to see the freaks of the side shows, were thrilled by the spectacular equestrian and acrobatic performances of the circus, and lingered until they were “shooed” out of the tents. Then, with empty pockets and emptier stomachs, they started on the long hike home, resting many times enroute, finally parting company in the early morning hours as each sought his bed; hungry, bedraggled, tired beyond words, but supremely happy. Hardly had he fallen asleep before he heard his father’s voice, “Time to get up, Dan”—a summons which he obeyed, followed by a hearty breakfast and another usual day of work.

There was no unemployment problem in Indiana in those days. For him, plenty of work on his father’s farm till he was grown up and thereafter a career as a farmer ahead of him, if he should so desire. But young Ketcham had visions beyond the limited horizon of an Indiana farm. He thought of teaching and at 16 attended for a term or two the State Normal School at Terre Haute and at 17 we find him schoolmaster of a country school. Then came the great chance of his life.

Through his father’s influence with the local congressman (Hon. Thomas R. Cobb), Ketcham received the appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy, took the entrance examination and entered the Academy in September, 1885, as a member of the Class of 1889. He was now 18, but had received no training in higher mathematics—a tremendous handicap, as he soon discovered. Work never so hard—and he was a real worker—he could not keep up with the Class; and when the mid-year examinations were over, young Ketcham’s name was read out by the cadet adjutant among those “found deficient”. So far as War Department records show—so far as Cullum Register indicates—this ended the military career of Cadet Daniel W. Ketcham, Class of 1889; for no record is shown in either the Official Army Register or in Cullum of these four months spent by him at West Point.

But right here Ketcham illustrated the dominating traits of his character,—persistence and singleness of purpose. Baffled but not defeated, he would again storm the breastworks of the Academic Examining Board! this, too, without any invitation on their part! He returned home, his congressman was sympathetic, and Daniel W. Ketcham was forthright nominated to be a cadet at the United States Military Academy, *vice* Cadet Daniel W. Ketcham, honorably discharged as deficient! Meanwhile, recognizing his lack of preparation, he immediately entered Indiana University, at Bloomington, specially coaching in the subjects which he now knew he would have to encounter in his first year at West Point. June 12th, 1886, found him—credentials in hand—again knocking for admission at the portals of the Military Academy—this time as a member of the Class of 1890.

Thereafter success was with him; he finished the course, graduating No. 21 in a Class that originally numbered 125 and that graduated 54 members. Like his life at home, there was nothing freakish or spectacular about his cadet work. He was recognized by everyone as a substantial, hard-working student. Of him in his cadet days General Milton F. Davis writes as follows:

“Ketcham and I spent a week together at some boarding house in Highland Falls, walked up together the morning of June 12, '86, and lived together in barracks and camp for four years, never separating until we walked down the hill together Graduation afternoon.

“Dan was essentially a plodder. He took no interest in anything but his books and worked almost every minute that he was awake. He took no interest in social functions or in athletics—seldom went for a walk—never went to a hop at West Point. He steadied me a lot in my work and helped me steer a safer, saner course than I otherwise might have done. . .

“I consider Dan Ketcham the closest friend I have ever had on earth. I find it impossible to get over the lonesome, lost frightened feeling that came to me with his death,—like a child lost in the woods at night.”

Subsequent service schools attended by him may conveniently be stated here:

United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., 1892-'94; School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., 1903-'04; A. E. F. General Staff College, Langres, France, 1918; from each of which he graduated creditably upon completion of the course of instruction.

Returning now to Cadet, or rather to Graduate Ketcham, we find him commissioned “Additional Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery”, and assigned to duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, which station he joined upon the completion of his graduation leave, October 10, 1890. All of his subsequent service was to be with the Artillery, except when he was on General Staff detail, hereafter noted.

We will not burden these pages with a detailed record of his subsequent stations and duties during the remaining 28 years of active

service, but will confine ourselves to a mention of a number of the more important. Outside of the Schools (already noted), perhaps the following may be selected:

1899-'01, at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, commanding company; a part of the first permanent garrison of the Hawaiian Islands.

1906-'09, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., commanding the Torpedo Company and (later) Adjutant, Artillery District of San Francisco. Successfully planted the first mines ever placed outside the Golden Gate. Was on duty in San Francisco during the fire following the great earthquake.

1909-'11, commanding Fort Wint, Subic Bay, P. I. Perfected the defenses and organized his command for effective action.

1911-'12, and again 1917-'18, on General Staff duty, Washington, D. C. For 5 months during the last period he was Chief of the all-important War Plans Division, during the World War.

1914-'17, commanding Coast Defenses of the Delaware; member of the Artillery Board, Fort Monroe, Va.; organized and commanded the Civilian Training Camps at Chickamauga, Ga., and Plattsburg, N. Y.; member of the Ordnance Board, Sandy Hook, N. J.

1918-'19, Commanding General 34th Brigade, Heavy Artillery, Angers, France (Sept., '18—Jan., '19), and commanding Camp Taylor, Ky. Retired from active duty on his own application, after over 32 years service, May 24, 1919.

His promotions (all by seniority except the last) came as follows: To 1st lieutenant, in 1898; to captain, 1901; to major, 1908; to lieutenant colonel, 1914; to colonel, 1917; and to brigadier general (temporary), 1918.

A glance at the foregoing assignments tells the kind of a soldier that he was, for it is significant that from the moment he attained to field rank he was always assigned to an independent command or placed on staff duty of great and at times of transcendent importance.

The War Department files are replete with reports and letters commendatory of his services. Below we briefly abstract some of the more important:

1894. *Lt. Col. Royal T. Frank, commanding Fort Monroe, Va.: "Lieut. Ketcham has talents of a high order, his characteristic is scrupulous attention to duty, his acquirements are much above the average."*

1901. *Capt. Adam Slaker, comdg. Camp McKinley, Honolulu: "Is especially qualified for scientific artillery work . . . is careful, accurate and painstaking".*

1902. *Col. John I. Rodgers, comdg. Fort Hamilton, New York: "An excellent officer, careful in business, appreciative of responsibilities. . . ."*

1905. *Col. Chas. Morris, commdg. Artillery Dist. of San Francisco: "A most excellent officer, deliberative and forceful in the execution of his duties. . . ."*

1910, Nov. 26. *A letter from the Adj. Gen., Philippines Div., to Major Ketcham, states Division Commander's gratification at condition of his post and command. "The appearance of the men was excellent, and general condition of the batteries (Fort Wint) and post was such that no more could be asked for."*

1913. *Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief War College Div., G. S.: "Has done excellent work on General Staff . . . shown himself to be a very careful and accurate investigator, competent to consider and report upon important questions . . ."*

1914, Oct. 10. *Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, in letter, warmly commends the work of a Military Commission, of which Lieut.-Col. Ketcham was the senior officer, that was sent to London, Eng., to the relief of Americans stranded in Europe by the World War.*

1915. *Report by Gen. F. S. Strong, Comdg. South Atl. Coast Arty. Dist., of a technical inspection made by him of the Coast Defenses of the Delaware. Notes a "marked improvement in the efficiency and general appearance of the Defenses . . . is evident that improvement is principally due to the energy, good judgment, and administrative ability of the Coast Defense Commander, Lt.-Col. Ketcham".*

1915. *General Leonard Wood, in a letter dated July 10, 1915, commends Lieut. Col. Ketcham for system of fire control of seacoast guns over land areas surrounding Coast Defenses of the Delaware, originated and worked out by Ketcham.*

1916, Sept. 12. *General Leonard Wood, Comdg. Eastern Dept., in letter, commends Lt. Col. Ketcham for "the able and efficient manner in which you conducted all duties assigned to you" in organizing and commanding the Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. "Here, as at Oglethorpe, your work has been effective and thorough. The services which you have rendered have contributed in a very large measure to the great success which has been attained by the training camps during the present year".*

The foregoing reports from able and experienced officers, covering many years of his service and a great variety of duty, should suffice to enable one to pass judgment upon the success of his military career—a success rendered all the more remarkable in view of a serious physical impairment that Ketcham sustained when a young officer. One day at Fort Monroe, when he was a student officer at the Artillery School in 1894, he dived from the dock, not noticing the lowness of the tide, and severely injured his spine at the neck. He was recovered, unconscious, apparently hopelessly paralyzed. After months spent in a Philadelphia hospital, thanks to splendid nursing and his own magnificent physique, he emerged, able to return to active duty; but the

accident left him with two fingers of each hand paralyzed and resulted in a general slowing down of his physical activities. Eventually, it proved the proximate cause of his death.

Upon his retirement in 1919, Ketcham selected Indianapolis for his residence, "to be near his home folks", buying a house there in which he lived until his death.

He was a great reader, a close student of economic, social and political problems at home and abroad; but he took no active part in politics. He had done his part as a soldier, and now that peace was reestablished he was content to leave governmental affairs in the hands of civilians. Diffident by nature, always entirely unselfish in seeking his personal advantage, he instinctively shrunk from being lionized or brought into the limelight, and habitually declined all requests for his appearing in public. He delighted, however, to receive relatives and friends in his own home and particularly enjoyed the quinquennial reunions with his classmates at West Point, all of which after retirement he participated in, except the last, which he was too ill to attend.

His was not a flashy or brilliant mind. What knowledge he acquired was the result of hard work; but like Abraham Lincoln, he always contrived to get to the bottom of any subject that he was investigating. Therefore, his conclusions stood upon a sure foundation and were respected by everybody.

In temperament he was always calm, deliberative and at times even phlegmatic. Nobody ever saw him "rattled". But despite his apparent slowness, he daily turned out an astonishing amount of work. He was a splendid organizer and had the rare ability of seeing clearly his objective—his "mission"—and driving unswervingly towards it until it was accomplished.

He was eminently a clean man in mind as in body. Closely associated with him, as the writer was, for many years, I never heard from his lips an oath, a vulgar word or a salacious story. He was abstemious, too, in his habits—moderate in the use of food and drink, using tobacco not at all.

His personal appearance was handsome and soldier-like. He stood six feet tall, well proportioned, always well groomed. His features were regular, with brown eyes and thick dark-brown hair, greying at the temples as he grew older. His smile was genial and his greeting of friends habitually warm and cordial. Instinctively, one felt that he could be trusted.

He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his parents were members; but in his older years he cared little for sectarian quibbles, but was willing to entrust his eternity to a benevolent, all-powerful Providence.

He married, October 9, 1897, while stationed at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Miss Edith Varnum Smith, beautiful and gifted daughter of Captain Sebree Smith, 2nd U. S. Artillery. This was a real love match

—in fact an elopement, but the bridegroom and bride were speedily forgiven by the bride's parents. Their married life was a happy one up to her untimely death, March 10, 1905, at Phoenix, Arizona, whither she had gone for her health. Thereafter he remained a widower. They had no children. This was a great pity, for he dearly loved children and they delighted in him. On Christmas and birthdays, especially, he gladdened many little hearts with toys and seemed to derive as much pleasure in helping to set them up and make them work as did the happy recipients of his gifts.

General Ketcham died at his home in Indianapolis, July 19, 1935. He had been in failing health, physically, for several years. As stated at the beginning of this article, he is buried, in accordance with his wishes, in the family burial plot in Burns City, Indiana, with his parents. Well might the motto of Old West Point, "Duty, Honor, Country", be engraved upon his tombstone, for no graduate of the Great Academy ever performed his Duty more conscientiously, held to her rigid code of Honor more impeccably, or loved his Country more devotedly!

William Church Davis.

WILLIAM SHARP McNAIR

NO. 3353 CLASS OF 1890

Died April 6, 1936, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 67 years.



"**B**ILL THE BRUTE," as he was affectionately known to the older half of the Field Artillery, was born in Tecumseh, Michigan, September 18, 1868. He had no especial military aspirations as a boy, but hearing that a competitive examination for entrance to West Point was to be held in his town, he took the examination and, to his own astonishment, won the appointment.

He entered the Academy in June 1886, graduating with the class of 1890, and was assigned to the infantry as additional second lieutenant. Later, he transferred to the artillery and joined the 3rd, one of the five artillery regiments then in the service at Washington Barracks. He served at Fort McHenry, Fort Monroe, when he graduated from the Artillery school, class of 1896, at Fort Barrancas and the Presidio of San Francisco.

At the time of the Spanish American War, as first lieutenant, he was ordnance officer at the Presidio and mounted many of the coast defense guns there, including his especial pet, a battery of two dyna-

mite guns. In July, 1900 he sailed from San Francisco with the 3rd Artillery, to join the China Relief Expedition. The regiment left China for the Philippines in November of the same year and he spent the next year in chasing Insurrectos in Laguna Province. In 1901 he received his captaincy and was assigned to a new battery, the 25th, of the Artillery Corps, which he organized as the first mountain battery in the service and which, as battery C of the 6th Field Artillery, fired the first American shot in the World War.

In April of 1902 he took the 25th battery to Mindanao and participated in all the battles of the Moro Campaign around Lake Lanao.

On returning to the United States in July, 1903, the 25th battery was ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, and became a light battery. At that period the garrison consisted of the Mounted Service School, six light batteries of artillery, and three squadrons of three different regiments of cavalry. Captain "Mac" commanded the battery until the separation of the coast and field artillery, when it became C battery of the 6th Field Artillery, a horse regiment, and he was detailed as regimental quartermaster. He was also a member of the Field Artillery board.

In the fall of 1910 he received his majority and in 1913, after nearly ten years at Fort Riley, he was ordered to the War College.

That marked the end of a definite period and of the old Army life. No more quiet garrison life, but border duty, the World War, and detached service took its place.

After graduating from the War College in May, 1914 he served on the Mexican border and was then detailed in the Inspector General's Department.

At the time of the mobilization of troops on the Mexican border in 1916, the State of New York asked for his detail as a brigadier general to command a brigade of New York Field Artillery at McAllen, Texas. In January of 1917 he was mustered out as brigadier general and returned to command the 6th Field Artillery at Douglas, Arizona. He trained this regiment and accompanied it to France in July, 1917. On arrival in France he was greeted with the news of his promotion to brigadier general, National Army, and ordered back to the States to train the 151st Brigade of Field Artillery at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He sailed from France on the transport "Antilles" on the 15th of October, 1917, and early on the morning of the 17th, the ship was struck by a German torpedo and sank in a few minutes with heavy loss of life. After floating in the icy water for over an hour, he was picked up by a life boat. Some one in the boat saw a hat apparently sailing on the waves and he was pulled into the boat almost exhausted. Six hours later the convoy ship, the Morgan yacht "Corsair", returned to the scene and picked up the survivors and took them back to France. He finally reached New York in December and after a short leave joined his brigade at Camp Devens.

He returned to France in July, 1918 with the 151st Brigade and soon after his arrival was promoted to major general. He served as observer with the First Army in September, 1918, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. After the Armistice he served as Chief of Artillery of the 1st Corps, and of the 1st Army.

On his return to the United States in May, 1919, he commanded successively Camps Zachary Taylor, Knox, and Bragg. He was placed on the initial General Staff Corps list and assigned to the War Department General Staff, 1920 to 1922, and as Chief of Staff of the Panama Canal Department from 1922 to 1924.

After four years, from 1924 to 1928, as Chief of Staff of the Field Artillery Reserves, New York City, he returned to again command the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle, Maryland.

On his promotion in December, 1930 to brigadier general, Regular Army, he was assigned to command the 4th Coast Artillery District with headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he served until his retirement in 1932. His military career was one of active field service. He served in every grade from second lieutenant to major general and held four separate commissions as a general officer. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1896, of the War College, class of 1914, was on the initial General Staff Corps list, and served in the general staff from 1920 to 1924.

He was awarded the silver star citation for gallantry in action at Bacolod, Lake Lanao, Mindanao in 1902, the French Croix de Guerre, with palm and silver star, and the French Legion of Honor in the grade of commander.

On the 30th of September, 1932 he retired after forty-six years of service, and made his home in San Antonio, where, on the 6th of April, 1936 he received the call to the Higher Command.

This is his military record. To do justice to his personal record would require much time and space. No man was ever more beloved by all who served with him, in the Regular Army and with the civilian components.

In December of 1894 he married his captain's daughter, Louise B. Potts, daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. D. Potts, at Fort Barrancas, Florida. She and four children survive to mourn his loss, a great soldier, a devoted husband and father, a loyal friend. His entire service was with the field artillery and his best eulogy comes from those who knew him best. When he retired in 1932 an article in the Field Artillery Journal says:

"It is difficult to speak of General McNair in terms that do not seem extravagant. He possessed those virtues that leave a lasting impress for good on the service. His example of uncompromising honor, strict integrity and unswerving devotion to duty constituted a worthy tribute to the spirit of his Alma Mater, and served as a beacon light to guide those of the younger generation, who were so fortunate as to serve with and under him, and who, as a consequence, always bestowed upon him their confidence, loyalty, respect, and their wish to emulate him. But fine character was not the only quality that made him valuable to the service. Sound, sane judgment; good common sense; cool quiet temperament; clear headed ideas of justice and the fitness of things; superlative efficiency in the professional requirements of his arm; and the courage of his convictions, were also among his valuable soldierly qualities, while his delightful personality, his delicious sense of humor, and his human touch, made him one of whom it was said 'He was beloved by his officers and men.' General McNair was the

'leader' rather than the 'driver' type of officer. His control was of the kind that made subordinates 'drive' themselves in their respect and esteem for him and in their consequent desire to give him the best they had. General McNair, the Field Artillery salutes you and stands at attention as you depart from us. It loves you and it is proud of you. It expresses the hope that there remain to you many, many years in which to enjoy with your family the satisfaction of a professional career that has been a credit to yourself, a credit to the Army, and a credit to your country."

But it was not to be. His health began to fail in 1935, and on the 6th of April, 1936, the end came. No finer or more complete eulogy could be expressed than the beautiful memorial in the Field Artillery Journal of May-June, 1936, as follows:

"Major General William S. McNair, Retired, died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on April 6, 1936. The entire Field Artillery regrets the passing of this fine soldier and gentleman.

"He gave his life to the Field Artillery, having served with it in the Boxer Relief Expedition in China, the Mindanao Campaign in the Philippines, on the Mexican Border in '14-'17, and finally with great honor during the World War, when he reached the grade of Major General.

"His entire service, from the date of his graduation at West Point in 1890, was spent in work of inestimable value to the Field Artillery. He was beloved by the 6th Field Artillery, having joined it at its organization, as a captain, served with it as a major, and finally as its colonel, he took it to France as part of the First Division.

"'Bill the Brute' he was affectionately called by all, for he could always put a scare in his subalterns, thoroughly discipline them, and then treat them so kindly that they worshipped him.

"In a few words it is difficult to describe the fine character of General McNair. Suffice to say that he was an officer of honor, integrity, and one who gave his best to the service. He imbued his officers with a spirit of confidence, loyalty and affection. He possessed a rare sense of humor and dry wit that carried him along despite hardships and suffering, and he was always an inspiration to his men.

"The Field Artillery to a man wishes to offer final tribute to one of its own, and bareheaded, salutes a soldier of whom it is proud."

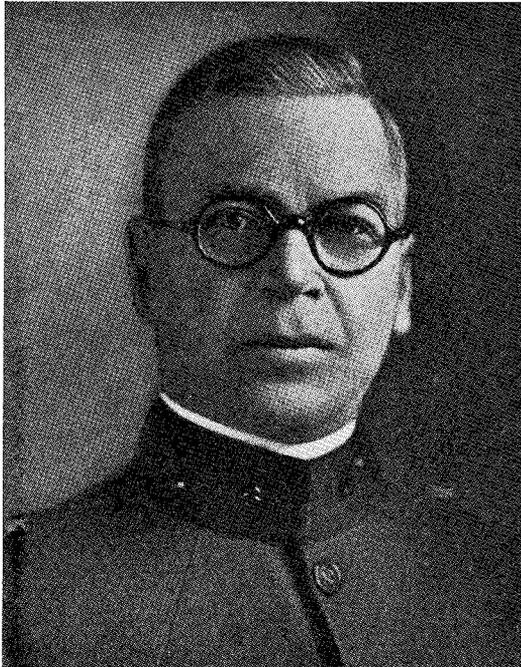
*"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world,
This was a man."*

L. P. M.

CHARLES C. JAMIESON

NO. 3463 CLASS OF 1892

Died August 21, 1935, at Ocala, Florida, aged 68 years.



“Died at Ocala, Fla., Aug. 21, 1935, Brig. Gen. Charles C. Jamieson, U. S. A.—Ret.”

THIS simple announcement carried sorrow to many in and out of the army who had known and been associated with an officer who, during a varied career, lived up to the best traditions of the service and added prestige to the military profession. Coming from the heart of New England, he brought the sterling qualities of a stock and an environment that have molded some of our foremost leaders in military and civil life. He was one of a group of average American youths who reported at West Point on June 16, 1888 and who, under the training of that Spartan mother, were developed, like all other classes, into superior characters and leaders. In the army, the record begins on the eventful day of reporting at “beast barracks” and the previous history is lightly passed over. An officer is estimated by what he is and not by his family or the place from whence he came. Yet, both have a significant bearing upon his future career.

Charles C. Jamieson was born November 3, 1866, in Vermont. Through an error, he was registered at the Military Academy as Jamieson. In 1898, he requested that his name be corrected to Jamieson, which was done. He at once showed superior mental aptitude and preparation and throughout his cadet period, he maintained a high class standing, graduating as number fourteen in a class of sixty-two. At the same time, he displayed marked soldierly qualities and, while he lost his corporal's chevrons during yearling camp for the not uncommon practice of putting "plebe" sentinels to too severe a test, he regained them as a lieutenant. He made warm friends among his associates and was popular with the ladies. His cadet name of "Mother" was a tribute to his broad human sympathy and his helpfulness to others. Upon graduating on June 11, 1892, he had the first choice in the Infantry and he selected the 15th Infantry which was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Thus ended the first lap on the way of "Duty, Honor, Country" and thus began that active career in which he was to attain distinction.

He soon entered into the social life of the garrison and the city of Chicago where he met and married Miss Frances Parmalee Floyd. They had one son, Floyd McDonald Jamieson, who lives in Jacksonville, Fla., and a daughter Eleanor, of San Antonio, Fla.

In the nineties, promotion was indeed very slow. The temptation of better advancement in the Ordnance Department led many ambitious young officers to compete for vacancies. Jamieson won an appointment and was transferred to the Ordnance Department as a First Lieutenant on April 9, 1895. He was on duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to April 30, 1897, and then went to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for station until August 22, 1900. He was detailed as instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery at the United States Military Academy where he was promoted to be Captain February 7, 1901. From August 1, 1903, to November 30, 1907, he was stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., becoming a Major June 25, 1906. He served at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to July 1, 1910. For some years, he had suffered from rheumatic complications and his health became so impaired that he was retired for disability contracted in the line of duty on October 12, 1910. Throughout his active career, he maintained a reputation for high technical skill, unremitting industry and superior executive ability. The service suffered a serious loss in parting with him.

His restless energy and his fine mental attainments demanded action and he entered into industrial life which was less exacting than his military duties had been. The following is copied from Cullum's Biographical Register:

"General Superintendent, Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 1910 to 1913; Efficiency Engineer and Manager of factories of Deere and Co., Manufacturers of agricultural implements and harvesting machinery, July 7, 1913, to February 28, 1916 when he resigned and opened an office as consulting Engineer in New York. By addition of successive partners, one of whom is General George W. Goethals, the firm name was changed to Goethals, Jamieson, Houston and Jay, and later changed to George W. Goethals

and Co., Inc., of 40 Wall St., New York. Since May, 1923, engaged in consulting engineering, management and reorganization work as an individual in the North and in Florida. President of Asfalterra Company, Bisbee Building, Jacksonville, Fla."

Upon the outbreak of the World War, he loyally sacrificed his personal interests and, with his consent, was recalled to active service April 13, 1917. Here, his unusual experience in the Army and in civil life was sorely needed in the unprecedented demands for munitions. He was assigned to the Gun Division in New York City till December 1917 when he was brought to Washington for duty in the Production Section of the Gun Division of which he became assistant Chief in June, 1918, and Chief in August, 1918. Here, he bore the responsibility of supervising contracts amounting to billions of dollars. He was also made Chief of the Salvage Board and organized the disposal of surplus war material. In recognition of this distinguished service, he was promoted to be Colonel in the National Army January 11, 1918 and Brigadier General in the U. S. Army Oct. 1, 1918.

The emergency having passed, he was honorably discharged and he resumed his connection with George W. Goethals & Co. as Vice President and partner in January 1919. He specialized in investigation and reports on industrial properties and in their management and reorganization. In this capacity he went to Ocala, Fla., and assisted in the reorganization of the Silver Springs Corporation.

His interest in community affairs led him in 1932 to run for the office of county commissioner to which he was elected over two opponents. His high standards of integrity and his aggressive stand for the public good made his two years in office the most controversial and exciting that Marion County ever knew. On his first day in office, he introduced resolutions to effect reforms. From the outset of his term, he sought to revive powers of the county commissioners that had been in disuse and to have the board check and exercise control over the various county offices to the fullest extent permitted by law. He had the temerity to inquire into contracts and concessions and endeavored to apply to the small economies of the county the same sound principles that he had followed in government and business affairs of great magnitude. At the same time, he made detailed studies of county government with a view to efficiency and economy. Needless to say, his venture upon reforms was short lived and he was defeated for reelection. Like many others, he learned that the soldier and the politician can never meet. Nevertheless, he acquired the respect and confidence of the people of his adopted home and of his associates. Upon his death, the commissioners adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, death has taken General Charles C. Jamieson, a former member of our board, and

"Whereas, General Jamieson was a most active and efficient force in the affairs of our board and the community as a whole, and

"Whereas, the loss sustained by his family and by the community in which he lived for a number of years will be keenly felt by his friends and acquaintances,

"Therefore, be it resolved by the board of commissioners of Marion County in regular session assembled this August 21, 1935, that we convey to Mrs. Jamieson and the other members of the family our deepest sympathy in the great loss sustained in the passing of their loved one, and that in token of esteem we set aside and inscribe a page in our minutes for this resolution.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Jamieson and also a copy to each of our daily papers.

"Unanimously adopted.

Signed——"

In a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Jamieson, the Deputy Chief of Staff of the army said:

"Able, conscientious, resourceful, and possessing sound judgment, General Jamieson was a splendid administrative and practical ordnance officer, who faithfully and efficiently discharged the responsibilities intrusted to him. His death is deeply regretted throughout the Army."

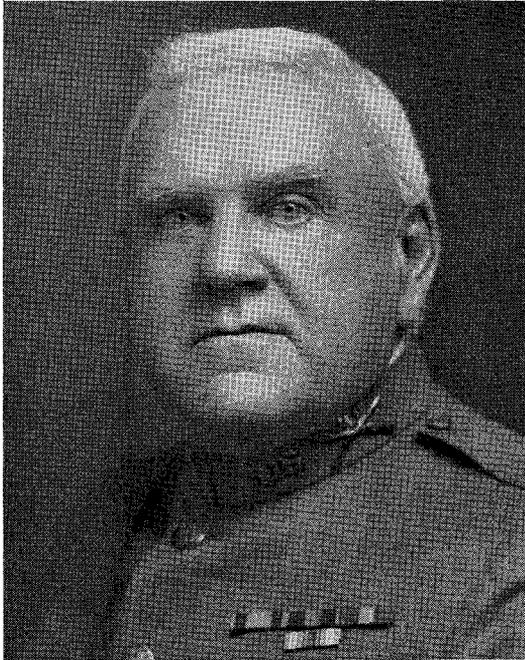
Mrs. Frances Floyd Jamieson died July 20, 1923 and on July 12, 1930 he married Miss Anne Uezzelle of Ocala, Fla. Her love and ministrations brought happiness in his last years and in his illness. The body was taken to West Point for burial. As in life he had kept the faith, it is fitting that in death his remains should rest in the sacred spot that is dedicated to the sons of our Alma Mater who return on the shields that they have borne worthily.

C. P. S.

WILLIAM NEWMAN

NO. 3487 CLASS OF 1892

Died May 16, 1936, at Nashville, Tennessee, aged 69 years.



COLONEL WILLIAM NEWMAN was born in Fayetteville, Tennessee, December 23, 1866 and died in Nashville, Tennessee May 16, 1936.

He was the fourth son of James Williams Newman and Sarah Horne Newman. On his father's side he was a great-great-grandson of Alexander Newman, an ensign in the militia of Orange County, Virginia, in the War of the Revolution. Two of his uncles, Tazewell W. and William G. Newman, served in the United States Army in the war with Mexico.

His father was born at Staunton, Virginia, February 8, 1832. He graduated from the University of Tennessee (then known as East Tennessee College) in 1850, read law in a lawyer's office, and began the practice of law at Knoxville. While he took a lively interest in politics, he never held office. He was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic Convention in 1860 and to the conventions that nominated Tilden for the presidency in 1876 and Cleveland in 1884. During the Civil War

he was a lieutenant in Kain's Battery of field artillery, organized at Knoxville. He was captured and held a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Ohio during the last two years of the war. After the war he returned to Knoxville; but he was compelled to leave that city because of strong Union sentiment. He then made his home in Fayetteville, Tennessee and resumed the practice of law.

On his mother's side Colonel Newman was descended from certain Huguenots who settled in Virginia and who married into the Luttrell family. He was a great-great-grandson of Robert Armstrong II, a first lieutenant, First South Carolina Regiment, Abbeville District, War of the Revolution. His mother was the daughter of the Reverend George Horne, a Methodist minister of Knoxville, Tennessee.

In his boyhood young Newman early learned to be thrifty and to earn his spending money. He received nickels and dimes for chasing annoying blackbirds away, for fetching buckets of cool drinking water to lawyers' offices, and for carrying notes between beaux and belles. His first job was setting type on the Fayetteville Observer at the rate of two dollars a week. Later he worked on the Sparta Expositor. Had he not gone into the Army, he might have gone into newspaper work.

The Newmans were a musical family and each child learned to play some instrument. The oldest brother taught music. William played sweetly on the flute and piano and was a member of a small band that traveled to neighboring towns for concerts.

During Colonel Newman's boyhood Fayetteville and Lincoln County were suffering from the effects of reconstruction. Schools were very poor. However, he learned something of the three R's. He got the fundamentals of Latin and mathematics from Mr. William Fred Fleming. He spent a few months at Oxford, Georgia in a college which later became Emory University. He was starting a business course in Bowling Green, Kentucky when he received his appointment to West Point through the efforts of Congressman Richardson of the then Fifth District of Tennessee. In preparation for the entrance examination at West Point he tutored with Professor Payne of the University of Tennessee.

He entered the Academy June 16, 1888 and graduated June 11, 1892. As a student he was distinguished in languages and graduated number two in his class in French. He was assigned to the Infantry Arm of the Service.

As a second lieutenant he went to his first station at Fort Sill, Oklahoma for duty with the Thirteenth Infantry. In September 1893 his company was sent to Perry, Oklahoma to assist other troops in preserving order in the Cherokee Strip when that section of Oklahoma was thrown open to settlement by white people. In that same year he was in charge of a rifle team sent to Camp Perry, Ohio. He visited the Chicago World's Fair of 1893.

His company was transferred to Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York in October 1894.

On October 26, 1897 he was married to Miss Jean Holman of Fayetteville, Tennessee. She was the daughter of the late Colonel D. Wilson Holman, who had commanded the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry in the War between the States.

In December, 1897 he was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Jessie Mai Aydelotte College in Tullahoma, Tennessee. The college has now gone out of existence. He was on duty there when war with Spain was declared in April 1898.

He was made a first lieutenant of infantry on April 26, 1898. He was Assistant Mustering Officer for the state of South Carolina from May 1898 to February 1899. He mustered in the volunteers of that state in Columbia, South Carolina.

In March 1899 he was transferred to the First Infantry. He continued as a mustering officer at Augusta, Georgia till May of that year and then went to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania till July.

In July 1899 he joined his regiment, the First Infantry, at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. While he was in Cuba, he nursed his wife through yellow fever.

In August 1900 he went with the First Infantry from Cuba to the Philippine Islands. He arrived at Manila early in October. Soon the regiment was transferred to the Island of Marinduque and a few weeks later to the Island of Samar. His company took part in expeditions against Insurrectos from Torrijos, Marinduque and from Catbalogan and Guinan, Samar.

He was promoted to the grade of captain on February 2, 1901. On May 20th he was assigned to the command of Company "G" of the First Infantry. The company was then at Calbayog, Samar.

About this time the Departmental Commander arrived at Calbayog and started the campaign that resulted in the suppression of the insurrection on the Island of Samar. Captain Newman proceeded with his company to the Gandara River, drove the Insurrectos from the vicinity of the mouth of the river, and had the obstructions removed from the river so as to open it up for navigation by small launches. He then went to Taviran, the head of navigation on the north fork of the Gandara, and there he established a permanent camp. A few weeks later with sixty men of his company he caused the Insurrecto General, Vicente Lukban, to abandon his headquarters at Matiguinao, at the head waters of the Gandara.

At one time Captain Newman found himself the civil authority in a small Philippine village. The priest refused to marry three Philippine women to three Chinese men. Captain Newman performed the triple marriage ceremony through an interpreter. The women could not speak Chinese; the men could not speak Filipino; and none of the six could speak English.

Captain Newman returned from the Philippine Islands with the First Infantry in the spring of 1903. He proceeded to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

From the fall of 1903 to the summer of 1907 Captain Newman was an instructor in French and English at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. His son was born there.

He rejoined the First Infantry at Calbayog, Samar in October 1907. He went with that regiment in June 1908 to Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington. He was in charge of the commissary of the First Infantry for a few months.

From the fall of 1908 to the summer of 1911 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Columbia Military Academy in Columbia, Tennessee.

In the fall of 1911 he rejoined the First Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He went with that regiment in May 1912 to Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii.

He was promoted to the grade of major July 29, 1914. In April 1915 he joined the Thirteenth Infantry in the Philippines. He took command of the two battalions stationed at Corregidor.

He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry in September 1915 and went with that regiment to the Presidio of San Francisco in October of that year. During his stay at the Presidio he participated in several ceremonials in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

In February 1916 he went with the regiment to Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Shortly after Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico in March 1916 Major Newman went to the Mexican border. At Del Rio, Texas there was some friction between the Negro troops of Major Newman's battalion and the white people of the town. He succeeded in calming the situation.

In April 1916 he entered Mexico as a part of the Punitive Expedition under the command of General Pershing. Most of the time in Mexico he spent at Colona Dublan.

He left Mexico in February 1917 and was stationed with the Twenty-fourth at Columbus, New Mexico. During his time at Columbus he acted as summary court for the regiment. In this way he became acquainted with most of the troublemakers of the regiment and noted that most of them were in the Third Battalion.

He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel May 15, 1917.

In July 1917 Colonel Newman was ordered with the Third Battalion to Houston, Texas for guard duty at Camp Logan. Remembering the situation at Del Rio, he thought the same outbreak might occur in Houston. He reminded the Commanding General of the possibilities of such trouble—to no avail. He went to Houston with the Third Battalion. He watched the situation carefully day and night. He lived a short block from the camp and kept careful watch over it. He returned home after midnight and arose at daybreak. His vigilance never relaxed.

After his appointment as Colonel in the National Army August 5, 1917, he was ordered to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

When he arrived at Des Moines, he opened the morning paper to read of the riot in Houston. Later that fall he attended the court-martial of the rioters. The opinion has often been expressed that the riot would not have occurred if Colonel Newman had remained in Houston. At all events, he was far seeing enough to protest the order sending Negro troops to Houston.

At Camp Dodge Colonel Newman was Camp Mustering Officer until December 1917.

In December he was placed in command of the 140th Infantry at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. It was composed of portions of the Third and Sixth Missouri National Guard Regiments. He trained the regiment for overseas duty. The Division Commander praised Colonel Newman for the manner in which he had handled the 140th and made efforts to have him assigned permanently to the Thirty-fifth Division for service in France.

However, Colonel Newman returned to Camp Dodge in April 1918 and assumed command of the 163rd Depot Brigade. For a time he was in command of the entire camp.

In February 1919 he was assigned to command the Nashville, Tennessee Recruiting District. Upon being relieved from that duty in February 1921, he received a highly commendatory letter from the Adjutant General's Department for his success in recruiting.

He was promoted to the grade of Colonel in the Regular Army June 28, 1920. He took command of the Thirtieth Infantry at Camp Pike, Arkansas in February 1921. In September of that year he conducted the regiment by rail to Camp Lewis, Washington.

In May 1922 he was detailed for duty as senior instructor with the Tennessee National Guard with station at Nashville. He remained on that duty until he was retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty. His retirement took effect December 15, 1922.

In July 1926 he was placed on active duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Hume-Fogg High School, Nashville, Tennessee. Due to his efforts the school corps was put on the honor list.

On September 15, 1930 he voluntarily returned to the retired list because of a serious operation for gall bladder trouble.

The remainder of his days was spent quietly at his home in Nashville, Tennessee. He died there of cerebral hemorrhage complicated by lobar pneumonia. He is survived by his wife; his son, Wilson L. Newman; his sister, Mrs. N. F. Hancock; and several nieces and nephews.

At his request funeral arrangements were not elaborate. Though he asked that no florals be sent, there were a number around his casket. Many friends came to his home for the simple services. A beloved minister of his, the Reverend J. W. Cherry, gave the Twenty-third Psalm and a prayer. Colonel Newman's favorite music, the third movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, was played.

After the services in Nashville his body was carried to Fayetteville, Tennessee—to his old home, where his sister now lives. Following his lying in state he was buried in his own lot at Rose Hill Cemetery in Fayetteville on May 19, 1936. Life-long friends and their sons served as pallbearers.

He was modest and gentle in disposition and careful of the rights of others though strict and efficient in the performance of his duty. He was beloved by all who knew him.

Requiescat in pace.

A Classmate, W. R. S.

HERBERT BALL CROSBY

NO. 3538 CLASS OF 1893

Died January 11, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.



MAJOR GENERAL HERBERT BALL CROSBY died at Walter Reed Hospital on January 11, 1936. He was interred in Arlington with full military honors.

The honorary pallbearers were: General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff; Major General Leon Kromer, Chief of Cavalry; Major General Edward Croft, Chief of Infantry; Major General Hanson E. Ely, Retired; Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Retired; Major General Frank McIntyre, Retired; Major General William J. Snow, Retired; Major General Kenzie W. Walker, Retired; Brigadier General William M. Cruikshank, Retired; Brigadier General William R. Smedberg, Jr., Retired; Brigadier General Henry Gibbins; Brigadier General Charles W. Kutz, Retired; Colonel William W. McCammon; Doctor Luther H. Reichelderfer, who was president of the board of District Commissioners during General Crosby's term of duty as commissioner; and Lieutenant Ira E. Keck, Metropolitan Police Department, who was General Crosby's aide as commissioner.

Herbert Ball Crosby was born in Fairmount, Kansas, December 24, 1871, the son of George Heman and Jane Ball Crosby. Soon thereafter the family moved to Leavenworth where young Crosby attended the public schools. When he was about nine years old another move took the family to Chicago, where his father was for many years a prominent official of the Rock Island Railroad.

Young Crosby was attending the Englewood (Chicago) public school when, at the age of seventeen, he received his appointment to West Point. He entered with the class of 1893, one of its youngest members and one of its brightest—and would undoubtedly have graduated higher than he did had he not been so thoroughly engaged in enjoying life, even the restricted life of a cadet. At that early period it was evident to his closest classmates that Crosby's clear grasp of the essentials in the problems presented—whether in the academic routine of study or in the minor tactical studies of that date—was of a high order. He would cheerfully help out his less well equipped classmates. (I know, because he helped me many a time.)

He was appointed a Cadet Lieutenant in his first class year and was also selected as manager of the Academy football team, this latter being an early recognition of his administrative ability.

Graduating in '93 he was commissioned in the 8th Cavalry and served with that regiment in the Dakotas, and later accompanied it to Cuba during the war with Spain, remaining in Cuba until promoted Captain in the 14th Cavalry. He accompanied that regiment to the Philippines, taking station in Mindanao where the regiment was engaged in a number of expeditions against hostile Moros led by Datto Ali. On several of these expeditions he rendered conspicuous service and was highly commended by the late Major General Leonard Wood, with special mention for the efficient handling of his troop in the Sarinaya fight.

During his service as a troop officer, Captain Crosby at one time or another filled practically all the positions which fall to an officer of that grade—Regimental Staff, Post Exchange, etc., always in such a manner as to merit the commendation of his superiors. This applies equally to his service in the 8th, 14th, and 1st Cavalry regiments.

On June 1, 1916, he was promoted to Major, and shortly after he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth as a student at the service school, but the school not being opened he was retained as an instructor to assist in "breaking in" the classes of civilian second lieutenants who were being commissioned in the Regular Army, consequent upon the organization of the recently authorized new regiments—with the World War in imminent prospect. On June 28, 1917, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, but was continued on duty at Fort Leavenworth until August 5, 1917, when he was appointed Colonel in the National Army.

Many a youngster who served his country well in the Great War received his first impressions of the duties and responsibilities confronting him, and advice and instructions as to meeting these responsibilities, from the clear and thorough teachings of Colonel Crosby.

In August 1917, Colonel Crosby joined his new, but as yet unorganized command, the 351st Infantry, 88th Division, located at Camp

Dodge, Iowa. He organized, trained, and commanded this regiment throughout its existence in the United States and overseas, where it was engaged in the Mulhouse sector. He was highly commended in official reports for its superior discipline and training.

After his return to the United States at the close of the World War the main events in General Crosby's career were: Service as student, School of the Line (honor graduate), student and graduate of the General Staff School. During his term as student at the latter school, the exigencies of the service required the relief of a large number of the regularly assigned instructors, and this deficiency in instructor personnel was met by the temporary assignment of a select group of Staff Class students as instructors of the Line Class "in addition to their other duties." Colonel Crosby was one of those selected, and among the students his conferences were noted as models of clearness and comprehensiveness. He was also in charge of the Cavalry Department.

While on this duty his thorough understanding of cavalry, and his enthusiasm for his chosen arm so impressed his fellow cavalrymen that even at that early date the sentiment was frequently expressed that Colonel Crosby would make an ideal Chief of Cavalry. This sentiment was later to become a reality.

From the Leavenworth schools he advanced to the War College where he served in turn as student, director and Assistant Commandant—ever displaying that unusual ability and efficiency that had characterized all his service in the Army.

On March 21, 1926, he was appointed Chief of Cavalry, serving for four years when he was retired at his own request. His tour as Chief of Cavalry was characterized by progress and a spirit of wholehearted cooperation with all the War Department agencies, in carrying out the policies, instructions and dictates of the National Defense Act.

General Crosby provided for high mobility with increased fire-power for all cavalry units, and with his usual foresightedness kept the cavalry arm abreast of the times in its attitude respecting motorization, adopting the armored car as an integral part of the scouting element, testing the feasibility of motor transportation for men and horses in emergencies, and organizing completely motorized Cavalry regiments. He jealously guarded and advanced the outstanding characteristics of his arm: mobility and fire-power.

Before his retirement it had been announced by high authority that he had been selected for appointment as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. As a matter of fact, he was practically "drafted" for this position. "To free the capitol of the Nation of organized crime was the purpose declared by the President in his surprise nomination of the distinguished Chief of Cavalry, United States Army, as a civilian Commissioner of the District of Columbia upon his retirement from the Army next month."

He entered upon this new type of service immediately after his retirement, having under his direction the police, fire, and traffic departments. He at once took up the task of building up the somewhat demoralized police department, and again in this field was eminently successful, though there were many crucial periods in police affairs during his term of office—the most notable perhaps being the Bonus

march and its attendant tension which placed a great responsibility upon General Crosby, but which he met and discharged with that tact and ability which his long and varied experiences had provided him.

With police affairs in order and a new administration in force, General Crosby tendered his resignation; but President Roosevelt wished him to continue in office until his successor had qualified, and it was not until November, 1933, that his resignation was finally effective.

From Washington he moved to San Antonio, Texas, where he became President of the National Bank of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which position he held until illness compelled him to resign. From San Antonio he entered Walter Reed Hospital in Mrach, 1934, where he remained until his death.

General Crosby is survived by his widow, Catherine Dakin Crosby, two sons, Captain George Dakin Crosby, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, and Gordon Wallace Crosby, and a daughter, Jane Livingston Crosby.

“General Crosby was an ideal soldier, who imparted to his subordinates the impetus to serve through appreciation of his qualities and character, who attained his objectives by skillful and sympathetic guidance, who was ever open-minded and human in his viewpoints, and who had a broadness of vision and ability to recognize essentials that stamped him as a great soldier. The Cavalry service is indebted to him for wise leadership. His splendid accomplishments and sterling character will ever be a source of inspiration to all who knew him.”

Loyalty was a basic element of his character, loyalty to his superiors, his friends, his country, its constitution, and to West Point. West Point may well be proud of him.

*“Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days,
None knew thee but to love thee
None named thee but to praise.”*

JOHN CURTIS GILMORE, JR.

NO. 3581 CLASS OF 1894

Died July 10, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 65 years.



WE were cadet candidates (beasts) at West Point, New York, June, 1890, when I first came into contact with John Curtis Gilmore, Jr., and the very agreeable impression made upon me then has survived through all the succeeding years. "Gilly" had the faculty for meeting people; he radiated good fellowship, and unconsciously registered friendliness.

Military in bearing, fine of physique, appealing in personality, "Gilly" became at once one of the outstanding cadets of our class. His were qualities inherited from distinguished Army parents, Brigadier General and Mrs. John Curtis Gilmore, who had graced the rolls of the old Army since the days of the Civil War. The prestige resulting from descent from a father who had won the Congressional Medal for valor at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863, did not spoil "Gill". He was prepared to stand on his own; his outstanding qualities made him a cadet officer in his yearling year and he finished his career at West Point one of the four cadet captains of our day.

We contacted "Gil" next at Tampa, Florida, in 1898, where General Shafter's army had assembled preparatory to embarkation for the Campaign of Santiago. Starting as a cavalryman, he now wore the gay red stripes of the Field Artillery and functioned, I believe, as Assistant Adjutant General, 2nd Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps; and in later stages of the Spanish-American War, as Adjutant General of the Civil Department, Department of Santiago de Cuba.

Events were moving rapidly. Admiral Dewey had sunk the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay. General Merritt had taken Manila. Insurrection broke loose in February, 1899, and America was confronted with war against the forces of Aguinaldo in the Philippine Islands. Curtis Gilmore's record in service, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General, Volunteers, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers, won for him the temporary rank of major in the 43rd Volunteer Infantry, and as Battalion Commander he participated in numerous engagements with the enemy when most of the rest of us of '94 packed on our shoulders the humble insignia of "teniente primero". The theater of operations of Major Gilmore's battalion lay in territory famous for its savage warfare. One night he returned to his shack to find that natives armed with kampilans had crawled through his window and had hacked his bunk to pieces before they discovered that the handsome major was fortunately "out that evening", with an expedition against one of the hostile barrios.

Upon his safe return to the United States in 1901, "Gil", now a permanent Captain in the United States Army, cast his lot with the coast Artillery, which had been separated from the Artillery Corps by Act of Congress of 1901.

He had served with his new branch only a year when his attractive personality caused his detail as Aide to President Cleveland at the White House. The same quality, combined with unflinching and patient diplomacy, led to his detail as Aide to Presidents McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt, and General Arthur MacArthur, the father of the General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army.

A great variety of duty followed in the Coast Artillery at all its major posts in the United States, Panama, and the office of the Chief, Washington, D. C., in all of which our beloved comrade performed distinguished service. During this interval between the Insurrection in the Philippines and the World War, "Gil" graduated from the School of Submarine Defense (1902), the War College (1905), and qualified as Honor Graduate, Coast Artillery School, 1909.

Called to France after the opening of the World War, Colonel Gilmore graduated from the General Staff College at Langres, February, 1918, and was assigned at Tours, France, as G-2 of the Service of Supply. Followed command of a camp at Liverpool, England in July, 1918. At this critical period, ill health which finally broke his splendid body, forced his return to the United States, where he became a member of the War Plans Division of the General Staff in Washington. Numerous Coast Artillery commands and assignments in the Second

Corps Area and Panama followed, but ill health once more forced hospitalization at Walter Reed and retirement from active service in 1928.

Six years later (1934) he laid down the burden which he had so gamely borne, and fell into that dreamless sleep which kisses down the eyelids still, and his body was laid at rest in Arlington beside that of his very distinguished and beloved father, Brigadier General John Curtis Gilmore, United States Army.

It is a source of regret to his most intimate friends that "Gil" remained a bachelor. His line, so auspiciously begun, terminates with his passing, but to all those who knew this friendly, gracious character, memory will fondly linger on our service together until the last member of his class answers the final roll call.

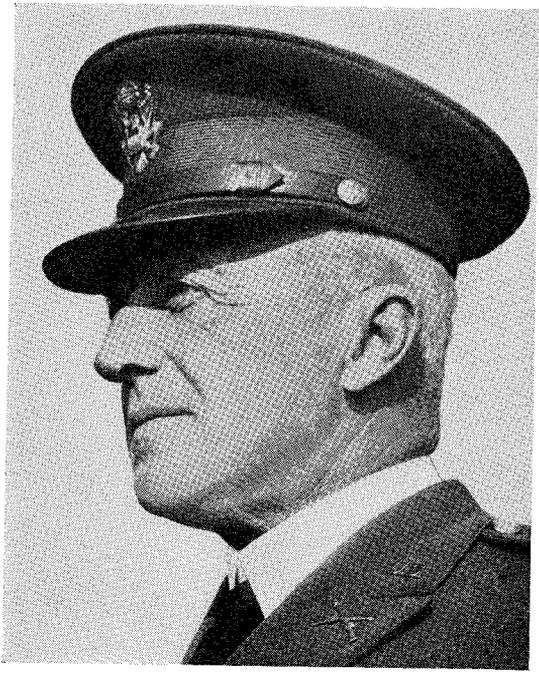
Paul B. Malone, Major General, U. S. Army.



MILTON LOOMIS McGREW

NO. 3640 CLASS OF 1895

Died April 1, 1935, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 61 years.



COLONEL MILTON LOOMIS MCGREW was the son of Benjamin Everson and Ada Loomis McGrew, and was born in Washington, D. C., October 10th, 1873.

He came from a family traditionally connected with Government service. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolution. His grandfather, Jacob Milton McGrew, was Sixth Auditor of the Treasury under President Lincoln. His father was also associated with the Treasury Department.

After having finished his elementary education in Washington High School, Passaic, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1889, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1891, and graduated June 12th, 1895.

At the Academy he stood in the upper third of his class during each of the four years making a particularly fine record in chemistry and mathematics. His interest in these subjects continued throughout his life and absorbed his attention during his spare time.

While not distinguished in any particular branch of athletics, he was interested in all forms of physical development and competitive sports. This interest resulted in his being detailed in charge of athletics in many organizations to which he was assigned during his service.

Colonel David Stanley, Class 1895, speaks of him in a letter as being "one of the most brilliant and most beloved of the Class."

On Graduation he was assigned to 11th Infantry as 2nd Lieutenant and served with that Regiment in the Department of Colorado to April 13th, 1898. In that branch of the service he passed through every grade from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, inclusive, and without exception performed outstanding service in every grade. The dates of his promotion to the various grades in the Army were as follows: First Lieutenant, July 1st, 1898, Captain, February 2nd, 1901, Major, July 1st, 1916, Lieutenant Colonel, August 2nd, 1919, Colonel, July 1st, 1920. While Major in the Regular Army, he was appointed Colonel of Infantry, National Army, August 5th, 1917, and returned to his regular grade of Lieut. Colonel, August 3rd, 1919.

Colonel McGrew's record of service may be summarized as follows: 1891-1895—United States Military Academy.

1895-1898—Prescott, thence Fort Apache, Arizona.

1898—On active duty in Puerto Rico, participating with General Schwan's command in engagements at Hormigueros and Las Marias and later with his Regiment at San Juan.

1899-1900—On active duty during the Philippine Insurrection.

1901-1904—On active duty in the Philippines,—participating in the campaign in Samar.

1905—Instructor at West Point, in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

1909—Fort Warren, Wyoming.

1912—Infantry School at Leavenworth, Kansas.

1913—Texas City, Texas.

1914—The Canal Zone.

1917—Camp Grant, Illinois.

1917-1918—In command of 803rd Infantry in France. In the Toul Sector and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, then with the 77th Division Trains.

1919—With Motor Transport Corps, at Camp Holabird, Md.

1919-1920—Georgia School of Technology, graduating with degree in Automotive Engineering, June 8th, 1920.

1920—In command Camp Jessup, Ga. Motor Transport Camp, and in command Camp Gordon as Colonel of 11th U. S. Infantry.

1920-1921—Automotive Advisor to Infantry Board, Camp Benning, Georgia.

The routine of Post life never appealed to Colonel McGrew, and he was never more happy than when assigned to some interesting special detail. He served in four wars, and while in the Philippines was one of the first men sent in pursuit of Aguinaldo. One of his most interesting experiences was in command of the ship taking a Congressional Committee to the Philippines in 1901. He volunteered as a member of the Greeley Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, but

was not one of the officers chosen. During his Western Service he organized an athletic team at the Post at which he was stationed, and travelled long distances on horseback for the purpose of holding athletic meets with the organizations at distant Posts. The detail to which he looked back with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction was that of Instructor in his favorite subject—Chemistry—at the Academy.

His decorations comprised "War With Spain" 1898. "Philippine Insurrection" 1899. "Cuban Pacification" 1909. "World War" with clasps for Meuse-Argonne and Defensive Sector 1919.

He applied for retirement, and on July 17th, 1921 was retired from active service at his own request after over thirty years' service.

In 1930 he was recalled to active service at his own request, and served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Sacramento High Schools, January 17th, 1930—August 15th, 1932.

On August 30, 1924, Colonel McGrew married Miss Jane Farrow Cooper of Atlanta, Georgia, who survives him. After his service at Sacramento, they returned to Atlanta, where he died April 1st, 1935, following a brave fight to recover from an operation made necessary as the result of a long standing intestinal illness contracted during his service in the Philippines.

After retirement from active service, Colonel McGrew was by no means willing to settle down and consider his days of activity as being over. Following out his life-long interest in applied science, particularly in regard to automotive transportation, he became associated with the Mack International Motor Corporation in Sales Engineering of Gas-Electric Motor Cars for Steam Railroads. He was most successful in this field of endeavor, and his work elicited expressions of the highest commendation from the officers of that corporation.

Stationed in Chicago, he was again brought into touch with the men of the 803rd Infantry—his old command in France. These men looked to him as their "guide, counselor and friend", and he became active in civic politics in their behalf. His association with these men remained very close for the remainder of his life.

Recalled to active Service, and assigned to R. O. T. C. work in Sacramento, he went into it with his accustomed energy. Letters from both faculty and students testify to his influence in successfully inculcating the ideals of what an officer and a gentleman should be.

Of him, General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, wrote:

"Colonel McGrew was an officer of high attainments, brilliant personality, and varied experience, well informed in gas engines and motor transportation matters. His death is deeply regretted."

An officer who served under Colonel McGrew for some years and knew him intimately says: "He was one of the finest officers and most perfect gentlemen that I have ever known. His love for the Service was deep and sincere. Brilliant in mind and decisive in action, he nevertheless was tolerant with his subordinates, and ever willing to help them by giving them the benefit of his ripened judgment and varied experience. He had a too rough knowledge of the duties of his profession, was conscientious, capable, loyal and reliable. To his superiors he was an efficient and enthusiastic assistant, and to his subordinates a model and an inspiration."

Chalmers Dale.

WILLIAM ARTHUR BURNSIDE

NO. 3721 CLASS OF 1896

Died December 17, 1934, at Washington, D. C., aged 62 years.



WEST POINT in its character-building, stresses the soldierly virtues: sense of duty, honor, courage, decision, fortitude.

Judged from the high development of these qualities in William A. Burnside, West Point can well feel proud of its product.

Husky, and muscular as a cadet, he went through the lower commissioned grades in the glowing health and physical power that his football days at the Academy promised.

He never was quite the same robust creature after he underwent a severe operation about 1910, but it was not until 1920 that he was forced to retire for disability.

During the last seven or eight years of his life he was a totally disabled invalid, spending his last year and a half almost constantly on his back in the hospital.

During this last hospitalization when he was fighting for his life he showed in an exceptional way the stuff he was made of. Never discouraged, considerate of his nurses and attendants, holding on to his sense of humor through pain and recurrent set-backs, he exhibited for

sixteen months the never-say-die spirit that West Point endeavors to instill in all of the men it is training to be the nation's future military commanders.

"Madam", as he was usually affectionately called since his West Point days, would have made an ideal commander for a forlorn hope. With such a spirit and fortitude as his, a hope could scarcely ever remain forlorn but would be cultivated and nurtured to fulfillment.

"Madam", never was an ideal student but he had a keen mind that responded to cleverness and logic.

Never a great reader, he was a discriminating one.

He liked to work with his hands and was mechanically minded. He was interested in seeing how the wheels went around, never in their dressy housing nor neat arrangement.

His service in the Army was varied and interesting. He had the good fortune to go to the Philippines on the first expedition and was present at the taking of Guam. He participated in the capture of Manila from the Spanish and in the outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection.

Again his pioneer spirit was gratified in the privilege of accompanying his regiment to China during the Boxer Uprising in 1900, where he participated in the battles incident to the march, the capture of Peking and the relief of the legations. He was military attaché to Mexico at the time Vera Cruz was captured and occupied in 1911 and was present there with the American forces at that time. He afterwards served on the Mexican Border and in the World War in France.

All of this as well as his other service was characterized by energy and resourcefulness. It was a trying thing to be a commissary on a chartered transport where there were no mess decks nor galleys other than the ones for the crew and first class passengers and to feed and supply a cavalry flying column that was living on the country in the Philippines.

Although "Madam" was cited for gallantry, his opportunities for such awards were fewer than those of his comrades, who had shared with him such varied service in campaign, for his services seemed so often to be required in the line of supply. However, his splendid courage was never questioned and he was always held in high regard by his fellow officers and men.

"Madam" was always lovable and popular with men but apparently never did anything consciously to promote his popularity.

Testifying as one who comes from the same part of Ohio as "Madam" did, who has known his close relatives for many years and "Madam" himself during all his service, who has served for many years and in many parts of the world in the same regiment with him, I will say that his clean mind, his square dealing, his genuine friendship without effusiveness and his sterling character have been sources of inspiration, strength and happiness to many of his comrades and soldiers.

I do not know of any person whom "Madam" Burnside ever harmed knowingly.

What better epitaph could any one have than the one that well might be placed on "Madam's" tomb stone: "He helped everyone who came in contact with him".

P. L. M.

PERCY MYERS KESSLER

NO. 3687 CLASS OF 1896

Died September 15, 1935, at Fort Hancock, N. J., aged 63 years.



AMONG the 124 new cadets that assembled at West Point in the summer of 1892 to form the Class of 1896 was a stocky, sturdily built young man named Kessler, Percy Myers Kessler, appointed from Indiana. He was a quiet, modest young man with a retiring disposition. Some little time elapsed before his classmates commenced to know him, to love him, and to realize his sterling characteristics. They all found, sooner or later, that they could absolutely depend on "Kess".

Percy M. Kessler was born at Anderson, Indiana, March 25, 1872, the son of Henry L. and Alice M. Kessler. His mother died when he was but six years of age. He attended the grade schools and the high school at Anderson and entered Purdue University in 1891, with the intention of fitting himself for an engineering career. While in his freshman year at Purdue, he received an appointment to West Point which altered his plans and led him to a career where he was destined to make many long journeys, to command many organizations of men,

and to be intrusted with many responsibilities in connection with the National Coast Defense.

The average new cadet unfamiliar with West Point is apt to be unhappily affected and disturbed by the strange, time honored cadet customs and cadet discipline that appear to engulf the plebe on his arrival. Not so in the case of the new cadet from Anderson, Indiana, who calmly and philosophically accepted the strange and sometimes unpleasant features of the life of a Fourth Classman as if he had long been accustomed to it. For over forty years from those plebes days, that same calm, philosophical attitude remained characteristic of him in the vicissitudes and emergencies that arose. Never stampeded. Always dependable.

With an excellent high school training and one year at Purdue, he entered the Military Academy well prepared to meet the gruelling academic tests of the plebe year. At the end of that year, he stood No. 20 in a class that had shrunk from 125 members to 85. The academic record of Percy M. Kessler for his four years at West Point presents an unusual but interesting study of results decidedly characteristic of him. The average cadet finds some subject in a year's course that is much easier for him than the other subjects, with the result that he stands much higher in that subject than in the others. This rule apparently did not apply to Percy Kessler. To him, all subjects appeared to be about the same, and his standing in all was about the same. In the four years' course, his class standing by years was 20, 18, 22, 19, the average being 19. This unusual record of almost uniform academic standing in all subjects was due to a trait characteristic of him, that of steadiness which enabled him to attack all the subjects with equal zest and determination regardless of whether "wave motion", "descript", or other subject was generally considered unusually difficult. This same trait of steadiness and dependability followed him in his long service in the Army.

On graduation, he chose the Artillery, where he was destined to serve many years with practical experience in almost every phase of the work of that arm. On being commissioned, he was assigned as an additional second lieutenant to the 2nd Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., thus commencing his Army service and training in a celebrated regiment, a roster of whose officers contains the names of many distinguished ones.

In the Spanish American War, Lieutenant Kessler was one of the officers chosen for the first Philippine expedition, and in June, 1898 sailed from San Francisco on the U. S. Army Transport Newport on a duty which was to keep him in the Orient many months, permit him to participate in a number of engagements in the Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection and to gain official commendation for the services he rendered. He participated in the night action against Manila July 31-August 1 and in the assault on August 13th. Placed in command of Battery L, 3rd Artillery, he participated in numerous engagements against Insurgents, among which was the engagement at La Loma, for which service he was nominated to be a First Lieutenant by brevet for distinguished gallantry, and for which he was later

awarded the Silver Star Citation by the War Department. Later, he participated in actions at Caloocan, at Malolas and at Paonibon.

As an evidence of his distinguished services in the Philippines the records of the War Department show an endorsement written by Major General Arthur MacArthur on a request by Colonel Kobbe that Lieutenant Kessler be appointed to increased rank. General MacArthur wrote, "I know Lieutenant Kessler and appreciate thoroughly the warmth with which his immediate Commanding Officer recommends him. He is a meritorious officer and entitled to every possible consideration. I would be very glad to see him appointed in the volunteers".

Later he was selected as Adjutant of the troops guarding the railroad from Caloocan to Calumpit.

After two years and a half of active and stirring duty in the Philippines, he was returned to the United States for garrison duty. Among these duties might be mentioned his service at Fort Casey and Fort Flagler, his attendance and graduation at the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, his appointment as Artillery Engineer, Southern District of New York, Fire and Battalion Commander at Fort Monroe, Va., Commanding Officer at Fort Strong, Mass., selection as the Commanding Officer of the Coast Artillery Battalion at Eagle Pass and Laredo on the Texas border, Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard, State of Washington, and Commanding Officer of the Coast Defenses of San Diego, California.

When the 15th Cavalry Division was organized in Texas during the World War, the task of the development and organization of the complete trains for such a large mobile body was a new and untried task of some magnitude, involving many problems. This task was assigned to Colonel Kessler, who performed the difficult duty with his accustomed thoroughness. He served twice in the Canal Zone, his first tour of duty there being curtailed by his attendance and graduation at the Army War College in 1920, his second tour finding him first as the Commanding Officer of the Coast Defenses of Cristobal and later as the Artillery Officer on the Staff of the Commanding General. After his graduation at the War College, he served as the Commanding Officer at Fort Winfield Scott and on his second tour in the Philippines was the Commanding Officer of the Coast Artillery garrison at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. On his return from the Philippine Islands, he served seven years in the State of Washington as the Commanding Officer of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, with the Coast Artillery Reserves and as Commanding Officer of the 9th Coast Artillery District.

In a letter to the writer, Colonel Kessler, while still on the Pacific Coast, looking beyond the Panama Canal detail and realizing that retirement was not many years in the future, expressed the hope that he might finish his active service with the command at Fort Hancock. Returning to the United States, September 19, 1934, he was given the important post of commanding the 7th Coast Artillery District at Fort Hancock.

Colonel Kessler died at Fort Hancock, September 15, 1935.

Percy M. Kessler was a staunch, dependable, upright son of West Point in whose heart the ideals of Honor, Duty, Country were ever enshrined. As a commander of men he was known for his sense of fair-

ness and justness. While requiring a high state of discipline in his command and strict obedience to regulations, he took a deeper interest in the training of all those serving under him than the mere maintenance of discipline. During the 39 years of his life as an officer, very many soldiers were called into his office for a talk concerning some dereliction of duty. They left his office with an inspiration. They knew that their commanding officer had interested himself in them, had given thought to their welfare and had pointed the way for them to better ways. Many men who served under him as enlisted men are better men today for that service.

On April 10th, 1901, he was married at San Francisco to Charlotte van Oordt Cunningham. At his death, he was survived by his wife now living in Washington and by the following children: William H. a lawyer in San Francisco; Kate McD., the wife of Captain Pierre Agnew, C. E., U. S. Army; Alice M. Hays now living in Washington; Mary Mershon, a member of the graduating class at William and Mary College, and Robert H., a first Classman at West Point. A daughter, Charlotte, died at Fort Totten in 1912. It was the fond hope of Colonel Kessler to be present at West Point in June, 1936, at the graduation of his son, Robert and at the Fortieth Reunion of his class at the same time.

Concerning his burial, the following is quoted: "The entire garrison rendered all honors and we carried him to West Point on the Mineplanter, his C. D. C. flag at the peak, boats enroute dipping the flag. At West Point every detail was carried out as he would have wished—services at the old chapel, his own firing squad and bugler from Hancock. The honorary pallbearers were Generals Nolan and Holbrook, Colonels Fergusson, Carter, Fenton and Hines. The '96 wreath was placed very near him and we left him with the Corps that have passed on, in this beautiful cemetery, surrounded by the living Corps".

C. McK. S.

MERCH BRADT STEWART

NO. 3715 CLASS OF 1896

Died July 3, 1934, at Saint Augustine, Florida, aged 59 years.



WHEN a group of ninety young men rose enmasse at West Point on the the morning of June 15, 1892, raised their right hands and took the oath of office that made them the new Class of 1896, there was one member of the class named Stewart—Merch Bradt Stewart—who remained in barracks during the ceremony. Although he had passed all the examinations and tests, he lacked nine days of having reached the age of seventeen required for entrance to that institution. He was, therefore, according to custom, to be known ever afterward as “Babe” Stewart. Although he was a trifle slow in legally entering the class, he was not slow in entering the affections of the other members of the class. The unusual sunny disposition and lovable personality which attracted the attention of his classmates in 1892 remained with him for over forty years’ service in the Army and similarly brought to him a legion of friends. Never brilliant in academic work and a “clean sleeve” during his four years as a cadet, he was nevertheless an outstanding man of great popularity in his class. In

the annual Hundredth Night and Color Line entertainments of that period, he showed considerable ability as an actor. Many members of the West Point garrison of 1895 will remember his role in the memorable Color Line entertainment of that year when the carefree comedian from Glens Falls convulsed an audience in his imitation of the Commandant of Cadets holding a conference with his "tacs". Little did Stewart realize at the time that in after years he himself would hold such conferences as the actual Commandant.

Critics of military institutions have said that military education and training tend to destroy initiative in the student and tend to develop a graduate with an undue reverence for existing routine. Whether this be true or untrue, the observation did not apply to Merch Bradt Stewart. To him on his graduation the world was a great, happy field expressly prepared for the exercise of initiative. To him, long established routine and regulations were only temporary arrangements waiting to be altered and changed. To the average youngster just joining his first regiment, Regulations, Equipment, Training and Organization are sacred and inviolable fundamentals to be regarded with a certain amount of awe. Though possessed of the discipline and the reverence for obedience ingrained into all the sons of West Point, Merch Stewart entered the service with the idea that these long established fundamentals were only subjects for study, revision, or change. When, as a youngster, he expressed such ideas to his commanding officer, that worthy veteran was seized with amazement and consternation at the audacity of a shave tail lieutenant. He foresaw a bad career for a youngster with such ideas.

But the records in the archives of the War Department tell the story of a long list of achievements in constructive work brought about by the ideas of this man. The first entry in this long list finds him a Second Lieutenant soon after his graduation, preparing and publishing on his own initiative a useful "Handbook for Non Commissioned Officers." The last entry on this long list finds him no longer a subaltern but Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, endeavoring, on his own initiative, to improve the time-honored course of instruction of that historic institution.

Between these two entries, the record indicates that opportunities to render highly constructive service came to this man in much greater volume than ordinarily comes to one officer of the Army. But the evidence also shows that these opportunities came to him naturally and logically because he was the man best fitted to render the service. The list involves changes and renovations in the regulations, equipment and training of his own arm of the service, the Infantry, and in the very organization of our Army as a whole. The record bears evidence of the ideas of a very unusual man. A distinguished commander wrote of him, "Does his own thinking and has his own convictions which he stands up for." The results of that thinking and courage of convictions have left an impress on certain fundamentals on which our Army is organized today.

In the limited scope of this article it is impossible to record all of his undertakings but rather to briefly mention the most important.

The beginning of his career as an officer finds him imbued with certain ideas concerning the importance of his chosen arm of the service and with a desire to use his enthusiastic energy in building up and bringing it to the notice of the people. In the early nineties, the Cavalry was frequently brought to public notice through exhibitions of horsemanship and stunt drills given by specially chosen troops at fairs and public gatherings. To similarly bring the Infantry to public notice, Stewart, using the tools at his disposal, specially trained his company and established a record in "stunt" performances before enormous audiences at Madison Square Garden. He lost no opportunity, by speaking and writing, of bringing the importance of Infantry to public notice. A friendship grew up between him and the late General Edwin F. Glenn, also an ardent Infantry partisan, and soon Stewart, although still an officer of low rank, gradually became known as one of the Infantry's strong men.

For many years, mounted officers had received more pay than dismounted officers. In his constant effort to advance all interest of the Infantry, Stewart became convinced that the disparity in pay was a discrimination against his arm of the service. He thought, wrote, and spoke urging equal pay in the same grades of all arms. In 1908, when a new Army pay bill was under consideration, Stewart, on duty at West Point as a "tac", turned loose the full force of his convictions for this equality of pay. Antagonizing the War Department, he was summarily relieved from duty at the Academy and made a record trip across the continent and Pacific to the Philippine Islands, where he arrived just in time to have his company win first place in the Manila Military Tournament of 1908. Perhaps his summary relief from the Military Academy, plus a reprimand, impressed some that this action forever ended the activities of Merch B. Stewart at West Point, little realizing that in a few busy years he would return there as Commandant of Cadets and later be appointed Superintendent. The reprimand he received was far outweighed by the constructive service he rendered in the succeeding years.

For some time prior to 1909 there had existed some dissatisfaction concerning certain articles of the equipment of the Infantry. On account of the reputation he had gained as an exponent of the importance of the Infantry and because of his thorough knowledge of the needs of that arm, Stewart was made a member of the Infantry Equipment Board convened in 1909. This presented to him an opportunity to take liberties with some long established Infantry fundamentals and in so doing, he rendered another important service to that arm and to the Army. He was opposed to any half way measures of making alterations to existing equipment. Firmly believing that the Infantry is the most important agency in the prosecution of war, he was in favor of a completely new, modern equipment to be carefully designed and developed to meet present day needs. Not only did he take a leading part in the operations of the Board at Rock Island Arsenal, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and Washington, but he was later sent by the War Department to various organizations for the purpose of demonstrating and testing the new equipment.

By this time, this officer was well known in the Infantry as one of

its leaders. Accordingly, when it was decided in 1911 to rewrite the Infantry Drill Regulations, it was natural and logical that he should be on the board charged with that duty. No one was better qualified to render this service and no officer could enter into such a duty with more courage to cast aside the old and antiquated and substitute the new and modern. On the introductory page of the new regulations he wrote a rather bizarre paragraph reading, "In the application of these regulations, the spirit rather than the letter is to be sought. Quibbling over the minutia of form is indicative of failure to grasp the spirit." At the time, Merch Stewart's highly developed sense of humor would have been worked overtime had he realized that in later years when he was Commandant of Cadets, yearlings would select this "quibbling with the minutia of form" paragraph for plebes to memorize along with General Scott's famous opinion and other highlights of West Point literature.

In his official record, we find his assignment to numerous special details of such a nature that it is apparent that his selection was due to his special fitness and ability. Among these assignments are his duty with the Porto Rico regiment, the organization of an experimental Infantry company and the development of a special course of Intensive Training. In Panama, his praiseworthy service on the Land Defense Board laid the foundation for the present Defense Plan of the Canal Zone. As the idea of the Citizens' Training Camp developed under the leadership and initiative of General Leonard Wood, it was inevitable that the progressive Merch Stewart would be drawn into that work as he was in the summer of 1916, concerning which duty he wrote, "I learned more than in any similar period of my life." On the outbreak of the World War, when the operation of the Citizens' Training Camp became of the greatest importance and when the Plattsburg camp was likely to become a pattern for many such camps, it was inevitable that Stewart should be selected to command the First Regiment at that camp. As a result, General Wood wrote of Stewart, "he is one of the most competent infantry captains in the service. Well equipped to handle a regiment or a brigade". After the war, he was selected to use his talents in the orderly disposal of the affairs of the famous "Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff," a gigantic experiment in supply but one of doubtful value. With the record that he had already made in Training, it was logical that he should find himself in G-3 with the task before him of preparing plans for the reorganization of the Army in accordance with the National Defense Act of 1920 and to initiate important plans for Army Mobilization.

As a result of these years of constructive work and of his acknowledged ability and personality, there came to Merch B. Stewart two remarkable appointments; first, that of Commandant of Cadets, and later, that of Superintendent of the Military Academy. Either of these positions have been the goal of the desires of many officers. Stewart achieved both easily and naturally and with no effort on his part. In both cases, he was the man for the place at the time.

For a great many years, the Commandant of Cadets at West Point has been the personification of military discipline, the head of a remarkable machine to inculcate in the minds of cadets the highest regard

and reverence for implicit obedience. But in many cases, the cadet simply looked at the "Com" as the head of a hard boiled body of specially selected "tacs" earnestly engaged in building up a daily skin list. In accordance with a hundred years of tradition, the Commandant and his tactical officers have faithfully and inflexibly done their duty impartially, detecting all violations of the sacred regulations, looking to the Superintendent as the proper official to exercise mercy and clemency. The cadet, however, in his continuous battle for tenths and immunity from demerits, "cons" and "tours," quite generally looks at the "Com" and the "tacs" as his enemy in the battle, an enemy ever alert for every violation of a thousand rules and regulations. Just as Second Lieutenant Merch B. Stewart, many years before, had the temerity to entertain ideas about changes in the sacred fundamentals of the Army, Stewart as Commandant had ideas as to how the Tactical Department could render the best service to cadets. A great Division Commander in the World War, in recommending Stewart for high rank, wrote, "He commands with ease." While maintaining the high state of Corps discipline, the human side of Merch Stewart showed through the hard boiled role of head of the tactical department. He commanded the Corps of Cadets "with ease." Cadets found they could approach the god of the machine and consult him. Fathers and mothers of cadets wrote to him. In each case, the human Merch Stewart, with his great supply of kindness, human understanding, common sense, and humor, rendered constructive service. As an example, a fond mother who brought her son to West Point to report as a member of a new class and who was overwhelmed, as was her son, with the strange cadet customs and discipline that engulfed the plebe, remained on the post fearful as to what might happen to her son should she leave. Finally, in desperation, she came to the Commandant doubting if it were safe for her boy to remain longer at West Point. Stewart patiently listened to the story of the anxious mother and then said with that humor that was characteristic of him, "Madam, your son is absolutely safe here. I know of only one other place where he would be safer. That place is maintained by the State of New York some miles down the river." Then followed such a friendly common sense talk that the anxious mother took her departure the following day fully convinced that her boy was perfectly safe while under the care of such a commander as Merch B. Stewart. A father estranged from his son for some years wrote to the Commandant asking that the boy be disciplined. The human side of Stewart, who "commanded with ease," met the situation by bringing about a complete reconciliation between the two.

Even cadets liked Merch Stewart. One cadet who, in the capacity of First Captain, Class President, and Manager of the Army Football Team, had numerous dealings with the Commandant, wrote of him: "My class was under his leadership, and I choose the word 'leadership' carefully, during its two years at the Academy. I know that the whole class consider that this was a privilege the equal of which few classes at West Point have had the good fortune to receive and that the development of our lives and careers was considerably influenced by the association. General Stewart's character, mind, and personality presented a particularly fortunate and, perhaps, unusual combination

for a Commandant of Cadets. His professional ability and soldierly qualities was obvious and unquestioned. He was a very fair and just commander, severe in the sense that delinquencies received the usual punishments under his regime and that the Corps discipline was maintained on a high and impartial level. However, the quality that made General Stewart an unusually effective Commandant was a remarkable blend of human understanding and judgment seasoned with an unflinching sense of humor. It is extraordinary how these characteristics inspired not only the military respect but the personal confidence of cadets, many of whom learned that he was a helpful advisor as well as the commanding officer. General Stewart's personality was so interesting and impressive that cadets not only looked up to him but generally liked him, although they knew they couldn't get away with a thing where he was concerned."

As a result of his service as Commandant, he reached the culmination of a useful and constructive career by his appointment as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It was only logical that this man who, during his whole career, was unafraid to suggest changes and innovations in time honored fundamentals of the Army, would turn his attention to the improvement of the course of instruction at the Military Academy. He entertained no revolutionary ideas in the matter for his ideas were always constructive and not destructive. Whatever he would recommend would be the result of wise thinking with a view to making the Military Academy a more useful agency of the Army. But after a little over a year as Superintendent, a great calamity came to him, bringing great sorrow to his host of friends.

The constructive labors of Merch Stewart through many years exceeded his physical strength. By accident, the writer of this sketch recently met a man in civil life who for some years was engaged in the work of rebuilding and strengthening human bodies broken down by overwork. He told the writer that Stewart, after many months of work in G-3, where he gave every ounce of his energy and strength to the development of plans for Army reorganization and mobilization, came to him for help. He found the officers' physical condition very bad, was able to help him but cautioned him that never again in his life could he undertake responsibilities or labors as great as those of the preceding months. He served notice on Stewart that henceforth he must go slower and work at reduced speed. A few months after this warning, Stewart was appointed Commandant of Cadets, which to him meant a heavier load of responsibility than he had been carrying. The advice recently given him demanded that he ask to be excused from this detail. But the words, "Duty, Honor, Country" were recurring to him hourly. He accepted and marched onward to his death. His physical breakdown occurred shortly after June Week of 1927. The many ceremonies, the official visitors, the crowds of relatives of cadets, the returning alumni, brought a heavy burden of responsibilities on the weakened physique of the Superintendent. An officer on duty at the Military Academy told the writer that late one afternoon he found himself in the office of the Superintendent for a conference which proved to be the last official duty done by General Stewart. The officer said that he was immediately impressed with the fact that the Superintendent was

very tired and looked completely worn out by the activities of the preceding June Week. This officer was so deeply impressed that he suggested several times that the conference be postponed and that the General go home and rest. A few hours later, the breakdown occurred. A few weeks later, the Corps of Cadets, standing at attention with feelings of genuine sorrow, paid tribute to Merch Bradt Stewart as that commander who had taught them to "command with ease" rode out of West Point, a broken man with an interesting, distinguished and colorful career abruptly terminated.

In addition to the distinguished service already mentioned, General Stewart served at numerous Army posts in the United States, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone. In the Santiago campaign, he was recommended for a brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry in action at El Caney and San Juan, for which service he was later awarded a Silver Star Citation by the War Department. During the World War, he commanded a regiment at the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, where also as the senior instructor he directed the training and selection of 6,000 officer candidates. For the organization and training ability displayed, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He served as Chief of Staff at Camp Devens, commanded the 175th Infantry Brigade of the 38th Division, and was placed in charge of the subsection of Line in Haute-Alsace Sector, for which service he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palm and the French Legion d'Honneur.

The Service Schools have often been the stepping stone by which officers of our Army have reached high positions of responsibility. Merch B. Stewart never attended a service school but, by his natural ability, rose from Second Lieutenant to Major General and held more important posts than ordinarily fall to the lot of an Army officer. In addition to his military achievements, he was gifted as a writer and a public speaker. At the close of the Spanish American War, he wrote and published an interesting book entitled, "The Nth Foot in War" and in later years contributed to high grade periodicals such as the *Atlantic Monthly*. Although he had great facility in writing, his literary output was limited by the great burden of duties imposed on him and which monopolized his time. General Stewart was an interesting public speaker perfectly at ease before an audience. The records of The Adjutant General's office bear evidence of numerous addresses made by General Stewart as an Army representative before public meetings. He was greatly interested in architecture, especially in a new and novel type of small dwelling house on which he had the most interesting ideas. It was one of his dreams that after the termination of his military career he would devote some time to this hobby.

General Stewart's record in the War Department contains successive notations of "superior" given by his commanding officers and many commendatory recommendations by officers of high command.

"The Secretary of War directs me to express to you the appreciation of the Department, etc., etc."

"He is one of the most competent infantry captains in the service, well qualified to handle a regiment or brigade."

"I would consider myself fortunate to have this excellent officer under my command at any time."

"I do not know of a better officer. I was very sorry to lose him."

"I believe this officer to be one of the best informed and most efficient officers of the regular Army."

"In my opinion, he is one of the most experienced, intelligent, progressive, and accomplished officers of the Army."

But all these commendatory records by different general officers are not comparable with the record of constructive work accomplished.

Merch Bradt Stewart was born at Mitchell Station, Virginia, on June 24, 1875, the son of James Robinson and Grace Alice Stewart. He was educated in the schools of Glens Falls, New York, and won his appointment to West Point there by competitive examination. On February 16, 1898, he married Miss Nan Wheelihan of Necedah, Wisconsin, who shared with him the vicissitudes of Army life in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, and at many Army posts in this country and who contributed to his successful career. On his death, General Stewart was survived by his devoted wife, who resides in Saint Augustine, Florida, by his only son, Peter Stewart who, inheriting his father's ability as a writer, was for some years editor of a daily paper in Saint Augustine, and by a brother, Captain George V. Stewart, a captain in the Navy.

After General Stewart's breakdown and retirement, the writer saw considerable of his classmate in Washington and at the General's home in Saint Augustine. His mind was as alert as ever but his affliction deprived him of the full enjoyment of reading or speaking. The writer was a witness to the heroic but pitiful fight put up by the General to regain the full use of his faculties. He wanted so much to again be the active Merch Stewart because there were so many things awaiting to be done by him. There were many things he wanted to write. This was denied him and on July 3, 1934, he peacefully passed away. He was buried at West Point, to whose interest he gave his life.

In the new mess hall at West Point is a full length portrait of General Stewart, painted while he was Superintendent. His classmates visiting West Point stop in front of this picture and mentally say: "Good old Babe Stewart. You were an honor to our justly celebrated class and to the Army. I wish there were some way by which I could reach across the space that separates us and tell you how much we love you and how proud we are of you. You lived a useful life. You were an inspiration to many officers and cadets. The world is better today because you lived in it. Good bye, Babe." A member of General Stewart's class, gifted in writing verse (J. P. W.), wrote the following which best expresses the sentiments of his class.

TO BABE

*Being the youngest member of the Class
Your nickname, Babe, fitted like a glove,
While your complexion, fair as any lass,
Inspired a friendship that grew into love.
You were a jolly cherub, Babe, for sure,
Yet 'neath a cloak of frivolity
You hid a soul, big, solid, and secure,
Untinged the least by artful sophistry.
Your name stands high on Ninety Six' great roll
As soldier, comrade and beloved friend.
It can but add new lustre to that scroll
The gods of chance unto a Class extend.
We know that you will surely understand.
Thus, through the void, we grasp your outstretched hand.*

Affectionately,

Class of '96.

C. McK. S.

STUART HEINTZELMAN

NO. 3910 CLASS OF 1899

Died July 6, 1935, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, aged 59 years.



Born: New York City, November 19, 1876.

Died: Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, July 6, 1935.

To those of us who knew him—and loved him—the sad news flashed to us on July 6, 1935, brought sharply to our consciousness that never again on this earth would Tommy Heintzelman breeze in with his cheery greeting, followed by an immediate plunge into happy reminiscence, or serious discussion, or argument in which he was willing to take any side just so it was a good argument, or perhaps the perpetration of jokes in which he could take it as well as give it. But even in that sad moment we knew that the memory and influence of this vivid, vital personality, this dominant character, this understanding friend and comrade would be with us always. There must of necessity be sadness in the loss of a beloved friend, but in the contemplation of such a life this feeling of sadness in his soldier friends must give way to the spirit that was in Tommy, the spirit of steadfastness, of courage,

the spirit of elation that a soldier feels in victory, for his was a career of victory.

Stuart Heintzelman was born in New York City on November 19, 1876. He came from a distinguished line of soldiers. His grandfather graduated from West Point in 1826. His father graduated in 1867. The Old Army well knows of their distinguished service to their country. His father died when Stuart (Tommy) was but a child. His bereaved mother took him abroad where he received his early education. Upon return to the United States he entered Groton School in Massachusetts, graduated from that institution, and then entered West Point in 1895.

It was as a plebe in the Class of 1899 that he demonstrated early his qualities of leadership. Among the qualities commonly considered essential to success in high command is resourcefulness. Tommy, due probably to the fact that he was an Army boy, and perhaps more to the way he had of making his presence felt, was a shining mark for the upper classmen who especially felt the weight of responsibility for bringing the plebes up right. He probably holds the all time record for resourcefulness in finding ways and means to ameliorate the hardships that existed for plebes in those days. Never is there a class reunion that the stories are not told and retold.

It seems to be impossible to write of him or think of him without forgetting sorrow and thinking of the enthusiasm and inspiration and joy of life that he brought to those about him. This side of his character, coupled with a fine mind and splendid physique, was the outstanding feature in his superb leadership. He made his "A" in football, captained the Class Gym and Track Team, was elected President of the Cadet Athletic Association. All through the joys and sorrows of the cadet days of '99, his influence, his human understanding, his friendship reached each and every one of us.

Lieutenant Heintzelman began his commissioned service with the Fourth Cavalry in the Philippines. In August, 1900, he joined the Sixth Cavalry in China and participated in the Boxer Campaign. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in February, 1901. He graduated with honors at the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1905.

On October 20, 1905, while a student at the Staff College, he was promoted to his captaincy. He graduated from the Staff College in 1906. It was about this period of his career that his outstanding qualities of mind became clearly apparent to his superiors. In this and in later tours of duty at the Leavenworth School, his historical research and studies furnished a distinct contribution to Military Art in our Army. After graduation from the Staff College he served as Adjutant of his old regiment, the Sixth Cavalry, for two years. He then served for a time with the Philippine Scouts, holding the rank of Major. Upon his return to the United States he served as an Instructor at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, until 1912 and after two years with his regiment returned for his second tour as an Instructor.

In 1916 he was ordered to Princeton University as Military Instructor. Although he stayed here only one year, his general efficiency, keen intelligence, and pleasing personality made such a profound impression on the University authorities that they later bestowed upon

him on honorary degree of Master of Arts. Captain Heintzelman passed to the field grades May 15, 1917.

His service during the World War was marked by his characteristic high efficiency, loyalty, fearlessness, common sense, and superb leadership. On duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Italy from July, 1917, to July, 1919, his work during the following engagements in which he partook served to prove his great worth to the Army: The French Aisne Offensive; with the French Tenth Army in Italy; the Attack at St. Mihiel; and with the II Army north of Toul October 12 to November 11, 1918. During the above named engagements he served successively in the following capacities: Ordered to Chaumont in July 1917 for duty with the General Staff at the headquarters of the A. E. F.; Military Observer with the French Army during the Aisne Offensive of October, 1917, and on the Italian Front in the winter of 1917; G-3, First Army Corps, January 1918 to June 1918; Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps, in which capacity he participated in the St. Mihiel Attack; Chief of Staff of the Second Army north of Toul and until the Second Army was demobilized in April, 1919. He was appointed a temporary brigadier general in October, 1918.

As a fitting reward for his most efficient service in the war, General Heintzelman was awarded the following decorations:

Commander of the Legion of Honor (French).

Croix de Guerre with Palm (French).

Commander of the Order of the Crown (Italian).

The Distinguished Service Medal (United States).

The citation for his D. S. M. typifies the character of General Heintzelman's work as a General Staff Officer in the field:

"He organized the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps and, later, as Chief of Staff of this Corps, directed with great success the staff of this organization prior to and during the St. Mihiel offensive. As Chief of Staff of the Second Army, he had a prominent part in organizing it as a fighting unit. His tact, energy, and military ability were important elements in the success of this command."

After the war he returned with the Army to its peace time activities and life. His successes in peace were as pronounced as those which crowned his efforts in war. He received his permanent appointment as a brigadier general in December, 1922, and as a major general in December, 1931. His service since the war was varied and of inestimable value to the service. A list of these accomplishments furnishes us a true guide to his successes:

Director at the Army War College, July 1919 to January 1921; placed on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List; served on the General Staff from December 24, 1920, to June 30, 1924, at Headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4; commanded the Twenty-second Infantry

Brigade in Hawaii; commanded the Harbor Defenses of Eastern New York; Commandant of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and at the time of his death was in command of the Seventh Corps Area.

Just a few months before Tommy's death grief came to him in the death of his wife to whom he was married in 1910. After twenty-five years of ideal devotion to each other, this was a blow from which he never recovered. He is survived by one child—Mrs. D. H. Mallen, a step-daughter, to whom our hearts go out in sympathy.

Quoting from his military commander at the time of his death, we render him a military salute:

“Loyal, able, forceful and zealous, General Heintzelman possessed a high character, wide experience, and a pleasing personality. He was well informed in military matters, was a deep thinker, and a splendid administrator, faithfully and efficiently discharging the responsibilities intrusted to him, over a long period of years.”

But his classmates do not think of him as General Stuart Heintzelman. We think of him as “Tommy” the classmate and friend who was ever cheerful and smiling and willing to lend a helping hand, be it in beast barracks, the classroom, the Athletic Field, or wherever we found him.

G. S. S.

EDWIN GRIFFITH DAVIS

NO. 3956 CLASS OF 1900

Died July 24, 1934, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 60 years.



Cadet, M. A.....June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry.....June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps.....May 7, 1901
1st Lieutenant.....July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps.....January 25, 1907
Retired for disability in line of duty, (Section 1251,
Revised Statutes)February 28, 1910
Active Duty Status.....November 20, 1910
Relieved from active duty.....December 31, 1910
Active Duty Status.....March 3, 1911
Relieved from active duty.....January 7, 1916
Major, Judge Advocate General's Section,
O. R. C.....May 14, 1917
Active Duty Status.....May 17, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate
General, N. A.....February 13, 1918

Colonel	July 19, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	October 5, 1919
Relieved from active duty.....	October 5, 1919
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930
Died at Atlanta, Ga.....	July 24, 1934

COLONEL EDWIN G. DAVIS, former Assistant General Counsel and Solicitor of the National Surety Company of New York, and one time Federal District Attorney for Idaho, died suddenly in a Federal court room in Atlanta, Ga., on July 24, 1934.

A heart attack struck Colonel Davis as he was leaving the witness stand after testifying in connection with a real estate receivership in which he was serving as trustee. He fell to the floor in front of the judge's bench and was dead before a doctor arrived.

Edwin Griffith Davis, son of John W. and Elizabeth Davis, was born at Samaria, Ida., July 9, 1874. His early education was obtained in the public schools and he was appointed to West Point in June 1896 from his native state in time to enter the Academy with the Class of 1900. Four days younger than Jimmy Prentice, he had the distinction of being the oldest member of the class when the latter was turned back to 1901 at the end of his plebe year. Cadet Davis was affectionately known to his classmates at "Dad."

He never sought popularity nor curried favor, but was universally regarded as one of the solid, substantial men of the class, whose opinions were often sought and whose judgment was always good. He unconsciously lived up to his nickname and role, as the "Dad" of the class.

Cadet Davis was a hard working student and maintained an excellent standing in his academic work, holding the respect of his instructors as well as the affection of his classmates. In the battalion organization he was a Cadet Corporal in his yearling year, the senior duty sergeant of "D" Company as a second classman, and a Cadet Lieutenant in "C" Company, until, with others of the class, he lost his chevrons in First Class Camp, one of the victims of the class protest against rigorous orders that were issued to break up hazing, and which threatened some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps.

Following graduation Lieutenant Davis was commissioned in the infantry arm and assigned to the 5th Infantry, then stationed in the Philippine Islands. His first station as an officer was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., but within three weeks of the time of joining he departed for the Orient, arriving at Manila on September 17, 1900. He was in command of "M" Company of his regiment from December until the following May, when he transferred to the newly formed Artillery Corps, and was promoted first lieutenant on July 1, 1901.

He served on the staff of Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell as Assistant to the Adjutant General, and in charge of civil affairs in the 1st District of Northern Luzon, from July to September of 1901, and left the islands for the United States the following December.

Assigned to a light battery, he served at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.,

from March, 1902 until July, 1903, when he was detailed for duty as an instructor in the Department of Law and History at West Point. He was at West Point for four years, during which period he found time for personal study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia in December, 1905. He also wrote and published in 1906 "A Text Book of Constitutional Law," which became the prescribed text book in the West Point course. In 1907 he wrote a series of articles on distinguished graduates of West Point in civil life, which appeared in "Army and Navy Life."

On the completion of his tour of duty at West Point Captain Davis was assigned to station at Fort Baker, Calif., where he served from October, 1907 until December, 1908 when he was detailed as District Adjutant of the then Artillery District of San Francisco, with station at the Presidio. In October, 1909 he went on sick report, followed by a leave of absence and appearance before a Retiring Board. On February 28, 1910 he was retired from active service on account of physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

Going to Malad, Ida., Captain Davis entered the practice of law, and in November, 1910, removed to Boise. At the same time he entered actively into Republican politics, and was elected in November, 1910 a member of the Legislature of Idaho. He served during the regular and special sessions as the majority floor leader.

During the presidential campaign of 1912 he served as secretary of the Idaho State Republican Committee, and in 1913 was Private Secretary to the Governor. In 1914 and 1915 he was Assistant Attorney General of Idaho, and the first Attorney for the Public Utilities Commission of that State.

Captain Davis was a candidate in the primary election for Governor of Idaho, but was not successful in obtaining the nomination.

For two periods during his residence in Boise, Captain Davis was placed by the War Department on an active duty status, as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard of Idaho: from November 20th to December 31, 1910; and from March 3, 1911 until January 7, 1916.

Upon the declaration of war in 1917, he returned to active military service as a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and within a year was promoted successively to the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel. During 1917 and 1918 he was Chief of the Military Justice Division, and in 1918 and 1919, was the representative of the Judge Advocate General's Department on the War Department General Staff.

Colonel Davis was co-author with Dean Wigmore of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act, and drafted much of the war legislation passed by Congress. He received the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As chief of the disciplinary division of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army he contributed a most helpful means of avoiding serious errors in the administration of military justice during the war."

In October, 1919 Colonel Davis was relieved, at his own request, from further active duty, and resumed the practice of law at Boise, Ida. He argued many cases in the Supreme Court of that State.

In January, 1922 he was appointed United States Attorney for Idaho, and served as such until June, 1925. In this capacity he investigated and successfully prosecuted several cases of large importance, particularly mail fraud cases and cases involving violation of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Colonel Davis resigned his office in order to accept the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for the handling of war fraud cases. In this capacity he settled and adjusted many questions growing out of war contracts, and won the only conviction secured by the Department of Justice in a criminal case growing out of war frauds. This case was tried in New York City in 1926, the trial lasting a month.

Colonel Davis later represented the Department of Justice in appellate work in tax cases.

From Washington Colonel Davis went to New York in 1929 and became identified with the legal department of the National Surety Company, of which, until his death, he was one of the Board of Directors. This company was forced into a receivership by the prevailing economic depression, and when reorganized in January, 1933, Colonel Davis was made Receiver, and in May, 1934, Trustee for the Greyling Realty Corporation, a branch of the National Surety Company. He was serving in this capacity when he passed away suddenly on July 24, 1934. He had just finished arguing a case, for the Company before the United States District Court of the Northern District of Georgia, when he collapsed in the court room, and died before medical attention could be secured.

Judge Underwood, before whom the case was tried, wrote: "He impressed me not only as being a very able lawyer, but as a gentleman of the very highest type of character, culture and refinement."

Colonel Davis was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 23, 1900 to Elsie Poll, daughter of F. R. and Rose Ann Poll, nee Pennock. Colonel and Mrs. Davis had two children, Rozanne Elizabeth Davis, born March 29, 1914, and Edwin Griffith Davis, Jr., born September 1, 1916. The daughter died in infancy, on June 8, 1914, and the son is now in his sophomore year at Harvard, where he is specializing in chemistry. Mrs. Davis, in order to be near her son, is making her home for the present at 9 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, Mass.

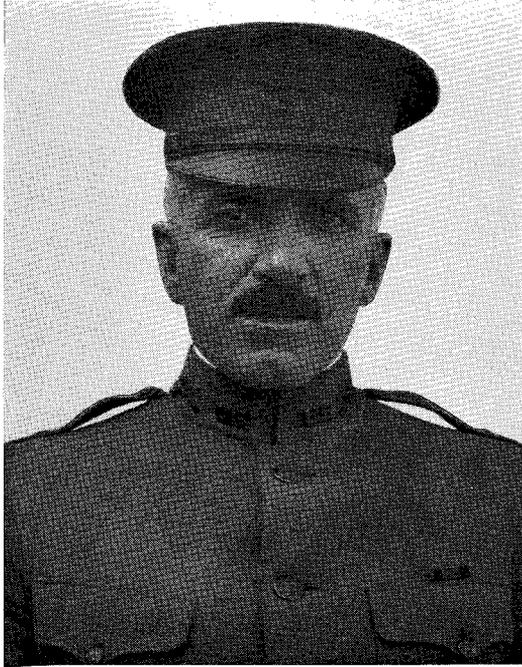
Colonel Davis' career both in the army and in civil life was characterized by earnestness of purpose in whatever he undertook, and was eminently successful. In his death at the age of sixty, his usefulness was suddenly cut off at a time when it seemed he still had much to live for. His family, his brother officers in the Army, his associates in business and in the legal profession, and his surviving classmates, all feel keenly the loss of a man who was ever a loyal friend, and who was outstanding in his personal and professional attainments.

The funeral was held at his late home, 240 81st Street, Brooklyn, New York City, on July 26, 1934, the Rev'd John H. Fitzgerald, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, officiating, and at West Point, where he was laid to rest on Friday, July 27, 1934.

HERMAN GLADE

NO. 3970 CLASS OF 1900

Died December 7, 1934, at Burlingame, California, aged 59 years.



Cadet, M. A.....June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry.....June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant.....August 9, 1903
CaptainAugust 22, 1912
Major (temporary).....August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary).....January 26, 1918
Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A. (emergency)....October 29, 1918
Major (permanent).....February 7, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency
commissionJune 30, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry
(Regular Army)July 1, 1920
ColonelMarch 2, 1929
Retired for physical disability in line of duty
(Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890).....March 2, 1929
Active Duty Status.....March 3, 1929

<i>Relieved from Active Duty</i>	<i>March 7, 1929</i>
<i>Active Duty Status</i>	<i>August 26, 1929</i>
<i>Relieved from Active Duty</i>	<i>August 15, 1932</i>
<i>Died at Burlingame, Calif</i>	<i>December 7, 1934</i>

HERMAN GLADE, the son of Henry and Sophie Glade, was born in Brunswick, April 28, 1875. He was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery almost exactly sixty years later. Herman's death was a great shock to all his friends, and everyone that had ever known him was his friend.

He was a little older than the average of his classmates, and probably the hazing that was rampant in those days irritated him more than it did some of the others, but his abundant good humor and mature philosophy tided him over the rough spots of that first year at the Academy. By that time he was becoming well known to his classmates as well as the instructors, and he soon established himself as one of the solid members of the class.

His first station as an officer was Columbus Barracks where, with a dozen of his classmates, he joined within a very few weeks after graduation. Graduation leave was curtailed, as in the summer of 1900 as many officers as possible were needed in the Philippines. The group that joined that sleepy old post were so decidedly vivacious that the Commanding Officer felt constrained to lessen the shock by ordering such things as tattoo roll calls, and that all second lieutenants attend reveille. Despite restraints, probably no group of youngsters ever enjoyed themselves more than did these lads while there awaiting transportation to Manila. This sizable block of the Class of 1900, divided between the transports "*Kilpatrick*" and "*Buford*," sailed about November 1st from New York by way of Suez. This trip, which included visits at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Cairo, was thrilling and instructive.

Upon arrival in the Philippines, on New Year's Day, 1901, Glade joined the 4th Infantry, then stationed in Cavite Province. The active insurrection at this time was about over, but there was an abundance of opportunities for a young officer to show his mettle in the modified mopping up that was the chief work of the army there at that time. Often in the years that followed he would delight in descanting over the exploits of his regiment in that quasi war status, and many were the tales he could recount concerning such places as Bacoor, Cavite Vicjo and Imus. Although, of course, very junior, he soon won the admiration and affection of his regimental commander, that good old soldier, afterwards Brigadier General, Frank D. Balwin, who at that time did much to influence Glade's future military career.

Soon after he returned from the Philippines he was detailed in the Tactical Department of the Military Academy, performing the usual duties of a "tac", plus duty as a physical instructor in the gymnasium. To his great credit it should be noted that he returned to duty at the Academy much earlier in his commissioned service than did the average instructor.

For years Glade was closely associated with Herman Koehler,

Master of the Sword, the man so well known to every man who was a cadet from the early nineties until well after the World War.

Glade's duties brought him in close contact with every cadet at the Academy; his friendliness brought him in contact with all the officers on duty there. Consequently he was well known and, most assuredly, was well liked and highly respected. He did much to organize athletics and physical culture at the Academy, and to create and maintain enthusiasm for all kinds of sports in which cadets were allowed to indulge. He had been closely identified with football all four years of his cadetship; consequently, he was of great assistance to the coaches in building up the football teams of the Academy during his tour of duty there. It is probably in the line of physical culture that he was best known, but his reputation as a soldier was of the highest. He never allowed his enthusiasm for sports and athletics to out-weigh considerations for the military instruction of the Corps of Cadets.

After being relieved from the Military Academy in 1907, he served with the 6th Infantry in the Northwest as a first lieutenant. He went with that regiment to the Philippines in 1909, and returned in 1911 for another detail at the Military Academy.

Again he was assigned to the Tactical Department, and completed a full four years on that duty, first commanding a company and later, upon the increase of the Corps of Cadets, a battalion. His return to the Academy for a second tour was a very clear indication that his first tour was a success, for comparatively few officers return to the Military Academy for a second tour of duty in the same department.

During this tour at the Academy, Herman was promoted to captain and assigned to the 5th Infantry, with which he served a tour in the Panama Canal Department from 1915 to 1918. At the outbreak of the World War he was selected to organize the Panama Canal Department Officers' Training School. This was, for the higher authorities, a fortunate selection, for Herman excelled in organization, and his example could not help but inspire student trainees to be good officers.

He was not fortunate enough to go to France, but did his part, and probably more, by serving in the United States in various capacities, mostly at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and Camp Gordon, Ga. He was promoted to the grade of colonel, and assigned to the 45th Infantry, in October, 1918. His regiment was at Camp Dix, N. J., awaiting embarkation, when the Armistice was signed.

He was a member of the second class, after the war, to enter the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he had an opportunity to demonstrate his ability in direct comparison with other officers. At the end of the year he was designated a "Distinguished Graduate", School of the Line. The next two years were spent at the General Staff School and the Army War College. Then followed four years in the G-4 Section of the War Department General Staff, and a few months in the Office of the Chief of Infantry, all of these are assignments indicating efficiency.

His third tour of foreign service began in the Philippine Department early in 1928. His service there was at Fort William McKinley, and such service differed widely from that of his first tour. Twenty-seven

years between these tours had wrought great changes in conditions in the Philippines, but the years had passed over Herman with little effect. He was the same good-natured, quiet, efficient man that had served in Cavite. He had profited by those years of experience, but outwardly there was no change.

A change soon developed, however. His health began to fail, and upon examination for promotion to the grade of colonel in the regular establishment, he was forced to retire from the Active List of the Army. He was only 54 years of age, and much could have been expected from him in the ten years yet to be served before compulsory retirement for age. His retirement was a shock to all his acquaintances, and was a distinct loss to the Army.

On November 4, 1912, he was married to Mrs. Lillian Huntington Hills. This was a happy and fortunate union. Much of the time of this congenial couple was spent in travel, which included the Orient and Europe. They entered with spirit into the social life of every community in which they lived. Their permanent home was in Burlingame, Calif.

After a brief illness Herman passed away at Burlingame on the seventh of December, 1934. He is survived by his widow and a stepson, Major Huntington Hills, of The Adjutant General's Department. He was buried at Arlington with full military honors. His pall bearers were, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army; Major Generals George S. Simonds, William H. Tschappat and Hanson E. Ely; Brigadier Generals George B. Pillsbury, Creed F. Cox, Henry G. Learnard and Frank B. Watson; Colonel Charles G. Harvey; Hon. S. Wallace Dempsey; Commander George L. Smith, U. S. N.; Captain Clyde L. Hyssong; and Lieutenant John R. Vance.

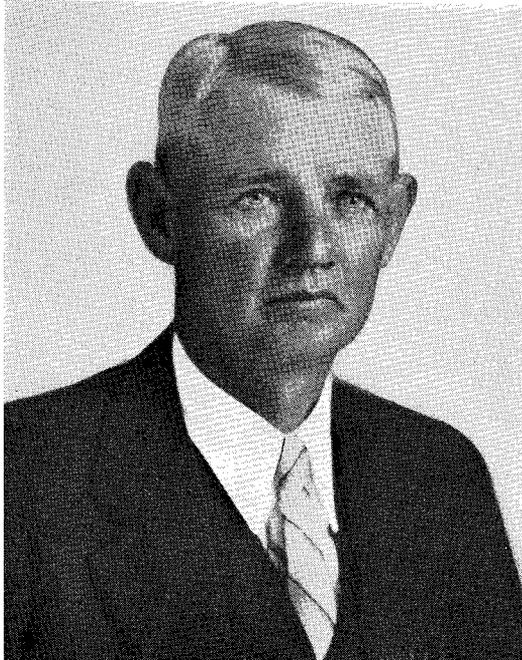
He was a true friend, a lovable character, and a good soldier.

A. H. S.

JAMES GOETHE

NO. 3982 CLASS OF 1900

Died March 2, 1936, at Varnville, South Carolina, aged 59 years.



Cadet, M. A.....June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry.....June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant.....February 2, 1901
CaptainMarch 11, 1911
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps.....December 3, 1912
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps....April 9, 1915
Major (temporary).....August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary).....August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from temporary
commissionMarch 31, 1919
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army).....March 1, 1920
Retired because of disability contracted in line of
duty (Section 3, Act of October 1, 1930)
March 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)
June 21, 1930
Died at Varnville, S. C.....March 2, 1936

|| LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES GOETHE, U. S. Army, Retired, died at Esdorn Hospital, Walterboro, S. C., March 2, 1936. He had been a great sufferer for many years from arthritis.

James Goethe, son of Dr. James H. and Mary M. Goethe, was born at Varnville, S. C., February 28, 1877. He attended the public schools of his home town, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native state. He reported at West Point in June, 1896 for duty as a cadet, and a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Goethe was always popular with his classmates. He had quite a propensity for suggesting nicknames, not only for his classmates, but for the tactical officers as well, and usually they stuck. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Lieutenant during his first class year.

After graduation Lieutenant Goethe was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, then serving in Cuba. At the termination of his graduation leave he joined his regiment at Puerto Principe.

In February, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the newly authorized 13th Cavalry. During the following summer he left Cuba, and reported for duty with his new regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., at the end of July. He served at that station until the latter part of May, 1902, when he was transferred to Fort Yates, N. D. In October following he returned to Fort Meade, and served there until the departure of his regiment for duty in the Philippine Islands, in February, 1903.

Lieutenant Goethe's tour of duty in the islands extended from April, 1903 until July, 1905, during which time he was stationed at Taal, and at Camp Stotsenburg.

Upon returning to the United States, Lieutenant Goethe served at Fort Sill, Okla., then a cavalry post, from August, 1905 until May, 1906, and at Fort Myer, Va., until February, 1909. A short period of detached service followed, after which he rejoined his regiment and proceeded with it to the Philippine Islands for a second tour of duty, which extended to March, 1911. This time he served at Camp McGrath, interrupted by a period of nearly ten months during which he was a patient in the Army General Hospital, in Manila.

He returned to the United States in May, 1911, and immediately underwent examination for promotion to the grade of Captain. He was commissioned as of March 11, 1911, and was assigned to the 14th Cavalry.

Captain Goethe spent a part of May and the month of June, 1911, as an instructor at a maneuver camp held at Fort Riley, Kansas, after which he availed himself of a leave of absence, and then returned to the Philippine Islands for station at Camp Stotsenburg, commanding a troop.

The 14th Cavalry returned to the United States in April, 1912, and Captain Goethe next served at Fort McIntosh, Texas. In the following December he was detailed for service in the Quartermaster Corps. For the next two years and four months he was Post Quartermaster at Fort Clark, Texas, and then served in a similar capacity at Brownsville, Texas. In April, 1915 he was relieved from his Quartermaster

detail, and was re-assigned to the 14th Cavalry. For the next two years he commanded a troop on border patrol duty, serving for varying periods at Fort Clark, Eagle Pass and Dryden, Texas.

In May, 1917, after the declaration of war against the Central Powers, Captain Goethe was on temporary duty for a short time at the officers' training camp established at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. Upon the expansion of the army for war service, he was promoted temporarily to Major and to Lieutenant Colonel, both dating from August 5, 1917.

For several months during the late summer and fall of 1917, Colonel Goethe was sick in hospital in Washington, D. C. Upon returning to a duty status in November, he joined his regiment, the 14th Cavalry, at Del Rio, Texas, and commanded it until February, 1918. He was then placed on detached service at Headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until the following June, when he availed himself of sick leave until January, 1919. From January until March, 1919 Colonel Goethe was a patient at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Spring, Arkansas. He was then discharged from the hospital, and was also honorably discharged from his temporary commission, reverting to his permanent rank as a Captain of Cavalry in the Regular Army. He did not return to duty, however, but was on sick leave until his retirement from active service because of physical disability incident to the service, on March 1, 1920.

On that date he was due for promotion in the Regular Army to the grade of Major, and was accordingly placed on the Retired List with that rank. Under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930, restoring war time rank, he was advanced on the Retired List to Lieutenant Colonel.

After retirement Colonel Goethe settled down in his old home at Varnville, S. C., where he occupied his time, so far as his physical condition would permit, as a farmer. He died on March 2, 1936.

Colonel Goethe was married at Manila, P. I., on September 2, 1911, to Lulu Horn Detweiler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Detweiler. Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Goethe; Louise McTeen Goethe, on December 16, 1913; James Hamilton Goethe, on February 10, 1920; and Peter Detweiler Goethe, on May 22, 1931.

Louise attended Converse College, at Spartanburg, S. C.; and James was graduated from Varnville High School in the Class of 1936. In the fall of 1936 he will enter The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., to prepare for West Point, which he hopes to enter in 1937 or 1938.

Louise was married on July 9, 1932 to Jerry F. Crews, and they have one child, Jerry Frank Crews, Jr., who was born on April 15, 1934.

Mrs. Goethe died April 6, 1934, and a younger brother of Colonel Goethe, Michael Goethe, on January 20, 1936. He is survived by his three children, his son-in-law, his grandson, and his elder brother, H. M. Goethe, President of the Goethe-Wilson Lumber Company, of Jacksonville, Florida.

Jimmy Goethe was greatly beloved by all his classmates, and his passing brings to those of us who are left, a distinct feeling of loss. In a letter to the *Editor of the Class of 1900 biographical volume, dated January 26, 1936, Jimmy wrote: "I was more than anxious to at-

tend the Class reunion last June, but my wife died a little over a year ago, and left me with a crippled baby boy (4 years old), and it was impossible for me to go. However, my boy is now getting on nicely, and if there is another reunion, am going to do my best to get there. I would love to see what is left of our class at least one time before my departure. Have seen only two or three since leaving the Academy. I came back from the Philippines with good old Jack Watson, but he was in a coffin. Jack was a fine man and the circumstances of his death made me feel for him. . . . If you ever see any members of the class give them my best love. I often think of every member of the class."

Under date of February 7, 1936, he wrote again: "Your letter and sketch came to hand and I was pleased that you could take the time to drop me a few lines. The sketch is O. K. You and the committee are to be commended for your tremendous undertaking. I know that I will thoroughly enjoy looking over the work when completed."

In these two letters we have Jimmy's farewell to his classmates, whom he loved, and who loved him. Less than a month after the writing of the second, the disease from which he had been an acute sufferer for twenty-five years, took a fatal turn and he answered the last roll call. He was a good soldier, a true friend to all who knew him, a loving husband and father, and one who exemplified in his life the best traditions of West Point as summed up in the motto of the Academy: "Duty, Honor, Country."

A. P. S. H.

*Colonel Arthur P. S. Hyde, Editor of the biographical volume "West Pointers of 1900" and Publication Committee, consisting of Brigadier Generals Robert E. Wood and William I. Westervelt, and Colonel Hyde.



JOHN McMANUS

NO. 3989 CLASS OF 1900

Died February 17, 1911, at Asheville, North Carolina, aged 35 years.



Cadet, M. A.....June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery.....June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.....July 1, 1901
CaptainJanuary 25, 1907
Retired because of physical disability in line of duty
(Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890).....January 25, 1907
Died at Asheville, N. C.....February 17, 1911

APTAIN JOHN McMANUS, U. S. Army, Retired, died at Asheville, N. C., of tuberculosis, on February 17, 1911. His illness had been of long standing.

He was born at Thurlow, Pa., June 25, 1875, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. McManus. He received his early education in the public schools, and upon finishing high school, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued a scientific course. While a student at the University he received an appointment to West

Point from Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet McManus was not possessed of a robust physique, and in consequence was hard put to keep up with the physical demands made by the strenuous life of the Academy, but was never pressed to keep pace with the mental ones. His low place in the class was due to a physical exhaustion which left him scant energy for study. Looking back, and considering the final development of tuberculosis of the throat, it is a fair assumption that the disease which resulted in his death, although not recognized at the time, had already begun its insidious attack when he entered the Academy. When he returned from furlough he was far from a well man, and for the remaining two years at the Academy he was constantly beset by fever temperature.

Following graduation Lieutenant McManus was commissioned in the Artillery, and assigned to the 3rd Artillery, then serving in the Philippine Islands. With a number of his classmates he reported for duty at the Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., at the end of graduation leave. Due to the overcrowded condition of that post, he was sent in September, with a draft of recruits to the neighboring post of Fort Schuyler for station. Early in November, 1900, he sailed from New York with a large detachment of replacements, by way of the Suez Canal, and arrived at Manila on January 3, 1901.

Reporting for duty with his regiment, he was assigned to a battery that had been detailed to guard Matato Insurrecto Prison, and remained on this duty until May, 1901. On July 1st following, he received his promotion to First Lieutenant in the new Artillery Corps, and returned immediately to the United States.

His next assignment was in the then Artillery District of the Columbia River, where he commanded a company of coast artillery at Fort Canby, Wash., followed by a brief period at District Headquarters at Fort Stevens, Ore., continuing until October 24, 1901, when he was ordered to the east coast.

From November, 1901 until August, 1902, Lieutenant McManus served as Adjutant, Ordnance Officer, Engineer Officer and Signal Officer of the then Artillery District of the Delaware, with station at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Upon the termination of this assignment he sailed for the Philippine Islands, and on arriving September 26, 1902, was assigned to a company of coast artillery. In February, 1903, he was detailed as Adjutant of the then Artillery District of the Philippines, and continued to serve as such until October 10, 1904.

While in the Philippine Islands Lieutenant McManus developed positive symptoms of tuberculosis, and was returned to the United States for treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., where he reported on November 15, 1904. Unhappily he made little or no progress toward recovery, and when due for promotion, January 25, 1907, was found to be physically incapacitated, and in consequence was retired as a captain under the provisions of the Act of October 1, 1890.

Captain McManus remained for some time after retirement at Fort Bayard, and finally went to Asheville, N. C., to make his home, in the hope that the high altitude and the fine air would be beneficial, but it was all to no purpose, for on February 17, 1911, he answered the last roll call, the fourth member of the Class of 1900 to die.

Captain McManus was unmarried, and according to the records of the War Department, he was survived by his mother and a brother-in-law, John R. Dickey, of Westtown, Pa. Efforts on the part of the publication committee to locate them have failed.

Captain McManus was a lovable, dependable man and an eminently fair one. He was never heard, by those who knew him most intimately, to utter a complaint about anything or anybody. No finer epitaph could be written than this. His death thus early in what promised to be a splendid career, has deprived the Army of an efficient officer, and his brother officers and classmates of a friend of sterling character.

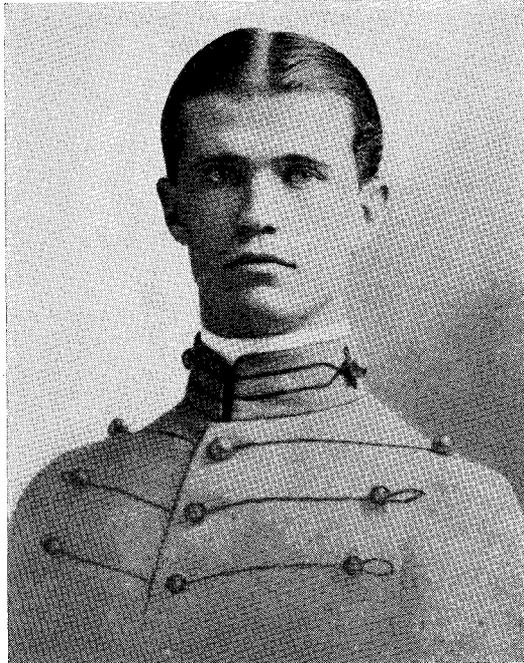
A. P. S. H.



LOUIS SOLELIAC, JR.

NO. 4039 CLASS OF 1901

Died August 22, 1928, at New York, New York, aged 51 years.



<i>Cadet, M. A.....</i>	<i>June 18, 1896</i>
<i>Graduated and honorably discharged because of</i>	
<i>physical disability.....</i>	<i>June 7, 1901</i>
<i>2nd Lieutenant of Infantry.....</i>	<i>June 23, 1902</i>
<i>1st Lieutenant.....</i>	<i>February 12, 1908</i>
<i>Captain.....</i>	<i>July 1, 1916</i>
<i>Dismissed.....</i>	<i>January 6, 1917</i>
<i>Died at New York, N. Y.....</i>	<i>August 22, 1928</i>

LOUIS SOLELIAC, JR., former Captain of Infantry in the Regular Army, and a West Point graduate of 1901, died in New York City on August 22, 1928, after a long and distressing illness.

He was the son of Louis and Eleanor Soleliac, and was born at Paterson, N. J., May 15, 1877. His early education was obtained in the public schools both in New Jersey and also in New York City, whither his family removed while he was still a boy. He was appoint-

ed from New York to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

There was much in Cadet Soleliac's personality that endeared him to his classmates. His roommate during his first class year writes: "He was a very lovable chap."

Toward the middle of his second class year, a violation of regulations resulted in his being tried by General Court Martial. The charges being sustained, he was sentenced to suspension without pay until August 28, 1899, when he joined the then second class, the Class of 1901.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army, prompted the War Department to order the early graduation of the Class of 1901. The members of the class were accordingly given their diplomas on February 18th, and were commissioned in the Army with rank from the date of passage of the Act. In his final examination, Cadet Soleliac failed to demonstrate his physical fitness, but he was permitted to return to West Point in June for re-examination. Failing again physically, he was given his diploma and was honorably discharged from the military service. His academic standing in his class was 46th in a class which finally numbered seventy-four men.

A year later Mr. Soleliac was able to pass the required physical examination, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from civil life, to date from June 23, 1902. He was assigned to the 16th Infantry, and reported for temporary duty at the Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in August, 1902. Two months later he proceeded under orders to join his regiment, then doing garrison duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he served until May, 1905.

Accompanying his regiment to the Philippine Islands, Lieutenant Soleliac participated in the campaign against the Pulajanes in Leyte during 1906 and 1907. Returning to the United States he served with his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb., from September, 1907 until July, 1908. On February 13, 1908 he was promoted First Lieutenant and was assigned to the 17th Infantry.

Lieutenant Soleliac was transferred to the 12th Infantry in April, 1909, and joined his new regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., in the following July, soon after which he accompanied it to the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed at Fort William McKinley. During this tour of duty in the islands he served both as a Battalion Adjutant and also on company duty.

Returning to the United States in January, 1912, Lieutenant Soleliac was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., until January, 1913, and at the Presidio of San Francisco until April, 1914, when his regiment was ordered to duty on the Mexican border, and he served at Nogales, Ariz., until the autumn of 1916. On July 1, 1916 he was promoted Captain, and was re-assigned to the 12th Infantry.

Captain Soleliac was tried by General Court Martial late in 1916, and his sentence of dismissal became effective on January 6, 1917.

So desirous was he to make amends for this unhappy termination of his military career that when war was declared, he sought to re-enter the service as an enlisted man, but his application was rejected by the War Department. He then obtained employment with the police force of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Ensley, Ala.

His health being seriously affected, Mr. Soleliac ultimately went to New York City where he died on August 22, 1928. He was buried in Allentown, Pa., the home of his brother, Edward A. Soleliac, who survives him.

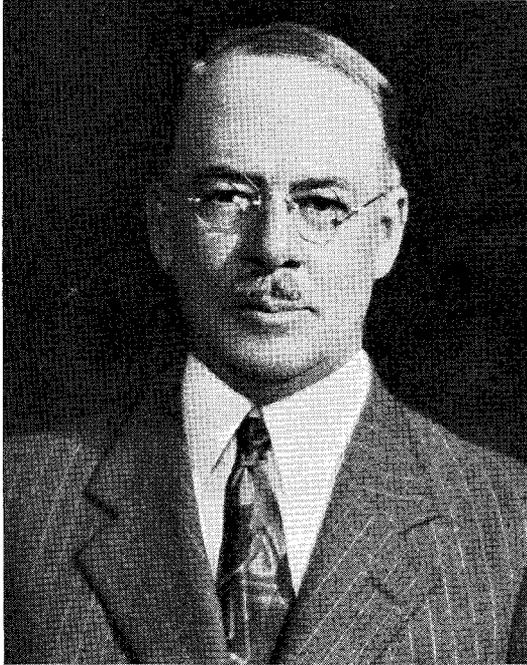
He is remembered by his classmates both of 1900 and 1901 for his happy disposition and his companionable ways. They agree with his roommate that "he was a very lovable chap." Great sympathy is felt for him in the difficulties which proved so disastrous to him, and the feeling is general among his classmates that he was more to be pitied than censured.

A. P. S. H.

HENRY MICHAEL DOUGHERTY

NO. 4038 CLASS OF 1901

Died March 29, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.



HENRY MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, son of a fine old Pennsylvania family, was born in that State on the 2d of February, 1877. At the age of nineteen he became a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, being a private in Company A, 1st Regiment. He entered the Academy on the 19th of June, 1897, and was graduated on the 18th of February, 1901, number 45 in the class.

His first assignment was with the Coast Artillery. He served with the 57th and 84th Companies at Fort Wadsworth, New York until October 1901, when he transferred to the 27th Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He resigned on May 20, 1903, his resignation being published in paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 119, dated Washington, May 21, 1903.

Dougherty was the one selected by the class as plaintiff in the mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of War in 1903, praying for lawful rearrangement of the lineal list under the law of February 1901, covering the admission of Spanish War Veterans and others as officers

of the Army. It was due to the failure of these proceedings and the placing of our class under all men of prior commissioned volunteer service that finally caused Dougherty to resign.

On resigning from the Army Dougherty took up the work for which he was so well suited—Engineering. His first work was with the Mills-Depew interests in Philadelphia, Pa., and Charleston, S. C. This work took five years and consisted of actual work in and supervision of contracts covering dredging, steam-shovel work, pile foundations, coffer dams, concrete work, dry docks, wharves, scow building, construction of railroad shops, sewers, buildings, city water supply, reservoirs, pipe lines, and asphalt and water-proofing work.

He was in complete charge of the construction of the granite-lined graving dock and approaches at Charleston Navy Yard, S. C.—a job on difficult ground with difficult cofferdam construction. It was while on this job that he was associated with Captain Walter H. Allen, U. S. N., under whose direction he was working at the time of his death.

His next assignment was with the J. G. White & Co. and the J. G. White Engineering Co. for whom he worked over seven years. For the White concerns he had charge of the following work: Dams, tunnels, power houses, cofferdams, irrigation, timber operations, pipe lines, oil, natural and artificial gas, water and hydroelectric, oil-well drilling, railroads, transmission lines, gas plants, compressor plants, refrigerating plants, flumes, Marconi wireless stations, valuations, city planning, roads, tidewater and littoral work, surveys, studies, investigations, reports, right of way, business getting, valuation of rate making, etc. Under this concern four large jobs were under his complete charge:

Ox Bow on the Snake River, Oregon, in complete charge 154-foot hydraulic fill dam 1800 foot crest, with core wall and rock fill middle section, including design, with consulting assistance, of dam, spillway, outlets, etc., with small appurtenant dams, tunnels, ditches, flumes, etc., topography, ditch layout, etc. In complete charge of construction 1400 inch head 44 inch pressure line, power house, head works, bridges, transmission lines 60,000 volt.

Big Creek, California, in complete charge, all preliminary work, tentative plant layout, water and run off data, logging operations.

Taft, California, in complete charge of oil and gas drilling operations.

Los Angeles, California, in complete charge part design and consulting on design, 125-mile natural gas line, 800 lbs. pressure, valve stations, patrol stations, roads (the Ridge Road, Los Angeles to Bakersfield was located and built as a construction road by Dougherty), compressor stations for gasoline production.

Dougherty did valuation work and estimating as well as construction and operation work for the following companies:

Idaho Oregon Light and Power Co.
San Joaquin Light and Power Co.
Midway Gas Co.
Southern California Gas Co.

He did engineering work on the following projects:

Pacific Light and Power Co.
Ventura Oil Co.

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co.
Big Creek Development
San Diego and Eastern Railway
Associated Oil Co.
Northern Development Company
Pacific Electric Co.
Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co.
Marconi Radio Plant—Honolulu, H. T.

His standing as an engineer is shown by the following items:

Engineering and financial report City of Los Angeles and City of San Diego on removal of large hill sections.

In charge and consulting charge application natural gas to all public utilities, and rebuilding artificial gas plant—Los Angeles.

In charge of report on cutting down "Bunker Hill" Los Angeles, together with financial plan and public hearings on same.

In charge of report on cutting down hill section San Pedro, California.

In complete charge of construction of Marconi wireless stations, Island of Oahu, Hawaii.

Port design, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, and consulting on design.

In association with Nathan C. Grover for J. G. White Engineering Corporation passing on projects and contemplated work.

Negotiations for engineering and construction and assistance in financing of San Diego and Eastern R. R. with J. D. Spreckels.

Negotiations for Bond issue for roads, State of California.

Study of steel industry in relation to Pacific Coast. Court of Claims witness.

Negotiations for use of Construction Department of Guggenheim Bros. by important interests.

The next 10½ years of his life were spent in the employ of Guggenheim Bros. and the Chile Copper Co. (Chile Exploration Co.). In these concerns he was construction Engineer and Chief Engineer in charge of:

Design
Construction
Power Operation
Power Distribution
Maintenance
Replacements
Repairs.

During this time practically all problems in Engineering were investigated—estimated, reported on, handled, constructed and managed. Dams, tunnels and pipe lines, on land and under sea, harbor work, excavating, water supply, sewerage, town planning, building and operation, oil storage, warehousing, refrigeration, powder plants including liquid oxygen, shops, railroads (steam and electric), transmission lines, hydroelectric work and projects, steam power plants, coal hand-

ling, nitrate plant and industry, slaughter houses, stores, reservoirs, vats, waterproofing, roads, buildings, bridges, compression plants, material handling, electric plants, bakeries, hospitals, schools, heavy excavations, fills and concrete, conveying, storage, crushing, motor transportation, electro-chemical processes, smelting, investigation of mines, ores and metallurgical processes, and oil shales.

About sixty million dollars in capital charges alone were spent on his estimates and under his supervision; and every industry which could contribute by its practice was studied. He had as many as 7,000 construction men under his supervision and carried on diversified construction under more than 100 separate and distinct appropriations at one time, involving \$20,000,000 expenditures, in addition to all operating, maintenance, and repair duties.

During these years Dougherty estimated on jobs of a value of over \$100,000,000 and expended in capital and replacement \$50,000,000 within 1 per cent of estimate. He had charge of a maximum of 10,000 men. He supervised the design and construction of some 3,000 dwelling houses for workmen, foremen, superintendents, and executives, together with water supply, sewerage, public baths, swimming tanks, septic tanks, etc.

During this period his work extended over Eastern, Southern and Western United States, Hawaii, South America and West Africa.

As a consulting engineer Dougherty made practical studies of retail distribution of securities, plotted market movements, made studies of existing business and securities; examined some hundred of new or existent businesses including refrigeration, tile industry, ferries, deaf instruments, gas meters, western cements, restaurant chain, hotel chain, drug chain, electrical appliances, aviation central ticket office, laundry, moving-picture appliances, oil burners, business machines, aviation (ships and engines), bond and farming acreage, mines, trade conditions, commodities (including complete and thorough knowledge of cocoa and palm oil), political relations, etc.

His report on the Vehicular Tunnel under the Narrows, New York Harbor was an outstanding piece of work. It was complete for submission to financial interests.

Like a great many others Dougherty built up a comfortable fortune only to lose it in the Stock Market crash. He was an indefatigable worker, enthusiastically delighting in his work and had ability of the highest order in organizing large works and projects, getting them under actual construction, and carrying them to successful, timely and economical conclusion.

Dougherty was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

An unusual tribute to this fine engineer comes from our sister service, the Navy. Captain Walter H. Allen in writing to Mrs. Dougherty says:

I esteemed Mr. Dougherty and valued the splendid work he has done in the last nine months. His dropping in to see me after twenty-seven years was almost like an answer to prayer last June, for I cannot think of anyone better qualified than he to take charge of the very important work in war plans that we were doing.

* * * * *

Mr. Dougherty has done work that may, if war should unfortunately come, prove of great value to the Navy.

Dougherty was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, but for a number of years gravitated to a broad view of religion which acknowledges Christ as the Son of God—a religion of personal practice rather than one of prescribed ritual.

Of his affection for his Alma Mater, his love for his class, there was never any doubt. One of the last letters he wrote contained the following extract relative to our class luncheons each Wednesday at the Army and Navy Club:

“Good wishes to you all at your gatherings on Wednesdays. This is written in regret for and explanation of my absence from them. I have enjoyed them more than I can tell you, and hope in the future to enjoy many more.”

He died at his home in Washington, Cathedral Mansions South, 2900 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., at 12:35 a. m., Sunday, March 29th, following an illness brought on by poisoning of the system from dental trouble. The funeral was held in Arlington on March 31st at 2:00 p. m., with full military honors. Catholic services were conducted in the Fort Myer Chapel and later at the grave. The members of the class acting as pallbearers were Burnett, Cox, Kent, Jordan H. B., Sherill, Smith, W. H., and West. His grave is located near old Fort McPherson, not far from the grave of Allen Keyes.

There never was a more upright son of the Military Academy nor a more loyal member of 1901 than Dougherty. We all loved him, and our prayer and hope is that somehow and somewhere he may know and realize how much we miss him.

H. B. J.

RICHARD FURNIVAL

NO. 4052 CLASS OF 1901

Died May 2, 1935, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, aged 57 years.



ANOTHER member of 1901 has answered the last roll call and departed to the land from which no one ever returns. Furnival, for the last six years of his life, had been a great sufferer, and on the second of May, 1935, passed on to his reward.

Dick was born in Philadelphia, Pa. on the 23rd of February, 1878. His mother was born, and still lives, in Philadelphia; his father has sometime since passed on. He was born in Manchester, England, coming to this country when a small lad. As a boy Dick attended school in Philadelphia. Later he moved with his parents to Auburn, N. Y. where he graduated from the Auburn High School in due course. At one time he was assistant librarian of that school.

Dick was appointed to the Academy from the Auburn, N. Y. District, entering West Point on the 19th of June, 1897. He graduated from the Academy and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps on February 18, 1901; First Lieutenant C. A. C. January 25, 1907; Captain, C. A. C. March 11, 1911. He graduated

from the Coast Artillery School in 1913 and was for a time detailed in the Q. M. Corps for a period 1917-1918. He was retired with the rank of Major on account of physical disability incident to the service on July 1, 1920; and was placed on the retired list with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on June 21, 1930.

He died at the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H. on May 2, 1935 from the disability on account of which he retired.

In looking over Furnival's record in the Adjutant General's office I must quote, for the benefit of his classmates and friends, three extracts which so well exemplify the type of man he was. In 1906 Lieut. Col. J. D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, Commanding the Artillery District of Delaware, stated: "Lieutenant Furnival enjoys a most excellent reputation among the officers with whom he is serving. He is regarded as an excellent artillery officer who frequently encounters perplexing problems with interest, intelligence and success."

When Furnival went to France with the American Expeditionary Force as Lieutenant Colonel of the 56th Coast Artillery Corps, during the period June 26, 1918 and October 19, 1918, Colonel L. R. Burgess, Commanding the 31st Heavy Artillery Brigade reported: "I have found him capable and efficient in the performance of all the duties required of him." In the above Major General E. F. McGlachin, Jr. expressed concurrence.

In 1920 Furnival was stationed at Fort Constitution, N. H. and his health was in such shape that the surgeon insisted upon his taking sick leave or coming to Walter Reed for examination. The surgeon officially stated: "Major Furnival does not desire sick leave, stating that it would entail hardship on others, owing to the small number of officers at the Post." As always he was considerate of those serving under him, and I think this last action of his on the active list so well exemplifies the spirit of the man.

After Furnival's retirement he married Phyllis Beaudette and lived in Portsmouth, N. H. for five years. He gave French and Spanish lessons for a time; bought a small home there which he called his "Private Hospital". He had a well-equipped workshop and loved to do woodwork of various kinds. He made a number of violins which, I am told, were of superior quality. The last two years of his life he passed in reading, particularly affairs of the world in general. His wife has written me that the thing that gave him the most pleasure was the receipt of the Class Bulletins. His wife pays him a compliment of which any man could well be proud. She says: "He was always a charming, thoughtful companion, a devoted husband, and loved his home where he is so sadly missed."

Dick was buried at West Point where he spent four years of his life, which he valued almost more than any other period. We of the class shall miss him, but next year at our 35th reunion he shall not be forgotten, for to his resting-place in the cemetery at the Academy we shall all go and pay our silent tribute of affection.

Jordan, H. B.

MARK BROOKE

NO. 4072 CLASS OF 1902

Died April 5, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 58 years.



MARK BROOKE, the son of Major John Brooke, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and his cousin Esther Willing Brooke of Radnor, Pennsylvania, was born August 27, 1876, in Columbia, South Carolina where his father was stationed. His family had been associated with Pennsylvania from the early days when his first American ancestor, John Brooke, settled in 1689 on a grant from William Penn. His forbears fought in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War and the Indian Wars.

He graduated from Haverford College in 1896 and entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He had always wanted the Army to be his profession so when an appointment was available for him during his last year of Law School he left the University of Pennsylvania and entered West Point. He graduated, fifth in the class of 1902 and was assigned to the Third Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Soon after he was sent to Panama on Special duty with the Isthmian

Canal Commission. The French Canal Company had added to the forty million dollar price agreed upon in January 1902, for the purchase of the canal, a claim for reimbursement for their operating expenses since that date. Lieutenant Brooke, under Major Black was assigned to check the amount of excavation and expenditures claimed to have been made by the company during the preceding year. During the next few months opposition arose in the Colombian Congress to the Hay-Herran Treaty which precipitated the Revolution of 1903—and brought about the recognition by the United States of the Republic of Panama. This Revolution, in which Lieutenant Brooke took part, cleared the way for the construction of the Canal by the United States. Major Black, with several other members of the Commission had returned to the States and in May 1904 Lieutenant Brooke was instructed to act as the representative of the United States and take over the canal from the French. He had the distinction of receiving the Key of the Company's headquarters building as a symbol of the transfer and, quoting from a contemporary newspaper account "the young second lieutenant lowered the French flag, raised the Stars and Stripes over the Canal Building in Panama City and with money borrowed on his personal note financed the beginning of the American work".

On his return from Panama in 1905 he served with the second Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C. and in Cuba with The Army of Cuban Pacification. In 1907 he went to West Point as instructor in Practical Military Engineering; and served from 1910 to 1914 as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. From 1914 to 1917 he was with the Third Engineers, in local charge of fortification and construction work, and assistant to the Department Engineer, Philippine Department, Manila, P. I.

Returning from the Philippines in January 1917, he was assigned to duty as District Engineer at Wilmington, Delaware until August 1917, when he was made District Engineer at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On January 7, 1918, Colonel Brooke was assigned to duty in command of the Thirty-third Engineers, a general construction regiment which he organized and trained at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. His work in France is described in the following letters:

In a communication from Brigadier General Edgar Jadwin, U. S. A. he says:—

"Colonel Brooke arrived in France with his regiment, the 33rd Engineers (General Construction) in July 1918 and was immediately assigned to duty as Section Engineer Officer, Base Section No. 5, a position of great responsibility, the duties of which he performed in an exceptionally meritorious manner. The construction situation in that Section was very difficult due to the fact that it was necessary to use the port to disembark a large number of troops before there was time to put the work in a corresponding state of advancement due to shortage of labor, trucks and building materials, and restricted railroad facilities, this work was well organized when the armistice came only to augment the difficulties since it was necessary to at once convert Brest from a debarkation to an embarkation

port, largely increasing and supplementing the facilities to be constructed. The handling of this work in such a manner that it would be completed promptly and at the same time so function that the available shipping be used to its utmost capacity called for engineering and executive ability and tact of the highest order.

1. I request that notation be made on the official record of Colonel Mark Brooke, Engineer, that he rendered excellent service under most trying conditions as Section Engineer Officer, Division of Construction and Forestry, for Base Section, No. 5, and in particular on embarkation and camp work in and around Brest, France, while I was Director of the Division of Construction and Forestry.

2. I recommend that the Distinguished Service Medal be awarded to Colonel Brooke for this service.

Edgar Jadwin, Brigadier General, U. S. A."

and in a letter dated July 8, 1919, Major General W. C. Langfitt writes:

"... You have performed the duties of Section Engineer officer Base Section Number 5 in a most satisfactory manner and under most trying conditions. You succeeded in overcoming many difficulties and in making Brest one of the best equipped ports of France for the handling of American troops. You are especially to be commended for the magnificent embarkation camp for 80,000 troops at Pontanezen, near Brest which you commenced and rapidly completed with all its most excellent facilities for the shelter, care and welfare of the troops embarking for the United States."

Colonel Brooke was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French for the work he did at Brest.

On his return to the United States, Colonel Brooke attended the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and was selected as one of the Instructors for the Line Class while attending the Staff Class. He remained another year as Instructor at the General Service School before coming to Washington in 1922 to attend the Army War College. From 1923 to 1926 he was a member of the General Staff Corps on duty in the Military Intelligence division of the War Department General Staff.

He was District Engineer at Jacksonville, Florida from March 1926 to August 1928. During that time the surveys and plans were completed for the Florida East Coast Canal from Fernandina to Miami; for the Caloosahatchie Flood Control Project; and for the control of flood waters in the region of Lake Okeechobee. New channels and turning basins were completed at Tampa and in Biscayne Bay. In August 1928 he became Division engineer of the Gulf of Mexico Division, New Orleans, Louisiana, and was retired for physical disability on April 30, 1932.

MILITARY RECORD

<i>Cadet, U. S. M. A.</i>	<i>August 1898-1902</i>
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>	<i>June 12, 1902</i>
<i>First Lieutenant</i>	<i>April 23, 1904</i>
<i>Captain</i>	<i>March 28, 1910</i>
<i>Major</i>	<i>March 12, 1915</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>November 16, 1924</i>
<i>Retired as Colonel</i>	<i>April 30, 1932</i>

NATIONAL ARMY

<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>August 5, 1917</i>
<i>Colonel</i>	<i>December 20, 1917</i> <i>to August 31, 1919</i>

Colonel Brooke was married December 12, 1906 to Marie Fauntleroy Barnes, daughter of Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Francis M. Gunnell and granddaughter of Surgeon General of the Army Joseph Barnes. He is survived by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. John Slidell

Colonel Brooke was a graduate of the Army War College, the General Staff School, the School of the Line, and the Engineer School. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of the World War, the Society of American military Engineers, the sons of the Revolution and an Officer of the Legion of Honor. He died April 5, 1935 at Walter Reed General Hospital and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

He will be remembered by his fellow officers and by his civilian associates as an inspiring example of patience, kindness and fairness in all his human relations. Colonel Brooke leaves an enviable record of long and efficient service in the Corps of Engineers and of unflinching loyalty to his superiors and his country.

H. B. S.

HARRY SURGISSON GRIER

NO. 4192 CLASS OF 1903

Died October 27, 1935, at New York City, aged 55 years.



HARRY SURGISSON GRIER was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on January 27, 1880, and died in New York City on October 27, 1935. In the motley crowd of some two hundred candidates reporting to the Adjutant of the Military Academy early in June of 1899, was a tall, well set-up, wavy-haired youngster whom his classmates and cadet contemporaries were afterwards to know as "P.D." Grier—the sobriquet, a tribute to his Pennsylvania ancestry. In later years, however, he was always called "Harry", especially by the class.

His four years at the Academy were those of the average cadet occupied with the daily grind. He proved himself to be the substantial, dependable type—ready at all times to render a good account as a student or as a soldier. He won the love, friendship, and admiration of his classmates and comrades in the Corps by his cheerfulness, straight-forwardness, and loyalty.

On graduation, June 11, 1903, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry and was assigned to the 25th Infantry, which he joined at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, on October 1, 1903. He afterwards served in the 22d, the 8th, and the 24th Regiments of Infantry—always the able energetic leader, who left the impress of his forceful and exemplary character wherever he served.

His more than thirty-two years of commissioned service were active, varied, and distinguished; in addition to routine garrison duty and duty as an Instructor and Assistant Professor of Law at the Military Academy, he served in the Philippine Islands (two tours), in Mexico with the Punitive Expedition under General Pershing in 1916, and in Southern camps and in France during the World War.

His work as a staff and administrative officer was of great quantity and superior quality, and included details as Regimental Adjutant, 24th Infantry; as Adjutant and Executive Officer of the School of Fire in the Philippines; as Division Inspector, 36th Division (National Guard); as the Chief of the Intelligence Service, 8th Division (Regular Army); as Student, General Staff College, Langres, France; as Chief of the Intelligence Service, Xth Corps, A. E. F.; on special duty at GHQ, A. E. F., and with G-2, IVth Corps in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; with G-3, 42d Division in the St. Mihiel Offensive; with advance GHQ, Army of Occupation at Trier, Germany, in charge of the Legal Department, Civil Affairs; in command of the District of Trier; and as Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge of Civil Affairs, American Forces in Germany.

Since the World War, he attended and graduated from the School of the Line, 1921, and the General Staff School, 1922. His standing at these schools earned his detail as an Instructor there during 1922-1926. He attended and graduated from the Army War College in 1927, and on graduation was detailed as an Instructor. He went to the Philippines for his second tour in 1931, and was placed in command of Pettit Barracks, Zamboanga, where his administration of affairs elicited very favorable official comments by the Commanding General of the Philippine Department. Returning in 1933, via the Suez Canal from the Philippines, he visited many countries in Asia and Europe, inspecting and observing their military establishments and thereby increasing his already voluminous store of military knowledge. On arrival in the United States, he proceeded to the Headquarters of the Second Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he served as an Assistant Chief of Staff and also as Acting Chief of Staff, during 1933 and 1934. In 1934, was ordered to the War Department for duty in the office of the Chief of Infantry, where he was until his last illness.

His enthusiasm in all matters pertaining to the Class of 1903, was the personification of the fraternal spirit which pervaded him. He did more than any other member to continue and develop the Class organization right up to the day of his death. In 1928, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our graduation and in preparation for its proper observance, his interest, devotion, and unselfishness, even though he was none too well at the time, prompted him to undertake alone the arduous task of issuing bulletins and persuasive letters to the Class incident to the collection, compilation, and publication of individual histories of the living members. The resultant booklet was a masterpiece, a fitting souvenir and a monument to Harry's great ability.

His ardent spirit will be the future guide to motivate and permeate the activities of the Class of 1903. He is lovingly enshrined in our hearts, not only as a classmate, friend, and comrade, but as one who in

the midst of so much human envy and jealousy was always unselfish and kindly disposed toward his fellowmen. It was very characteristic of him to state in his autobiography written for the 25th anniversary reunion "I love the whole world and pretty nearly everybody in it". This was Harry Grier.

Harry was a member of the Association of Graduates, and member (1927-31) of the Executive Council, U. S. Infantry Association, and an active and enthusiastic member of the Masonic Order. His activities in the latter fraternity earned him honors of the highest rank, that of Inspector General, Honorary, 33d Degree.

He was honored by the Republic of France by being made a member of the Legion of Honor; he was given the certificate of Meritorious Service by the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., and was awarded the Distinguished-Service Medal by the War Department. The citation accompanying the Distinguished-Service Medal reads:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Legal Department, Office of the Officer in charge of Civil Affairs, Army of Occupation in Germany; Post Commandant and Officer in charge of Civil Affairs in the City of Trier, and later of all of the Bezirk of Trier lying within the American zone of Occupation; and Officer in charge of Civil Affairs, City of Coblenz; also as Chief of the Department of Schools and Charitable Institutions; in all of which duties he displayed excellent judgment in dealing with civil officials and the civil population, and by his tact, firmness and fairness contributed to the success of the American occupation of German Territory."

At the time of his death he was on duty as the Executive Officer, office of the Chief of Infantry. Major General Edward Croft, Chief of Infantry, in eulogizing him said:

"In the death of Colonel Harry S. Grier, the Infantry and the Army have suffered a grievous loss. During his thirty-two years of commissioned service he was outstanding as a commander of troops, as a staff officer, as an instructor and lecturer on military history and as an authority on legal questions and procedure. Above all, his character was such as to gain for him the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. The charm of his personality won him the sincere affection of his superiors, his contemporaries and his subordinates. The entire Army will miss him, but no one more than I."

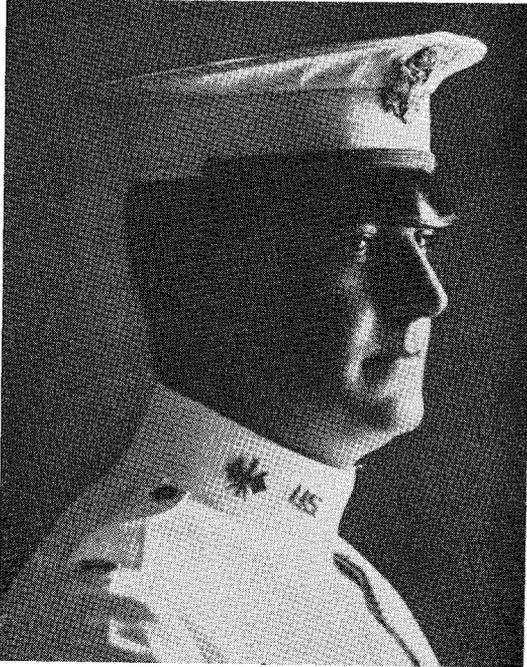
Harry Grier's death has deprived the Army of a brave, efficient, faithful and conscientious soldier; his classmates and comrades, a true, loyal and staunch friend; his wife, a devoted husband; and his children, a loving father. The Nation, the Army, and the Class are the poorer because of his passing on.

He is survived by his widow, Sarah Louise Strong Grier, niece of Major General Joseph D. Leitch, U. S. A., Retired, Class of 1889, U. S. M. A.; by his only son, 1st Lieutenant James Leitch, Infantry, Class of 1929, U. S. M. A.; and his only daughter, Dorothy Margaret, wife of Captain Claude F. Burbach, Field Artillery, Class of 1925, U. S. M. A.

WILBUR ALEXANDER BLAIN

NO. 4265 CLASS OF 1904

Died February 6, 1927, at Fort Knox, Tennessee, aged 46 years.



WILBUR A. BLAIN was born March 29th, 1880, in Butler, Pennsylvania, the son of Alexander and Emmeline Allison Blain. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1900 from preparatory school at Sunbury Academy and commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1904, being assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry.

He joined his Regiment in the Philippines and served against Dato Ali, in the Cottabato Valley of Mindanao, returning to take station at Madison Barracks, and later with the Third Battalion at Fort Ontario.

Three years at home and then the Twenty-third was again ordered to the Islands: this time the Third Battalion had for stations, Zamboango, Jolo, Overton, and Parang.

Back again with the Third Battalion to two years at Fort Clark, Texas, where promotion to First Lieutenant arrived March 11, 1911. From Fort Clark to the brand new regimental post at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, but only until December 3rd, 1912, when came a four year detail to the Signal Corps, and for the third time, the Islands,

by way of Fort Omaha and Fort Leavenworth.

While at Benjamin Harrison and Omaha, there had been two details on Flood Relief in the Mississippi Valley, and Tornado Relief after the Easter Sunday disaster in Omaha in 1913.

After some six weeks on Corregidor at Fort Mills he received orders to the Signal Corps Headquarters in Manila, this assignment lasting until his relief from the Signal Corps detail. In 1916 he was promoted to Captain, serving first in the Twenty-seventh Infantry and then in the Eighth Infantry. He then returned to the States to serve in the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, at the beginning of the participation of the United States in the World War.

When the Fifty-seventh Regiment was organized at Leon Springs, Captain Blain was transferred from the Nineteenth and made Adjutant of this new organization.

August 5th, 1917, he was commissioned Major in the National Army and assigned as Division Signal Officer to the Thirty-eighth Division, at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

On September 26th, 1917, he received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, National Army, and on arrival in France, he was sent to the Schools at Langres and Chatillon-sur-Seine, after which courses he received the assignment of Division Signal Officer to the Seventy-eighth Division.

On return from Overseas in August, 1919, Colonel Blain was assigned once more to the Fifty-seventh, then at Camp Pike, Arkansas, but shortly he was sent to Camp Dix for demobilization service. While at Camp Dix he received a demotion from his temporary rank. On July 1st, 1920 he became a Major in the Regular Army.

Major Blain was sent from Camp Dix to Camp Benning, where at the Infantry School, he graduated Number 2 in a class of 192 Field Officers.

During the Summer of 1921, he was at Camp Knox with the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C. and that Autumn he became Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Culver Military Academy.

After a fall on the ice at Culver, Major Blain became lame, and was retired in December, 1922. His accident did not incapacitate him and he was able to accept a recruiting detail in Asheville, N. C. and later in Knoxville, Tennessee. He died from a heart attack in Knoxville and is buried there in the National Cemetery.

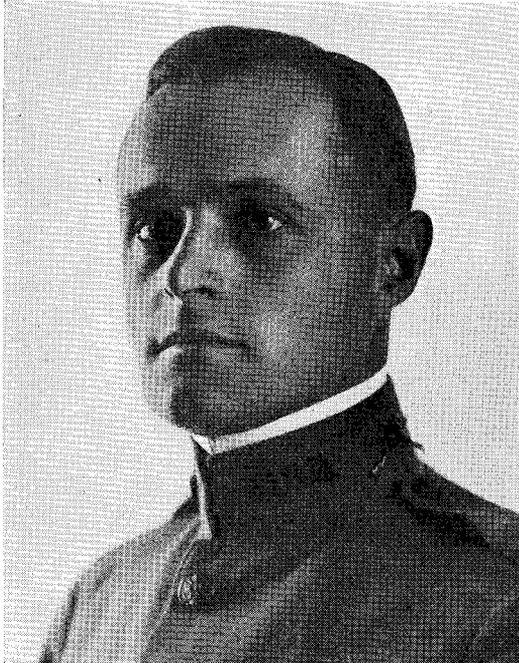
He was married in 1905, to Mary E. Robinson of Mercer, Pennsylvania. They had three children; Edward, who had a position in the Office of the Army Engineers in Pittsburgh, died in 1930; Bill, Jr., who graduated at the head of his class in Civil Engineering at Carnegie Tech; and Nelly, now twenty, who is a Junior at Westminster College.

Bill Blain loved the service and always gave his best to his profession, his family and his friends.

H. STEVENS GILLESPIE

NO. 4630 CLASS OF 1907

Died December 7, 1935, in New York, aged 50 years.



H STEVENS GILLESPIE, son of Harry B. Gillespie and Emily Norvell Gillespie of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Detroit on January 25, 1885. He attended the Public Schools and the High School of Detroit and also the Detroit University School, going later to prepare for entrance to West Point at Lieutenant Charles Braden's National Preparatory Academy in Highland Falls, N. Y.

He was appointed to West Point on April 13, 1903, by Senator Russell A. Alger, who was Secretary of War in the McKinley Administration. He entered the Military Academy on June 15, 1903, and graduated with his class on June 14, 1907. He was assigned to the 3rd United States Infantry stationed at Fort Lawton, Washington, but at the expiration of his graduation leave was transferred to the 7th United States Infantry with station at Fort Wayne, Detroit. He joined this regiment on September 7, 1907, and after serving with it in Detroit un-

til April 30, 1909, he accompanied it to the Philippine Islands, sailing from San Francisco on May 5, 1909.

In the Philippines he was stationed with his battalion at Camp El-bridge, Los Banos, from June, 1909, to December, 1911, returning then to the United States on the U. S. Transport Sherman. He went with his regiment to Fort Leavenworth, where he served from January 5, 1912, until the summer of the same year, when he resigned from the Army to go into business in Detroit.

On June 5th, 1915, he married Helen Owen of Detroit. They had one son, John Stevens Gillespie, born on March 7, 1916.

In the fall of 1915 he and Captain J. Hudson Poole, a retired Army officer, formed the Business Men's Training Organization made up of six hundred young business men of Detroit. He trained and drilled these young men until the spring of 1916 when they divided up into three groups, one of Infantry, one of Cavalry and one an armoured motor car unit. He continued with the Infantry group until July when about ninety-five per cent of the organization went to the Plattsburg Training Camp.

With the entrance of the United States into the war, he volunteered for service and was mustered in at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he was commissioned major of infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, on May 18, 1917. He served first with the Michigan-Wisconsin Regiment, the 340th Infantry, but in August was transferred to the 85th Division at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, and on December 8, 1917, was appointed Intelligence Officer and Censor. Later in the same month he was ordered to the Intelligence Section of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Force in France, and sailed for Europe on January 24, 1918.

In February 1918, he was ordered to the General Staff College at Langres, France, and later went to serve with a British unit at the front for three months. In June he was detailed on the staff of the 80th Division, and later took part with it in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Returning to this country after the Armistice, he was mustered out of the service in January, 1919, and went again into business in Detroit, remaining there until 1925, when he moved with his family to New York and Darien, Conn.

He died suddenly of a heart attack in New York on December 7, 1935, and was buried in Detroit. He leaves a wife, Helen Owen Gillespie, and a son, John Stevens Gillespie, and his mother, Mrs. Harry B. Gillespie of Detroit.

Oh, Lord, in thy mercy grant him safe lodging, a holy rest and peace everlasting.

E. N. G. and H. O. G.

* * * * *

To complete this brief account a few words about Gillespie's cadet days may be added by a classmate.

He made the entire trip with us, from Beast Barracks to Graduation, and it was a much pleasanter journey for his presence. He was a good companion, making the road smoother always with his contagious enthusiasm for the things we met along the way. He liked people and they liked him. A stronger power to attract and one more modestly and unconsciously exercised you will seldom encounter.

His popularity made him one of our leaders at West Point and the same smiling friendliness and charm upon which it was based won him the devoted cooperation of those whom he trained later as a civilian and also of those who served with him in France when he returned to the Service for the Great War.

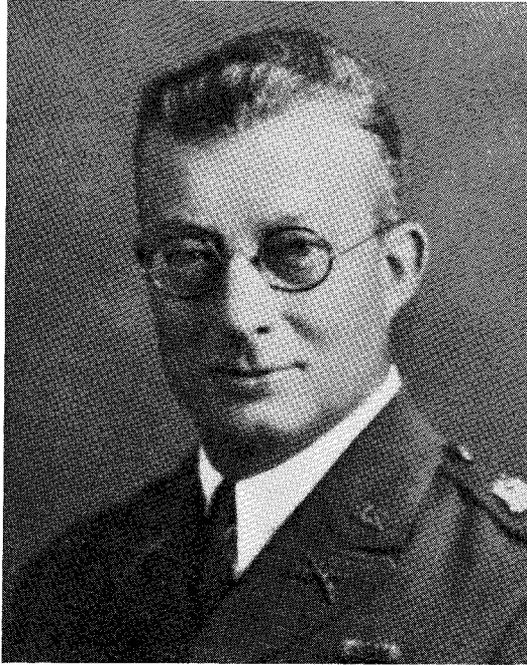
We are filled with sorrow at his going. We shall miss him greatly.

W. E. M.

ELMER FRANKLIN RICE

NO. 4583 CLASS OF 1907

Died July 9, 1935, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, aged 52 years.



ELMER FRANKLIN RICE was born in Fargo, North Dakota, December 1, 1882, the son of Joseph Franklin Rice and Ardella Safford Rice. He received his early education in the public schools of Fargo and after graduation from high school was a student at Fargo college for two years. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from North Dakota in 1903 and graduated in 1907.

Upon graduation he was commissioned in the Infantry and was assigned to the 14th Infantry. He served with this regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, in the Philippine Islands, and at Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, until 1912 when he was assigned to duty at West Point as an instructor in the Department of Drawing. Upon the completion of this detail he was transferred to the 1st Infantry in Hawaii and served there until 1917.

During the world war Colonel Rice served in this country and in France as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 78th Division; as a student at the Army General Staff College at Langres; as Acting Chief of Staff,

78th Division in the British Sector; and as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 2nd Corps, participating in the Ypres-Lys and the Somme offensives in 1918. After the armistice he was assigned to the Army of Occupation and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 7th Corps, and Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Third Army, until August 1919.

Upon return to the United States he served as Assistant Professor of Drawing at the United States Military Academy; in the office of the Chief of Infantry; and as an Instructor at the Infantry School. At the time of his death he was on duty at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as an instructor with the Pennsylvania National Guard. He graduated from the Infantry School, Advanced Course in 1924; from the Command and General Staff School in 1925; and from the Army War College in 1929. He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Such a brief history of his military record can convey only a limited conception of his loyal and able service. He served in all grades from Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel. The assignments to duty which were given him are in themselves a warranty of the value of his services, but the character of this service can best be expressed in the words of the Chief of Staff: "loyal, able, attentive to study, and resourceful, possessing a pleasing personality, splendid professional attainments, wide experience and sound judgment, Colonel Rice faithfully efficiently discharged the responsibilities entrusted to him."

The military record depicted above is that of an efficient and competent officer. But it does not fully portray the "Rico" Rice that his myriad of friends knew, admired, and loved. From the day of his entrance into West Point, Rico was the embodiment of the joy of living. His keen sense of humor, his versatile mind, and his cleverness with song and story made him the center of every gathering. Never neglecting his military duties, he was always willing to give unstintedly of his time and energy to make his station a pleasanter and a happier place in which to live.

He was married in 1913 to Miss Louise Wagner of Philadelphia. His wife and one son, Louis Franklin, survive a devoted husband and father.

On July 11th, 1935 he was buried at the West Point he loved and revered. With his passing the Army has lost a capable and efficient officer, the country a loyal and devoted servant. With his friends he will always live in spirit as he lived in reality, a steadfast, cheerful, and understanding comrade.

W. E. S.

HORACE MEEK HICKAM

NO. 4687 CLASS OF 1908

Died November 5, 1934, at Fort Crockett, Texas, aged 49 years.



THE untimely death of Lieutenant Colonel Horace M. Hickam removed from the ranks of the Army Air Corps an outstanding officer who, in the opinion of his brother officers, was slated to reach a high place in his chosen branch of the military service. He was an officer of exceptional ability, was very conscientious in the performance of his duties, and possessed a keenness of mentality, enthusiasm, aggressiveness, and initiative to a high degree. He had the courage of his convictions, and displayed frankness in expression of opinion, combined with a proper loyalty.

Colonel Hickam was born in Spencer, Indiana, August 14, 1885, the son of Willis and Sally Meek Hickam. His father was a lawyer in Spencer, and Horace attended grade school and high school there. Upon completing high school, he attended Indiana University for one year before receiving his appointment to the Military Academy in 1904.

After spending four years at West Point, where he excelled in football, track, and gymnastics, he graduated well up in his class in 1908.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 11th Cavalry. On April 20, 1912, he married Helen Bamber of Toledo, Ohio, and of this union two children were born—Martha Agnes, May 11, 1913, and John Bamber, August 10, 1934.

From January, 1914, to December, 1915, he served in the Philippines, and then as a member of the 7th Cavalry, he saw service with General Pershing in Mexico. He received the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against the Cervantes band of Villistas at Tomochic, Mexico, April 22, 1916.

In December, 1916, Colonel Hickam was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Maine and served at that institution until June, 1917, when he was assigned to the 18th Cavalry which was subsequently designated as the 76th Field Artillery.

At the beginning of the World War, he entered aviation as a temporary major in the Signal Corps. After receiving his flying training and qualifying as Junior Military Aviator on August 16, 1918, he was assigned to duty at Dorr Field, Arcadia, Florida, where he received instruction in aerial gunnery and in pursuit flying. In October, 1918, he assumed command of Dorr and Carlstrom Fields, both located at Arcadia.

After the Armistice Colonel Hickam was assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., as Chief of the Information Division of the Office of the Director of Air Service. From this time his duties became increasingly important, and he discharged them in a manner to win the highest praise of his superiors and the admiration and affection of all those with whom he served.

He served as Assistant Commandant of the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, from January, 1923, until the fall of 1925, when he was assigned as student at the Air Corps Tactical School at Langley Field, Va. His graduation from this school in June of the following year was followed by his assignment as student at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in June, 1927.

Prior to his last command at Fort Crockett, Colonel Hickam served four years as a member of the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff and upon leaving this duty in July, 1932, he received a letter of highest commendation from General MacArthur, Chief of Staff.

In June, 1932, he was assigned as Commanding Officer of the Third Attack Group at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas. During the operation of the Air Mail by the Army Air Corps, February-May, 1934, he was placed in command of the Central Zone, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.

While in command of the Third Attack Group, Colonel Hickam, leading a squadron of that Group, gave a demonstration of an air attack on ground troops at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. This demonstration, according to the Commandant of the Infantry School, was an outstanding contribution in the course of instruction at that school.

One of the thrilling experiences of Colonel Hickam's varied career was a mid-air collision with the plane of Major Geiger, Air Corps, a fellow student at the Air Corps Tactical School, during formation flying on May 10, 1926. Both officers took to their parachutes and landed safely albeit Hickam's airplane had been cut almost to pieces by the propeller of the other ship. The initiation of Colonel Hickam into the famed Caterpillar Club occurred in the presence of a large assemblage of officers, enlisted men, and news cameramen gathered to witness the formation flying and tactics of the school.

Colonel Hickam, during his Army career, was appointed to many boards and detailed to a number of important conferences where his opinion was sought on important aeronautical matters. He was commended by the Chief of Staff of the Army for his broad knowledge of aviation matters which made his service with the War Department General Staff not only of exceptional value but of considerable aid to that body in the consideration of matters pertaining to military aviation. The War Department has named the new flying field to be built in Hawaii Hickam Field in honor of Colonel Hickam.

His death occurred on November 5, 1934, while he was performing the duty he so much loved. His airplane struck a slight embankment in landing at the Post he commanded. His passing leaves a gap in the ranks of the Army's flyers which can never be filled. Every man was his friend and admirer and all are a unit in unstinted praise of his life and accomplishments.

W. H. F.



JOSEPH CALDWELL MORROW

NO. 4824 CLASS OF 1909

Died March 17, 1935, at Port Townsend, Washington, aged 50 years.



WHILE a cadet Joe won the love and friendship of all his classmates by his cheerfulness, straightforwardness, and loyalty to his friends. His personality won for him a warm place in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact. Joe was noted for his good humor and irrepressible spirits and could always be depended upon to see the bright side.

Joe Morrow graduated from the Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh and then attended Cornell University until the time of his appointment to the United States Military Academy, which he entered in June 1905, a member of the Class of 1909.

He was on graduation leave of absence from June 11th to September 30, 1909; enroute to station to November 11, 1909; with 23rd Infantry at Parang, Philippine Islands to November 30, 1909; at Malabang, Mindanao, P. I., to March 20, 1910; enroute to the United States to March 31, 1910; at Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Texas City, Texas to May 20, 1913. He qualified as Sharpshooter in 1910 and as Sharpshooter and Pistol Expert in 1913.

It was characteristic of Joe that he should have seen the military value of the air service and therefore was on aviation duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Texas City, Texas, and San Diego, California, from May 23, 1913 to January 7, 1914 when he was relieved from that duty and assigned to the 26th Infantry at Texas City, Texas. He was qualified as a military aviator on December 23, 1913.

On May 7, 1914 he was again placed on aviation duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, Galveston, Texas, and on July 17, 1914, reported for duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, California. He was detailed in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps on July 22, 1914, and after July 23rd was on duty requiring him to participate in regular and frequent aerial flights as announced in orders dated October 9, 1914. On July 26, 1915 he departed for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he served with the 1st Aero Squadron until August 15, 1915. On August 18, 1915, he reported, with a detail of the squadron for duty at Headquarters, Brownsville (Texas) Cavalry Patrol District. While he was on this assignment, September 5, 1915, the airplane which he was piloting crashed from an altitude of 150 to 200 feet, while making an official flight. From September 5, 1915, to February 3, 1916, he was undergoing treatment for injuries received in that crash and was on leave of absence. Following a short period of temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he was on duty with the 1st Aero Squadron and Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, California, until July 27, 1916, when he reported for duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., where he served until July 1917. He was then assigned to aviation duty at Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois. While on this duty he organized the Aviation School near Chicago and on May 14, 1917, was designated Aeronautical Officer of that Department, which duty he assumed May 21, 1917. While assigned duty at Chicago, he was, on several occasions, on temporary duty at other points.

Following a short term of duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., to October, 1917, he was with the American Expeditionary Forces, October 29, 1917, to January 22, 1919 in England, as Aviation Officer. American Air Service, December 26, 1917, to June 26, 1918; Operations Officer, Air Service, First American Army, and Chief of Air Service, Third Corps, First American Army, during Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne operations; he returned to United States January 22, 1919; he served at Washington, D. C., in the office of the Director of Air Service, to May 12, 1919; at Chicago, Illinois, as Air Service Officer, Central Department, to June 28, 1920, the date of his resignation.

He was on duty with 13th Infantry, Camp Devens, Massachusetts, from May 20, 1921, to October 22, 1921; on duty at Fort Andrews, Massachusetts, to May 10, 1922; (on detached service, Camp Devens, Massachusetts, November 5, 1921, to December 21, 1921); Primary Flying School, Carlstrom Field, Florida, to June 26, 1922, and at Brooks Field, Texas, June 29, to August 4, 1922; under observation and treatment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from August 4, 1922 to date of retirement.

Battle Participation: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne
Offensives and 1st Army Defensive Sector 1918.

The various promotions came to Colonel Morrow as follows:

<i>Second Lieutenant, 23rd Infantry</i>	<i>June 11, 1909</i>
<i>Unassigned</i>	<i>November 1, 1913</i>
<i>Assigned to 26th Infantry</i>	<i>January 7, 1914</i>
<i>First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps</i>	<i>July 23, 1914</i>
<i>First Lieutenant of Infantry</i>	<i>July 1, 1916</i>
<i>Captain</i>	<i>May 15, 1917</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps</i>	
<i>(Temporary)</i>	<i>August 5, 1917</i>
<i>Accepted</i>	<i>September 5, 1917</i>
<i>Colonel, Air Service, U. S. Army</i>	<i>August 14, 1918</i>
<i>Accepted</i>	<i>September 13, 1918</i>
<i>Resigned</i>	<i>June 29, 1920</i>
<i>Major of Infantry</i>	<i>April 15, 1921</i>
<i>Accepted</i>	<i>May 6, 1921</i>
<i>Assigned to 13th Infantry</i>	<i>May 10, 1921</i>
<i>Air Service</i>	<i>May 6, 1922</i>
<i>Retired at own request after 12 years'</i>	
<i>service</i>	<i>December 16, 1922</i>
<i>Colonel, Retired (Act June 21, 1930)</i>	<i>June 21, 1930</i>

From the time of his retirement from active service until his death, Joe Morrow lived on Puget Sound at Port Townsend, Washington, where he had purchased a home and made a number of fine friends and was very happy.

The funeral took place at Arlington National Cemetery, where the last honors were done him by a group of his classmates.

One may form an estimate of this gentleman soldier from the following extracts concerning him:

Admiral T. B. Howard, U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet in a letter dated San Diego, California, June 9, 1915, to Captain A. S. Cowan, U. S. Army, Commanding First Aero Squadron, U. S. A. said:

"The Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet desires to express his admiration and appreciation to the Commanding Officer of the First Aero Squadron for the exhibition high altitude flight made over the Exhibition Grounds on the afternoon of June 8, 1915. The flight reflected great credit upon the service."

Captain Cowan stated in his indorsement thereon that this flight was made by Lieutenant J. C. Morrow, Signal Corps, in Signal Corps Aeroplane No. 30. The occasion was Admiral Howard Day at the Exposition.

On June 29, 1918, he was recommended for promotion by Brigadier General B. D. Foullois, Signal Corps, Chief of Air Service, First Army, who said:

"Immediately upon my arrival in France an agreement was made with the British Government whereby they would train 15,000 Air Ser-

vice personnel in England, and continue such training as long as men were supplied. This officer was sent to England to take charge of the personnel as it arrived, and to supervise their military and technical training and administration. This officer has had under his command during the past six months approximately 14,000 men, and has handled the situation, in my opinion, in a most excellent manner. Furthermore, during the past six months, he has been charged with many problems which have involved great tact and diplomacy on his part. In my opinion he has handled these matters, as well as his strictly military matters, in a most efficient manner.

"This officer is one of the oldest and most experienced flying officers, in point of service, in the American Air Service, and, in my opinion, is one of the best executive and administrative officers in the Air Service. I am fully confident that he is competent to assume the grade to which he is recommended."

Brigadier General Foulois on December 24, 1919 said in an official communication:

"This officer in my opinion, is one of the most efficient officers in the Air Service, U. S. Army. He is a most efficient executive of good judgment, and is thoroughly loyal and diligent in the performance of his duties at all times.

"This officer has always handled his job in a most efficient manner."

Major General George T. Bartlett, National Army (Brigadier General Retired) said of Colonel Morrow on December 18, 1919:

"A capable, forceful and efficient officer."

Brigadier General William Mitchell, U. S. Army, on January 6, 1920 said:

"An excellent officer. Intelligent, loyal and good at any job."

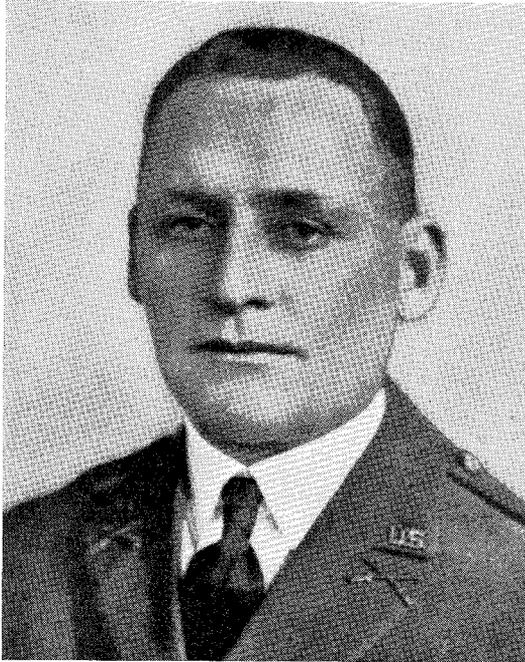
His death has taken from us who knew him, a friend who will be sorely missed. The close of his career adds another name to those of men who have contributed to the honor of the Academy.

Classmates.

HERBERT LEROY TAYLOR

NO. 4805 CLASS OF 1909

Died February 17, 1935, at San Francisco, California, aged 47 years



HERBERT LEROY TAYLOR was born at Ashland, Kansas, September 5, 1887. While he was still a small child his parents moved to Gainesville, Florida.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet, from Florida, June 15, 1905, graduated June 11, 1909, was commissioned as a second lieutenant of Infantry, and was subsequently promoted through the various grades to Lieutenant Colonel. He attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in 1924, and was on the General Staff Eligible List.

During his military career Colonel Taylor served in the Philippine Islands where he participated in engagements with hostile natives. After returning to the United States he served at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and at Yuma and Douglas, Arizona.

On May 10, 1918, he sailed for France and after attending the General Staff School at Langres, served with the 92nd Division in the Meuse-Argonne Defensive Sector.

His experience was varied, including duty at the United States disciplinary Barracks, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, four years as a Tactical Officer at the U. S. Military Academy and as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Staunton Military Academy, Virginia.

His last station was with the 38th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah.

He was married at Leland Stanford University, California, May 29, 1912, to Margaret Sizer. His widow, two sons, John Randolph and Peter Rutherford, and a daughter, Margaret Mary, survive him and are now residing at 2960 Magnolia Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Colonel Taylor was devoted to his military profession and his conscientious attention to any duty to which he was assigned assured its efficient performance. When called upon for his opinion it was honestly given and though the decision was not in accord with his views, nevertheless, like a true soldier, he carried out loyally his commanding officers' wishes.

He was athletically inclined and loved recreation of all kinds.

Possessing a fine character and a pleasing personality he was a loyal friend, and his memory will always be cherished by those who knew him. At the age when his experience and judgment had made him most valuable to the service he loved, he answered the final call and passed away at Letterman General Hospital, February 17, 1935. He rests among the honored dead in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

E. B.

DWIGHT LYMAN ADAMS

NO. 6493 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died June 6, 1935, at Fort Harrison, Indiana, aged 38 years.



DWIGHT LYMAN ADAMS was born October 20, 1896, at Randolph, Vermont, the son of Tullius Adams and Mabel Adams. His boyhood and early life was spent there. Educated in the local schools, he spent a year at Dartmouth and then attended Norwich University when appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He entered the United States Military Academy on June 14, 1917.

His cadet life, though briefer than the normal, was served through probably the most dramatic period in the history of that institution. Early graduation was the rule, and with the increased academic work and military training given the Corps, there was but little time allotted for the usual extra curricular activities of cadet life. Nevertheless by the end of plebe camp every member of the class knew Babe Adams.

Blessed with a superb physique, a naturally adept academic mind, and a friendly even tempered disposition, Babe easily adapted himself to the war time rigors of cadet life. In his plebe year he made the football squad playing guard as a regular on the first eleven. Besides

his success on the gridiron he was ever active in whatever sport, indoor or outdoor, the season indicated. He was a familiar figure in the gymnasium, on the track, in the pool, but more often in the boxing, wrestling, and fencing rooms. Throughout his life his interest in sports never waned.

After early graduation November 1, 1918, and after the signing of the armistice on November 11, he was ordered back to the Military Academy as a student officer on December 3, 1918. He remained there until June, 1919. It was during this period that he developed into an exceptional rifle and pistol shot, a qualification which was to bring him honors throughout his later service.

After completing his student officers course, he went overseas with other members of his class for a tour of the battlefields. Returning he entered the Infantry School from which he graduated in June 1920. His record there was such that he was retained in the 29th Infantry and as an instructor in the Infantry School.

It was during his tour of foreign service in China that he married on July 18, 1925, Miss Margaret Naylor, daughter of Brigadier General (then Colonel) William K. Naylor, commanding the Fifteenth Infantry at Tientsin. To this union was born a daughter Nancy, and two sons, Dwight, and William K.

Returning to the United States in 1927, Babe was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, until 1931, when he was ordered to Puerto Rico. He left Puerto Rico to become Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General William K. Naylor at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, in 1934.

In the Spring of 1935, with the expansion of the CCC in Indiana, Lieutenant Adams, who, in addition to his other duties, was in charge of the construction of the new Camps, took an active and prominent part in selecting Camps in all sorts of weather and in all sorts of country. The weather was rainy and disagreeable and as a result he contracted a cold that he could not throw off and which suddenly grew worse. Returning to Fort Harrison he went to bed and shortly came down with pneumonia and, died on June 6th at the Station Hospital, five days after entering it.

The esteem in which he was held by the Army is shown in the following extract from a letter from General Douglas MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, which was written to Mrs. Adams after the death of Lieutenant Adams:

"I wish to extend to you on behalf of the officers of the War Department, and for myself, personally, our sincere sympathy in the death of your husband, First Lieutenant Dwight L. Adams, Infantry."

"Entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet June 14, 1917, Lieutenant Adams graduated and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry on November 1, 1918. He was promoted to first lieutenant, February 4, 1920."

"Lieutenant Adams was on duty at Tientsin and Na Ta Sau, China, from September 17, 1923, to September 27, 1927, and in Puerto Rico, from October 26, 1931, to August 23, 1934, as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Puerto Rico, and on duty with the 65th Infantry. The remainder of his service was per-

formed in the United States and included duty as a cadet graduate at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; with the 43rd Infantry, Camp Lee, Virginia; with the 29th Infantry, as Instructor at the Infantry School, and on other duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. He was assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General William K. Naylor, United States Army, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, at the time of his death."

"Lieutenant Adams was a graduate of the Infantry School, Basic Course, in 1920; was a distinguished Rifle and Pistol Marksman, having been designated a Distinguished Pistol Shot for the year 1930, and a Distinguished Marksman in 1931. He was awarded Bronze Medals and Badges for marksmanship on various teams in 1929, 1930 and 1931."

"Loyal, energetic, forceful, and possessing a pleasing personality, Lieutenant Adams conscientiously and efficiently discharged the responsibilities intrusted to him. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates."

Lieutenant Adams is survived by his wife, Margaret Naylor Adams, his daughter Nancy, age 9, his two sons Dwight, age 8, and William K., age 7, and his mother Mabel.

Babe has gone on ahead of us, but the memory of him will never fade from our hearts. He was a worthy son of West Point and a more loyal friend never lived.

A Classmate.

JOHN ADAM BRUCKNER

NO. 6428 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died May 20, 1931, at Honolulu, T. H., aged 31 years.



BORN in New York City September 16, 1899, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bruckner, of New York City, and appointed to the Military Academy from the 22d Congressional District of New York by the Hon. H. Bruckner, where he entered in June, 1917.

His charming personality evidenced itself immediately and he was soon known by all his classmates. His enthusiasm for the Military Academy and things military took rapid form and soon surpassed his enthusiasm and love for his native New York City, of which he so often talked and entertained his classmates.

He graduated early with his class on November 1, 1918, delighted with the prospects of service during the War, only to be returned to the Military Academy as a student officer, where he remained until June 11, 1919, at which time his class completed its post-graduate course. Jack was then assigned to the Infantry and again departed with his

class for a tour of observation of the battlefields in Belgium, France, and Italy, visiting the Army of Occupation in Germany.

In September of 1919 with the Infantry members of his class he attended the Infantry School at Fort Benning, where he graduated in June, 1920. He was subsequently attached to the 44th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, and in September of that year joined his regiment, the 27th Inf., then stationed in Manila, P. I. He sailed with the 27th Infantry on December 15, 1920 for the Hawaiian Islands and took station at Schofield Barracks.

In September, 1922, he married Marian Ellen Paris, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Paris, a resident of the Hawaiian Islands. Throughout his service in Hawaii he was well loved and popular both with the officers and enlisted men of his regiment. A son John Adam, Jr., was born on November 14, 1923, and in July the family sailed for Governors Island where he was assigned to the 16th Infantry, and where he served until he retired in August, 1930, for disability in line of duty. At the start of his service with the 16th Infantry the onset of a pernicious disease attacking the white corpuscles took place, which caused his retirement and death at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, in May, the year following his retirement.

Although sick a great deal of the time at Fort Jay he at various times commanded companies in the 16th Infantry. His principle duty, however, was Post Exchange Officer and Club Officer at Governors Island, and in the latter duty he combined unusual capacity for handling difficult assignments with great personal charm. He was extremely well liked and popular with both officers and enlisted men at Fort Jay. He was a most genial and engaging person. The Commanding General, 2d Corps Area, on January 27, 1926 sent for Lieutenant Bruckner by the following message to the Commanding Officer of the 16th Infantry: "I desire to extend personal and specific commendation to 1st Lieutenant John A. Bruckner, 16th Infantry, for the outstanding excellence in the performance of his duties in various fields of activity for which he has been responsible".

His sickness overcame him in December of 1928 when he was admitted to Walter Reed General Hospital and where he remained until late in 1929. His retirement soon followed. Upon retirement he moved to the Hawaiian Islands in the hope of recovering his health, which never returned. The Army has been deprived of a true comrade, friend, and capable officer. The class's deepest sympathy and love are ever extended to his widow, Mrs. Marian P. Bruckner, and his son John Adam, Jr., who survive him and reside at 3160 Alika Avenue, Honolulu, T. H.

J. S. B.



WILLIAM LEIGHTON McENERY

NO. 6455 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died August 15, 1935, at Fort Riley, Kansas, aged 37 years.



WILLIAM LEIGHTON McENERY was born in Denver, Colorado, on May 1, 1898, the son of Lillian Mason and F. T. McEnery. His family later moved to Chicago where he attended grammar school.

Early in life "Mack" showed a preference for a military career, attending Kentucky Military Institute before being appointed to the Military Academy on June 14, 1917 by Congressman Mann of Illinois.

Mack's class was graduated on November 1, 1918 and all of us expected to be in France "making history" in a few months. The armistice was signed eleven days later, however, and the newly appointed second lieutenants awoke to find themselves completing their education at the Military Academy as members of the first and only "Student Officer" Class.

On June 19, 1919 Mack graduated number 112 in his class of about 250 and was assigned to his choice—the Cavalry. From July 13 to September 26, 1919 the class was taken thru France, Belgium and

Italy on a tour of observation of the battle fronts and a visit with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Major General (then Colonel) Leon B. Kromer, the present Chief-of-Cavalry, was in command during this trip and has ever since been a friend and supporter of every member of the class.

Upon the return of the class to the United States Mack was assigned as a student officer in the Basic Course, at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas. He graduated in July 1920 and was assigned to the 15th Cavalry at Fort Russell, Wyoming. In September 1921 he was assigned to the 14th Cavalry and proceeded to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. While at Fort Des Moines he married Dorothy Jane Hammer on Christmas Day 1921. On March 8, 1924 he received his promotion to First Lieutenant after having previously been appointed and returned to the grade of Second Lieutenant, due to the reduction of the Army.

From August 1925 to July 1927 Mack was stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., with the 26th Cavalry (P.S.). Upon his return to the United States he was assigned to the 7th Cavalry with station at Fort Bliss, Texas. On November 1, 1927 he took a detail in the Air Corps and was sent to Brooks Field, Texas. He was relieved from the Air Corps and assigned to the 12th Cavalry at Ft. Ringgold, Texas, on January 26, 1928. After leaving Fort Ringgold he took a detail in the Signal Corps and was sent to Fort Monmouth, N. J. While stationed at Fort Monmouth on December 13, 1929, he was married to Leone Soule at Asbury Park, N. J.

After a one year detail Mack transferred permanently to the Signal Corps and graduated from the Company Officers' Course at the Signal School in 1931. In June 1931 he was assigned to Fort Riley, Kansas as Signal Officer of the Cavalry School. While on duty at the Cavalry School he proved to be an excellent instructor on Signal Corps subjects.

After a short illness following an operation for appendicitis Mack died on August 15, 1935. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Leone S. McEnery, 3716 Chester St., El Paso, Texas, and his father Mr. F. T. McEnery, 176 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

No finer tribute could be paid to Mack than to quote from the General Order issued by the Commandant of the Cavalry School announcing his death:

"In the death of Lieutenant McEnery, The Cavalry School and the Signal Corps have suffered a great loss. He was possessed of unusual mental attributes, and was guided by a high sense of duty, loyalty, and devotion to the service. His enthusiastic work as a Signal Officer did much for the contentment and morale of the entire command."

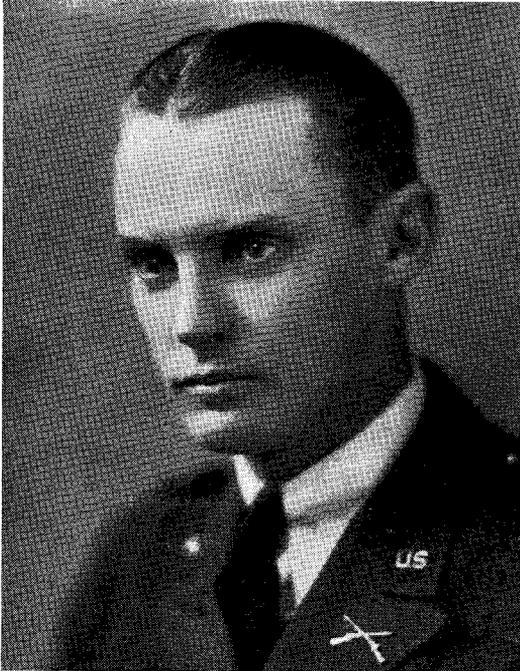
Unluckily the letter promoting him to the grade of Captain was received at Fort Riley the morning after his death.

We remember Mack as a kindly, lovable, friendly character from the time he entered the Academy and was immediately honored with the position of guide of the fourth company in "beast barracks" due to the prestige and military efficiency his previous training had given him. It would be well if all of us would use Mack's life as a "guide" for ours.

HELMER W. LYSTAD

NO. 6715 CLASS OF 1920

Died February 1, 1936, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, aged 37 years.



*“With sorrow for the still straight sons returned
Upon their blameless shields . . . the quiet pride
That they had lived by you, went forth and died
The Doric way. Grey Mother they have earned
Those shields and, having justified the trust
You placed in them, they come again to live
And breathe as part of you.” . . . West Point.*

LYSTAD was born at North Hudson, Wisconsin, on February 7, 1898, and saw his first military service with the Wisconsin National Guard during the Mexican Border Troubles of 1916. Discharged in December of that year, he reenlisted in the 128th Infantry on March 26, 1917, and was immediately appointed a sergeant. He was selected to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, and successfully completed the course but was denied a commission

because he was under twenty-one. Returning to his regiment he was appointed first sergeant, which grade he held until he entered the Military Academy on June 14, 1918.

At West Point, Lystad stood well in his academic work and excelled in athletics. His ability and popularity are attested by the fact that he was a senior cadet captain and president of his class.

Upon graduation in 1920 he was assigned to The Infantry School at Fort Benning as a student. This was followed by brief tours of duty at Fort Meade and with the Pennsylvania National Guard, a year as aide to the Chief of Infantry and another year at Fort George Wright. Then came six years in China—two with the 15th Infantry and four as a language student and assistant military attaché at Peking. Returning to the United States in 1929, he served four years on the post staff at the Army War College. At the termination of this, he went to West Point in the Department of Tactics, which detail was cut short at the end of one year by his selection to attend The Command & General Staff school with the class that entered in September, 1934. At the time of his death he had completed one and a half years of the course.

So much for the unembellished record. To those who know, it certifies a superior officer with a brilliant future—but it no more portrays Abe Lystad than does Homer's catalog of ships portray the valor of Achilles. A truer portrait may be had from the official reports and less formal statements of his contemporaries and those under whom he has served.

A remark made ten years ago by a distinguished officer comes to mind. "Give a job and he will do it; give it to and he will produce a finished piece of work; give it to Lystad and he will hand you a perfect performance tied with a red ribbon."

A classmate, writing of Abe's cadet days, says: "He had the spirit of chieftainship. He took first place naturally, with little effort and no ostentation. He was able to do this without arousing jealousy in others. He passed into the lead and held it without friction."

A commanding officer, in an official report, states: "I consider him the most outstanding lieutenant I have ever known."

A senior officer who knew him intimately, adds his word: "He had the qualities of heart and mind that hold friends and followers not only when the way is clear but 'when the night is dark and the tracks are blind'. He had everything that we hope to find in our seniors, our juniors, and our colleagues." A hundred qualified witnesses might be called to testify to the literal truth of this all-inclusive estimate of Abe's professional attainments.

But now it is not so much of Abe's soldierly qualities that we think, as of those traits of character that made him universally admired and loved. There was the charm of his personality that made him the most agreeable of companions. There was his genuineness and warmth that broke down reserve and opened hearts. And there was his gay spirit that turned many a colorless gathering into an occasion that still lives in the memories of the participants. He had that gentleness that goes

with strength, that loveliness that is an outgrowth of honest sentiment and that good fellowship that springs from an understanding heart. Unselfish, unaffected, generous, true, we knew him for a friend that would stick—the Thousandth Man of whom Kipling wrote:

*“Nine hundred and ninety-nine can’t bide
The shame or mocking or laughter.
But the Thousandth Man will stand by your side
To the gallows-foot—and after.”*

Could some master essayist read what is in the minds of those who loved Abe Lystad—wife, daughter, parents, friends—he might phrase a fitting tribute to his memory. Lacking the pen of a master, we who have collaborated in this inadequate footnote to his life can only hope that what we have written may reveal something of the character of the splendid young soldier whose passing we mark in these pages.

E. F. H.

ARTHUR KENLEY HAMMOND

NO. 6683 CLASS OF 1920

Died February 18, 1936, at West Point, New York, aged 35 years.



ARTHUR KENLEY HAMMOND was born on July 26, 1900, in Kenley, Surrey, England, the third son of William Alexander and Carolyn von Utassy Hammond. His parents returned to Ithaca, N. Y., shortly after his birth, where his father was professor of philosophy and later Dean of the University Faculty in Cornell University. He received his early education in Ithaca by tutors and in the public schools of that city, and, at the end of a year and a half as a student at Cornell University, he received his appointment to the Military Academy from the 37th district of the State of New York, entering on June 17, 1918. He was graduated on June 15, 1920 and commissioned in the Cavalry. After graduation from the Basic Course of the Cavalry School in June, 1921, he served for three months with the 16th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and from there was transferred to Fort McIntosh, Texas. While stationed with the 4th Cavalry, he was married on June 23, 1924 to Maxyne Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lott L. Taylor, resident in Laredo.

From his station at Fort McIntosh Captain Hammond, then Lieutenant, commanded a surveying group on tactical mapping duty in south Texas for two years. In October 1924 he was transferred with his regiment to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he remained until August 1, 1926, on which date he reported for duty as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University. In August of 1930 he reported for duty with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. In December 1931 he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas, where he remained until August 22, 1934, with the exception of a period of six months duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps in Idaho and Wyoming. On August 22, 1934 he reported for duty with the 10th Cavalry at West Point, N. Y.

Always an enthusiastic and able polo player, Kenley took over the duty of coaching a cadet polo team. While engaged in a regularly scheduled game on February 15, 1936, between a cadet team and one composed of officers of his regiment, he was involved in a collision in which his horse was thrown. The impact caused multiple cerebral hemorrhages from which he died in the Cadet Hospital on February 18, 1936 without having regained consciousness. In accordance with his wish, expressed a few months before his death, he was laid to rest in the cemetery at West Point.

To summarize Ken's personality and his character is difficult. In him was found an unusual combination of social and military virtues. He had a deep reserve which, in his youth, was often mistaken for shyness. To all people he was always a gentleman of the most punctilious courtesy, while to his intimate friends his generous, cordial character brought a rare joy. A proud and dutiful husband and father, he thoroughly enjoyed an ideal home life. His opinions were mature and deliberate, and not carelessly uttered. Conscientious, capable, and studious, Ken worked constantly to improve his professional qualifications. A long and meticulous study of tactics gave his opinion weight in any discussion of that subject. His splendid military record gave promise of high honor and distinction.

With a splendid physique and a lofty spiritual and intellectual background, he strove continuously to be worthy of his heritage. His tragic death leaves his family and his friends consoled by the knowledge that he succeeded well.

He is survived by his widow and three children, William A., Maxyne C., and Elissa, and by his father, Dr. William A. Hammond who now resides in Washington, D. C., and two brothers, Donald Hammond of Baltimore, Md., and John W. Hammond of Drummondville, Quebec, Canada.

G. De G.

CHARLES PERRY HOLWEGER

NO. 6936 CLASS OF JUNE 13, 1922

Died December 2, 1931, at Palo Alto, California, aged 33 years.



CHARLES PERRY HOLWEGER was born in Chicago on August 27, 1898. When Charles was four years of age his father died. Just two months before his graduation from a high school in Wisconsin his mother also died.

Left completely on his own, Charles decided to leave the scene of a loss which made a lasting impression on his active young spirit. He secured a position as grade school teacher in Moorcroft, Wyoming. During his first year there he took correspondence courses and strove in other ways to enhance his qualifications as an instructor. These efforts were successful and were rewarded the following year by his selection as principal of the school at Hulette, Wyoming.

It appears that Holweger was not satisfied with the success which he had attained so quickly and decided to continue his education. The fever and excitement of the war years and the sight of the enlistment of numerous friends and acquaintances, however, proved too much for the young man, and on May 27, 1918 he, too, enlisted at Fort Logan,

Colorado. In July he sailed for France on the S. S. Themistocles as a soldier in the Signal Corps. He served in France with this branch until June 9, 1919, when he was returned to the United States on the S. S. President Grant to enter the Academy. For his overseas service he was entitled to wear the Victory Medal without clasps.

Charles spend his cadet career in "L" Company, where he was noted for his quiet, dignified, and efficient conduct. The gold service chevron earned for him an important measure of respect; this he accepted with grace and reserve. His neatness, military bearing, and efficiency made its impression on the Tactical Department, with the result that Charles was "made" in both his Yearling and Second Class years.

Holweger elected to graduate early when that option was given to our class. As a consequence he was graduated in June of 1922 with the "Orioles".

He chose the Field Artillery and was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he remained as a student in a Field Artillery Basic School for one year. Upon completion of this course he was sent to the 18th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He stayed with this regiment until September of 1926, when he took the Battery Officers' Course at the Field Artillery School.

From Sill, Holweger was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell (now Francis E. Warren), Wyoming. He served there until January of 1929.

He was next detailed to duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. On May 28, 1930, he was retired on account of disability in line of duty.

The retirement resulted from an attack of tuberculosis. At first the case was not so serious as to preclude all duty; so he was placed on active service with the high schools of San Francisco, California. His condition, however, became steadily worse, and in July of 1931 he was forced to give up active duty. Even this did not serve to stem the progress of this illness, and on December 2, 1931 Charles died at Palo Alto, California.

Very few of us knew any of the details of Holweger's life prior to his entry into the Corps. He was not given to talking about himself and his experiences, though he was always a sympathetic listener to others.

The bereavements and the difficult struggles of his early life left their impression on him. He appeared and acted older than his years would normally warrant. His experience gave him a measure of understanding which was appreciated best by those who under trying circumstances gave him their confidence.

Holweger's life is an illustration of a highly commendable fight against odds. West Point gave a very worthy young American the opportunity for an honorable career. He accepted the challenge and was a credit to the Academy so long as life was given him.

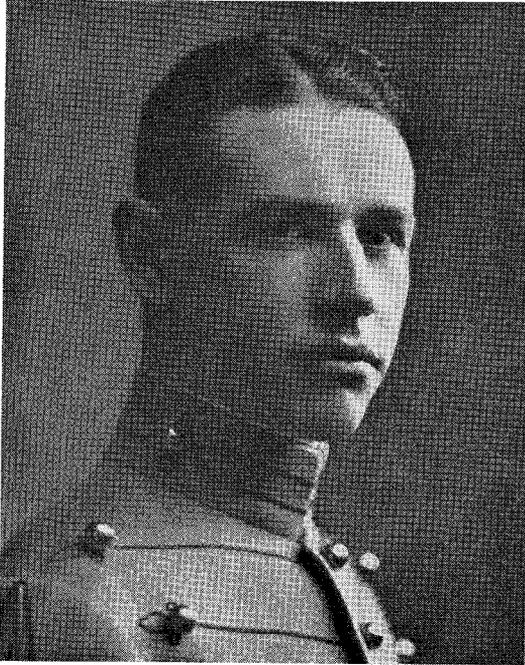
"Our hearts are standing attention."

H. D. K.

OTTO SPAULDING TINKEL

NO. 6830 CLASS OF JUNE 13, 1922

Died August 24, 1934, at New York City, aged 34 years.



O TTO SPAULDING TINKEL, the son of Fred W. Tinkel, and Marjorie Spaulding Tinkel, was born May 5, 1900, in Kalispell, Montana.

His early education was had in the public schools of Idaho and Washington. While he was in the high school of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, his life-long friendship for Dr. W. W. Southerland (now of Paterson, N. J.) began. Dr. Southerland said:—Otto was the truest friend a man ever had. He was always quiet, but never timid, and even when we were in school together his mind saw through the superficialities of most problems and arrived at a conclusion mature beyond his years.

On a cold wet morning in November, 1918, when the dripping masonry looked even more foreboding in reality than had been imagined, Otto arrived at West Point to enter with that class characterized as the "Orioles". At first theirs was not even the honor to wear the "gray", but the issue olive drab with a distinguishing bright orange hat-band

was given these plebes who would probably be sent out the following spring as second lieutenants of Infantry.

The War ended, however, and Otto with a fair proportion of his classmates passed through a reasonably normal course at the Military Academy. Upon graduation, in June 1922, he stood three in his class and chose the Corps of Engineers as a branch.

His service was interesting and largely with troops. He was stationed successively at Fort Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir), Virginia; Fort Lewis, Washington; he graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1925 from Cornell University; next he was at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a short interlude on the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama; with the Eleventh Engineers in Panama; the First Engineers at Fort Dupont, Delaware; Fort Humphreys another time; and his last detail was instructor in the Department of Chemistry and Electricity at West Point. He was on leave from West Point at the time of his death in New York City, August 24, 1934.

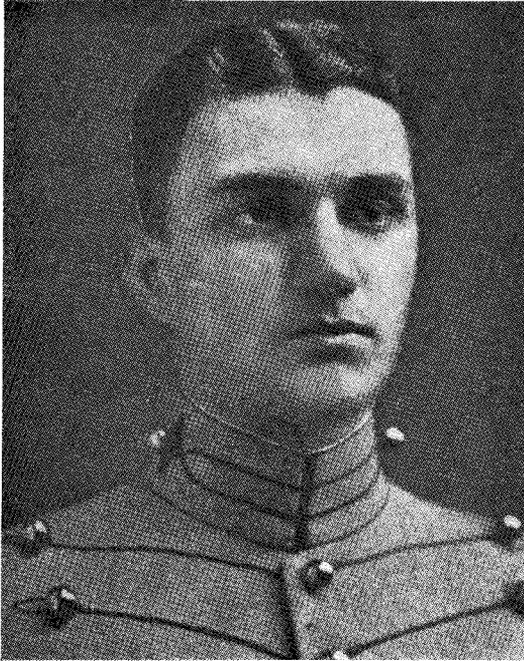
As a classmate and as one of Otto's close friends, I mourn his death. We have lost something that cannot be entirely replaced, now or as the years go by. His friendship was calm, generous, and unquestioning. His manner was quiet and unassuming, yet the scope of his knowledge was amazing. His decisions had that brilliant simplicity that would have carried him far in any field of endeavour. But—here's to you, Otto, until we meet again.

F. J. W.

RAMON RICARDO ARIAS, VI

EX-CADET CLASS OF 1924

Died November 11, 1934, at Panama, C. Z., aged 30 years.



RAMON RICARDO ARIAS, VI, born in Panama City, Republic of Panama, July 14th, 1904, was destined to become the most outstanding example of the kindred interests of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama. A super-citizen who belong to both countries, one who felt that fate had so inexorably linked the future of Panama and the United States that common interests and ideals made it impossible to belong to either state without an affectionate and growing interest for the other state as well, Ramon Ricardo was truly a product of both Republics by birth and training.

Descended from a line of illustrious forebears, he was named after his two grandfathers. His paternal grandfather, Honorable Ramon Arias Feraud, a banker, was for many years Consul-General of Brazil and of the Republics of Chile and Venezuela. He was decorated with the order of El Busto del Libertador Simon Bolivar of Venezuela. His maternal grandfather, His Excellency Don Ricardo Arias, was Leader of the Independence of Panama from Colombia in 1903, served as Special

Fiscal Commissioner of the Republic of Panama to invest in the United States \$6,000,000.00, part payment of \$10,000,000.00 paid by the United States to the Republic of Panama, and was Secretary of State and Secretary of Foreign Relations for Panama during the administration of the first president of Panama, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington and in 1908 was a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic of Panama. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor of France. Always an earnest advocate of maintaining the closest and friendliest relations with the United States, he was known in our State Department as being one of our most valiant friends in Panama. Undoubtedly, from him Ramon acquired much of his own love for his adopted country.

Ramon's father, Honorable Don Ramon Arias-Feraud, attended schools and colleges in Germany, Switzerland, and the United States, graduating from Santa Clara College in Santa Clara, California. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Panama, First Secretary of Legation of the Republic of Panama in France, England, Belgium, and Holland, and Charge d'Affaires to the above mentioned countries. He went as Special Ambassador to the Coronation of his Majesty George V of England and was Delegate of the Republic of Panama to the first and fourth Pan-American Financial Conferences and to the Aviation Congress in Washington, D. C. He also was Director of the National Bank of Panama and First Counsel General of Panama in San Francisco, California, as well as Commissioner of The Republic of Panama to the Exposition in Chicago. His decorations included The Legion of Honor of France, Coronation Medal of King George V, and The Saint Sauveur of Greece.

Ramon's beloved Mother, Manuela Arias de Arias, was a great granddaughter of Don Blas de Arosemena, Leader of the Independence of Panama from Spain and a daughter of Don Ricardo Arias, one of the Leaders of the Independence of Panama from Colombia. She has taken great interest in welfare and charitable works and was Secretary of The Ladies International Society, Auxilliary to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. Her decorations included the Coronation Medal of King George V of England.

Ramon attended LaSalle School in Panama City and then went to Shenandoah Valley Military Academy at Winchester, Virginia, graduating in June, 1920. While at this academy he received a special prize for proficiency in athletics. Appointed by a special act of Congress, he entered the United States Military Academy in July, 1920, as a member of the Class of 1924. He was a Rifle Marksman, took part in Camp Illumination, played soccer and baseball, and was a member of the boxing squad. In addition to this, his adventuresome and fun-loving disposition brought him the coveted title of Area Bird and endeared him to his companions. No doubt these extra tours of duty on the Area bolstered his desire to enter the Air Corps and leave the walking for the Doughboys to do while he flew. His help in mastering the mysteries of Spanish pronunciation and in cramming for examinations are gratefully remembered by the goats of 1924, and the miraculous tales he told us of Panama, with its colorful bullfights, carnivals, alligator

hunts, and water-walking lizards, caused many a classmate to go to Panama later to see these things for himself, at times in company with Ramon. Ramon was noted for his love for West Point, and after graduating he wrote to his father expressing his desire to become an American citizen, remain in the States, and join the Air Corps. However he had been away from home for many years, and after three years in post graduate courses in Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he returned home at the special request of his mother.

After a short stay in Panama, he joined the Air Service and went to March Field, California, and later to Kelly Field, Texas, graduating as a Pilot in the Air Forces of the United States, and receiving his commission from President Coolidge as 2nd Lieutenant. After his return to Panama he entered business at Corozal, Canal Zone, and served in the Canal Zone each year as a Reserve Officer in the Air Corps.

His business caused him to make frequent trips to the Arias Ranch, "El Limon", near Chorrera and while returning from one of these trips on November 11th, 1934, he attempted to negotiate a narrow bridge over the Martin Sanchez River, but rain and mud had combined to make the bridge treacherous, and the heavy car skidded, carrying him to his death on the rocks and water below. He was buried in The Amador Cemetery, thousands of shocked citizens of the Republic and Zone joining with his relatives and intimate friends to pay him their last tribute. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Lupita Calderon de Arias, his three children, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Arias Feraud, his two brothers, and two sisters.

Thus was lost a gallant soul, whose life as a citizen of both Republics could well serve as an example for the rest of us, who possibly not as yet have realized as clearly as Ramon did, the unity of ideals and interests of Panama and The United States that he typified.

J. C. L. A.

WILLIAM HUBBARD BARKSDALE, JR.

NO. 7289 CLASS OF 1924

Died February 2, 1936, at Fort Myer, Virginia, aged 34 years.



WILLIAM HUBBARD BARKSDALE, JR., was born at Falls Church, Virginia, April 21, 1901, the son of William Hubbard Barksdale and Alice Ashton. He was one of four children, a brother and two sisters survive him.

At the age of six years Bill's family moved to Washington, D. C., where the children attended the public schools of that city. In 1919 he graduated from Central High School in Washington and the following year received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from the state of Virginia. He entered the Academy the same year graduating after four years with the class of 1924.

Bill had the happy faculty of making friends with everyone with whom he came into contact, consequently upon his graduation in June 1924 he started his career in the army with a large host of tried and true friends which is a real asset to any young officer.

Bill's commissioned service in his chosen branch the Field Artillery consisted of four years at Fort Myer, Virginia; a nine months course of instruction at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and thence to Schofield Barracks, T. H. for three years and then back to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he served until his death.

In May 1932 while serving in Hawaii Bill married Graciela Mustelier who together with their young daughter, Patsy, also survive him.

Bill was a true friend, a loyal classmate, an efficient and conscientious officer. 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 his host of friends.

Throughout his service in the army the aforementioned virtues caused Bill to have shouldered upon him more than his rightful share of duties. In other words he was the type of officer who invariably have many duties assigned in addition to those normally required; for example athletic coach for regimental soldier athletics. However, the results obtained always justified the Commanding Officer's selection and through his untiring efforts many an athletic trophy was won by his regimental team. Whether it be an athletic team or a battery of Field Artillery, the results were the same, it was a good one.

In conclusion it may be said that Bill was a soldier, a gentleman, a devoted husband and father and the truest of true friends; the Military service, his family and his friends have suffered a great loss.

A Classmate.

RALPH HOUSTON LAWTER

NO. 7606 CLASS OF 1924

Died December 22, 1926, at Chanute Field, Illinois, aged 24 years.

QUIET, soft spoken "Red" Lawter packed a great deal of real friendship into his twenty-four years—and the memory of that friendship will continue to constitute a living monument to a genuine Officer and Gentleman as long as anyone, fortunate enough to have enjoyed it, survives.

Although a brilliant flyer, he died in a plane crash, near Rantoul, Illinois, on December 22, 1926, preceding in death his closest friend, the famous J. J. Williams, of the Army's "Three Musketeers".

Ralph Lawter was born at New Castle, Indiana—the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Houston Lawter, on October 22, 1902. He attended the New Castle schools for six years, when the family moved to St. Mary's, Ohio. There Ralph graduated from both Public and High School.

Appointed to the Military Academy, he entered West Point on July 6, 1920—graduating with a clean sleeve four years later.

At the Point, "Red" was famous for his guts, his grin, and his modesty. Classmates still recall Coach Lobert's astonishment when he discovered that Red had played through an entire inter-company baseball game with a broken hand, never mentioning the triple fracture sustained in an early inning.

The irrepressible grin was always in evidence, even when responding to the "All right for your lights!" which a single glance at the carrot that always evoked from Upper Classmen during Plebe year.

"He never had a harsh word for anybody," recalls his room-mate, "and his claim to fame was his presumption in wearing his new boots at parade, just before graduation."

In September 1924 he appeared at Brooks Field, Texas, with the other members of his class who had chosen the Air Corps, and during the ensuing year—to September 1926—he served as a Student Officer at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, and the Air Corps Advanced Flying Corps at Kelly Field, Texas, graduating from the latter institution on September 14, 1925. He was assigned to the 99th Observation Group at Bolling Field, D. C., on October 3rd, 1925, and remained on duty there until October 12, 1926.

It was during this period that the friendship with Williams developed—and Romance also entered into his life; a romance which culminated in quick tragedy.

Shortly after his marriage, "Red" was ordered to the Air Corps' Tactical School at Chanute Field, Illinois. His exceptional promise

had won him this opportunity for advanced study, but he was in attendance only a little over two months when death struck. He died in one of those short, sharp Service tragedies—from which no man survived to explain the cause. Red was piloting one of two planes which collided at 500 feet, on December 22nd. All four occupants of both planes died in the resulting crash. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Mildred E. Lawter, of Martinsburg, West Virginia.

“Lawter was a gallant spirit who managed to smile his way through all the rigors of the Service,” wrote his classmate and fellow-flyer, Denis Mulligan, now Chief of the Enforcement Section of the Bureau of Air Commerce, at Washington.

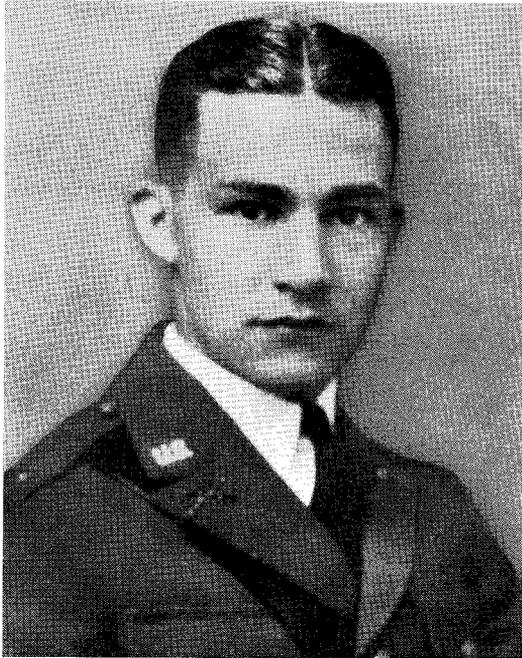
“Those of us who knew him will never forget him.”

L. M. L.

EDWARD DAVIS McLAUGHLIN

NO. 8114 CLASS OF 1927

Died August 18, 1933, at Los Angeles, California, aged 29 years.



IN beast barracks I heard "Mr. McLaughlin!" more than once but, then, it was the usual thing to hear the name of each and every plebe barked in a peremptory and ominous voice. There were fifty of us in one company, three hundred in beast barracks. Three hundred plebes having much in common stood on little ceremony; so we all got to know each other in quite a short time. In that fashion I became gradually acquainted with Mac. His habitual reserve discountenanced any outbursts of friendship. With him a friend was an acquaintance of long standing. He enjoyed his friends thoroughly, liked to be with them, but he never pursued anyone.

Physically, he was distinguished by a certain feline litheness of movement. No motion was ever wasted. Both mentally and physically he was restless, easily irked by inactivity. Sports provided a sound outlet for a temperament such as his. Into sports he threw an earnestness that developed in him a mastery of all he undertook. It was not so much a desire to excell that brought him to the fore in athletics as it

was a driving thoroughness. During the not-too-long plebe year he was often to be found walking the hills in the afternoon or at play in the gymnasium. Yearling year offered opportunities for sports denied to plebes. Of these, Mac made the most. Unfortunately, yearling year was too everlastingly occupied with study to leave much time for sports so tempting to one such as Mac. Though such appears to be implied, Mac was not a great student. When he studied he studied profoundly to draw the last scrap of knowledge from his books, but his restlessness precluded long hours with a text. His academic standing, though never high, never caused him any worry. He never had any great desire to see his name at the top of the list. It must not be inferred that he was lacking in ambition. He knew that in the final analysis ambition would be satisfied only by the accomplishment of those tasks designated by himself. Had his classes all been lecture classes with no such thing as marks, he would have studied as hard, and the knowledge he carried with him would have been as great. As yearling Christmas drew near, some of his grades prior to the writs were such that he forecasted a turnout examination for himself, and after that a debouching into the world of cities and people. His plans for his post-cadet days revolved, far from sadly, around South America. Life in a warm Latin atmosphere had a strong appeal to him. Fortunately, the inevitable results of the writs disproved his prophesy and destroyed his dreams.

Mac derived a great deal of pleasure in argument. It really made little difference to him which side he chose—he could argue as heatedly one way as another. A controversial issue was not necessary. Frequently, a plain statement of fact or fiction sufficed. I don't think he greatly cared if he were wrong and knew it. It was the meat he dug out and not the shells which mattered. If he were bested it served to whet his appetite for the next argument; if he won he didn't crow.

On Saturday nights Mac was not even faintly stirred by thoughts of Cullum Hall, the music and the dancing. On those nights he was usually to be found in the gymnasium viewing the current cinema or at a game of bridge. If he, perhaps, ever regretted his lack of interest in the hop he never made it public—he was always able to keep his own counsel. He was never known, as a cadet, to attend a hop or to address one of the opposite sex. Perhaps he was faintly amused by the current favorites of his roommates, perhaps amazed. Whatever his views, he did not press them on his friends. In his detached aloofness, profound indifference, susceptibility to the charm of feminine companionship was foreign. He was emphatically a man's man.

Four years came to a close. The road down the hill to the station branched many ways at its end. Mac went forth with confidence on his unknown path. He left with us something precious. We hope he carried with him a spirit born of those four fruitful years—classmates.

Edward Davis McLaughlin was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, July 29, 1904, the only son of John E. and Florence G. McLaughlin. His paternal grandfather was a veteran of the Civil War; on the maternal side McLaughlin was a direct descendant of Dr. Isaac Davis of

Revolutionary fame. After attending public schools in Greenfield, McLaughlin entered the Academy with the Class of 1927. Upon graduation, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry, was assigned to Fort Strong, Mass., and then to Porto Rico. Ordered back to the United States because of failing health, he was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, until his tragic death, August 14, 1933.

He was buried in Greenfield with full military honors, the escort being furnished by the company of which he was a member before he entered West Point, Company L, Massachusetts National Guard.

He is survived by his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McLaughlin of Greenfield, and by his sisters, Miss Martha McLaughlin and Mrs. Edgar Strater of Springfield and Miss Marjorie McLaughlin of New York City.

Milton M. Towner, 1927.

KARL GUSTAF ERIC GIMMLER

NO. 8284 CLASS OF 1928

Died February 26, 1936, at Shreveport, Louisiana, aged 29 years.



KARL GIMMLER, better known to his classmates and friends as "Pop", was killed on February 26, 1936, at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, while participating in aerial gunnery on ground targets. The small Pursuit ship he was flying spun to the ground from six hundred feet when he attempted a turn toward the targets, while simultaneously engaging himself in the cockpit with his guns. This tragic accident deprived the Air Corps and the Army of a fine officer who was destined to reach great heights in his profession. His courage, endurance, and ability to think logically, constructively, and without prejudice were characteristics which unquestionably would have brought him, in time, to the top.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 27, 1906, the son of Gustaf and Martha Gimmler, he was reared in an academic atmosphere, his father being a teacher. Upon completing elementary and high school in

Milwaukee he was appointed to West Point from the Fifth Wisconsin District by Congressman Victor L. Berger, and embarked upon his cadet career in June, 1924.

Pop cherished the memory of his days at the Academy and the closely cemented friendships of his making there. Though not an athlete in the ordinary sense of the word, he enjoyed athletic competition, and through sheer tenacity of purpose progressed from a non-swimmer to a member of the Corps team. He loved to tramp the hills, to work in the choir, and to help the goats of his company outwit the academic departments. He devoted a tremendous portion of his time to this latter occupation with remarkable results, for his patience and lucid explanations put heart into many a despondent cadet standing on the threshold of foundation.

Upon graduation he was ordered to the Air Corps Training Center in San Antonio and there earned his wings, thus realizing a long held ambition to be commissioned in the Air Corps. He immediately married his childhood sweetheart, Elizabeth Allis Ehrler of Milwaukee, and joined his first tactical command, the Third Attack Group at Fort Crockett, Texas. After two years at Crockett he was ordered to the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, where, when completing the course, he was graduated and sent to the First Pursuit Group, Selfridge Field, Michigan. In 1935 he leaped into national prominence by winning the Mitchell Trophy Race, an annual competition open to pilots of the First Pursuit Group. His race was well planned, beautifully executed, and a tribute to his flying ability.

Pop's insatiable thirst for exploring the theoretical angles of all scientific fields was the driving force of his life. A camera, gun, automobile, piano, or any other commonplace object to most of us was a delightful laboratory to him. He loved to tear them apart, analyze the theories on which the integral parts were built and perhaps offer some constructive criticism for their improvement. At the time of his death he was collecting data on a Leica camera in which the company was very interested, and at the same time was writing a treatise on airplane gunnery, advancing some new theories which he had developed.

A profound thinker, he detested superficiality. His studies were deep and exhaustive, and once into a problem he stuck with it until all its possibilities were completely probed. No slave of the clock was he; to him the time of day meant nothing. Throughout his career he never was able to adjust himself to a schedule of calls or bells, and always harbored an intense aversion for clocks because of their relentless interruptions to his train of thought.

His love for studying was outdone only by the affection he bore for his family. He cherished all the continental traditions which had been handed down to him, such as having old fashioned Christmas for the children with the tree lighted by candles of his own making. He spent hours each year kneading beeswax in water so as to produce candles

which would crackle in burning. The lovely wife and three fine children who survive him have suffered an irreparable loss in his death. Through the years to come may their burden be light in the glow of his memory.

He was buried in the family plot at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee. Throughout the service the strains of "The Corps" were played softly on the organ. Time sped swiftly backward ten years and through dimmed eyes could be seen the picture of that splendid Dutchman, standing in the choir, proudly booming out those same strains in his rich basso profundo. A son, of whom his Alma Mater may well be proud, marched on.

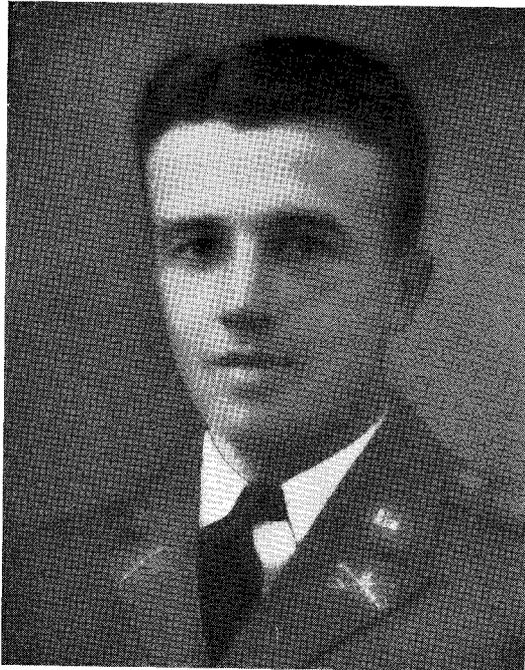
E. O. D.



ROY HENRY GUERTLER

NO. 8299 CLASS OF 1928

Died April 7, 1931, at Kelly Field, Texas, aged 25 years.



A FINE soldier passed into the Halls of Valhalla when "Roy" entered into the Great Unknown in search of the Holy Grail. This is a tribute which is not half worthy enough to express the qualities of one who was loved and admired by all who knew him. Young in years, matured in judgment, a true son of West Point. One who lived and upheld the fine traditions and teachings of his Alma Mater until the fatal hour which robbed us of his friendship. "Roy" was a natural leader, simple in tastes, industrious, quiet in demeanor, conscientious in his work and above all a gentleman. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing him as a cadet were impressed by his loyalty and cheerfulness.

"Dutchy" was born in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, and received his early education there. He came to us with a fine foundation—not only in book knowledge, but in character. It did not take long for his classmates as well as his superiors to discover this outstanding quality. He had many interests and took part in every phase of cadet

activity, principally Track, the Choir, Hundredth Night and Indoor meets. His real love, however, was track. How well we remember his victories on the cinder path! His victories will long remain vivid pictures in the mind of those who used to see him, Garland and Pegg cross the finish line with hands grasped to make it a three way tie for first. He put his stamp of success on everything he tried and believed in. First Class year he was rewarded with the captaincy of his company for his outstanding interest in his work as well as in his extra curricular activities.

He chose the Cavalry upon graduation and reported to Fort Oglethorpe as his first post. Those who served with him, enlisted men as well as officers saw in him an efficient officer in the making. Suddenly he decided to try aviation, because he was convinced that it was the coming branch in the Army. Following his own convictions he reported for instruction at Brooks Field, Texas. He encountered much more difficulty than he had expected, but with his innate desire to succeed, he finished the primary course and then went to the advanced school at Kelly Field. It was while there that we lost him.

A man endowed with a multitude of virtues, which when they are put together spell in bold letters—SUCCESS. Relentless in his search for knowledge, a student, not only of books but also of human nature; a philosopher, who took life as he saw it without trying to avoid any of its issues. Adventurous at heart, daring in spirit, restless in his quest for life, he led a full one, short in years but full in activity. Thus he saw life through clear eyes, an active mind, physically fit and mentally equipped with a dogged determination. He was always a happy warrior, looking for new fields of work, sports and activity. He was determined to live, not just to exist. He was not satisfied to sit on the side line and watch the world pass by—No, this wasn't "Roy". He had a different idea about existence. He did not care to live a life of dissipation, but one of honor and service. His happiness was born from loyalty to friends from a deep seated sense of gratitude and from a benevolent heart.

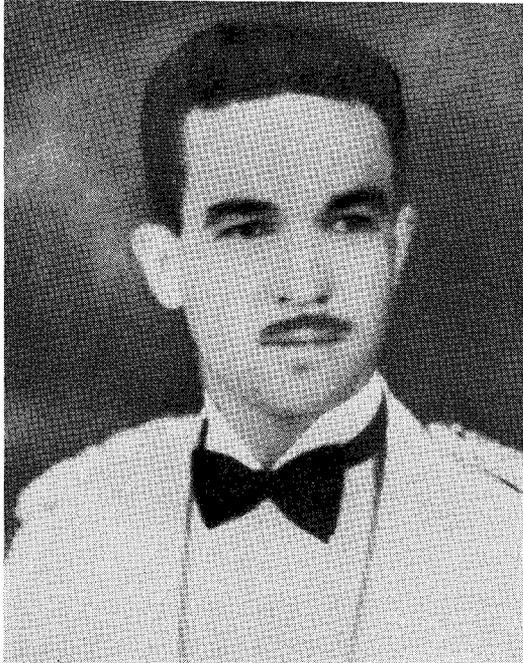
His rising star was approaching the zenith of its path when it was forced to change, so abruptly, its course. Although it has set in the western sky, it shines with a brightness and fervor that can never be dimmed by our little worldly events. May he and it rest in peace in the Great Unknown. May he enjoy a well deserved rest in a world without strife, in one of perpetual peace and of good will toward men.

R. E. B.

JAMES LEE MAJORS

NO. 8503 CLASS OF 1929

Died January 7, 1935, at Montgomery, Alabama, aged 29 years.



WHAT a flood of memories this name and portrait will recall to the Class of '29 and the many others who knew Jimmy Majors. These memories will vary from a fine association, some roaring good times, duties performed in a superior manner, to that of deepest friendship, depending on the extent of the individual contacts with him.

Jimmy was a product of the South, his home having been in Shreveport, Louisiana, where his parents still reside. Prior to his entry into the Academy he attended Centenary Collegiate Institute in Shreveport. As a boy he had been an Eagle and Gold Star Scout and had later served in a secretarial capacity to the large local organization. As a result, Jimmy was somewhat older and more mature when he entered the Academy in 1925. Thus it was not long before his classmates began according him the position of a leader in the class. This accord he justified throughout the four years by standing in the top bracket at graduation, by being the senior cadet lieutenant, and a prince of

good fellows. At the flying school and later on in the service, he was considered to be embarked upon a brilliant career.

After finishing at Kelly Field he was held on duty for a short period as an instructor in the then just-organized "Instrument Flying Course". After this he went to Hawaii where he served for two years in the 26th Attack Squadron. His last year there he was assigned to the Depot, where his work was exceptional for one of his experience. While in Hawaii, he married Miss Thelma Pangburn, daughter of Captain and Mrs. E. D. Pangburn, Quartermaster Corps. Upon completion of his tour in Hawaii he was sent to Maxwell Field, Alabama, on duty with troops at the Air Corps Tactical School, being assigned Assistant Post Operations Officer.

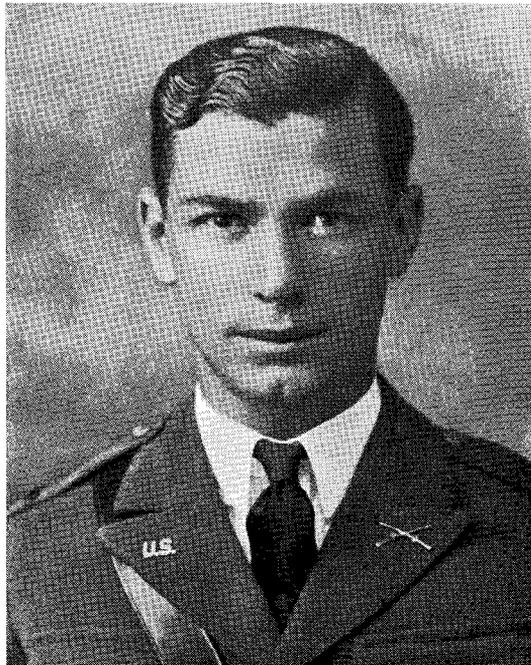
On January 7, 1935, he took an enlisted man, whose father was critically ill, to Aliceville, Alabama. Returning to Maxwell Field about 6:00 P. M. while flying in a thick fog, his number came up . . . When "we find our soldier's resting place" it is only hoped that we will be allowed to fly again in Jimmy Major's squadron.

A Classmate.

MORRIS GOLDBERG

NO. 8675 CLASS OF 1929

Died November 9, 1934, at Colon, Panama, aged 30 years.



MORRIS GOLDBERG, youngest son of Harris and Ida Baer Goldberg, was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 6, 1904. On November 9, 1934 Morris' airplane crashed at Galleta Island, Canal Zone and he died, a soldier in the service of his country.

Such was his ambition. How sad that his worthy dreams were to be cut so short after his intensive preparation, for the Army was Morris' life. In 1922 Morris enlisted as a private in Company "G", 16th Infantry, advancing to the grade of corporal which grade he held until 1925, when, choosing the hardest path, the competitive entrance examinations from the entire Army, he was successful and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy.

His life at the Academy was full and varied. An athlete, his prowess on Corps Squads is attested to by his awards; Major "A" for lacrosse for two years; Minor "A" for soccer for one year. As goal keeper for both teams, his ability to exercise good judgment permitted but few

goals to be served against the Army and his cheery warnings to his teammates prevented many possible disasters. "Goldie", or "Murphy", as he was affectionately called by his friends, did not confine his abilities to athletics. He worked earnestly and diligently on the Howitzer staff for four years and was its Circulation Manager as a first classman.

On June 13, 1929, Goldie had reached the third rung of the ladder and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps. In this corps he reported as Assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, on September 13, 1929.

On July 14, 1930, he was married to Helene Friedlander of Washington, D. C., who survives him.

He was ordered to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on August 31, 1930 to continue his education as an officer and an engineer. In 1931 he received his Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering. He was then ordered to Barksdale Field, Louisiana, where he served as Assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster until January 25, 1932 when he reported to San Antonio, Texas, in the same capacity.

It was during his service at the air field posts of Barksdale and Randolph that his contacts with aviators formed in Goldie's mind the firm conviction that aviation might offer him a greater opportunity to serve his country. Therefore, on June 22, 1933 he further sought education, this time as a student at the Air Corps Primary Training School, Randolph Field, Texas, from which he successfully graduated and was sent to the Observation Section of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, on February 27, 1934. He graduated successfully, being rated an Air Pilot Aerial Observer and spent a short but wonderfully happy leave with his family, from July 3rd until August 14, 1934. He sailed for Panama where he reported for duty on August 27, 1934, with the 7th Observation Squadron at France Field, Canal Zone.

On November 1, 1934, Goldie reached the next step and was promoted to First Lieutenant, Air Corps. Only eight days later while continuing his pursuit of knowledge to make himself a more valuable officer to his country, he crashed during bombing practice and died—a soldier, a gentleman, a friend.

The sterling character of this ambitious young man is aptly expressed by his Commanding Officer, Major Lewis Brereton, who wrote: "Lieutenant Goldberg, though he had been here but a short time, had earned the love and respect of all his brother officers by his unselfishness, efficiency, and devotion to his country, and to his friends in the service. His sudden demise has not only cut short a most promising career, but has left us a sense of loss which only time can soften."

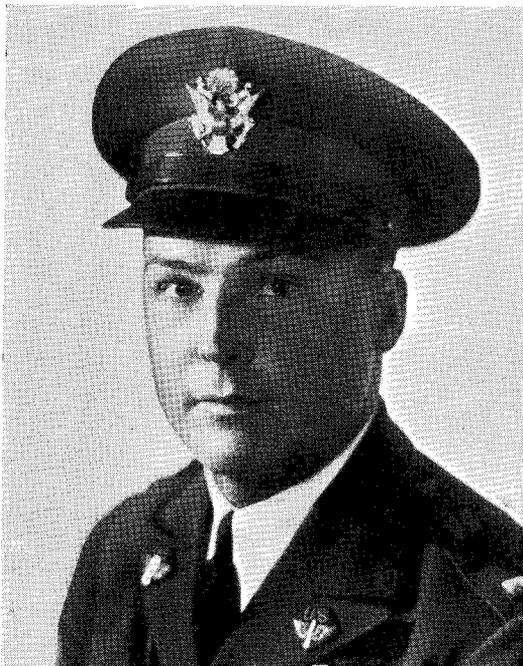
Lieutenant Morris Goldberg was interred in the beautiful gentle slope of Arlington Cemetery.

L. S. B.

JOHN TAZEWELL HELMS

NO. 9314 CLASS OF 1931

*Died in Service, December 30, 1935, near March Field, California,
aged 26 years.*



JOHNS TAZEWELL HELMS was born at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri on January 21, 1909. He was the elder son of Colonel George W. Helms, Infantry, U. S. Army of the Class of 1897 and Rachel J. Helms.

On his father's side, he was descended from an old and well known family of Virginia which has furnished both officers and soldiers for the United States for every war in which the country has engaged.

On the distaff side, he was descended from Deacon Gregory Stone who emigrated from Great Bromley, Essex, England to New England in 1635, settling at Watertown, Massachusetts. This family has also given officers to the United States for every one of its wars.

With the traditions of both sides of his house, combined with the fact that he had been reared in the Army, it was natural for him to select the military service as his career and profession. When he was twelve years of age, he made the decision that he would go to West Point and then enter the Air Corps, which decision he executed.

He graduated from the Columbus High School at Columbus, Georgia in 1926, then spent one year at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington,

Virginia. In the meantime, he had received an appointment to West Point from the Honorable Joseph Whitehead, representing the Fifth Congressional District of Virginia from which district his father had been appointed thirty-five years previously. He entered West Point July 1, 1927, graduating therefrom in June 1931.

As a very young boy he developed a marked ability for every class of athletics, having what athletic instructors refer to as "perfect coordination". For three years as a cadet he played Number One on the tennis squad and was the Captain of the team during his first class year. That same year he won the Pierce Currier Foster Memorial Trophy for being one of the two best all-around gymnasts in the Corps of Cadets.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Infantry, was detailed in the Air Corps and sent to the Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas. Graduating there he went to the advanced Flying School at Kelly Field and upon graduation was transferred to the Air Corps and assigned to a Pursuit Squadron at March Field, California, where he served until his death.

On December 30, 1935, while flying on a night mission from Hamilton Field near San Francisco, California to March Field, California he failed to arrive at his destination. About six weeks later his airplane was located on the top of one of the lower slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, about twenty-five miles northeast of March Field. His radio instruments had presumably become disabled. His plane was not demolished and the cockpit was intact. Apparently he was not disabled, as after landing he had placed his parachute in the plane, secured his water and rations and had gone down a deep ravine in the direction of the town of San Bernardino in the valley below, about eight miles away. His body was found on February 12th about one mile from the plane at the foot of a high cliff in the ravine, over which he had apparently fallen to his death in the dark.

Thus ended the fine career of one of the outstanding young officers of the Air Corps. Wherever he served he was known, by all who came in contact with him, as an unusually able officer who gave the greatest promise of future prominence in his profession. Of a happy though serious disposition, he made friends wherever he went—and kept them. His commanders recognized his ability and utilized it. He had the respect, admiration and affection of his brother officers, as well as of the enlisted men serving under him.

A letter from the Chief of Staff of the Army to his father is quoted:

*Colonel George W. Helms, Infantry,
Omaha, Nebraska.
My dear Colonel Helms:*

In connection with my telegram of February 13, 1936, conveying to you our sympathy in the death of your son, First Lieutenant John T. Helms, Air Corps, I am sending you a statement of his faithful service in the Army.

Lieutenant Helms entered the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1927, graduated, and was appointed a second

lieutenant of Infantry, June 11, 1931. He was detailed in the Air Corps, September 11, 1931, and was transferred to that Corps, January 25, 1933. He held the temporary grade of first lieutenant from April 20, 1935, to August 1, 1935, when he was permanently promoted to that grade.

He was a graduate of the Air Corps Primary Flying School and the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Pursuit Course, in 1932, and was rated as an Air Pilot.

Upon completion of the courses at the Air Corps schools, Lieutenant Helms was assigned to duty at March Field, California, where he served with the 34th Pursuit Squadron, as Post and Wing Operations Officer; with the 95th Attack Squadron; and as Engineering Officer, and, later, Supply Officer of the 95th Attack Squadron.

Energetic, conscientious, possessing a very pleasing personality, Lieutenant Helms was a most promising young officer. Keenly interested in his profession, an excellent pilot, he willingly and efficiently performed all the duties to which he was assigned. His untimely death is deeply regretted.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

War Department,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Washington, D. C.
April 18, 1936.

Also, there is quoted below an excerpt from Bulletin No. 2 of the War Department, Army Central Tennis Committee dated April 20, 1936:

"The loss of Johnnie Helms to Army tennis and to the service is a deep one. His clean character, his willing and cheerful habit of full cooperation, and his readiness to do his part both on Army tennis teams and in the air as a flyer will long stand as an example to younger officers. We feel his loss keenly; and our deepest sympathy is extended to his parents".

Until his accidental death his whole life was an exceptionally happy one. He had never sustained a major disappointment or sorrow. Having high ambition, he had attained successfully his objective in every serious enterprise upon which he had embarked. He was a most devoted and dutiful son and his parents can truthfully say that never during his existence did he fall short of the high standard and ideals which they had endeavored to teach him, nor did any action of his ever bring them anything but an increasing pride in and affection for him. His life and accomplishments should surely be an inspiration to everyone who knew him.

He is survived by his father, mother and brother, George J. Helms.

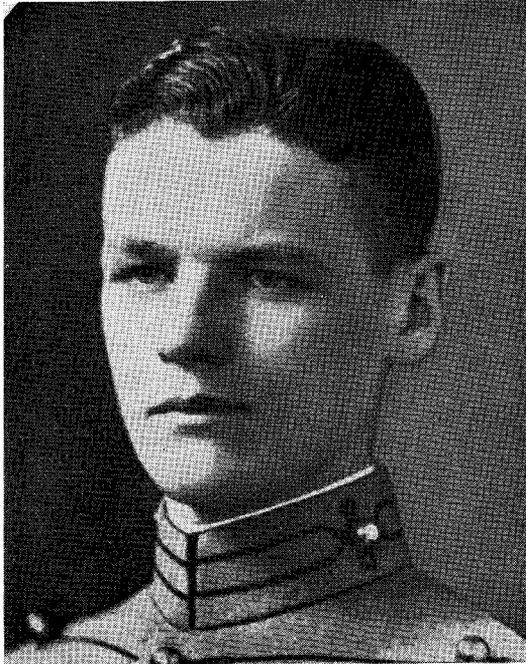
He was laid to rest in the soil of his father's native state, of which he himself was a citizen, at Arlington, Virginia on February 18, 1936.

G. W. H.

ANTHONY SHERWOOD HOWE

NO. 9092 CLASS OF 1931

Died April 12, 1936, at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, aged 28 years.



LEUTENANT ANTHONY SHERWOOD HOWE was born in New York City November 19, 1907, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Howe. His early life was spent in that city, where he received an excellent education in the public schools, St. Francis Xavier and Manhattan College, which was to form a firm background for him during his years at the Military Academy.

On July 1, 1927 he entered the United States Military Academy, appointed by Congressman Sol Bloom, from New York and began the four years training for his chosen career. This was a fulfillment of an ambition formed in his early childhood, and if there was ever a man who deserved to have that ambition realized, it was Anthony Howe. A man of high ideals, he was ever true to his convictions and principles. Of a serious nature, he was by no means a bookworm or a "fileboner". No cadet enjoyed his weekends more or took a better advantage of the few opportunities for diversion.

At the Academy Anthony was noted for his extremely neat and soldierly appearance. It was not through fear of demerits that Tony kept his trousers pressed and his shoes shined—he got his share of demerits—but it was his desire to do justice to his uniform, and to himself. His military bearing and appearance made every officer and cadet proud to point him out as a member of the Corps. During his second and first class years, Tony distinguished himself as a member of the pistol team. He was an Expert with every weapon. He was appointed Cadet lieutenant of Company “M” at the beginning of his first class year and on June 11, 1931 he was graduated with a standing of sixty-four in a class of two hundred ninety-seven.

July 27, 1931, on his father’s and mother’s twenty-fifth anniversary, he married Frances Ballard at her home in Churchland, Virginia. A year and a half later their union was blessed with a son, John Anthony, who even in his infancy was the image of his father. Anthony Howe was as happy in his home as he was efficient in his duties. One of his greatest pleasures was entertaining his intimate friends in his quarters. His life was taken as he was entering the happiest period of a man’s life, with his home established and plans made for the future.

Early in September, 1931 Lieutenant Howe reported to the Twentieth Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, for duty. He was assigned to Company “F” where the foundation for his career was begun. The following year he was transferred to the Regimental Machine Gun Company, where he served two years. His three years in that regiment were characterized by his attention to duty, his efficiency, and above all by his clear, well balanced thinking, sense of values and proportion. Upon his transfer from the regiment, the men of his platoon presented him with a pen and pencil set. This act, rare in the Army, best exemplifies the regard with which his men held him.

The following year he spent as a student in the Infantry School, from which he was graduated in June, 1935. While there he demonstrated marked proficiency in the technical use of weapons, and showed great promise along this line.

While at Benning, Lieutenant Howe made a host of friends, many more than he realized himself. A few of these he was to serve with again at his next station, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

Lieutenant Howe received his promotion to First Lieutenant en route to the Canal Zone. September, 1935 he reported to his new regiment, the Thirty-Third Infantry, where fate permitted him to serve but eight months.

During his short tour in the regiment he won admiration and respect for his unimpeachable integrity, his strength of character and his qualities as a human being. On April 12, 1936, Easter Sunday, a brilliant career was cut short when Anthony Howe died in his quarters. He will be missed, not only by his family and his friends but by the Army itself. There can be no replacement for Lieutenant Anthony Howe.

Very simple services were held in the Chapel at Gorgas Hospital. The men of his company, at their own request, were formed outside the Chapel to pay their last respects to an officer they admired.

On April 28, 1936 his remains arrived at Portsmouth, Virginia, where a detail of soldiers from Nansemond Ordnance Depot and Grimes Battery served as Military escort to St. Paul's Church, where a High Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of his soul. He was laid at rest in the Ballard family plot in Churchland, a short distance from the Ballard Homestead where he had been so happily married just a few short years before. Knowing his fine, loyal, noble nature I am submitting these simple lines as a most fitting epitaph.

*"And, friends, dear friends,—when it shall be
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep,
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say, 'Not a tear must o'er him fall;
He giveth His beloved, sleep'."*

The effect of his death on his fellow officers has been deep and long lasting. Those of us privileged to know his loyal friendship cannot but feel that we have been bettered by having known him. The opinion of his associates can best be expressed by the following words of his Commanding Officer, Colonel C. F. Severson:

"Lieutenant Howe's service at this station was typified by dependability and conscientious attention to duty. His military bearing and courteous demeanor made him an outstanding officer of the garrison. In his death the Army in general and this command in particular loses the services and fellowship of an officer who personified the fine traditions and high ideals upon which our Army is built."

S. G. B.

WILLIAM GORDON BEARD

NO. 9502 CLASS OF 1932

Died January 24, 1936, at Honolulu, T. H., aged 28 years.



WILLIAM GORDON BEARD, youngest child of Major and Mrs. Stephen R. Beard, was born at Atlanta, Georgia, January 23, 1908. He attended high school at Petersburg, Virginia and at Santa Monica, California, where he was graduated in 1924.

In the fall of the same year, at the age of 16, he matriculated at Leland Stanford University, carrying on his studies there for the ensuing two years. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

From his pioneer American ancestors he inherited a strong body that gave him a natural flair for athletics. He soon earned a place on the tennis team and was active in intra-mural football and basketball. Bill was blessed with a fine manly spirit and an infectiously friendly nature that quickly won for him the respect and affection of his fellow students. He was known on the campus as "the happiest man at Stanford".

Leaving Stanford, he took a position with the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company in San Francisco which he held one year. But

bred to the service, and stimulated by his father's example, the call of the Military life was strong within him. He soon turned his energies to accomplish this ambition. A sound scholar, his efforts were rewarded when he received a Presidential appointment to the United States Military Academy for entrance July 1928.

Mature for his years, and accustomed to the freedom of university life, adjustment to the rigid discipline of West Point presented a serious obstacle. Here his happy faculty for rapid adjustment to his environment stood him in excellent stead. Quickly assimilated into his new life, he entered West Point activities with characteristic verve.

He was deeply interested in all cadet activities, taking an active part in many of them. He was an excellent tennis player, being a member of the Corps Squad for four years. His talent was not limited to athletics, for he was endowed with literary ability as well. He was Literary Editor of the Pointer as well as being a member of the Howitzer Staff. His propensity for gaining chevrons and losing them was astounding. The Tactical Department presented him with three months of punishment in March, but in June he was made a Cadet Lieutenant. He also showed marked ability as Superintendent of the Sunday School during his last year.

Following graduation with his class in June, 1932, Lieutenant Beard was commissioned in Infantry and assigned for training with the Air Corps at San Antonio, Texas. He was trained at Randolph and Kelly Fields, receiving his pilot's rating in bombardment, February, 1934.

In his last year at West Point began his acquaintance with Mary Anderson of San Antonio, Texas, then residing in New York. Their romance culminated in marriage at San Antonio, February 21, 1934. Following a short honeymoon in Monterey, Mexico, the happy couple motored to San Francisco, where they visited the groom's mother and brother before embarking for Honolulu. In April, 1934, Lieutenant Beard was assigned for duty at Luke Field with the 23rd Bombardment Squadron, as Adjutant and Communications Officer.

A daughter, Mary Susan, was born to them on April 13, 1935. Serenely content in the companionship of his wife and of his infant daughter, busied with his flying duties, this last year of his life slipped swiftly by.

In the fast fading twilight of January 24, 1936, as his squadron circled over Luke Field, home-bound from routine flight, there came a terrific explosion that rocked the country-side. Wrapped in sheets of flame, two bombers crashed to earth. Lieutenant Beard and five others were instantly killed.

In Honolulu services were held for the victims of the Islands' greatest air disaster. There brother officers honored their dead in farewell salute, their voices raised to the "Alma Mater".

Last services were held two weeks later in the New Post Chapel at the Presidio of San Francisco, a small replica of the Chapel at West Point. Stanford and West Point classmates joined Lieutenant Beard's family, and to the accompaniment of military honors, the body was interred on the sloping Presidio hillside looking out upon the Golden Gate.

In addition to his wife and daughter, Lieutenant Beard is survived by his mother, Mrs. Susan K. Beard, and brother, John, of San Francisco, Major Stephen R. Beard, Finance Department, Philadelphia, and by his sister, Helen, wife of Major Shuey Earl Wolfe, C. C. A., St. Louis, Mo. He was a cousin of Major Norman E. Fiske, Cavalry, Military Attache with the Italian Armies in Abyssinia.

Trained in the science of war, Bill was by nature a man of peace. It is like him that his first actual use of his military knowledge was in the interests of peace. A scant week before his death, he was engineering officer on the flight that bombed Mauna Loa in an effort to stem the lava flow then threatening Honolulu's water supply. The mission was successful and he received a commendation for his part in the maneuver. After his death, aged Hawaiians shook their heads forebodingly, for they felt certain that the Goddess Pele had revenged the outrage.

Of his career as an officer, his commander, Major I. H. Edwards, writes:

"During the time of our joint service in the 72nd Bombardment Squadron, I came to know him well. He was a fine officer and gentleman in the fullest sense of the words. In his capacity as Squadron Engineering Officer we were in daily contact. We flew almost daily on the same missions. And while I knew Bill a relatively short time, our intimate association had developed a closer friendship than could have occurred under other circumstances.

He performed his duties as a pilot and as Squadron Engineering Officer in a superior manner. He was charged with the supervision of the maintenance of the airplanes of the squadron and I think it remarkable that during the time that this work was under his direction, no mechanical defect or failure occurred in the airplanes of his squadron. His untimely death has robbed the Army and the Air Corps of a brilliant young officer who would have gone far in the military profession.

I need not tell you of his fine personality that endeared him to his brother officers and the soldiers who performed their duties under his direction. His particularly keen sense of humor and his constant cheerfulness were a great help to me in keeping up the morale of the squadron and in eliminating the minor frictions that would arise in the course of our daily duties."

So passed William Gordon Beard, aged 28 years and one day. He was an officer and a gentleman in the best tradition of the service. Rich in accomplishment, yet more rich was his life in promise, like music suddenly stilled—an unfinished symphony.

J. W. B.

ROBERT LYNN CARVER

NO. 9562 CLASS OF 1932

Died December 16, 1935, at Miami, Florida, aged 28 years.



LEUTENANT ROBERT LYNN CARVER was born in Lewistown, Maine, on March 20, 1907, the son of Willard Jacob Carver and Bertha Davis Carver. At an early age Robert, with his parents, moved to Austin, Texas where he entered the elementary school. Later the family moved to San Antonio where he finished the grammar school.

In 1922 the Carvers moved to Dallas. Robert enrolled in Oak Cliff High School shortly thereafter. Here he had a brilliant record as an outstanding athlete and an exemplary school citizen. In 1924 he played on the State Championship football team and in 1926 was one of the Lone Star state's finest quarterbacks, playing on the runner-up team for the championship. Through his untiring loyalty, a sunny disposition, a fine sense of justice and right, and an extreme devotion to duty he became one of the most popular boys ever to attend Oak Cliff High School. He was a favorite with pupils and teachers alike.

In 1927 Robert received an appointment to the United States Military Academy through Senator Morris Shephard of Texas. He con-

tinued his splendid work in athletics at West Point, being elected Captain of the Plebe team in 1927. For three years Robert made an outstanding record while playing quarterback of the varsity team. Among his fellow cadets and officer associates he was affectionately known as "Rosy". The 1932 "Howitzer" aptly expresses an outstanding trait—"A good mixer, with always a friendly word or spontaneously clever sally of some kind, Rosy breaks down all barriers of sophisticated reserve and substitutes an open, confidential friendliness".

Lieutenant Carver graduated in June 1932 from West Point. He turned down a wonderful opportunity in the business field to remain in the military service and entered the air corps, the vocation of his heart's choosing. His aviation training was secured at Randolph and Kelly Fields in San Antonio. Upon the completion of this course in October 1933 he was assigned to the 55th pursuit squadron at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La. Here Lieutenant Carver became one of the army's finest flyers. He held many important offices at Barksdale Field. He was friend to high and low. Robert was ever quick to grant a favor and slow to ask one. If he hadn't a good word to say of one he said nothing. Both officers and enlisted men honored and respected him. Had the fates spared him he would have gone far in the military service.

Lieutenant Robert Carver met his death during gunnery practice at Chapman Field, Miami, Florida, on December 16, 1935. He had been towing a target which he cut loose as he descended over the field. When he attempted a bank his ship fell into a spin from which he was unable to recover. He was killed instantly upon crashing into the marsh adjacent to the flying field.

Robert was loyal and faithful until the last and passed on in the line of duty as he would have wished in the pilot's seat with his hand upon the throttle until his man made wings failed him—but he flies on upon wings "not made by hands, immortal in the heavens", to join the squadron of that Great Pilot where there are naught but happy landings. W. A. Ward in an editorial in the Dallas Journal says:

"Robert Carver is dead. He went down in a blaze of glory, dying as he had lived. When the army airplane of which he was pilot crashed, carrying to death this valiant Lieutenant of the United States Flying Corps, not only the army but America lost one of its most gallant fighters. Red Carver was a product of old Oak Cliff High School, now Adamson High. There he starred as one of the greatest of Leopards. Then at West Point he became one of the Nation's greatest football players. The name of Red Carver was known wherever football was talked, for he was one of the best the Army Mule ever produced. . . . He lived while he lived, Lieutenant Carver, in his twenty-eight years, saw much of the glory of life and little of its drabness. In his brief life, Lieutenant Carver lived more than some who are grandfathers. Like Joyce Kilmer and Alan Seegar, this valiant army flier goes into the beyond young. . . . Kilmer and Seeger never wanted to grow old. They loved

youth. There is something in the life of Robert Carver of West Point that reminds one of eternal youth. His life, well lived, should be an inspiration to the American boy who wants to scale the heights of greatness. The news of Red Carver's death, however, strikes hard and leaves a wounded feeling in the minds of every Cliff dweller, for he was one of us. . . . And Oak Cliff certainly joins the bereaved father and mother in sorrow at this tragic time".

Lieutenant Carver is survived by his parents who were entirely wrapped up and justly proud of the fine achievements of their only child. His devotion and thoughtfulness toward his parents was one of life's sublimest pictures and will serve as a consolation to them throughout their lives. The scores of messages of love and sympathy from all parts of the country have helped to temper the grief and wounds which only time can heal.

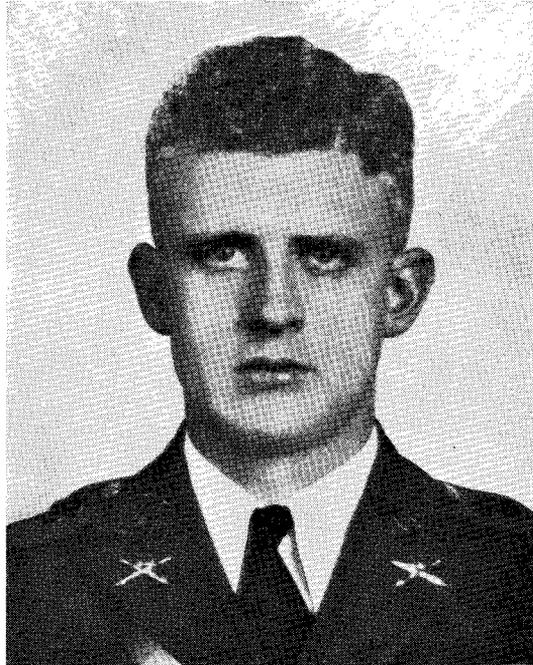
Lieutenant Carver was laid to rest in Laurel Land Memorial Park in Dallas, Texas, on December 21, 1936.

*H. A. Allen,
Former Coach and Principal Oak Cliff High School.*

JOHN BRINTON HEYBURN

NO. 9442 CLASS OF 1932

Died July 5, 1934, at Fort Lewis, Washington, aged 25 years.



WHEN John Heyburn entered West Point on July 2, 1928, he achieved an ambition that had filled his thoughts and taken his energy for years. Again and again he had taken competitive examinations for an appointment, but inadequate school facilities had denied him a well-rounded training, and he was never able to attain a grade above that of first alternate. Finally, almost in desperation, he enlisted as a private in the regular army that he might secure the benefit of the special instruction made available to aspirants to West Point. Here success came to him and he gained an appointment to the Academy from the army.

This undertaking, the success he achieved, and his maintenance while in the academy of a position up in the upper third of his class tell of the stuff of which he was made, of his character and his mental attainments.

It was because his father had served in the army (he was a volunteer in the First Washington Volunteer Regiment, and in the Philippine

Islands in 1898 to 1901 became a First Lieutenant in the 44th Regiment of United States Volunteers) that the youth set his mind on West Point and an army career. His friends will never forget the pertinacity with which he pursued his goal.

John Brinton Heyburn, Jr., was the son of John Brinton Heyburn, II, and Caroline Allen Heyburn. He was born in Bend, Oregon, on October 20, 1908. He attended the local grade and high school and was graduated from the latter in 1927. As a youth in school he was studious and attentive and at the same time deeply interested in athletic sports. It was on the school football field that he first demonstrated the pluck and stick-to-it-iveness that finally took him into the Academy. Every fall for the full term of his high school course he came out for football and though he was never able to gain a position on the eleven, worked faithfully and cheerfully for school success. Active by day, he was an eager reader, particularly of American and general history, in the evening. For several years after a daily paper had been established in Bend he carried a paper route.

At West Point young Heyburn in his plebe year served as lieutenant of his company during the Christmas vacation. At the time of graduation he was first sergeant of Company L. At graduation he chose the field artillery and was assigned to the 10th Regiment, stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Like most of the recent graduates from West Point, Lieutenant Heyburn in 1933 was assigned to CCC duty, first at Medford, Oregon, where he was attached to headquarters as assistant adjutant, and later as commissary officer at Pistol River, Oregon, where a veteran CCC camp was established. He returned to duty with the 10th Field Artillery at Fort Lewis in December, 1933.

He died at Fort Lewis on July 4, 1934, and was buried there with military honors.

Two of the field artillery captains who knew John Heyburn at Fort Lewis have written of him. One speaks of him as being "intensely interested in his professional duties and thorough and conscientious in his work." This officer further says, "He became actively interested in the athletic program of his battery and through his ability and example received the admiration and respect of his fellow officers and men."

"During the late spring of 1934 the regiment underwent the transition from horses to motors. Lieutenant Heyburn took part in this transition and assisted his Battery Commander materially."

Another officer has written the following: "He was regarded by all as a model young officer with a bright future. I know that his battery commander placed a great deal of confidence in his ability. From the few dealings I had with him I gained the impression that he attended strictly to business, and I have often thought that if the opportunity ever existed I would like to have him in the battery with me.

"He also served thru the rather trying times of C. C. C. duty with credit to himself.

"His loss was a real one to the service, and I know that all of the officers of the 10th F. A. feel it greatly. He was modest, and that is not true of all of the younger officers, I am regretful to admit."

When John Heyburn died, the newspaper with which he had worked as a school boy said of him:

“John Heyburn was the first graduate of the Bend high school to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. The story of his struggle to gain admission told of the strong will and fighting quality that lived under his pleasingly boyish exterior. Weaker youths would have given up after having the prize denied so many times—once at least, on a technicality—but it was not so with him. Weaker youths, too, would have hesitated at undergoing the discipline of an army enlistment in order that they might, as he did, take still another examination for entrance. His ultimate success and the standing he attained in his class showed the quality that was in him. His father before him had been an officer in the United States Army, and he wanted and achieved the same honor.

“Here in *The Bulletin* office we knew John Heyburn a little better than most because when he was in grade school and after he worked with us. As a paper carrier—a true character building job—he was one of the best in a long list of youths who have served here. Later, when he had an advanced position, he did his work exceptionally well. He was steady, industrious, reliable, happily boyish and yet frequently grown up and serious.

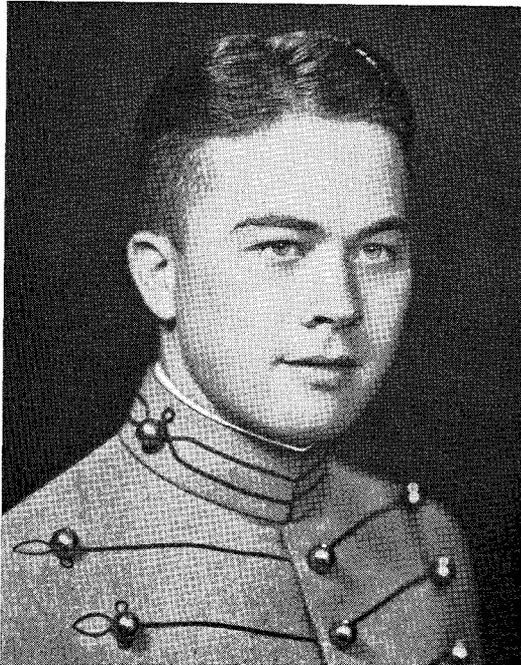
Those who knew John Heyburn best will always have a fond remembrance of him.”

R. W. S.

FRANK JAMES CARSON

NO. 9767 CLASS OF 1933

Died September 30, 1933, at Watertown, New York, aged 23 years.



LEUTENANT FRANK J. CARSON, JR., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Carson was born May 23, 1910, at Paxtang, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the Public Schools where he was considered an excellent student. He had wanted to become a cadet since the day he visited West Point as a little fellow and saw the cadets marching. Thereafter this became the foremost thing in his mind, hoping that some day he would be able to become one of them. He prepared for West Point, after finishing High School, at the Harrisburg Preparatory Academy. His life long ambition was realized when he received an appointment to the Military Academy from Hon. I. H. Doutrich, Representative of the 19th Pennsylvania Congressional District. He entered the Academy with the Class of 1933, on July 1, 1929.

"Kit", as he was known by his classmates and friends, had received a good foundation in his early schooling and as a result had little difficulty with his studies. He was not enthusiastic about competitive sports,

at least, not as an active participant. He enjoyed football and baseball as well as hockey. His hobby was ice skating and he spent most of his spare time over the week-ends at the skating rink. Many of us used to envy him as he skated, because he was a beautiful figure skater. I would venture to say one of the best, if not the best in the Academy at that time. His last year as a Cadet he became interested in fishing and became a very ardent fisherman. Social life, too, held an attraction for him, for we used to see him at Cullum Hall on Saturday nights "dragging keen" and staying until the last strains of Army Blue.

On September 13, 1933, after three months furlough, he reported for duty with the 7th Field Artillery which is stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y. "Kit" was killed September 30th, when a front tire on the automobile in which he and several companions were riding blew out. The auto struck two telephone poles, snapped them off and continued thirty feet before it skidded to a stop, landing on its side. He had just started his Army career with the enthusiasm that is characteristic of one who enjoys his work, but Fate intervened to reap its harvest. "Kit's" remains were sent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for burial and he was laid to rest in the East Harrisburg Cemetery on October 4, 1933.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

WINTON SUMMERS GRAHAM

NO. 9778 CLASS OF 1933

Died July 3, 1935, at Tabago, C. Z., aged 24 years.



WINTON SUMMERS GRAHAM, son of Caldonga Parsons Graham and Francis Summers Graham, was born at Big Stone Gap, Va., January 14, 1910. Here he received his early education, graduating from the Big Stone Gap High School. From there he went to William and Mary College for a couple of years and while there achieved his early ambition--an appointment to West Point by Congressman Perry of the Ninth District of Virginia.

He entered West Point as a cadet on July 1, 1929 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery on June 13, 1933. He was transferred to the Air Corps on September 13, 1933 and was on duty at the Air Training Center, Randolph Field, Texas, from September, 1933 to July, 1934. He then went to Kelly Field, Texas, where he remained until November, 1934. Upon graduation from the Air Corps Primary and Advanced Flying Schools, (Bombardment Course) in 1934, at which time he was rated an Air Pilot, he was assigned to the 25th Bombardment Squadron and ordered to France Field, Canal Zone.

He was there about seven months when he lost his life in a tropical thunder storm on July 3, 1935.

In making a record of the life of this brave young man for his beloved Alma Mater, we know no better way than to excerpt some parts from letters received by his mother from his superior officer, Major Richard H. Ballard:

"Lieutenant Graham was an inspiration to his associates. His willingness and attention to duty made him invaluable as an officer. His fine character and his interest in the men endeared him to every man in the organization and he left an impression on those who knew him that will never be forgotten. I can say unreservedly that Lieutenant Graham had a very brilliant career before him had he not met such an untimely death.

"May we say in closing that the death of your son occasioned to us the loss of a friend; to the service, an officer and gentleman and to the world a man of sterling character whose superior qualities served as an inspiration to all who knew him."

An athlete by nature, you would always find him an eager spectator, if not a participant, at all regimental athletic contests. During his cadet days he won the Army "A" in track and football. He was captain of the track team during his last year at West Point, however, he did not give all of his spare time to athletics while there. He was a great leader and devoted considerable time to his Sunday School work, being a teacher there for three years.

Major General Lytle Brown, in a letter to Mrs. Graham, also reveals Winton's character as judged by his officers:

"I considered him to be one of the most promising officers of the Army, and I know many. His value lay in that greatest of all attributes, which is character, brave, honorable and clean in body and mind. I do indeed regret the loss of this young officer.

"The taking of one so dear to us all is regrettable and our only solace remains in the fact that as a reward for the life he led, he was taken from this world fully prepared to meet his Maker."

No better name can any man bear than that of gentleman and all who knew him could say more of him.

News of the tragedy came like a family grief to the community where Lieutenant Graham was long the idol of Youth. He was laid to rest in Corozal National Cemetery with full military honors on July 8, 1935 until the time required expires so that he can be brought to his home.

P. D.

JOSEPH LOCKWOOD MAC WILLIAM

NO. 9778 CLASS OF 1933

Died August 11, 1935, at Fort Warren, Wyoming, aged 25 years.



JOSEPH LOCKWOOD MACWILLIAM, son of Charles M. MacWilliam and May MacWilliam, was born in Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey, on November 3rd, 1909. He attended the public schools in that city and while there acquired the nickname of "Lockie" by which name he was known by his many friends and associates during his entire life. He graduated from the high school in 1928. While attending both grade school and high school he took a great interest in athletics, especially baseball and football. In baseball he was an outfielder and reserve pitcher and was also considered exceptionally good at bat. In football he played at quarterback and won State recognition, being rated as "All-State Quarterback" for two years.

After graduating from high school he was offered several scholarships and accepted the one offered by the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He attended that institution for one year and while there stood very high in his studies and also won his letters

in four branches of sports, baseball, football, basketball and track. On the track team his specialty was throwing the javelin. He was offered a second scholarship by the Academy and accepted it, but before the opening of the term a vacancy for New Jersey occurred at the West Point Military Academy and he was given the appointment by Congressman Harold G. Hoffman, who later became Governor of the State of New Jersey. He successfully passed the required examination and entered West Point on July 5, 1929. During his first year he won a place on the football team and played at the quarterback position. In his second year he was on the varsity team and was one of the quarterbacks during the rest of his time at West Point. That he was successful in other branches of the Academy work is evidenced by the fact that during the entire four years he passed all tests and examinations successfully. He was also appointed Corporal in his Company and later was Captain of Company H.

Upon his graduation on June 13, 1933 as Second Lieutenant of Infantry he was detailed to the Air Corps. He was on duty as a student at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Randolph Field, Texas from September 13, 1933 to January 22, 1934. He was then transferred and was with the First Infantry at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming from January 24 to August 5, 1934; as Company Officer and Assistant Military Train Commander, United States Treasury Shipments at Fort Logan and Denver, Colorado, and at San Francisco, California from the latter date to November 17, 1934. From that date until his death he was on duty with the First Infantry at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

In July, 1935 he was taken ill while on duty and was operated on by the Post Physician. Complications set in after he had been declared out of danger, but notwithstanding the fact that all possible care was given him he died on August 11, 1935. His remains were shipped to his home in Perth Amboy, New Jersey and interment was made in the family plot at Alpine Cemetery.

That he was well thought of by his fellow officers and the men, not only in his own company but by all others with whom he came in contact, was evidenced by the testimonials and letters received by his parents after his death. General MacArthur, Chief of Staff said of him; "Loyal, capable, attentive to duty and resourceful, Lieutenant MacWilliam was an exceedingly promising young officer, performing his duty with characteristic zeal and efficiency. His untimely death is deeply regretted".

C. MacW.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM REEVES

NO. 9629 CLASS OF 1933

Died December 16, 1934, near Burlingame, California, aged 26 years.



WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM REEVES, second son of Admiral J. M. Reeves, U. S. N. and Mrs. Reeves, was born at the dawn of Sunday, December 6, 1908.

Like many a Navy boy, his education was irregular. From ten years of age until the end of his 12th year he lived in Rome, Italy, where his father was Naval Attaché. There Billy had an excellent tutor, an Irishman, Mr. Malcolm, who grounded him in Mathematics, for which he had exceptional ability. On returning to his own country, he studied for a term with the Dominican Sisters at Vallejo, California. Later he spent nearly three happy years at St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island. His last year and a half of school were passed at the Army-Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, California. He graduated from the Academy No. 1 boy in his class and No. 1 boy in the school. He was given a medal for scholarship.

Billy entered two Congressional competitive examinations for West Point—one in San Francisco, one in San Diego and in each he won

first place, with an average of over 94%. The only vacancy available was from the San Diego District. He entered West Point, July 1, 1929.

At West Point he excelled in History, the subject in which he was most deeply interested, and in Engineering. In History he stood No. 1—in Engineering from No. 2-7. He played a fine game of tennis, and swam well. His health was perfect, he was six feet two inches tall, and very handsome. He was modest and unassuming, and deeply sensitive. His very sensitive nature was at times misinterpreted as aloofness. Indifferent he was not, but rather, retiring and modest. He cared deeply for his friends and held to them loyally. These friends were a scattered group, unlike in age and situation. Some were the devoted companions of school days, some the masters under whom he had studied, others were older men with whom he had tramped the mountains in his Senior holidays, men with whom he had argued and debated, as was his wont, all matters, politic, social and historical. One of these gentlemen, a distinguished churchman, said Billy was amazingly well informed—his range of interest and knowledge being quite exceptional. Perhaps his life of change and his love for reading provided this wide field of interest to his eager and questioning mind.

His strongest personal qualities were his deep sensibility and his loyal affection. His was a loving heart. He was a devoted and a helpful friend, a loving son and brother. He had keen appreciation of all that was best in life.

Of him it might be said,—he was

*“Gifted as a bird
With equal happy share
Of friendship for the nesting earth
And passion for the air.”*

He had a real passion for the air and believed it to be the finest military branch.

On graduating from West Point, June 13, 1933, with his Oldsmobile and a chosen comrade, another Pointer, he made a necessarily brief and rapid tour of Europe. Scotland was visited, England, Germany, the Italy, beloved in childhood, Switzerland of happy holidays, then France. On returning to the U. S. he raced across the continent, visited his father and the Pacific Fleet. Thence he hurried to San Antonio, Texas and reported at Randolph Field. Followed the first of his two years' training for the Air Corps. This first year successfully completed, Bill would normally have gone for his second year to an Air Unit at one of the Army's Flying Fields. However, at the the personal request of his father, his training was interrupted and he was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco and attached to Crissey Field, December, 1934. In less than three weeks he had received this last call. On the 16th of December, Billy was returning from a cross country flight to Los Angeles. He and his senior pilot left Los Angeles in bright sunshine, but as they approached San Francisco, as the afternoon waned, they flew into bad weather and a dangerously low ceiling. Rain had been falling all day at Crissey. The two planes became separated, the

senior pilot turning back to Redwood City and a safe landing. This was Bill's first experience with mist and low visibility. At San Antonio the planes did not go up in bad weather. No signal was given Bill to turn and being under orders to return to Crissey, he continued until, with a ceiling of 100 feet, it was necessary to seek a landing. It was Sunday afternoon and many autos thronged the highway. Eye witnesses told how the plane flying low in the clouds, made an attempt to turn and go back. One wingtip touched a giant eucalyptus—one of a long row of these trees, and nosed downward. A perfect landing could have been made on the highway. Those who looked on waited for the catastrophe that threatened the helpless cars and their passengers. Just as the plane seemed to touch the earth, Bill with a skill and presence of mind that were incredible turned his plane skyward and soared up and away from the doomed cars. He strove to top a row of electric light poles. It was not possible. He saved others, himself he could not save. The cars and their passengers were unharmed. The only two to die that Sunday afternoon were Billy and his sergeant. He met his end a true soldier and a gallant gentleman. Those who grieve his loss, thank God for such a son.

He rests beside the Severn, in old Annapolis, where twenty-six years before on another Sunday in December, his eyes first saw the light.

On his grey granite stone are the silver wings he wore so short a time.

*“He rode on the Cherubein and did fly—
He came flying on the wings of the wind.”*

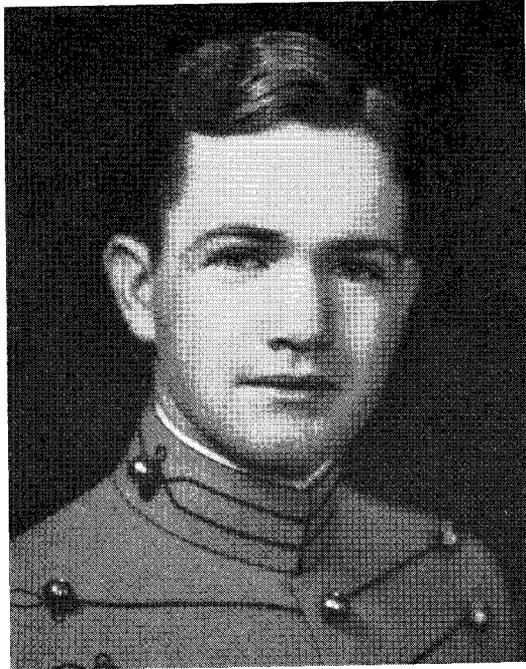
E. W. R.



JAMES MONROE ROYAL, JR.

NO. 9756 CLASS OF 1933

Died September 21, 1934, at Fort Benning, Georgia, aged 26 years.



LIEUTENANT ROYAL was born in Butler, Georgia, on August 20, 1908, the oldest child of James M. and Katie Butler Royal. He received his common school education from the rural schools of North Georgia and his secondary education at the Woodland High School, Woodland, Georgia. He was graduated first in his class in 1926 and was salutatorian.

His ambition to become a West Pointer and a Regular Army Officer was encouraged by his uncle, Colonel Hartman L. Butler, now retired, then in command of the 13th Coast Artillery, Fort Barrancas, Florida. Failure to secure a congressional appointment resulted in his enlisting in the Regular Army at Fort Barrancas for a period of three years. His stern adherence to duty, his studiousness and military merit won for him promotion from private to corporal and thence to sergeant. In 1928 he was transferred to the West Point Preparatory School at Fort McPherson, and in 1929 he received his appointment to West Point.

Lieutenant Royal's academic rating at the United States Military Academy was good, and he was an active participator in several of the Corps extra-academic activities. He was a Sunday School teacher, Executive Editor of *The Pointer*, and manager of the Cross Country Squad. He was appointed Acting Corporal in the summer of 1930; Corporal in 1931-32, and Sergeant, 1932-33. He was a member of Company K throughout his four years at the Academy.

He was graduated on June 13, 1933, ranking in the middle of his class, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery, and was married on the same day in Garden City, L. I., to Frances Schrader of New York and Chicago.

On September 13, 1933, he reported to the Commanding Officer at Headquarters, First Battalion, 83rd Field Artillery, Fort Benning, Georgia, and was assigned to Battery "C".

Those who knew Lieutenant Royal loved and admired him, for he was unfailing in his fulfillment of duty, and his consideration and kindness to the enlisted men under him won for him a place of high regard in their hearts.

He was killed on September 21, 1934, when he fell from his horse, which had bolted. Services were held at Fort Benning, and he was laid to rest at the National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, September 25, 1934.

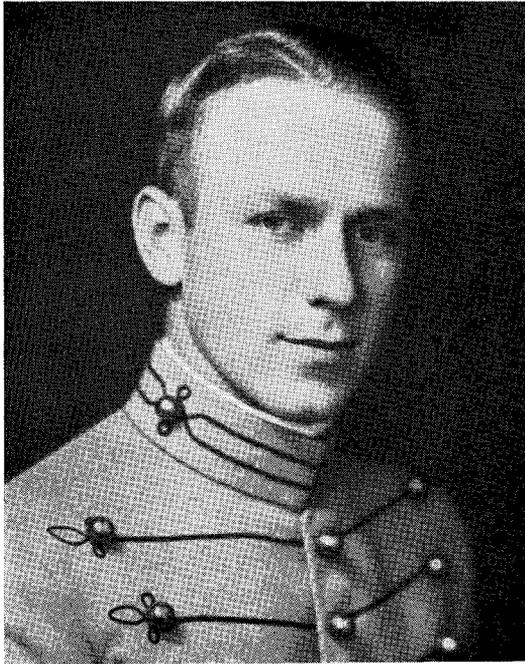
F. S. R.



KARL WILLIAM BAUER

NO. 9989 CLASS OF 1934

Died December 2, 1935, at Muroc, California, aged 25 years.



KARL W. BAUER was born February 8, 1910 in Jefferson City, Missouri, but at a very early age his parents moved to Lexington whereupon becoming six years of age he entered the public schools and continued therein until the eleventh grade when he entered Wentworth Military Academy located at Lexington, Missouri and four years later graduated from Junior College, second in Scholastic standing in his class. He then entered Missouri University at Columbia, Missouri for one year in the meantime securing an appointment to West Point through the efforts of Congressman Wm. Palmer, 7th District of Missouri. He entered West Point July 1, 1930.

During his four years at the Military Academy he took an active part in athletics being a member of the Lacrosse team for two years, a member of the Wrestling Team for the entire four years and a Rifle Expert. He was also Acting Corporal, Corporal and Lieutenant during his cadet life and was well liked by his associates at the Academy.

Upon graduating from West Point in June, 1934, he successfully passed the physical examination required for entrance into the Air Corps and entered the Air School at Randolph Field in October, 1934, graduating therefrom in October, 1935 and was stationed at March Field, California, where he was fatally injured while at target practice on December 2, 1935. He was interred in the National Cemetery in Jefferson City, Mo. on December 8, 1935. He was married to Marjorie Daniels of Columbia, Mo. on June 16, 1934.

He is survived by his widow, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Franz W. Bauer and one brother, Frank M. Bauer of Jefferson City, Mo. and a sister, Mrs. John W. Jourdan, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

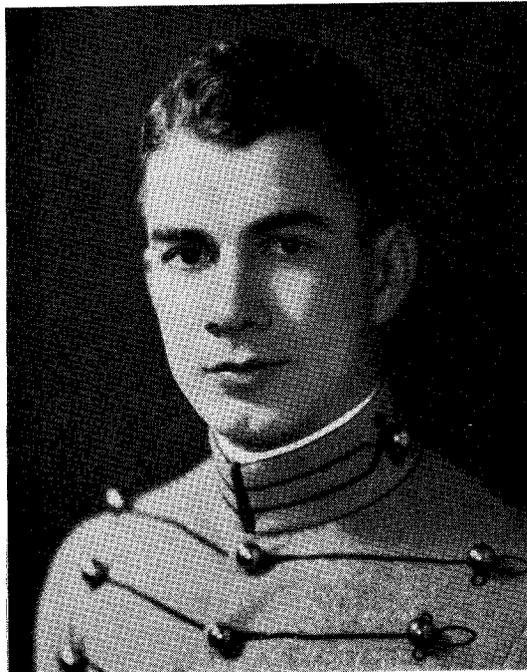
F. W. B.



RUDOLPH GREEN

NO. 9950 CLASS OF 1934

Died January 11, 1936, at Jamestown, North Dakota, aged 23 years.



RUDOLPH GREEN was born in Meridian, Mississippi, on August 20, 1912. Early in his life his family moved to Little Rock, Arkansas where he attended the public schools. Like most Arkansans, one of whom Rudy proudly claimed to be, prodigious tales would spill from his lips regarding that noble institution, "Arkinsaw". When fourteen years of age, and not yet out of high school, he attracted the attention of a Little Rock banker, Mr. S. M. Dent, while on the golf course. Mr. Dent, seeing Rudy's fine possibilities, assisted materially in obtaining for him an appointment to West Point.

Not knowing much what it was all about, but ready for anything, Rudy walked into our lives on July 1, 1930. Who, after ever knowing him, could forget that broad grin, that happy, carefree attitude, and lovable manner that endeared him to all of us? Known best, of course, by his classmates, his popularity was spread through all the classes in his four years at the Academy. His wit, his humor, his gay

banter and repartee, all stamped him immediately. His pranks, escapades, encounters with the Academic and Tactical departments, experiences on week ends and furloughs; all those priceless parts of cadet life will stay awake always in the reminiscences of many a former Cadet whose life was enriched by knowing Rudolph Green.

His athletic ability was such that he excelled in all that he undertook. Known best to the Corps by his track work he was, nevertheless, one of those rare individuals who can do everything and, most likely, do it well. His gameness was evidenced many times on the track and in the ring. He never seemed to study, but with a keen insight and an analytical mind he ranked sixteenth in his class at graduation. He possessed that ability to apply himself to any problem, large or small.

Then there is that side of him that some of us knew better than others. It is that side that is fine, that all men possess, some few more than others. In Rudy Green there were, as much as in any man who ever lived, those qualities of loyalty, of honor, of duty, of trueness to oneself, of selfishness, that make a man what he is. I have never known Rudy to have committed an act of which he should be ashamed nor to have hurt anyone knowingly. There was in him a tenderness, a sympathy, and an understanding not easily discernible because of his light-hearted manner, but ever so present always.

West Point played a great part in moulding Rudy even as it has done most of us. Forever a member of that "Long, grey line," Rudy Green is a son of whom our Alma Mater may be justly proud.

Although commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, Rudy had his fling at the Air Corps, being sent to Randolph Field, Texas, after his graduation leave. He liked it and was making good at it when unfortunate circumstances caused disciplinary action to be taken and he was relieved from further flying duty. He was ordered to Fort Peck, Montana, where a vast engineering project in the form of an earthen dam was taking place. Here, news of the disciplinary action preceded him, and a period of long hours, arduous labor, and small projects fell to his lot. It is to Rudy's credit that he served through this period with ability and cheerfulness. Rudy was high in the esteem of all his superior officers and was rated as a most excellent and promising young officer by Lieutenant Colonel Larkin, his commanding officer.

It was at this time that he met Miss Sarah Elizabeth Davis, the daughter of Edward Charles Davis of Saint Louis, Mo., the contractor of the Fort Peck dam. They were married in Saint Louis on December 23, 1935.

While returning to Fort Peck from their honeymoon, Rudy and his wife met with an automobile accident near Jamestown, North Dakota, on January 8, 1936. Their car, for some unexplainable reason, probably the icy road, suddenly left the road and turned over several times, severely injuring Rudy internally but not injuring Mrs. Green. The finest of doctors attended Rudy, but to no avail. He passed into the Great Beyond at 8:30 P. M., January 11, 1936. Those of us who knew

Rudy know that he went like a man. Knowing that he was going he remained cheerful, unmindful of his own pain, ever solicitous for his loved ones, and to the end—Rudy Green.

On January 14th, a cold and wintery day he was buried in one of the most beautiful spots in the West Point Cemetery; a spot near where we stood when fellow cadets were buried who died when we were cadets. Those cold, grey, yet loving walls had taken him back to protect.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Davis Green of Kirkwood, Mo., and by his mother, Mrs. H. J. Schnebley of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Death comes, and we can not understand it. Rudy Green has gone on ahead but our lives are richer through having known him. May his memory ever be an inspiration to us.

By S. D. G. & W. A. C., III.

JAMES FREDERICK HARRIS

NO. 10153 CLASS OF 1934

Died January 4, 1935, at San Francisco, California, aged 24 years.



JAMES F. HARRIS, Second Lieutenant, Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, died suddenly on January 4, 1935, in San Francisco, California.

Appointed to the Academy from Ohio, Lieutenant Harris brought to West Point a very fine background of artistic and intellectual culture. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Harris, of Cleveland, and a twin brother of Mr. Clark O. Harris, (a graduate of Virginia Military Institute) Lieutenant Harris entered the Academy with his brother's record to emulate. He had formed, prior to entering the Academy, a deep friendship with the late Lieutenant Arthur B. Proctor, III, and became one of the latter's roommates upon the termination of their Beast Barracks in 1930. The following year, upon the completion of additional barracks, Lieutenants Harris and Proctor shared the same room until graduation, becoming increasingly close friends.

Lieutenant Harris attained a very high stage of mastery of the piano, and was a devoted student of art and drama. His life was consequently one of constant study, and it was with difficulty that he laid aside his chosen pursuits to undertake the day's task as laid out by the Academic Departments. Although his weekday evenings were preempted by his studies, his week-ends were his own; reading of his favorite literature and hours at the piano in the Cadet Chapel caused him to be but an infrequent visitor at the Boodlers and at Cullum Hall. His advanced intellectual training made Lieutenant Harris a most pleasant conversationalist, and his comments were treasured by his listeners for their delightful humor.

As a Cadet, Lieutenant Harris was appointed a sergeant in the Corps during his First Class year. Upon graduation, he was assigned as a student in the Air Corps Flying School, to which he reported for duty on September 12, 1934. After three months of duty at Randolph Field, he was transferred to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he reported for duty on December 31, 1934. Having taken leave from his new post for a short rest, Lieutenant Harris died on January 4, 1935.

A gentleman of extremely high character and talent, Lieutenant Harris had no acquaintances who were not admiring friends. His pleasant manner of address, his interesting discourse, his artistic attainments, and his jovial demeanor endeared him to all who were so fortunate as to know him. He has been missed by his classmates as only one of his character can be missed, and his loss is grievously felt by his former intimates.

jhdon.

ARTHUR BEVERLY PROCTOR, III

NO. 9991 CLASS OF 1934

Died October 31, 1935, at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, aged 26 years.



HEADQUARTERS SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICE OF THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER

GENERAL ORDERS
Number 7

*Fort Hoyle, Maryland,
October 31, 1935.*

- 1. The Regimental Commander announces with deep sorrow, the death of Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Proctor, III, 6th Field Artillery, at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, October 31, 1935.*
- 2. Lieutenant Proctor during his service with the regiment has endeared himself to all ranks. His pleasing personality, ability and conscientious attention to duty have been of inestimable value to the regiment.*
- 3. Lieutenant Proctor was an officer of the highest type and the regiment has sustained a loss in his death.*

By order of Colonel Ennis:

*(Signed) Mark H. Doty,
Captain, 6th Field Artillery,
Adjutant.*

ARTHUR B. PROCTOR, III was born in Pleasantville, New York, October 14th, 1909. He attended grade schools at Webster, N. Y., West Point, N. Y., New York City, Hampton, Va., France, Germany, Philadelphia, Pa., and Vine Grove, Ky. Graduated from Soldan High School, No. 2 in a class of 221 in 1929.

He was a student and the best Basic in C. M. T. Camps at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1926, 1927, and 1928 and at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. in 1929. He was Captain of the 6th Corps and Member of the 2nd Corps C. M. T. C. Rifle Teams in 1928 and 1929, making Expert at the National Matches at Camp Perry both years.

A member of Company A, 138th Infantry, Missouri National Guard, in 1928-'29, he was Expert Rifleman, Regimental and State high shot in 1929.

He took the competitive examination as Presidential appointee for both the Military and Naval Academies in 1930. Though he ranked 14 there were not enough vacancies to win an appointment to the Point but by ranking 9 in the Naval exam he won an appointment to Annapolis. He entered the Naval Academy on June 12, 1930, but after reporting was rejected "for not having four opposing molar's". Due to the efforts of General E. F. Spencer and Colonel Harry Scullin of St. Louis, Senator Hawes of Missouri gave him a Senatorial appointment, on June 17th, and he entered West Point July 1, 1930.

Recollections of him as expressed by two classmates are: "Art was an Army kid and had in his favor eight generations of service traditions and ideals." At Braden's Preparatory Academy in Cornwall he formed a lasting companionship with Jim Harris, and Jim, Jack Donoghue, and Art were roommates in plebe year, and Jim all four years at West Point.

An excellent swimmer and horseman Art was a leading competitor for breast stroke honors during the Plebe year, but found that his swimming interfered with his chosen sport of polo. With regret the swimming squad relinquished him to polo, and he devoted himself thenceforth to the mastery of that game. A very fine horseman, he made the Plebe team and became a recognized poloist at the Academy and, later on, in the service. Having qualified as expert three times before entering West Point, he again qualified and also won the Treat Trophy.

Academic honors rewarded Cadet Proctor's industry and capability, and he was awarded stars as a distinguished cadet on June 7, 1931, but polo and other distractions interfered with his boning tenths and he graduated 59 in the class of '34.

As a cadet, he was appointed Acting Corporal, Corporal and Lieutenant in K company. He distinguished himself as a soldier and cadet officer. On one night maneuver in particular he exhibited such remarkable judgment and acumen as to earn the unqualified praise of the military observers. As a cadet officer he exercised his functions with fairness and firmness, and was highly regarded by officers and cadets alike.

A plebe year romance was climaxed in his marriage on August 7, 1934, to Ann Rhoda Bubendey, of Brooklyn, New York, who was a student at Vassar.

The last year of Lieutenant Proctor's life was marked by deep regret over the death of his chum, Lieutenant James F. Harris, news of whose passing reached him in April, 1935.

"Upon graduation, Art came to Fort Hoyle, Maryland, and was assigned to Battery "F", 6th Field Artillery. From the maneuver with which he started his service a week or so after he reported to the regiment, through the burdened summer that the R. O. T. C., O. R. C., and C. C. C. presented him with, his unruffled good nature, his ever present, tolerant smile, and his quiet complacency were a welcome contrast to the hectic and discouraging conditions around him. An excellent horseman, he garnered in all the junior officers' ribbons at the Post horseshows. Polo, schooling green horses, and tennis found him when the opportunity came. The evenings more than we suspected were filled with obliquity factors, firing tables, and animal management. In addition to his Battery duties, being J. A. of a Special Court, ever available for Boards, and running nine messes at one time where he fed numbers that varied irregularly from 60 to 2,000, he showed outstanding ability and tireless effort that,—well that we knew as Art.

There's not much more we can say. Having sweat through Beast Barracks and Plebe year with him, in fact all four years of West Point with him, having served there and at Fort Hoyle through stretches where the going was tough and having seen adversity bring out the qualities it did—we feel our loss.

He is survived by his widow, Ann Rhoda Proctor, his parents, Major and Mrs. Arthur B. Proctor, and his sister May.

He is survived also by a proud memory in the minds of the many who knew and loved a real friend—Arthur B. Proctor, III.

Excerpts from two letters received from his commanding officers indicate that through his all too short service ran the outstanding theme "Duty well done":

"Your son's record while stationed here was superior. His military bearing, his attention to duty and his personality endeared him to all of us. Your great loss is shared by us."

W. P. Ennis, Col. 6th F. A.,

Commanding.

"During our recent eight months stay at Fort Hoyle we learned to like and admire him, and as a result of my personal observation I considered him an outstanding young officer—the kind the Army can ill afford to lose."

Wm. Bryden,

Colonel, G. S. C. (F. A.)

This gallant soul rests in the Post Cemetery at West Point and his epitaph might well be:

A devoted and loyal son, the ninth generation and last of his line, who was devoid of all self seeking, simple and straight forward in his relations with all men. With a creed that held truth and honor above all things dear, with a devotion to the service and duty as all absorbing as it was unspoken. His untimely passing is to be deplored, though the world is better for his having lived, and his loss is deeply felt and is mourned by all ranks who knew and served with him.

J. H. D., T. L. C.

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