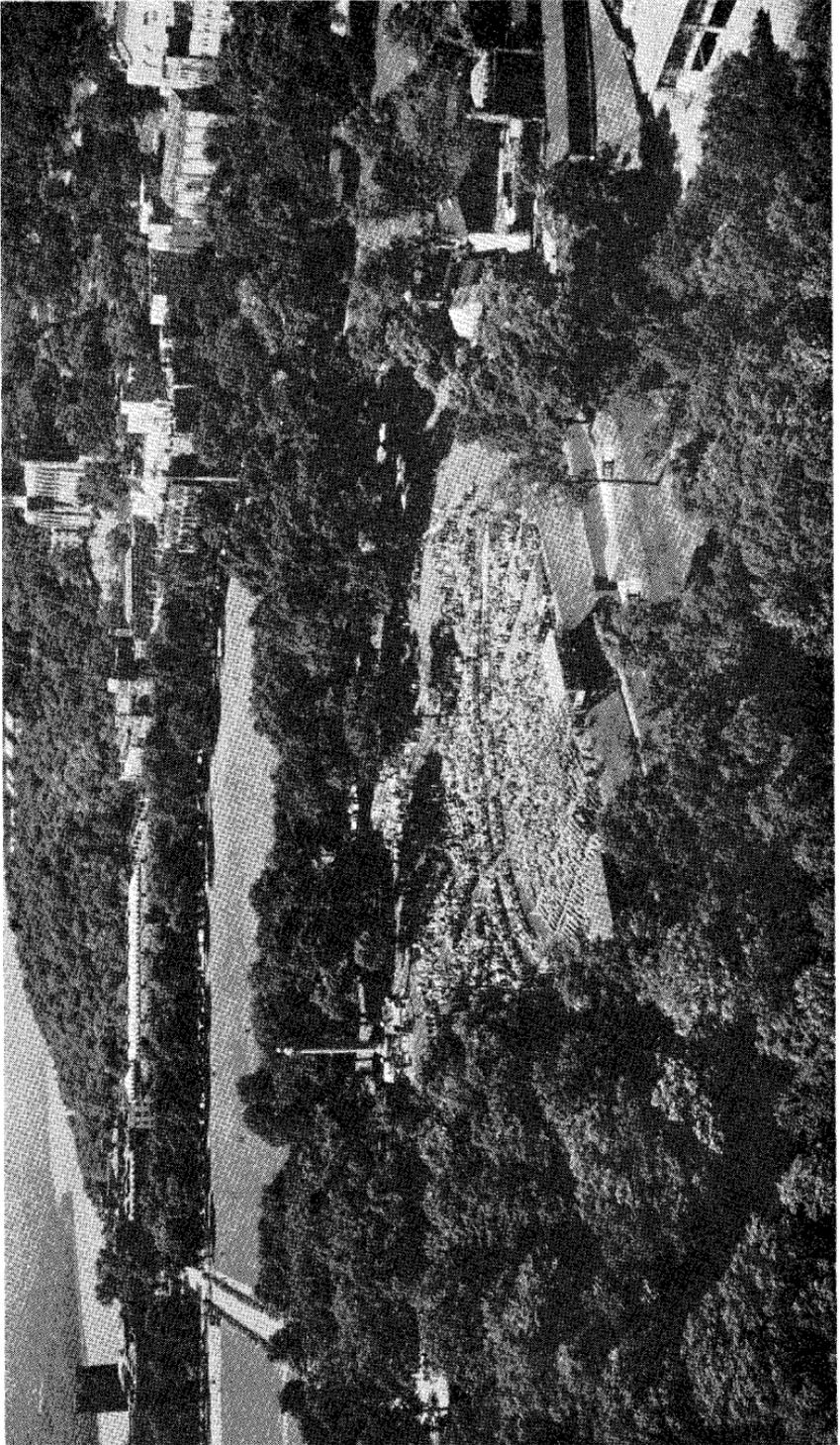


SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 13, 1938



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Graduation Exercises, June 14, 1938.

Address of Brigadier General Jay L. Benedict

*to the Graduating Class and Introduction of the Secretary of War,
the Honorable Harry Woodring, June 14, 1938.*

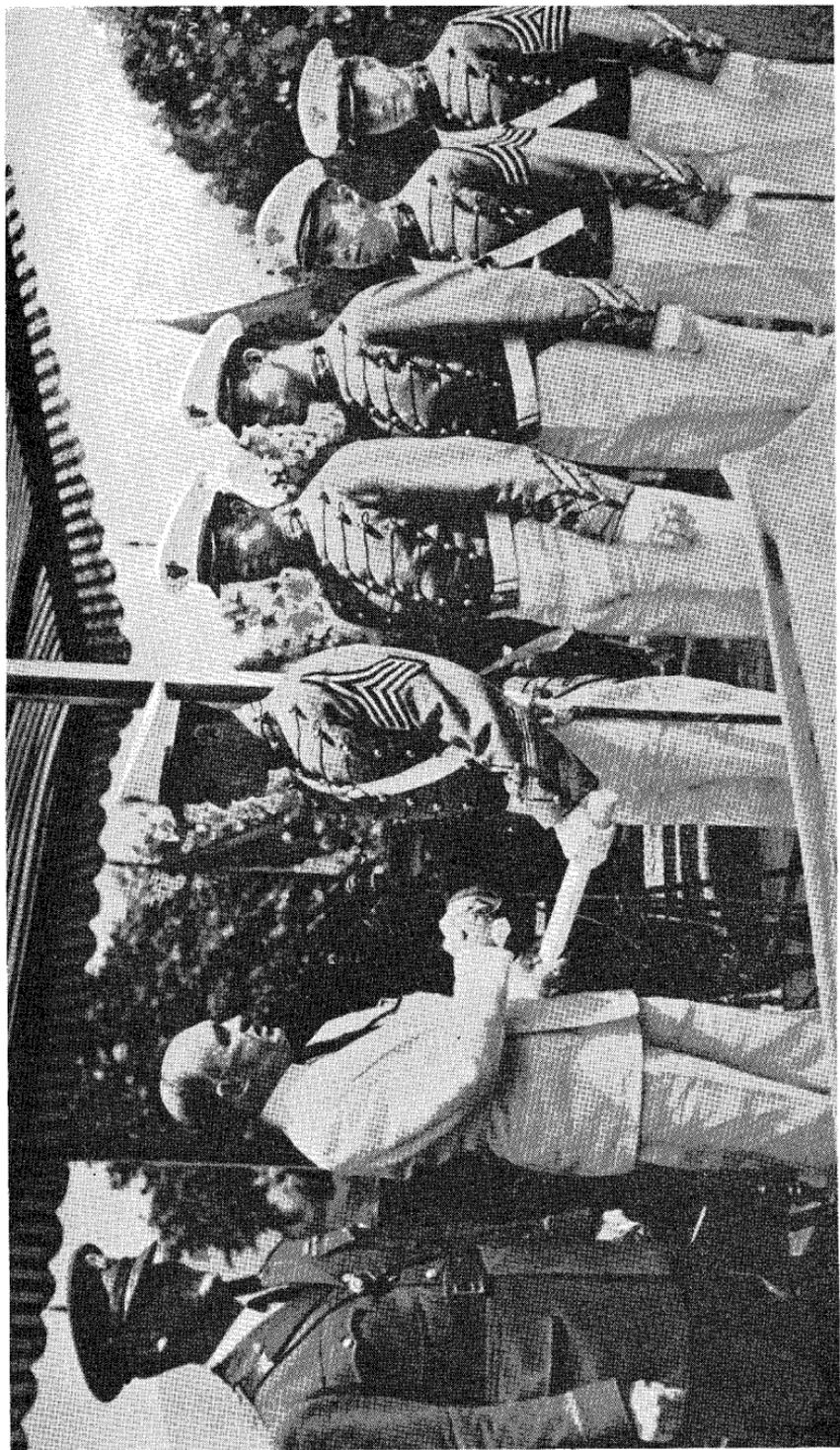
*Mr. Secretary, Members of the Class of 1938,
Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

THE United States Military Academy is indeed honored to welcome here today so many of its friends to assist in sending forth from its portals the Class of 1938.

To you, the Members of the graduating class, we express our sincere congratulations upon completion of the course. The mark which your conduct, your spirit and your loyalty has left upon West Point and upon the Corps is, I hope, as deep a satisfaction to you as it is to us. It bespeaks for you that full measure of success which I heartily wish each of you in your future careers.

We are most fortunate in having with us today a young man, deeply interested in the Military Academy and of whose service to the country he and we may well be proud. He was born and raised in the State of Kansas. During the World War he left his business to enter the Army. After the War he returned to his native State, resuming his career as a business and civic leader. He became Governor of Kansas in 1931. Since April, 1933 he has served successively as Assistant Secretary of War and as Secretary of War.

We have had many other able men at the head of the War Department and of the Army, but none who has made a greater contribution to the development of a sound and practical national defense, and to the efficiency and well-being of our military forces. Looking upon his cabinet post as an opportunity to contribute to our national welfare and security, possessing to a marked degree sterling qualities of devotion to duty, well-balanced judgment and strength of character; and endowed with a keen, considerate and sympathetic understanding of human nature, he has achieved much and has won the respect and esteem of the Army and of the nation. You who are graduating today are indeed fortunate to start your military careers under such a leader. We are deeply grateful to him for coming to us today. It is a privilege and a pleasure to present the Honorable Harry Hines Woodring, the Secretary of War.



The Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, presenting diploma to Cadet John R. Jannarone who graduated at the top of the class of 1938.

Address of the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War

*at the Graduating Exercises of the United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York, June 14, 1938.*

Gentlemen of West Point:

NATURE and art have combined to give this institution a unique and a sublime setting. Throughout the majestic beauty which is everywhere present there is a dominant note, but it is a note of the austere, not of the benign. Here is no Alma Mater, no "Benign Mother" as of Princeton or of Williams; rather is West Point, as Horace has it, the "Nurse of Lions". Gothic walls with crenelated towers seem to grow out of the cliff's rugged battlements. Below lies the river's magnificent panorama. Above towers the Chapel, that spiritual fortress—dominant as the spirit should be—seeming to repeat that text which is above the chancel in the old Chapel "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people". Cut into the cliff's eternal rock are names of battles in which graduates of the Academy have carried our country's colors to victory—colors and flags which now hang in majestic glory on the Institution's walls. Portraits and monuments perpetuate the memory of your illustrious predecessors.

It is difficult to overestimate the psychic effect of these classic structures and memorials. In after years, should you be stressed by temptation or mayhap by physical fear, you will envision West Point, standing steadfast throughout the years, stern, austere but serenely confident of her sons. Then surely you will hearken unto duty, Wordsworth's "Stern daughter of the Voice of God", and stand "Loyal to the royal in yourself."

The spirit and tradition of this place are in every way worthy of its noble setting. "Duty, Honor, Country"—The ideal embodied in this motto of the Academy has been the quickening impulse through the years of more than a century. To that ideal your predecessors, those ancestors of the spirit, have, with the rarest of exceptions, been remarkably steadfast. They have been honorable gentlemen, gentlemen unafraid, who did their full duty with patriotic devotion.

Youth nurtured in such a scene as West Point, daily drinking of the institution's spirit, rapt in the spell of honored tradition, is in a sensitive state of receptivity. In that receptive state you have readily assimilated accepted theories and facts. Scholastic as well as military. To that extent you have learned to think and act

alike, to hold largely the same views on academic and military subjects. Homogeneity is an especial virtue in a body of military men. It is true that at West Point there is less of the inductive, less of the seminar, less of the dialectic than in the average university. Nevertheless, the scholastic standing of West Point and its graduates compares favorably with that of any institution in the world.

It will probably surprise many people, perhaps even some cadets, to learn that the graduates of West Point have not perfected themselves in Military Science while at the Academy. They have been well-grounded in the fundamentals, but their education in the art of war will continue throughout their service. Experience, supplemented by study, individually and in classes at Service Schools, will be needed to round out the professional education of the Cadets, to complete their training.

But the continuance of your professional studies and the advancement of your military knowledge are not sufficient to make you a good officer. You should develop and retain a keen interest in world affairs, in the current history of this sometimes confused but always interesting planet. You should continue to pursue your excursions into the history of government, art and literature and continually broaden your cultural background.

As army officers you will lead no isolated, cloistered existence. Each army post is definitely a part of the local community and the army is the people's army. No army officer serves his country well if he confines his interest, his friends and his associations within the limits of a military reservation. In each community, you will become acquainted with political, business and social leaders whose views are frequently accepted and repeated as gospel by themselves and by their associates. These opinions are entitled to consideration but should not be accepted by you without analysis. Think for yourself in economic, political and social matters.

One of the finest things about West Point is its democracy. Each cadet starts from scratch. No matter who his father was or what he or his family has done heretofore, each cadet is appraised by his fellow cadets and by his officers on his performance after he comes through the sally-port. Let me assure you that you will again start from scratch when you report for your first duty. Of course, you will have had better preliminary training than those who have not had the advantage of West Point. Otherwise the continued existence of this institution would not be justified, for West Point is maintained for the army, not the army for West Point.

St. Paul said "Forgetting the things that are behind, I press toward the mark". Remember, of course, your training, your worthy traditions, and your loyalty to the school, but forget your past successes—and failures, too—except to profit by them. You

will be judged in the army solely on your performance after you become officers, and you will not be favored in any way merely because you are graduates. Any belief to the contrary in any quarter is erroneous. As fair-minded men, imbued with the spirit of West Point, you would not have it otherwise. Do not depend upon the fickle Goddess, whether you hail her as Fortune, Luck, Chance or Accident. She may smile upon you once, or, perhaps, twice, but continued success, in the army and out, comes not through her, but through character, intelligence, hard work and aspiration.

I know of no other profession in which superiors are more interested in the success of subordinates than in the army. As commissioned officers you will have much less supervision than you had as cadets. Nevertheless, your work will be constantly under observation. From the moment you report for duty, you will begin to build a service reputation. If that reputation from the beginning is one of loyal, conscientious, devotion to duty, of painstaking effort and unflagging industry, you will go far. If you fail to apply yourself diligently, if you avoid opportunities to advance your knowledge, and if you shirk your duties or are satisfied with an indifferent performance there is no place for you in the Army.

As Secretary of War, one of my duties is to recommend officers to the President for promotion to the rank of General Officer. In order to do this intelligently and with impartial justice, I must review carefully, the records of a large number of officers from the time they first received their commissions to the present time. In doing so, I have found it strikingly evident that the outstanding officer of today was outstanding from the beginning. He did not spend his years as a junior officer in idleness and then somewhat late in life suddenly attain distinction.

The United States Army enjoys the complete and whole-hearted confidence of the people of the country. This is largely due to the fact that throughout its long and glorious history, the army has sought only to serve, never to dominate the country. It is the duty of every soldier, and particularly of every officer, to see that the army continues to be worthy of that high trust.

The United States Army is a citizen army. The Regular Army is the professional element of that Army. It must work in close cooperation with the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. Officers of the Regular Army in performing their ordinary duties necessarily maintain close contact with their civilian neighbors in the various communities of the country. To these officers the civilians look for authentic information on the nature and purpose of the United States Army. In this connection the Army officers themselves must always be mindful of the fact that our Army is the people's army and without the sympathetic and continued support of the public it will fail of its mission. Our army exists

solely for defence, not for aggression. Its purpose is not to wage war but to preserve peace. In an emergency our Regular Army will form but a small nucleus of the great citizen army needed to defend the country. The nation must rely for its defense not only on its man power, but also on the full power of its industrial resources and on the whole-hearted moral and material support of its citizens. The army is only one element, although a very important one, in the defense of the nation. Officers of our army should be ever mindful of these considerations.

Personally and in behalf of your Commander-in-Chief, I welcome each of you gentlemen of the Graduating Class to the Corps of Commissioned Officers of the United States Army.

In becoming commissioned officers you have a soldier's duty to perform. That duty is a simple one. It consists of serving the country faithfully in peace and defending it courageously in war.

*When you have seen the thing to do
And have dared to see it through—
Honor unbetrayed—
Win or lose—it is all the same
Praises and blame
Are the same—if you've played the game
Of gentlemen unafraid.
The undismayed
You can face the years that wait
Offering crowns of love or hate—
Glory's calvacade,
Or the frowns of the fates that toss
Fortunes or lose,
For you are gentlemen,
Gentlemen unafraid.*

Officers and Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates

OFFICERS

President

Dennis E. Nolan, 1896

Vice Presidents

George H. Morgan, 1880

John M. Carson, 1885

Mason M. Patrick, 1886

William Lassiter, 1889

Charles P. Summerall, 1892

Secretary and Treasurer

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

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

John S. Nesbitt, 1929

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To Serve Until July 1, 1939

Avery D. Andrews, 1886

Alexander R. Piper, 1889

Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896

William D. Connor, 1897

William A. Mitchell, 1902

James S. Jones, 1903

Earl McFarland, 1906

Benjamin F. Castle, 1907

Walter H. Frank, 1910

Lawrence E. Schick, 1920

To Serve Until July 1, 1940

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891

Campbell B. Hodges, 1903

Allan M. Pope, 1903

Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904

James W. Riley, 1906

Meade Wildrick, 1910

Desmore O. Nelson, 1913

George F. Lewis, 1914

Edmund B. Bellinger,

June, 1918

R. Deck Reynolds, 1924

To Serve Until July 1, 1941

Robert L. Bullard, 1885

Charles D. Rhodes, 1889

Charles P. Echols, 1891

Dennis E. Nolan, 1896

Robert C. Davis, 1898

John C. Montgomery, 1903

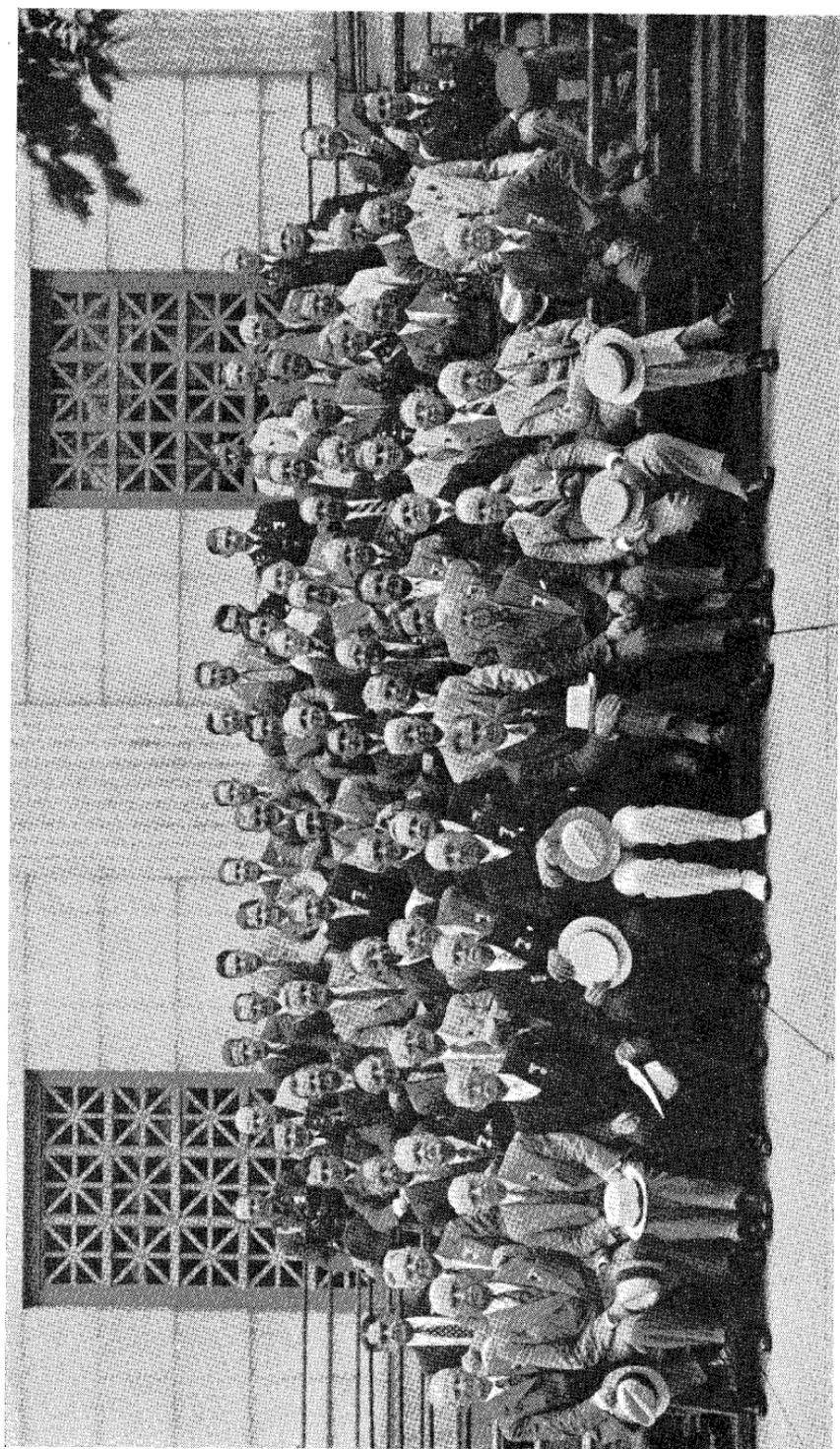
Jay L. Benedict, 1904

Roger G. Alexander, 1907

Herman Beukema, 1915

Howard P. Richardson,

June, 1918



Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates.

Endowment Fund Committee

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Dennis E. Nolan, 1896, President of the Association.

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

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918

To Serve Until June 30, 1942

Howard P. Richardson, June 12, 1918, Chairman

To Serve Until June 30, 1943

Allan M. Pope, 1903

●

Board of Trustees of the Memorial Hall Fund

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Denis E. Nolan, 1896, President of the Association.

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

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1939

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, Chairman

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

To Serve Until June 30, 1942

James W. Riley, 1906

Appointments

APPPOINTMENTS made subsequent to the Annual Meeting of June 11, 1937, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws:—

- June 28, 1937 Howard P. Richardson, June '18.....Re-appointed Member and Chairman of Endowment Fund Committee.
- June 28, 1937 James W. Riley, '06.....Re-appointed Trustee of Memorial Hall Fund.
- July 1, 1937 Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. '18.....Re-appointed Secretary and Treasurer.
- July 1, 1937 Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., '27.....Re-appointed Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.
- July 1, 1937 George W. Hickman, Jr., '26.....Re-appointed Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer.
- Feb. 16, 1938 Palmer E. Pierce, '91
Robert E. Wood, '00
Chauncey L. Fenton, '04
Howard P. Richardson,
June '18
R. Deck Reynolds, '24 } ..Appointed Members
of Committee to furnish rooms in Superintendent's Quarters.
- Feb. 23, 1938 George W. Hickman, Jr., '26.....Appointed Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.
- Feb. 23, 1938 John S. Nesbitt, '29.....Appointed Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer.
- Apr. 6, 1938 Roger G. Alexander, '07
James W. Riley, '06
Benjamin F. Castle, '07 }Appointed Members of Nominating Committee.
- June 15, 1938 John S. Nesbitt, '29.....Appointed Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

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 1938
Dennis E. Nolan.....	Class of 1896.....	1938 to

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Cornelis deW. Willcox.....	Class of 1885.....	1922 to 1923
Eugene J. Spencer.....	Class of 1882.....	1923 to 1924
John A. Johnston.....	Class of 1879.....	1924 to 1925
William N. Dykman.....	Class of 1875.....	1925 to 1928
G. 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 1937
Charles J. Bailey.....	Class of 1880.....	1936 to 1937
Edwin B. Babbitt.....	Class of 1884.....	1936 to 1937
Edward M. Lewis.....	Class of 1886.....	1936 to 1937
Hanson E. Ely.....	Class of 1891.....	1936 to 1937
Henry Jervy.....	Class of 1888.....	1937 to 1938
Fred W. Sladen.....	Class of 1890.....	1937 to 1938
William Cruikshank.....	Class of 1893.....	1937 to 1938
Clarence C. Williams.....	Class of 1894.....	1937 to 1938
Dennis E. Nolan.....	Class of 1896.....	1937 to 1938
George H. Morgan.....	Class of 1880.....	1938 to
John M. Carson.....	Class of 1885.....	1938 to
Mason M. Patrick.....	Class of 1886.....	1938 to
William Lassiter.....	Class of 1889.....	1938 to
Charles P. Summerall.....	Class of 1892.....	1938 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 1890
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

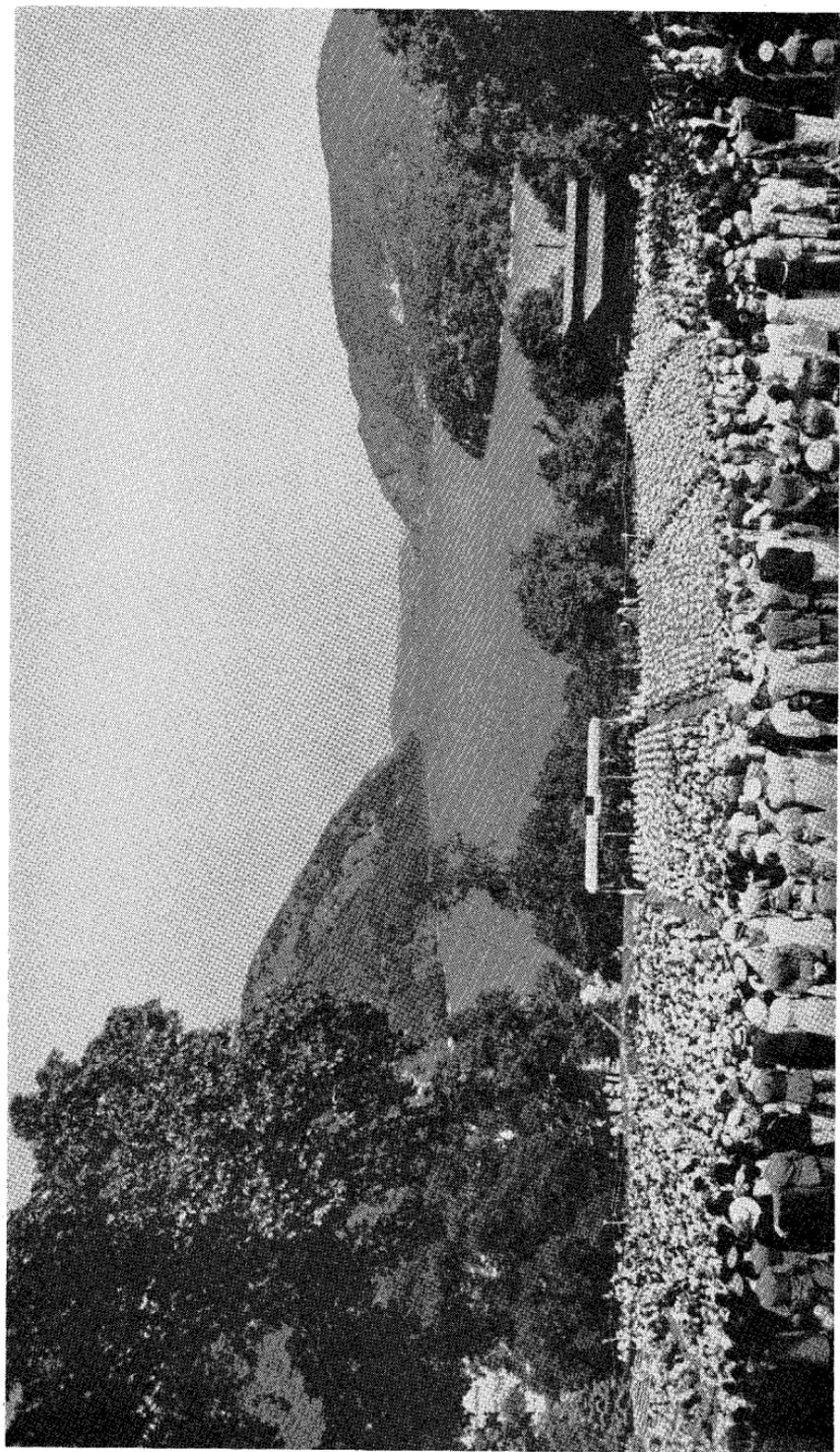
TREASURERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

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
Thomas M. Watlington, Jr.....	Class of 1927.....	1936 to 2-'38
George W. Hickman, Jr.....	Class of 1926.....	2-'38 to 6-'38
John S. Nesbitt.....	Class of 1929.....	1938 to



Graduation Exercises June 14, 1938.

Program for June Week, 1938

MONDAY, JUNE 6

Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
West Point Players, New Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7

Horse Show, North Practice Field (Benefit Local Relief)	9:00 a. m.-12:00 noon
	1:30 p. m.- 5:00 p. m.
Horse Show Luncheon, Cullum Hall	12:00 noon to 1:15 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
West Point Players, New Gymnasium	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop—3d Class, Cullum Hall; 1st and 2d Classes, Old Gymnasium	8:45 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8

Horse Show, North Practice Field (Benefit Local Relief)	9:00 a. m.-12:00 noon
	1:30 p. m.- 5:00 p. m.
Horse Show Luncheon, Cullum Hall	12:00 noon to 1:15 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2d showing 9:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner Dance, 2d Class, Hotel	8:00 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 3d Classes	8:45 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9

Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2d showing 9:15 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10

4th Class Swimming Exhibition	10:00 a. m.
4th Class Gymnastic Exhibition (Gymnasium)	11:00 a. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2d showing 9:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop—3d Class, Old Gymnasium; 1st and 2d Classes, Cullum Hall	8:45 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11

Athletic Review	11:00 a. m.
Graduation Ride, Riding Hall	2:00 p. m.
Field Artillery Exhibition Drill, Riding Hall.....	2:45 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2d showing 9:15 p. m.
First Class Dinner Dance, Hotel	8:00 p. m.
Cadet Hop—2d and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall.....	8:45 p. m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12

Services at Catholic Chapel	8:00 a. m.
	9:30 a. m.
	10:30 a. m.
Services at Cadet Chapel	8:50 a. m.
Baccalaureate Sermon to Graduating Class	11:00 a. m.
Organ Recital, Cadet Chapel	3:30 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Gymnasium (Catholic Chapel Fund)	
	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2d showing 9:15 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 13

Alumni Memorial Services, Holy Communion, Cadet Chapel	8:30 a. m.
Dedication of Class Windows and Memorial Organ Stops in Cadet Chapel, followed by informal organ recital	9:45 a. m.
Alumni Exercises, Thayer Monument	11:00 a. m.
Review of the Corps by the Alumni	11:45 a. m.
Luncheon and Annual Meeting, Association of Graduates, Cullum Hall	12:45 p. m.
Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni	3:30 p. m.
Graduation Parade	6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop—1st Class, Cullum Hall; 2d, 3d and 4th Classes, Old and New Gymnasium	9:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14

Graduation Exercises	10:30 a. m.
Formation of Corps on Parade, immediately after graduation, for publication of orders announcing appointments of cadet officers.	
Motion Pictures	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2d showing 9:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st and 3d Classes (New), Cullum Hall	9:00 p. m.

Report of the 69th Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
Held at West Point, New York, June 13, 1938

1. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m., by the President of the Association. There were 275 members present.
2. Invocation was rendered by the Reverend H. Fairfield Butt, III, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy.
3. The President of the Association, Davis, '98, addressed the Association. (See Appendix A.)
4. The President introduced the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, who addressed the Association. (See Appendix B.)
5. (a) The Secretary's Report was read and accepted. (See appendix C.)
(b) The Treasurer's report was read and accepted. (See appendix D.)
6. Rhodes, '89 made a motion that the President be directed to send telegrams of greeting to Ennis, '64, the oldest living graduate, and Pershing, '86. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.
7. The President presented the following resolution of appreciation of the Committee on the B. S. Degree:

"WHEREAS, the members of the committee of the Degree of Bachelor of Science, Colonel Alexander R. Piper, chairman, General Charles McK. Saltzman, and General Charles D. Rhodes, have devoted themselves untiringly and successfully toward obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Science for all living and future graduates of the United States Military Academy, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Association of Graduates extend its hearty thanks to Colonel Piper, General Saltzman, and General Rhodes for the devoted and successful service they have rendered to the Association of Graduates, and that an authen-

icated copy of this resolution be presented to Colonel Piper, General Saltzman, and General Rhodes.”

A motion approving this resolution was seconded and passed unanimously.

8. Alexander, '07, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following nominations:

For President: Dennis E. Nolan, '96

For Vice-Presidents: George H. Morgan, '80
John M. Carson, '85
Mason M. Patrick, '86
William Lassiter, '89
Charles P. Summerall, '92

For Board of Trustees: Robert L. Bullard, '85
Charles D. Rhodes, '89
Chas. P. Echols, '91
Dennis E. Nolan, '96
Robert C. Davis, '98
John C. Montgomery, '03
Jay L. Benedict, '04
Roger G. Alexander, '07
Herman Beukema, '15
Howard P. Richardson, June, '18

There were no further nominations, and a motion to unanimously accept the nominations was seconded and passed.

9. Davis, '98, the retiring president, then introduced the new president, Nolan, '96, who made a brief speech of acceptance.

10. Alexander, '07, moved that the following resolution of appreciation of General Davis' services be passed:

“WHEREAS, the Association of Graduates has been fortunate in having as its President, General Robert C. Davis, an executive of unusual energy and wide experience, and

WHEREAS, during the two years of his service he has devoted much time and interest to the affairs of the Association, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Association of Graduates extend its hearty thanks to General Davis, for the service he has ren-

dered the Association, and that a properly engrossed and authenticated copy of this resolution be presented to General Davis.”

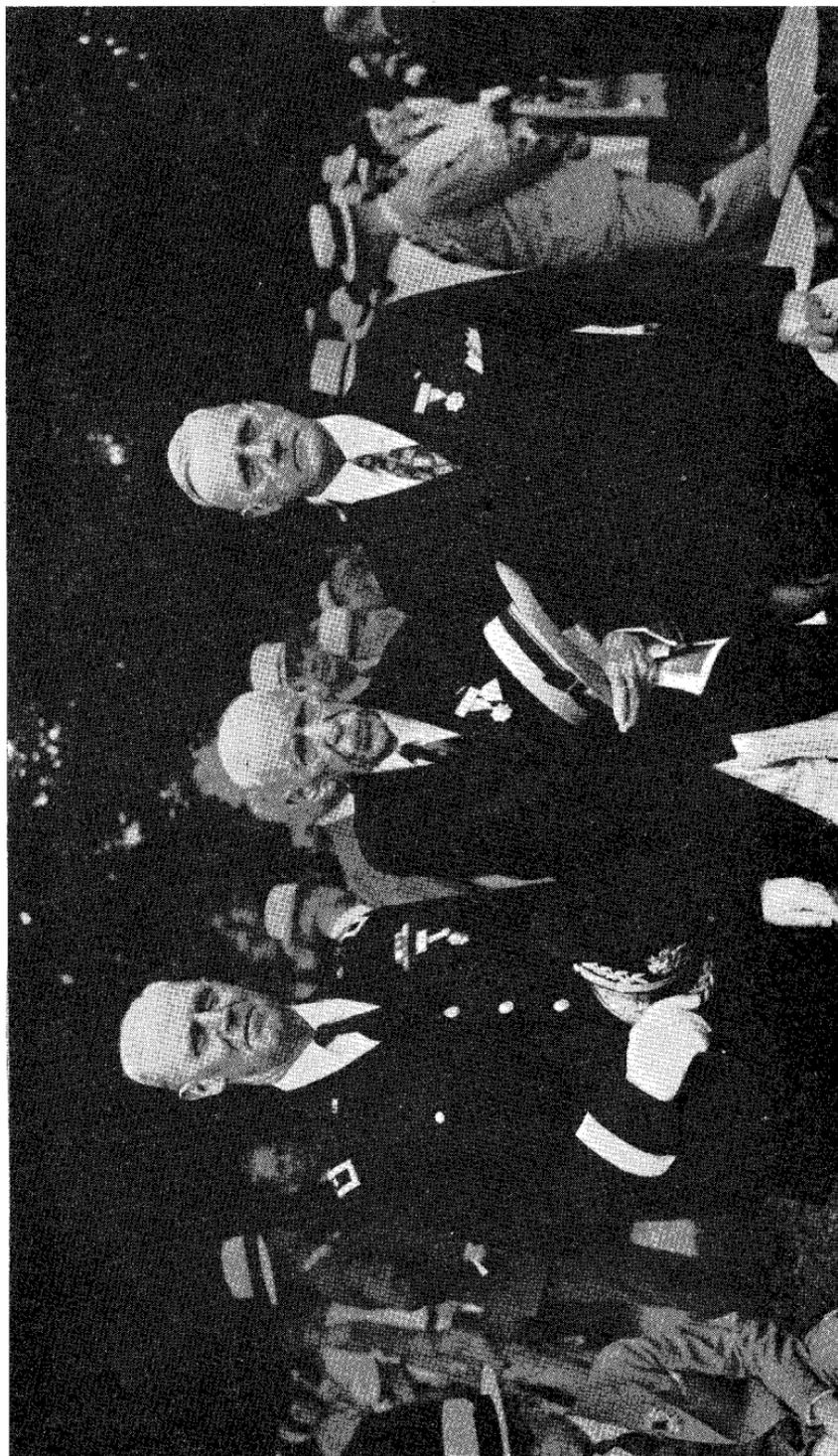
The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

11. Hodges, '03, asked permission to speak to the Association, and made a plea for further contributions to the fund being raised by a committee of graduates of the Military Academy for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Colonel Wirt Robinson.

12. Jordan, ex-'88, asked permission to speak to the Association, and made an address in which he expressed his extreme appreciation of having had the opportunity to have been at one time a member of the Corps of Cadets.

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

F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary.*



ALUMNI REVIEW FEATURES WEST POINT COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

Brigadier General Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy; General Samuel E. Tillman, '69, the oldest graduate at the exercises; and General Robert C. Davis, '98, president of the Association of Graduates.

APPENDIX A

Report of the President

of the Association of Graduates, June 13, 1938

DURING the past year, the Association has been very active, and every effort has been made to increase its membership and encourage interest in its activities.

All graduates who are not members were circularized last August, and again in December, asking them to join the Association. In addition, in March, the Chairmen of all the Annual Dinner Committees were asked to have a member of the Association speak at the Dinner, and urge graduates who were not members to join. As a result of this campaign, 48 graduates have become members as against 10 the preceding year, and 6 former Cadets, associate members as against 2 last year.

For a number of years, all members of the Graduating Class joined the Association, but in recent years, unfortunately, this has not been the case. Last year's class numbered 299, and only 225 of the class joined the Association. It was thought it might be helpful if the President of the Association visited West Point and explained the purposes of the Association to the Class. Through the courtesy of the Superintendent and the Commandant of Cadets, early in May, the First Class was assembled, and I talked to them about joining the Association, but did not succeed in getting all of the Class to do so. However, the results are encouraging, as 259 of the 301 are joining. This is an increase of 34 over the preceding year. In addition, 8 contemplate joining a little later on. It is believed that if the President of the Association will continue personally to appeal to the Graduating Class, in a few years we will again have all its members join us. Not including the present First Class, 5,220 of the 7,217 living graduates are members of the Association, and 193 former Cadets are associate members. Our goal should be to have every graduate a member of the Association, so I ask the assistance of each member, in the effort to have all graduates join the Association.

The members of the Association were notified in November that the Act of May 25, 1933, concerning the Bachelor of Science Degree, was amended last June to provide that after the accrediting of the Academy by the Association of American Universities, the Superintendent, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War might prescribe, could confer the Degree of Bachelor of Science upon all living graduates of the Academy who had met the requirements of such Degree. The recommendation of the Superintendent that all living graduates be awarded the De-

gree was approved by the Secretary of War, and the distribution of certificates was completed in January of this year.

Some years ago, the attention of Colonel Piper, then President of the Association, was called to the fact that a former graduate was turned down by the Civil Service Commission because he did not hold a Degree, and another one had difficulty in getting a certificate to practice law because the diploma of West Point was not recognized as equivalent to a Degree. Colonel Piper, through the Committee of the Association of American Universities, tried to have the Degree authorized for all graduates, without going to Congress, but finally found it necessary to ask for legislation to remedy the situation, and with the assistance of Generals Saltzman and Rhodes succeeded in having the initial legislation passed, and also the recent amendment, which gives this most desirable recognition to all graduates of the Academy.

Every graduate of the Academy and those to come are indebted to Colonel Piper and Generals Saltzman and Rhodes for this accomplishment, so the Board of Trustees recommends that the Association pass a resolution of appreciation for the splendid work of this Committee.

I am glad to report an increase in the number of Annual Dinners being held in March in celebration of the founding of the Academy. Consideration was given to holding one at West Point this year, but it was decided that it was too much like a family dining with itself, and therefore, some of the officers on duty here joined the West Point Society of New York in its Dinner. I had some correspondence with officers in Washington about holding an Annual Dinner there. Unfortunately, it was impracticable to do so this year, but it is hoped that next year one will be held.

I again urge graduates on the selected date, to try and hold an Annual Dinner in celebration of the founding of the Academy at their post or in the city where they may be stationed or live. It seems to me that graduates should be willing to devote this one evening in the year to honoring the institution where they were educated and which gave them their start in life. We owe it to the Academy to show our interest in it, and our appreciation of what it has done for us, by joining in this annual celebration. The Secretary of the Association sends to the Chairmen of these Dinners full information concerning the present activities of the Academy, its sports, its growth, motion pictures of football games, and everything possible to revive memories of Cadet days. In addition, in recent years, we have arranged for a radio broadcast with a national hookup, and a short wave transmission to the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama.

Last year, General Connor, then Superintendent of the Academy, strongly urged the Association to undertake the furnishing of several rooms in the Superintendent's Quarters in order to

help partially relieve future Superintendents of the financial burden of furnishing such a large house. Most officers do not have sufficient household goods to do this, and when an officer is selected to be Superintendent, he should not be called upon to undergo the expense of purchasing all the necessary additional articles for these Quarters. General Connor stated that Federal funds were not available, and for many reasons it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to get them. The Board of Trustees gave careful consideration to his recommendation, and decided to notify the members of the Association of the proposal, so that those who desired, might contribute towards a fund to accomplish this worthy project. A committee composed of General Pierce, General Wood, Colonel Fenton, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Reynolds, was appointed to handle the details. They decided that as funds were received, it would be helpful to completely furnish the large living-room, the front and side halls, and the dining-room, at an estimated cost of about \$6,000.00.

As a start for the fund, there was available approximately \$1,000.00, the balance of a gift from a graduate who had decided to contribute from time to time to the Academy for suitable purposes, as his means permitted, an amount equal to the estimated cost of the education at the Academy of his son who had resigned from the service. He has already contributed about half of it. This generous member and loyal son of West Point prefers to remain anonymous, so I will not name him, much as I should like to. However, he must have the satisfaction of knowing how helpful his gifts are.

In addition to the available \$1,000.00, the members of the Association have contributed so far approximately \$1,700.00. The first part of the plan to completely furnish the living-room and the halls will cost about \$4,000.00, so that about \$1,300.00 more is needed. This same member to whom I have referred agreed to underwrite, whatever deficit in the \$1,300.00 remains after all contributions are in. It is hoped and expected that more contributions will be received. As a result of this pledge, the Committee was able to go ahead with this part of the plan. It had the benefit without charge of the advice of Mr. Paul P. Cret, the well-known architect, and of Mr. W. C. Carling and others of W. & J. Sloane of New York. The furniture, carpets, hangings, and furnishings have been received, and are now installed in the room and hall. They are dignified, simple, and in keeping with the period of the house. The articles are inventoried, numbered, and receipted for, and will remain the property of the Association. While several members have disagreed with the plan, I feel sure that the members in general, approve of the Association undertaking this worthy project, and will be proud of the splendid results obtained by the Committee.

From this slight reference to some of the activities of the Association, you can appreciate the amount of work which devolves on its officers, but particularly upon the Secretary of the Association. For this reason, my predecessor felt that it would be advisable to have as Secretary, a retired officer, who could give all his time to the work of the Association, but as I stated last year, I feel this is inadvisable for many reasons. At present, the officer who acts as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association does so in addition to his other duties. Also two other officers have assisted him when their regular duties permitted. We are grateful for their help. The work of the Association is increasing so greatly that it requires the full time work of one officer or the half time of two officers. I have informed the Superintendent of the situation and he is giving it careful consideration. I feel sure that he will find a solution which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

I am deeply grateful to the former Superintendent, General Connor, and the present Superintendent, General Benedict, and the Board of Trustees who have cooperated so splendidly during the past two years, in the efforts to make the Association a more active alumni organization. It is realized that all has not been accomplished that can be, but at least a start has been made. I also wish to make of record my grateful thanks to Captain March, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, who for another year has assisted me so loyally and efficiently in the work of the Association. My tour as President ends with this meeting. During the past two years I have given a great deal of time to the affairs of the Association. It has been a great privilege to do this, for as I stated to the Graduating Class, I have traveled such a long way down the road of life that I no longer look forward, only backward, and as I do, in the distance, West Point looms larger and larger to me, and like all other graduates, my interest in it, my affection for it, and my loyalty to it, grow with the years.

* * * *

After the President's Report, it is customary to ask the Superintendent to address the Association, and I am particularly glad to do so, as I have known the new Superintendent for nearly 37 years. He entered the Academy in 1900, and I came here as an Instructor of Infantry in 1901.

General Benedict has served in many places and in many positions, and his service has always been outstanding. He brings to the position of Superintendent, a wealth of experience, and a reputation for efficiency, good judgment, and fairness, which shows the reason for his selection for this important detail, and guarantees his success.

I have pleasure in presenting to the Association, the Superintendent of the Academy—General Benedict.

APPENDIX B

Address Made by General Jay L. Benedict

*Before Association of Graduates at Annual Luncheon,
on June 13, 1938.*

General Davis and Fellow Graduates:—

UPON the occasion of our West Point Dinner in New York City last March, I was courteously invited to make a speech. I found it expedient to decline, passing the buck to our oldest living graduate on duty here, Colonel Carter, to represent me. He did such a fine job that I put the policy down in the book as one to be followed in future. My decision in this respect was fortified by the remark of the Toastmaster on that occasion, a commander of broad experience, General Dennis Nolan, to the effect that I seemed to be rapidly acquiring the art of high command as practiced by him.

However, I learned long ago in the War Department that a policy is not to be adhered to when it is expedient to break it. I feel that the privilege of saying a few words to you, who have so kindly come back to us this year, is a perfect reason for breaking any policy. We are delighted to have you and hope you experience as great pleasure in being here as we do in having you with us.

I have not much else to say to you. Being in my "plebe" year here, I am still undergoing a little hazing and trying to find my way around. When you return next year I shall have been "recognized" and may perhaps be able to tell you more.

But I do wish to mention two matters of great significance to me. First, I wish to express my very deep appreciation of the many expressions of good will and loyal support from the membership of the Association of Graduates. These are a source of satisfaction and of strength in my efforts to administer the affairs of the Military Academy. Secondly, I wish to thank the President and the Association for their generous and efficient action in following up the suggestion made by General Connor at your last meeting that some action be taken by the Association to assist in

furnishing the quarters of the Superintendent. The prompt and efficient action of your President has resulted already in furnishing handsomely the large living room in the quarters.

The work of remodelling the quarters along the lines of the very excellent plans which I had the good fortune to inherit from General Connor, did not progress as rapidly as we anticipated. It is only in the last few days that we have been able to move in. We are yet somewhat unsettled but would be pleased to have such of the alumni as care to do so come in before 3:00 p. m. today and see what your dollars and good will have accomplished. For manifest reasons we cannot have the house open during the reception which starts at 3:30 p. m. today and at which you are all expected.

In the Club we have been a little more fortunate and I hope our efforts there to provide you greater hospitality have not been in vain.

I need not discuss our physical installation. These you either have seen or can see for yourselves.

Neither is it necessary to tell you anything of the size or appearance of the Corps of Cadets. I would not think of depriving you of the hallowed privilege of all old graduates of proclaiming that "the Corps has gone to hell". But my own belief is that if this be true the transition occurred many years ago before you and I were cadets and that there has been no material change since. Personally, I am more than pleased with the Corps and the Academy as I have found them and shall be grateful if I can keep them up to the present high standard. Any help you can give us to this end will be appreciated. Suggestions are always welcome.

APPENDIX C

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

June 13, 1938

THE Board of Trustees of the Association has held two meetings since the last Annual Meeting of the Association, one at the Hotel Astor, New York City, March 19, 1938, and the other at West Point, New York, June 13, 1938. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees held two meetings during the same period. Both meetings were at the Red Cross Building, New York City, the first meeting on July 2, 1937, and the second on February 11, 1938.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was called by the President primarily for the purpose of conforming with banking laws by formally designating a depository for the Endowment Fund of the Association. The Irving Trust Company of New York City was designated as such a depository, and the Treasurer was authorized to conduct such transactions as would be directed by the Endowment Fund Committee.

The Executive Committee also directed the Secretary to mail a letter to every eligible non-member, which solicited an increase in our membership. This was done, with the result of 16 life member, 31 annual member, and two associate member applications being received.

At the second meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee of the Bachelor of Science Degree was discharged, it having accomplished its purpose. The Secretary was directed to prepare a resolution of appreciation of this committee, to be presented to the members at the next Annual Meeting.

The Committee authorized the procurement, for sale by the Association, of rosettes, a transaction heretofore handled personally by treasurers.

The proposal made at the last Annual Meeting by Connor, '97, to have the furnishings of several rooms in the Superintendent's Quarters sponsored by the Association, was discussed, and a committee was appointed to investigate and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees. This committee consisted of Pierce, '91, Chairman; Wood, '00; Fenton, '04; Richardson, June, '18; and Reynolds, '24.

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, applications for associate membership by LeDuc, '82, and Copeland, '82, were presented, and were approved by a majority of the members of the Board present.

The Board authorized the use of identification cards in the future instead of the usual receipts for membership fees and dues.

Pierce, '91, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate and report on the proposal to furnish certain rooms in the Superintendent's Quarters, reported for the committee, stating that various interior decorators had been solicited to submit plans and costs of furnishing the four rooms on the first floor of the Superintendent's Quarters; that the plans and costs submitted by W. & J. Sloane, had been compared with that of other decorators and found not to be excessive. The Committee recommended that authority be given that committee to proceed with such furnishings; that funds be solicited from members of the Association for this purpose, and that individual rooms be furnished as funds became available to furnish them completely. A motion that the recommendation of the committee be approved was seconded and passed unanimously after some discussion. A motion that the room furnishings be properly marked for identification, and insured, was seconded and passed unanimously.

Most of the material to be published in the 1938 Annual Report has been assembled, and it can be assumed at this time that the only increase in cost will be that caused by the enlargement of the membership. The 1937 Report cost slightly less than that of 1936, as it contained 45 less pages. However, it was necessary to use a cheaper grade of paper to get that result, as the cost of printing was higher. 4500 copies were printed, at a cost of \$2,052.02. Envelopes and postage cost \$433.29. Printing the West Point map, and the necessary folding and binding amounted to a little over four cents per copy, however, it was felt this was well worth while.

Statements were sent out to 31 members of the Association whose dues were in arrears for more than three years, in the form of a registered letter, calling attention to the by-law of the Constitution which requires that their names will be dropped if dues are not paid within six months. It was found necessary to drop 23 members from the rolls.

It was found that the statement of the condition of the Endowment Fund pledges, as published in the Annual Report under the heading, "Contributions to the Endowment Fund, by Classes," was misleading, as many members assumed that the classes were responsible for the amount due. This was not true, as only a few classes had underwritten a definite pledge, the majority of pledges being made by individual members. The method of preparing this

statement has been changed so that there should be no further misunderstandings.

Posts and stations which had held Annual Dinners in the past, were again provided with the date of the Annual Dinner, and the date was also published in the Service Journals. As a result, a large number of dinners were held on March 19th, throughout the country and its possessions. Those graduates in charge of dinners, who informed this office of their plans, were provided with a list of the various known dinners, an article on the condition of the construction program, an article on the athletic situation, and a list of films available for their use. Reels of moving pictures showing recent Army football games were forwarded to eight dinners, while skin-lists were provided for many more. A broadcast featuring the Annual West Point Dinner was arranged by the National Broadcasting Company, which was scheduled as a part of the program at many dinners. This broadcast was world-wide and presented greetings from the President of the Association, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and a "bunch of the boys" who were "whooping it up" in Alaska, as well as the familiar songs by the Cadet Choir.

A definite increase is noted in the number of enrollments from the graduating class this year. It is apparent that the number of graduates who remain indifferent toward their opportunity to join the Association is decreasing gradually, and it is hoped that we may soon be able to report a 100% enrollment.

F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX D

Report of the Treasurer

June 1, 1938

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT (GENERAL FUND)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1938*Income*

Initiation Fees, Dues, etc.....	\$4,362.00
Int. on Bank Deposits, etc.....	277.41
Miscellaneous (See Note No. 1)....	659.29
Trans. End. Fund Int. for year ending May 31, 1937.....	2,759.26
Trans. from Supt's Fund (See Note No. 2).....	593.00
Total Income.....	\$8,650.96

Expenditures

Salaries	\$1,680.00
Printing	2,167.03
Postage	884.45
Office Supplies.....	314.38
General Expense (See Note No. 3)	823.42
Trans. to Supt's Fund (See Note No. 4).....	500.00
Trans. to Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00
Total Expenditures.....	7,369.28
Income in excess of expenditures.....	\$ 1,281.68

Balance Sheet As of May 31, 1938

Securities on hand June 1, 1937.....	\$ 10,062.50
Cash on hand June 1, 1937.....	\$1,877.86
Income for yr. ending May 31, 1938	\$8,650.96
Expenditures for yr. ending May 31, 1938.....	7,369.28
Income in excess of expenditures.....	\$1,281.68
	3,159.54

Suspense Account:

Amount uncollected on H. F. Bank Waiver

June 1, 1937.....	\$ 121.51	
Received on account from Bank.....	48.62	
		72.89

Total Assets May 31, 1938.....	\$ 13,294.93
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*Superintendent's Quarters Fund**Receipts:*

Securities	\$ 900.00
Cash	1,805.15

Total Assets May 31, 1938.....	\$ 2,705.15
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ENDOWMENT FUND

*Principal**Securities**Receipts:*

Balance on hand June 1, 1937	\$ 76,065.78
Securities Purchased.....	32,218.75

Total	\$108,284.53
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Disbursed:

Securities sold, redeemed, etc.....	29,752.15
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Total Securities May 31, 1938.....	78,532.38
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*Cash**Receipts:*

Balance on hand June 1, 1937	\$ 3,180.06
Contributions	1,799.75
Sec. sold, redeemed, etc.....	30,616.88
Trans. from Gen. Fund.....	1,000.00

	36,596.69
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Disbursed:

Securities Purchased.....	32,118.75
Trans. to Gen. Fund.....	2,759.26

	34,878.01
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Balance May 31, 1938.....	\$ 1,718.68
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Interest

Receipts	\$ 3,256.02
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Disbursed (Safe-keeping of

Sec. & Int. and Com. on	
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Sec. Purchased)	591.26
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Balance May 31, 1938.....	2,664.76
Total Assets Endowment Fund, May 31, 1938.....	\$ 82,915.82

Assets of Association:

General Fund—Cash.....	\$3,159.54	Securities....	\$ 10,062.50
Sup'ts Quar. Fund—Cash.....	1,805.15	Securities....	900.00
Endowment Fund—Cash.....	4,383.44	Securities....	78,532.38
	<u>\$9,348.13</u>		<u>\$ 89,494.88</u>

Total Assets May 31, 1938.....\$ 98,843.01

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.....	78,532.38
Securities—Sup'ts Quar. Fund—Treasurer's safe.....	900.00
On deposit—First N. B. of Highland Falls.....	1,576.02
Newburgh Savings Bank.....	1,583.52
Irving Trust Co.....	4,383.44
First N. B. of Highland Falls (Sup'ts Quar. Fund).....	1,805.15

Total amount accounted for.....\$ 98,843.01

Note No. 1—Includes \$500.00 donated specifically for improving Superintendent's Garden and Quarters.

Note No. 2—\$593.00 transferred from Supt's Fund to reimburse Gen. Fund for expenditures relating to Sup'ts Garden and Quarters.

Note No. 3—Includes expenditure of \$593.00 for Sup'ts Garden and Quarters for which Gen. Fund was reimbursed from Sup'ts Fund (See Note No. 2).

Note No. 4—Transferred to Sup'ts Fund, having been donated for a specific purpose (See Note No. 1).

F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct:

N. H. Cobbs,
Major, Finance Department
Finance Officer.

List of Securities In Possession of Association of Graduates, May 31, 1938

Date Purchased	Security	Book Value	Market Value	Interest Received	%
<i>General Fund</i>					
June 4/31					
	One Unit 10,000 92-21 Union Hall St., Inc., 5½% Reg. & 100 shs. Union Hall St., Inc. NP..	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 250.00	Ar.
	(1½% int. as of 12/1/37, and 1% as of March 25, 1938)				
Aug. 1/33					
	5 SH. 1st National Bank of Highland Falls, Common, par value \$7.50 @ \$12.50.....	62.50	62.50	2.50	4%
		\$ 10,062.50	\$ 4,062.50	\$ 252.50	
<i>Endowment Fund</i>					
Jan. 29/29					
	5,000 Alabama Power Co. 1st Ref. Mtg. 4½%, 12/1/67	\$ 4,717.50	\$ 4,038.50	\$ 225.00	4½%
May 21/29					
	9,900 N. Y. T. & M. Co. 1st M. Group ctf. Gtd. Title — 5½% 7/1/39 Stpd F-1.....	9,900.00	4,875.75	600.00	Ar.
	(Int. due 7/1/35, and payment on a/c int. due 1/1/36)				
July 12/29					
	5,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 1st Ref. M. 4½%, 5/1/2037.....	4,756.25	418.50	Passed	
July 25/29					
	10,000 T. G. & Tr. Co. Ptn. Bm. C. Cappellani Cons. Co. 373 92 St. Brooklyn 4 7/12%, 7/1/38	10,000.00	4,800.00	458.32	4 7/12%
July 7/30					
	5,000 St. Louis, San Fran. Ry. Co. Ser. A, C/D 4½%, 3/1/78.....	4,620.88	350.00	Passed	
July 18/30					
	5,000 Colorado & So. Rwy. Co. Gen. M., Ser. A, Stpd. 4½%, 5/1/80..	4,889.00	1,725.00	225.00	4½%

Oct. 9/30

2,000 N. Y. T. & M. Co. PTN BM. Rocklyn Opera Corp., President St. 8th Ave., Bklyn, 5½%, 6/1/38-B-10	2,000.00	600.00	20.00	Ar.
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(Bal. Int. due 12/1/34
and payment on a/c int.
due 6/1/35)

June 1/31

100 Lefcourt State Bldg. (1375 Bway Corp.) 1st mtg. Lshld Stpd 6¼%, 4/25/48.....	100.00	49.00	9.30	6¼%
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(Includes int. for Oct.
'36, May, Nov., '37 May,
'38)

Feb. 2/33

2,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 4%, 3/1/49 Ref. Mtge. G. B.....	1,815.00	1,580.00	80.00	4%
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Dec. 11/35

2,000 Ohio Edison Co. Ser. 1936, 1st M. 4%, 11/1/65	2,015.00	2,035.00	80.00	4%
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July 2/36

20 SH. Sears, Roebuck & Co. NP	1,500.00	1,055.00	110.00	7%
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July 11/37

100 Fortham Const. Co., Inc., Fortham Apts. 1st M. 6%, 12/15/37 Ext. 5 yr.	100.00			
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Nov. 10/37

5,000 Gt. Northern Ry. Co. 10 yr. Gen. Con. Ser. H 4% 7/1/46	4,850.00	3,767.50	100.00	4%
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Nov. 10/37

5,000 So. Kraft Corp. 1st Lshld Gen. Mtge. 4¼, 6/1/46	4,775.00	4,550.00	106.25	4¼%
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Nov. 10/37

4,000 No. Boston Ltg. Prop. Sec. Notes 3½%, 10/1/47	4,000.00	4,230.00	70.00	3½%
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Nov. 10/37

50 Shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. \$4 Pfd. Ser. A PV 100.....	4,506.25	3,956.00	100.00	4½%
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Nov. 10/37				
50 SHS. Buffalo, Niagara & East Power Corp. \$5 1st PFD NP	4,800.00	4,800.00	125.00	5%
Nov. 10/37				
50 SHS. Consumers Pow. Co. \$4.50 Cum. Pfd. NP..	4,212.50	4,306.00	112.50	4½%
Jan 10/38				
5,000 St. Joseph Rwy. Lt. Ht. & Pr. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½%, Due 12/1/47.....	4,975.00	5,125.00	Due July 1	
	<u>\$ 78,532.38</u>	<u>\$52,261.25</u>	<u>\$2,421.37</u>	
Int. on bank deposits & Securities called and sold			834.65	
Total Int. 6/1/37 to 6/1/38			<u>\$3,256.02</u>	
Disbursed (Int. Comm., etc.)			591.26	
Net Total 6/1/38			<u>\$2,664.76</u>	

The Endowment Fund

THE Endowment Fund of the Association of Graduates consists of such gifts and bequests as have been made from time to time for addition thereto and such life membership fees, dues and other funds as in the judgment of the Board of Trustees may from time to time be transferred thereto.

The purpose of the Endowment Fund is to eventually secure the necessary income for carrying on the current work of the Association while its gradual increase will enable the Association to enlarge its activities and still further serve the best interests of our Alma Mater.

Paragraph 5, Article VI, of the Constitution and By-Laws provides that:

“The Endowment Fund shall be kept separate and apart from the General Funds of the Association, the income therefrom to be released to the Treasurer semi-annually for the current uses of the Association. The principal of the fund shall not be disposed of in whole or in part other than for reinvestment except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association present at an Annual Meeting thereof.”

\$100,000.00 was set as the initial amount to be raised by donations, bequests, life insurance, and memorials to deceased members. Contributions and additions transferred from interest, membership fees and other funds by the Board of Trustees have brought the total value of the principal of the fund to \$80,251.04, of which \$78,532.38 is invested in securities.

Written pledges by individuals and classes amount to \$63,536.21, of which \$60,879.60 has been contributed. \$19,371.44 has been added to the Fund from other sources. Unpaid pledges to the amount of \$2,656.61 will bring the total to \$82,907.65.

As is well known, this fund has been largely raised by Class organizations. However, contributions have been largely made by classes prior to 1930. If the classes which have not contributed will now do their share, the desired \$100,000.00 will be assured.

Full information concerning contributions or bequests by classes can be obtained from the Treasurer.

The Secretary.

Building Program

BY the publication date of this report the construction program in progress at West Point will be considerably advanced over the state reported in last year's issue.

The New Cadet Barracks and the Addition to the East Academic Building will be in use on the resumption of academic duties and will greatly alleviate the crowded conditions recently prevalent.

The Armory has been completed by the contractor but further work on the floor is under way. This consists of an earthen floor laid over a bark fibre cushion and sown with grass. Grass has proven to be practicable in this building in experimental plots.

The New Gymnasium will be turned over by the contractor within the next few days. There will remain some extensive interior work to be done, principally in completing the large batteries of squash and handball courts. This work will probably be undertaken by the A. A. A. during the ensuing winter.

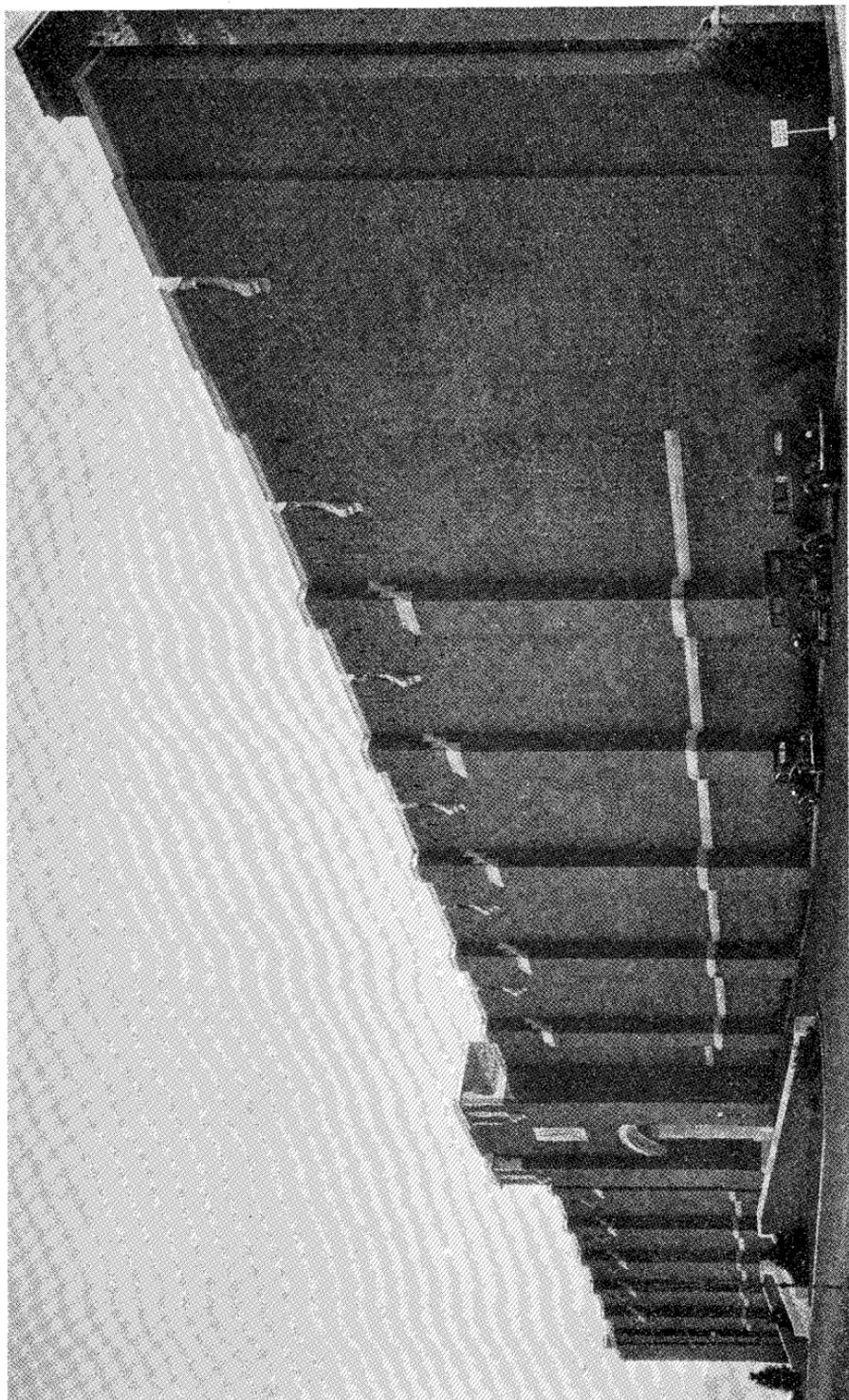
The new track referred to in last year's report, was completed in the fall of 1937 and used for meets in the spring of 1938. Although further time is needed for proper seasoning, it has already established itself as one of the fastest in the East.

Bids have recently been opened for the construction of ten additional sets of Junior Officers' Quarters and work is in progress on the detailed plans for a fire station and for a garage to house the combat vehicles of the Cavalry.

The A. A. A. is now engaged in the construction of a new box at the Stadium to house the Press, Broadcasting facilities and the Field Officers of the Post. This replaces the old structure known as the Superintendent's and Press Box. By providing adequate capacity for the Field Officers and their guests, the Superintendent's section can be slightly reduced. The first floor provides 240 seats for officers and their guests, the second floor about 160 seats for press and three broadcast booths, while the flat roof is accessible for the use of photographers.

The A. A. A. is also modernizing the old swimming pool by deepening to permit the use of the 3-meter diving board and the playing of water soccer, installing ventilating equipment and stands for the convenience of spectators, altering to conform to standard dimensions and retiling throughout.

A small permanent stand to seat approximately 1,000 persons will be erected this fall on the North Athletic Field, adjacent to the new track. This will be of reinforced concrete and brick construction to harmonize with the other buildings in this area.



The New Armory.

It is so located as to provide an excellent view of both track and field events and also to be suitable for viewing football practices or Plebe games held on the field enclosed by the track.

While not a part of the Military Academy, the U. S. Bullion Depository, erected on a parcel of land given the Treasury Department just south-west of the old North Gate is one of the more interesting recent buildings. This structure is of most heavily reinforced concrete and of a plan that would have pleased Vauban. Silver is now being transferred to these vaults at a rapid rate.

In addition to all the foregoing, innumerable minor improvements in roads, landscaping, etc., are constantly being made and contribute greatly to the increasing beauty and dignity of the Military Academy.

THE NEW FOURTH CLASS

The class which entered July 1st, and which at present consists of 440 cadets is the fourth class entering since the increase in the number of appointments. The new class brings the total enrollment to 1796.

This year the New Cadet Detail consisted entirely of First Classmen. With one third of the First Class at Mitchel Field, and one third at Tobyhanna for Field Artillery instruction each week for the first three weeks, it required the majority of the remaining First Classmen to carry on the necessary instruction.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

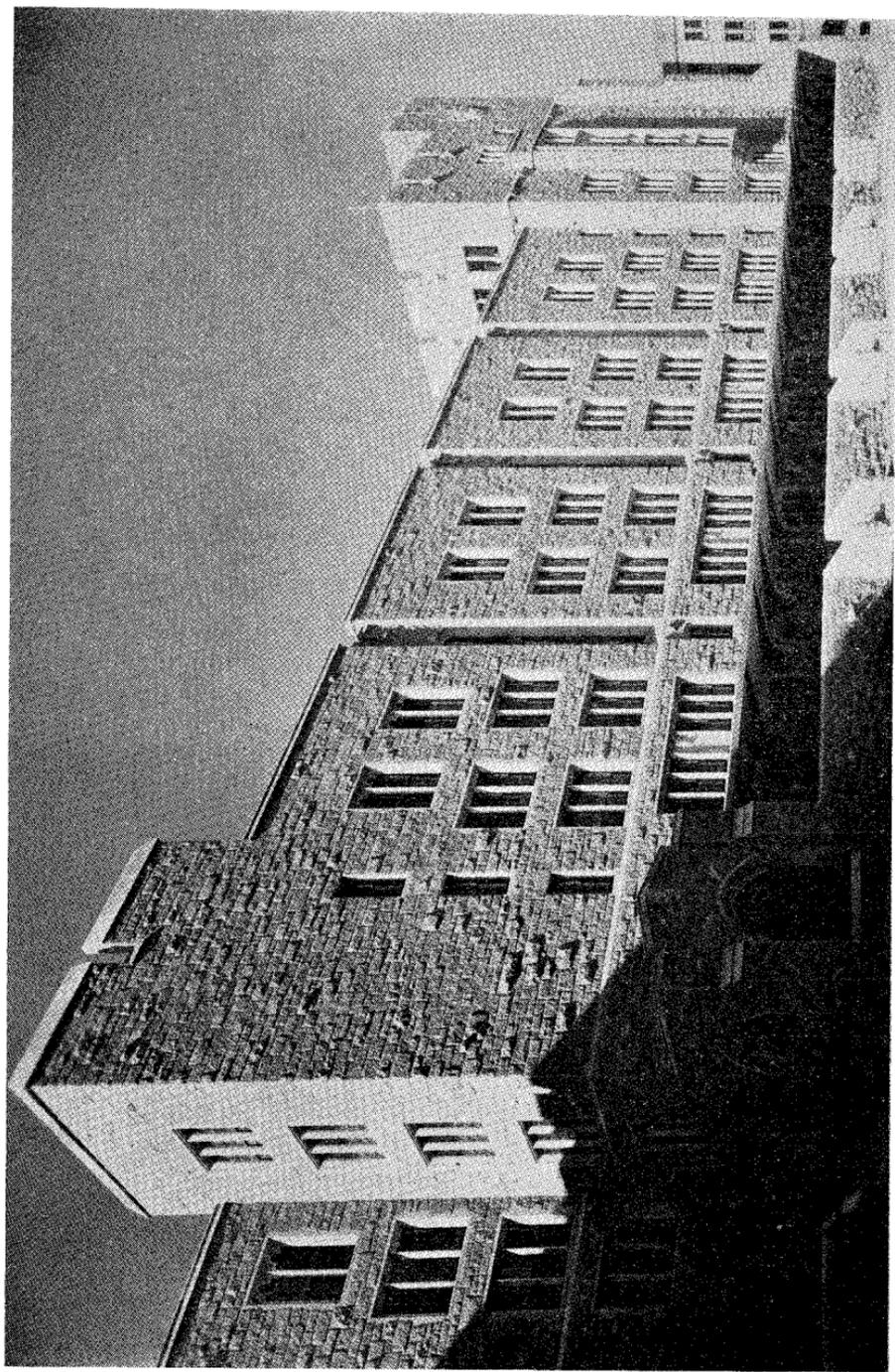
1. Number of cadets who have entered the Academy.....	21,261
2. Total number of graduates.....	11,334
3. Number of graduates on active list.....	5,626
4. Number of graduates on retired list.....	864
5. Number of graduates in civil life.....	1,027
6. Total number of living graduates.....	7,517
7. Members of Association of Graduates.....	5,480
8. Associate Members of Association.....	193
9. Number of eligible graduates not members of the Association	2,037

WEST POINT GUIDE BOOKS

An attractive guide book is now published by the Guide Book Service, West Point, N. Y., and sold for twenty-five cents. All profits go to West Point community activities.

The guide books contain colored photographs of most of the buildings on the post, as well as of many activities, and should be of great interest to prospective candidates as well as to graduates.

Class Representatives may obtain sufficient copies for their classes at a special rate by writing to the Guide Book Service, West Point, N. Y.



The New Cadet Barracks

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

As an indication that the habit of returning to West Point in June has become very attractive, and that some graduates will find an excuse to return if possible, we report that the Class of 1882, plebes of 1878, celebrated their 60th Birthday Anniversary here this June.

Welsh, Secretary of the Class, writes that seven members were present, and that they had a good time.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

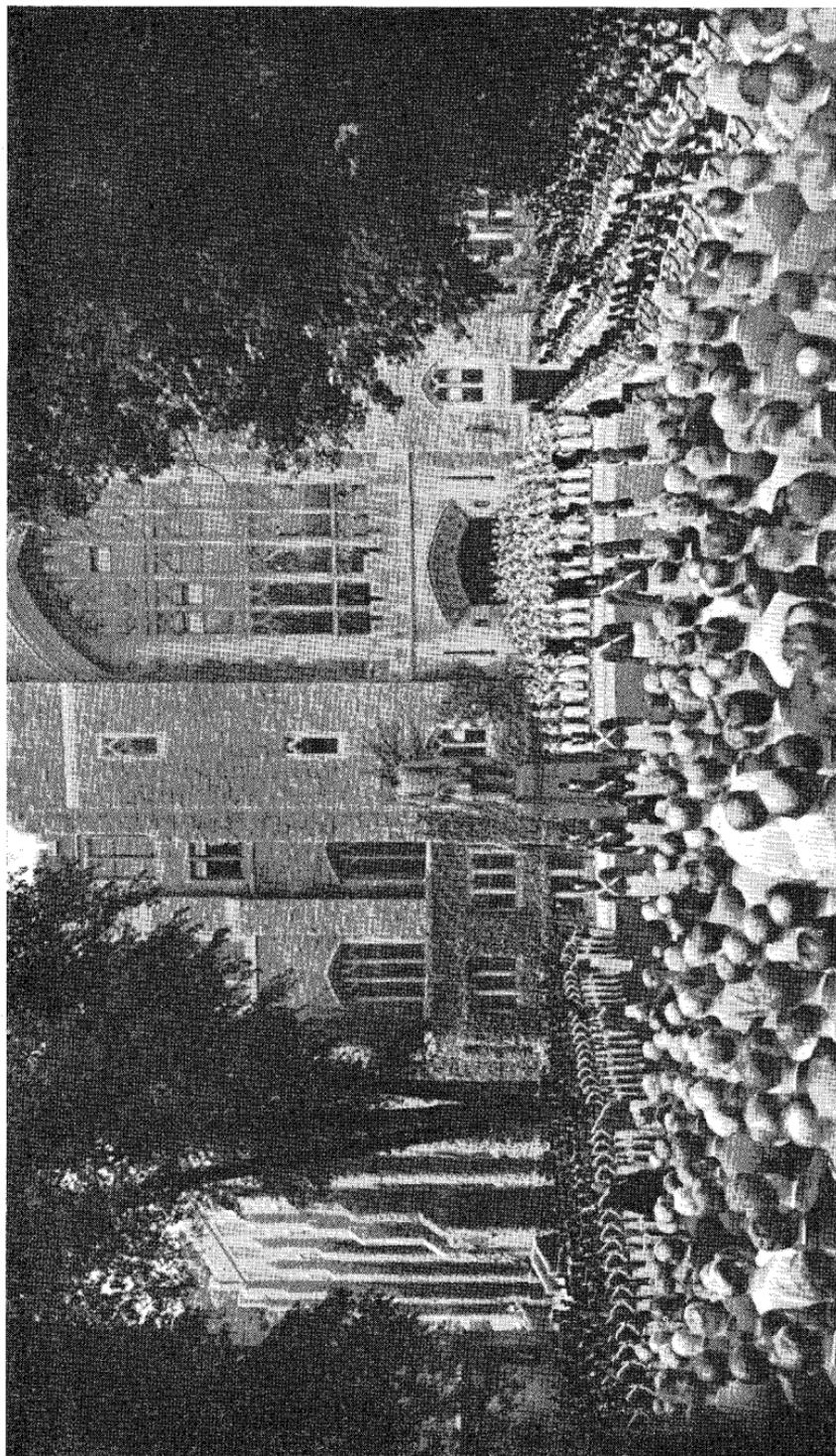
In conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science upon the graduating class, during graduation exercises, the Superintendent, after the class had arisen at his request, stated:

Under the authority vested in me by law, I hereby confer upon you the Degree of Bachelor of Science."

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

The Association is now issuing a convenient identification card in lieu of receipts for dues.

Life Members who desire this card may obtain one by mailing a stamped, addressed envelope to the Treasurer, with their request.



Alumni Honored at West Point.

Sixtieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1878

THIS was the senior class holding a reunion this year (1938) during June Week. It brought together but three of the graduates of nine living members. They were General George P. Scriver of Washington, D. C., Colonel John C. F. Tillson of Elmira, New York, and Colonel Abner Pickering of San Diego, California. They were joined later at West Point by ex-cadet Lall of the Class who was discharged in his plebe year for physical disability (of eyes). He later graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has followed the occupation of engineer since.

The reunion was deprived of the presence of General Abiel L. Smith (of Carmel, New York) by physical disability, which occurred at the last moment. He had made all arrangements to attend and his jovial presence was sadly missed.

In communicating with members of the Class in connection with the proposed reunion this writer was informed by all members that only physical disability prevented their attendance, and all were enthusiastic about the scheme.

There was George Derby of New Orleans who headed the Class, Bob Getty of San Francisco, Frank Carrington of Washington, D. C., Charley Taylor of San Francisco, and Reyn Landis in hospital in San Diego.

The three of us gathered in Cullum Hall the evening of June 11 and had our Class dinner. To be sure it was *not* a hilarious, rollicking occasion. There were too many shadows in the penumbra about us. But we three sat there and talked and talked and discussed the personalities of our dear classmates of '78 and the incidents of our cadet life.

I am sure that any one of those dear classmates—companions in struggles—listening in, would have heard nothing but loving encomium and would gladly have set in with us at the banquet!

Telegrams were sent to the absent ones, whose addresses were known.

Respectfully submitted,

Abner Pickering, '78.

Fiftieth Anniversary Reunion

CLASS OF 1888

AN even hundred candidates reported at the United States Military Academy in June and September 1884, after successfully passing the entrance examinations, which in those days were held just before the date of admission. This number was increased by 18 cadets turned back from the Class of 1887, 8 in 1884, 9 in 1885, and 1 in 1886. Of the 118 members of the Class, 3 died before completion of the course and 44 were graduated in 1888. Seven others were graduated with the Class of 1889.

Today there are only 17 left of the 44 graduates of the Class of 1888. One of the 17 resides in Hawaii, 8 on the Pacific Coast, and 2 in the middle West. As a result, the attendance at the reunion was small. Those present, including two non-graduates were:

- Chrisman, Edward R., Brig. Gen., ret.
- Dashiell, William R., Brig. Gen., ret.
- Harris, Peter C., Maj. Gen., ret.
- Hocking, Henry M., of Rockford, Illinois
- Jordan, Llewellyn (M.D.) of Takoma Park, Maryland
- Sample, William R., Brig. Gen., ret.
- Wilder, William T., Colonel, ret.

Shortly before 11:00 A. M. on Monday, June 13th, the alumni formed in column of fours in front of Cullum Hall and marched to the music of the Academy Band to Thayer Monument where memorial services were held. After the singing of "Alma Mater" by the Cadet Choir, the names of the graduates who have died since the last annual meeting were read, among them being a beloved member of the Class of 1888, Edward Anderson, Brigadier General, retired. Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain, taps sounded and a wreath placed upon the pedestal of the Thayer statue by Brigadier General Samuel E. Tillman of the Class of 1869. This most impressive ceremony closed with "The Corps" by the Cadet Choir.

The formation of the Cadet regiment for the review by the alumni, which immediately followed the exercises at Thayer Monument, afforded an opportunity to observe the size of the Corps and compare it with the Corps of 1888. Although each company was formed in column of three platoons the line of the regiment of twelve companies extended entirely across the parade ground. Each of the three battalions is more than twice as large as the entire Corps was fifty years ago. The Cadet Register for 1888 shows

44 in the First or Graduating Class, 51 in the Second Class, 67 in the Third Class and 93 in the Fourth Class, making 255 in the entire Corps. The Corps today numbers 1662, six and a half times the strength in June 1888.

While the Corps has increased in size, it has lost none of its precision in marching, as demonstrated by the review; in fact, all agreed that in appearance, soldierly and gentlemanly manner, and discipline the Cadets of today fully maintain the high standard that has long been the pride of graduates and friends of the Academy.

The luncheon of the Association of Graduates in Cullum Hall was a very enjoyable affair. Near the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Association, following the luncheon, Dr. Llewellyn Jordan of the Class of 1888 paid tribute, in an extemporaneous and eloquent address, to the ideals of the Military Academy, stating in effect that the precepts of honor, duty, and love of Country, instilled at the Academy, had been sources of great inspiration to him and lodestars in shaping his civil career as a professional man. His address was well received and generously applauded.

At the Superintendent's reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni, the members of '88 present had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, a sister of Al Perry, who was one of the most popular men in the Class. Mrs. Morgan brought from her home in Princeton, New Jersey, a beautiful wreath of flowers, which she placed beside the alumni wreath at Thayer Monument in memory of her deceased brother.

The graduation parade brought back vivid memories of fifty years ago, and, like the review, impressed all with the increase in size as well as the magnificent appearance of the Corps.

Th most enjoyable feature of this memorable reunion was the Class Dinner, which was held at the West Point Army Mess in the Officers' Club, following graduation parade, Monday, June 13th. Peter C. Harris presided at the dinner and Class meeting in the absence of the President, John S. Winn, who was prevented by illness from undertaking the long journey across the Continent from his home in Berkeley, California.

Letters were read and messages delivered by Harris, Sample and Jordan from the following absent members, including three former cadets: Winn (Class President), Graves, Hartman, Hedekin, Helmick, Horne, Jervey, Leitch, March, McKinstry, Palmer, Preston, Vestal, John Godfrey Birdsall of Staten Island, New York, Charles Downing of New York City and Frederick Sherman Lafferty of San Francisco. A letter was also read by Harris from his brother, Dr. Seale Harris of Birmingham, Alabama, who had visited Guatemala some years ago, describing the death of Antonio (Don) Barrios from poisoned wine which he drank at the table of the successor of his father as President of Guatemala.

The advisability of preparing a Class history with biographies of all members, graduates and non-graduates, was discussed at length. The matter was finally left to the decision of Harris, the presiding officer, who stated that he would communicate with absent members and ascertain their views.

A motion was adopted to request the Class Historian, Guy Preston, to prepare a biographical sketch of Eugene T. Wilson for the next Annual Report of the Association of Graduates.

The Graduation Exercises, June 14th, were held in the recently constructed amphitheater at Trophy Point. The Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, after an inspiring address, delivered the diplomas to the Graduating Class.

The thanks of the Class are due to the Alumni Reception Committee, and particularly to 1st Lieut. Percy H. Lash, Jr., Field Artillery. Everything possible was done for the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the members attending the Reunion. Through the interest of Lieutenant Lash, the Class was assigned quarters in Cullum Hall instead of Cadet Barracks, as originally announced.



Forty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1893

AFTER forty-nine years from the date when the first consignment of the Class of '93 was admitted to the Military Academy, and forty-five from the time the remaining fifty-one were graduated, there gathered at our beautiful and inspiring Alma Mater a remarkable percentage of the survivors of the class, assembled for the forty-fifth reunion. Billy Pattison arrived from California on June 8 and the others of the class showed up at old North Barracks on successive days until "Daddy" Andrews finally struggled in from Maine on Monday the 13th.

Those present were:

Andrews	Kilbourne, L. F.	Rice
Bassette	Kutz	Rogers
Carey	Lawton, L. B.	Smedberg
Carpenter	LeComte	Walker, K. W.
Cruikshank	Mathews	Walker, M. L.
Forrer	McManus	Washburne
Graham	Pattison	Wilson
Heiner	Perry	Wolfe
Honey	Raymond	

Regrets were received from:

Brown, W.	Jamerson	Saville
Davenport	Laubach	Smith, M. C.
Edwards	Morgan, J. M.	Timberlake
Farr	Parke	Waite
Geleerd	Penick	

AND

the gathering was graced by an unusually large and most attractive list of ladies (as well as some masculine members) of the families of the class as follows:

- Mrs. Andrews
- Mrs. Bartless and Miss Smith (daughters of H. A. Smith)
- Mrs. Bassette
- Miss Bassette
- Captain Crosby
- Mrs. Dorothy Walker Everett (Kenzie's daughter) and her two daughters of 8 and 10
- Mrs. Forrer and son
- Mrs. Honey

Mrs. Kutz

Mrs. Lawton with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas F. Davis, Mr. Thomas F. Davis, Thomas F. Davis Jr., and Lawton Davis (both grandsons) and Lt. Col. C. W. Jacobson, Wisconsin Reserve Corps (a son-in-law)

Mrs. McManus with daughter, Mary Alice and son, Captain George Henry and the latter's wife.

Harry Pattison, son of "Billy Pat"

Mrs. Perry with daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Perry Swift and her husband, Captain I. P. Swift and their two daughters, Barbara, aged 12 and Joan, aged 7

Mrs. R. R. Raymond, with daughters, Caroline Raymond, Mrs. C. M. Burlingame, and Mrs. Chester W. Ott, with her husband Lieut. Ott and daughter, Virginia

Mrs. Rice

Mrs. Rogers

Mrs. Washburne and granddaughter, Sally Treanor

Mrs. Wilson

Of those above mentioned, it is noticeable that an unusual number of the descendants of the class are stationed at West Point, viz., Crosby's son, McManus' son, Perry's daughter, Raymond's daughter, and the daughter of H. A. Smith.

Another interesting fact in regard to the attendance is that of the surviving graduates there were present, 19 of a total of 28, and that all but 4 of those absent were prevented from attending by illness of either themselves or their families.

Carpenter was unavoidably delayed in arrival until Tuesday, so that all but Cruikshank, Kutz and Lawton were so unfortunate as not to see him.

Billy Brown telegraphed from Boston that he would arrive for the dinner and then was later forced to give it up, so that the chance for a visit with him was lost.

Frenchy LeComte, who, after 40 years service in the Engineer Corps of the Swiss Army, was retired in 1934 with the rank of Colonel, and who arrived in this country on June 7, was the star of the show and almost too busy to breathe. Not having been in this country or seen most of the classmates for 44 years, he had much to discover and to discuss with the other men who were intensely interested in his life, experiences and views. On Alumni Day, in his Swiss uniform, he was the center of attraction, and at the reunion dinner he was the principal speaker. Throughout his stay only a body-guard or absence, sufficed to keep the ladies away from him.

On Sunday afternoon before guard mount, a get-together meeting held at the parade ground benches, including the families of all '93 members, proved to be a most enjoyable innovation and

served to further acquaintance between groups that are normally widely separated and without such an opportunity.

The courtesies extended by the Alumni committee, as to seating and many other matters were greatly appreciated by the class members and their families.

A class picture was taken by the White Studio, in front of the Officers' Mess, just before the reunion dinner, which was held there at 7:30 P. M., June 13.

The dinner committee, consisting of Kutz, Wilson and Walker, M. L., (ex-officio) performed with their usual efficiency. The toastmaster, Walker, M. L., handled the situation with the deftness, skill and understanding for which he is justly famous. Wilson reported on his work as Corresponding Secretary, managing to infuse interest into a subject usually of the driest. He also led the singing of one of his latest song hits "Old Ninety-three, and was joined by the other diners with great enthusiasm and such ability as they possess. He also provided another song "Ninety-three, Plus Forty-five", but was too modest to sing it, so here it is:

Tune—Auld Lang Syne

*We've gathered at the Point once more
From places far and wide,
Though since we gathered here of yore
Years forty-five divide.
A goodly bunch to greet us yet,
Who came with you and me;
A motley crowd when first we met,
The Class of Ninety-Three.*

*As back we turn to time and place,
When first we landed here,
And conjure up each form and face,
In that far-distant year,
As we touched elbows on the plain,
In fact and fancy free,
We see in retrospect again
The Class of Ninety-Three.*

*The years have come and taken flight
We've gone our separate ways,
And once again we meet tonight,
In mem'ry of those days
When Plebes we braced and finned and drilled,
Or when from quarters free,
About the old south gate we milled,
The Class of Ninety-Three.*

*In war and peace our parts we've played
 To honor, duty true.
 To country contribution made
 As soldiers and cits too;
 Many have gone to their reward,
 By life's last grim decree,
 Hail and farewell we now record
 Comrades of Ninety-Three.*

*Around this festal board again
 Let's here and now agree
 The next reunion to attend
 In nineteen-forty-three.
 We're growing younger every day,
 As anyone can see;
 What's half a century! we say,
 We men of Ninety-three;
 What's half a century! we say,
 We men of Ninety-Three.*

Impromptu and demanded, but informal talks, were given by nearly all before the closing and were especially notable and interesting from those who had been prevented by circumstances from attending previous '93 reunions or had not been present recently.

The historical data of the class, assembled and edited by Wilson, and most attractively gotten up, with an introduction and conclusion written by him, was a new feature which was greatly appreciated. Copies were distributed to those who were present and will be sent to those who could not attend. A vote of thanks was given to him with the greatest enthusiasm for his fine work as Corresponding Secretary.

Sincere appreciation was voted to Rice for his work in connection with the reunion and his commission as President of the class was extended permanently.

The '93 contingent attended all official functions and found renewed enjoyment in each of them. The Alumni march, led by General Tillman, of the class of 1869, now in his 91st year, and the oldest graduate present, was particularly impressive and the exercises at Thayer monument were full of inspiration, as always.

West Point, itself, was even more beautiful than of yore and certainly grows more impressive with each year, as its development proceeds.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary Reunion

CLASS OF 1903

THE thirty-fifth anniversary reunion of the Class of 1903, U. S. M. A., was held on the actual anniversary date of its graduation, at the dinner given in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on June 11th, 1938.

Speeches, songs, comments, and reminiscences interposed the courses of a bounteous and well-served dinner.

Those present were: Bowman, Brown, E. A., Brown, L. G., Collins, Farnum, Gaston, Grant, Hoffman, Howard, Howze, Moore, C. B., McClellan, Montgomery, Murphy, J. J., Nichols, Pendleton, Pope, Preston, Rose, Shnyder, Smith, C. F., Smith, M., Taylor, Winfree, and Wuest.

On Sunday, Allan and Mrs. Pope entertained us at an al fresco luncheon served on the spacious lawn of their Holiday Farm in Katonah, Westchester County, New York. Present were: "Jimmie" and Mrs. Bowman, "Eddie" Brown, Levi and Mrs. Brown, "Puss" Farnum and son, Peter, Jesse Gaston, Ulysses and Mrs. Grant, "Dutch" and Mrs. Hoffman, Stuart Howard, Marion Howze, Clark and Mrs. Lynn, "Bennie" and Mrs. McClellan, "Cit" and Mrs. Montgomery and daughter, "Batty" and Mrs. Moore, "Billie" Nichols, "Sep" Pendleton, Allan and Mrs. Pope and daughter, "Box" Preston, "Willie" Rose, "Fritz" Shnyder, Manasseh Smith, "Reub" and Mrs. Taylor, "Sep" and Mrs. Winfree, and "Jake" Wuest. Sincere thanks to the Popes.

At about 5 p. m., we hesitatingly and regretfully bade adieu to Mrs. and Miss Pope, and left Holiday Farm and after a very pleasant ride thru the Westchester countryside, crossed Bear Mountain Bridge and reached West Point in time for Retreat Parade. We were cordially received by The Alumni Reception Committee and assigned to quarters in the 26th Division in North Barracks. We attended Parade and with thousands of visitors and several hundred Alumni saw the incomparable Corps march and maneuver.

After Parade and supper we assembled on the porch of barracks, met many old friends and made new ones, and recalled events of the old unforgotten days, or related experiences since we last met.

On Monday morning several attended services in the Cadet Chapel, while others visited in barracks or in camp. At 10:30 we gathered at Cullum to take our place in the Alumni procession incident to the Memorial Exercises held at Thayer Monument. This feature of June Week, in memory of the Alumni deceased

during the past year, is a heart-touching occasion. After these exercises, the Alumni proceeded to the Reviewing Stand where it reviewed the Corps.

Immediately after the Review, we assembled at our Class Tree, where Ulysses Grant in a very fine speech, and in the presence of ten cadet-sons, their parents, and many friends, presented Class sabers to Cadets Desloge Brown, James H. Lynch, and Henry B. Wilson, graduating sons of Levi, "Pat", and "Jingle" respectively. Each recipient replied appropriately and gratefully in accepting. This event marked the presentations of sabers to twenty-seven graduated-sons since 1928, which is believed to be the record to date.

The Class attended the Alumni luncheon and meeting of The Association of Graduates at Cullum on Monday afternoon, and after a delicious repast, heard the report of the retiring President of the Association, General R. C. Davis, '98 and his introduction of the new Superintendent, General Jay L. Benedict, '04. General Dennis E. Nolan, '96, the newly elected President of the Association was inducted into office. We were personally interested in these events, because Generals Nolan and Davis were our instructors during our cadet days, and Gen. Benedict was a cadet-contemporary.

Our "Scraggy" addressed the meeting in behalf of an appeal for contributions to a fund to erect at West Point, a memorial in the form of a bird-bath, to our late lamented and beloved versatile instructor, Professor Wirt Robinson, '87. The proposition was enthusiastically received which presages a prompt and generous response.

On the conclusion of this affair, the Alumni had a group picture taken in front of Cullum, after which we proceeded to the garden party and reception given by The Superintendent and Mrs. Benedict at their quarters, to the Alumni, the Graduating Class, and their relatives and friends. It was the usual assembly of beauty and color, for which this hospitable occasion is famous. The party continued until time for Graduation Parade, when we took our places on the visitors' seats to see that wonderful spectacle.

Graduation Parade continues to be the marvelous sight it has always been and always will be. The Corps never looked better nor maneuvered so well. The excellent band of the Military Academy played the old familiar airs of every Graduation Parade, and we were transported in memory to that memorable day thirty-five years ago when we too, participated in our last parade as kaydets, and we recalled our late lamented Classmate, Murphy, G. M-P.'s paraphrase of the old poem: "Backward, Guide Center, O Time in thy flight, and make us kaydets again, just for tonight", and wished it might be possible of fulfillment. The scene is beyond power of description, but it caused many tear-dimmed eyes

in the crowd of Alumni, parents, and friends as great applause greeted the advance to the reviewing stand of the Graduating Class to take alignment to review the march-past of the rest of the Corps.

After Parade, we went to supper and then returned to barracks to prepare to attend the hops or to resume the reminiscences of the previous two nights. When the "hopoids" returned at about one a. m., they reported that the same grand pageantry of youth, beauty, color, and romance, with the concomitant thrills, still prevails at West Point hops.

On Tuesday, the culminating event of a glorious June Week arrived—Graduation. The exercises, for the second time, were held in the new amphitheater, just north of and below Battle Monument, with the beautiful valley of the Hudson to the north as a background. The Superintendent greeted his first Graduating Class and then introduced the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, who gave a most eloquent and thrilling address, and welcomed the new officers into the Regular Army.

The following were present at West Point: Bowman, Brown, E. A., Brown, L. G., Collins, Farnum, Gaston, Garber, Grant, Hodges, Hoffman, Howard, Howze, Lynn, Lynch, McClellan, Montgomery, Moore, C. B., Nichols, Pendleton, Pope, Preston, Rodney, Rose, Schley, Smith, M., Taylor, Tyler, M. C., Wilson, Winfree, and Wuest. Many of the old standbys of other reunions were absent, but we were reconciled to the fact that only great and unavoidable reasons prevented their attendance, and that they were present in spirit.

It was a glorious reunion and June Week, in spite of the cloudy and threatening weather which at times hung over us, and the almost-nightly showers, which interfered very little with the program, brought out the pristine beauty of West Point by enabling the trees, grass, and shrubbery to appear most beautiful in all Nature's grandeur.

The Class appreciates the careful and thoughtful preparation for our comfort made by The Superintendent and his efficient and courteous Alumni Reception Committee—all of which increases our love for and devotion to our Alma Mater and to a very great extent offers inducement to return to the old place for future reunions.

It was unanimously agreed that this was the best reunion ever held and nothing could have improved it except the presence of the absentees. This get-together continues and cements the affectionate and fraternal spirit which has always guided our Class relations, and has motivated and pervaded our activities. In parting we firmly resolved to make every effort to attend our fortieth anniversary reunion in 1943.

E. A. BROWN, *Class Secretary.*

Thirtieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1908

By Fletcher

THE keynote of the occasion was joy and there was nothing whatever of sadness. Indeed there could be none in that atmosphere where every one of the some 1700 cadets had a big reason for bubbling over with happiness, to say nothing of the sheer skittishness of youth. Who could draw a long face with such supreme bliss on all sides? Certainly not we of 1908 when every hour brought some one else of our own to slap on the back and shout over. So, gay we were. Indeed we succeeded in dropping off many years and if the flame of youth did not again actually race and roar through our pulses, at least the embers were thoroughly stirred up.

Forty-two former cadets of 1908 reported in, which was a good turnout all things considered. Roll call showed these forty-two to be.

Beavers	Garrison	Pendleton
Brown	Goethals	Peyton
Buckner	Hackett	Ricker
Burns	Hall, C. L.	Schulz
Cotton	Hartman	Shephard
Crea	Hester	Smith, T. J.
Cummins	Hill	Sneed
Desobry	Hughes, E. S.	Spencer
Dickinson	Hughes, T.	Sturdevant
Drennan	James	Topper
Ellis	Johnson	Waldron
Erwin	Kennedy, J. T.	Watson
Fitzmaurice	Matile	Weaver, W. R.
Fletcher	O'Brien	Woodbury

We passed our time as we pleased. Some of us attended each of the many June week exhibition stunts, but mostly we visited with each other and revisited those places which held happy recollections of some years back. The evening sessions were particularly satisfying for alumni barracks were off limits for cadets and cits, thus insuring privacy; and again we dipped deep into the joys of good fellowship, sang lustily with inspired voices the songs Jimmy James started us on, and swapped innumerable lies. The roar never died down before one, two or three in the morning.

The Sunday before graduation we had our sons and nephews in the Corps to dinner with us at 1908's four tables in the Mess Hall. Present were the sons of Dick Cummins, Speck Edgerton

and Owen Meredith—all plebes, and were they glad to unleash their chins! The one nephew present (Dickinson's) was Cadet Lieutenant Elmore. Cadet Frank Hartman (Baldy's nephew) could not come as he was Pee Essing or something. It was a very happy occasion.

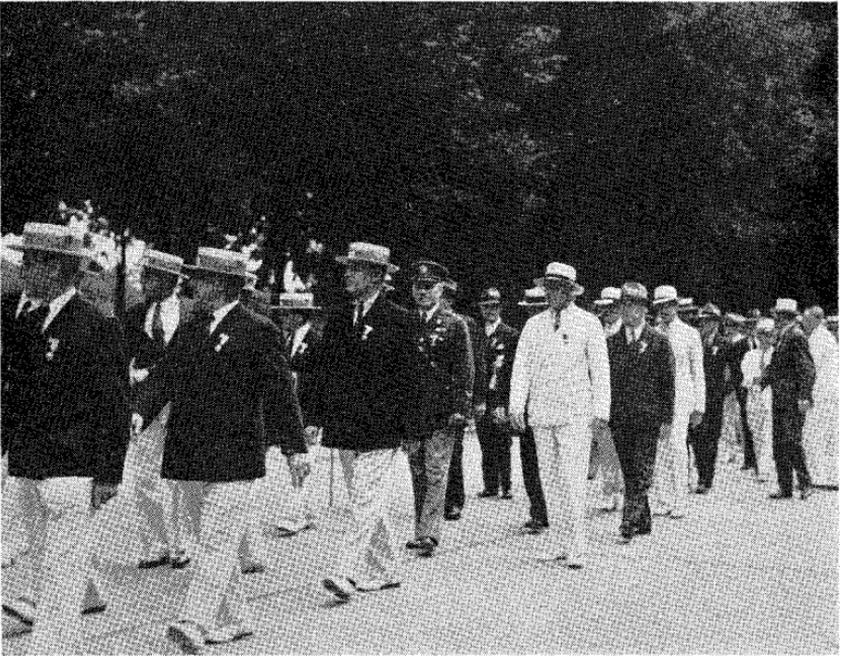
The Monday before graduation Tuesday was the biggest day. It began with all old grads gathered in front of Cullum. Then, headed by that grand big band, we marched by classes to Thayer Monument where we found the Corps massed to receive the alumni. We halted facing the monument and, beyond it, the cadet choir which sang gloriously "Alma Mater" and "The Corps". The necrology for the year was read; dear old Sammy Tillman, whom we love too well to call anything else, laid the wreath. Many eyes were dim as taps marked the end of that impressive ceremony. Then came the review tendered the alumni by the Corps, commanded by Ryder of 1915, the new "Com.". It was stirring, that honor they paid us: as a sight, that huge Corps of today with its marching standards as high as in our own time, is deeply satisfying to the martial eye.

The late afternoon of this never-to-be-forgotten Monday, the "Supe" gave a reception to the alumni and to the graduating class. The memories of that occasion are a very large and unusually beautiful garden whose lawns were dotted with gay parasols over the various tables and crowded with sweet young things in their best bibs and tuckers. Finally, that night, came our own biggest event, a stag dinner at Greystone Mansion just south of Highland Falls on the Hudson, where there is an excellent cook who produced an excellent dinner. Buckner was the toastmaster and decreed no speeches which, like the cook and dinner, were excellent. It was a hilarious affair, baffling to describe. The one serious note was the reading of greetings sent the Class by the Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a compliment which we all appreciated. Jimmy James with a guitar, Matile with a cross between a mandolin and a banjo, and Beavers at the piano provided music for "I don't like dis ocen" "Dolly, tell me true" and Jimmy's new masterpiece entitled "Thirty Years Ago" which made a great hit.

Some statistically minded brother at the dinner called upon all to stand who had sired cadets now wearing the Army Blue: Brown, Hartman, Hester and O'Brien proudly rose. A toast was drunk to other sires who, like Bonesteel, were absent. Kennedy announced that his son, although not a graduate, had entered the army under the Thomason Act. Then grandfathers present were required to report and the following lads owned up to the numbers indicated: Beavers (2), Cotton (1), Crea (3), Hackett (1), Hartman (1), Matile (1). It is interesting that Matile's grandson is John Thayer, a descendant of Sylvanus Thayer.

Later that same night some of us attended graduation hop in Cullum where all the emotions and impressions of the whole glittering visit, got a permanent set. The next day was graduation, the same old graduation only more of it.

So much compassed in so few days. Refreshing to the spirit to renew the ideals and standards which West Point, that Spartan Mother of our young manhood, stamped upon our souls: a joy to gather together, grip hands once more and shout over old jokes and new.



Twenty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1913

Now that the twenty-fifth reunion has passed into history, it seems proper and fitting to make a record of the event for the benefit of those who were not fortunate enough to be present. If, in this account, any important happening is overlooked, lay it to mental exhaustion and inability to be in more than one place at once.

Classmates started arriving on Thursday, June 9, and continued to check in until Monday afternoon, June 13, the register indicating that Geof Keyes was the first in and Louis Craig the last. A total of 40 appeared on the scene, which is believed to be

a record turnout in percentage. They were: Alfaro, Brewer, Cain, Castillo, Cheadle, Crittenberger, Crutcher, Craig, Crane, Danielson, Davidson, Devore, Dorst, Foote, Gaugler, Greene, Heidner, Johnson, Jones, J. W., Keyes, Krapf, Lyman, McCulloch, McCunniff, McMahon, Nelson, Newcomer, Oliver, Palmer, Peale, Perkins, Putnam, Rafferty, Row, Russell, Sliney, Viner, Wash, Young, G. R., and Young, W. C.

Credit for the longest distance traveled is probably equally divided between Archie Dorst and Clint Russell from San Francisco, Carl Wash from Los Angeles, and Demi Castillo from Cuba.

In addition, we were glad to welcome to our festivities two ex-Thirteeners, Glenn Anderson and Pat Hogan, who graduated in '14.

Wives, sons, and daughters to the number of 32 added greatly to the success of the reunion. Through the courtesy of Hub and Mrs. Stanton, most of them were quartered in the dormitory of Stanton Preparatory Academy in Cornwall, where they unanimously reported a most hospitable reception. The families present included:—Mrs. Alfaro and son, Mrs. Brewer and daughter, Demi Castillo's mother and his two sons, Mrs. Crittenberger and two sons, Mrs. Crutcher, Mrs. Danielson, Mrs. Gaugler and two daughters, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Heidner, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Newcomer, son and daughter, Mrs. Newgarden, Mrs. Palmer and daughter, Mrs. Peale, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Row, Mrs. Viner, Mrs. Young, G. R., and Mrs. Perrine, H. T.

When you add this up you will find that there were 73 of us present. God bless our wives and kids.

The official program for the Class did not start until Sunday afternoon, June 12, but in the meantime, we made ourselves at home in barracks and many pleasant individual associations were reestablished. We were assigned space in the 19th and 20th Divisions, they being at the south end of what we used to know as North Barracks. Possibly of interest to those who used to get their exercise on Wednesdays and Saturdays by walking in the north area, is the fact that the north guard house has been torn down and a new set of barracks is being built against the hill on the west side of the area. Each room has running water and each floor showers.

On Saturday afternoon we watched a regimental parade during which awards for academic honors were given out. An unofficial count showed that 62 cadets collapsed during the proceedings and were taken off the field much to the delight of twice that number of upperclassmen who accompanied them. Five demerits is the penalty unless the offending cadet can certify that he hasn't eaten anything during the preceding 24 hours except what the mess hall provides.

Beginning Sunday afternoon, the class functions got under way and, thanks to Tex Davidson's carefully prepared arrangements,

went off without a hitch from then on. We started with a cocktail party on the lawn of the Storm King Arms in Cornwall. The wives were present and a most enjoyable time was had in a beautiful setting, looking directly up the Hudson, much the same view as from Trophy Point.

From there we broke up for supper at various places and then the men were collected in one of the tower rooms, 19th Division, for discussion of weighty and less weighty problems, with drinks provided. There is no official record of when that meeting was terminated but your scribe left about 2:00 a. m. and knew nothing more of the proceedings until about 4:00 a. m. when awakened by Dana Palmer and Carl Walsh, the latter having just arrived by airplane from the West Coast.

At 9:00 a. m. Monday, June 13, the Class met in business session, and in addition to the regular business, the following resolution was passed:

"It was unanimously agreed to send Monk Lewis a telegram of appreciation of his active and devoted services as President during the past five years."

Immediately after the business session, the class assembled on the front steps of the mess hall where its picture was taken by a White Studio representative. Several amateurs also took advantage of the opportunity to operate their machines, Ole admonishing us to be quiet while Lathe Row was taking a movie.

At 11:00 a. m. all graduates assembled in front of Cullum Hall and marched to Thayer Monument where brief but impressive ceremonies were held, including the placing of a wreath at the foot of the monument by General Tillman, Class of '69, but better known to us as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology—the good old days of heat and electricity. After that ceremony, the graduates lined up in front of the visitors' seats and reviewed the Corps. There were no casualties, either among the cadets or the grads.

At 3:00 p. m. we all met again, including families, and witnessed the presentation of a saber given by the Class to Ole Danielson's son of the graduating class. Tex Davidson led off with gracious (and profane) remarks about both the father and son and then turned the job over to Ole. Ole very proudly made the presentation to young Ole and the latter responded appropriately. In spite of Ole Senior's assumption of credit for his son's success, young Ole was more discerning and insisted on giving the lion's share to his mother, who was standing close by. All those present warmly concurred in his views by applause. The sincere congratulations of the Class go to Ole Junior on his successful completion of four hard years.

From this pleasant event, the Class adjourned to the Supp's reception and thence to graduation parade. An idea of the size

of the present classes may be gained from the fact that the 301 members of the '38 class barely had room to form in a single line behind the reviewing officer, extending from the diagonal walk at the south end of the parade ground to the road at the north end. It looked like the entire corps of our time.

After parade, we proceeded by bus, arranged for by Tex Davidson, in order not to jeopardize life and limb on the return trip, to Bear Mountain Inn where we enjoyed a well-planned and satisfying stag dinner. That ended the formations as a class and it was enthusiastically agreed by all that it had been a most successful and worthwhile foregathering.

From the viewpoint of the cadets, which I believe most of us could still appreciate, the culminating event of June Week was graduation on the following day. The exercises were much more efficiently conducted, both as to method and place, than in the days of yore. The site has been changed from Battle Monument to the natural amphitheater on the north slope of Trophy Point. The six-inch guns, with which we developed such skill in sub-caliber practice, have been removed and the speaker's stand was erected at that location. The space between the stand and the crest of the slope afforded ample room for the spectators, facing up the river. Amplifiers easily carried the speaker's voice to all listeners and the main address was pleasingly to the point and brief.

We were gratified to see that the authorities recognized the significance of Ole's election to Class President by inviting him to sit on the platform during graduation ceremonies (or maybe it was because he is to be the next Adjutant at West Point). At any rate, we were properly represented among the notables present.

A multitude of apparently inconsequential happenings or words combine to form the complete picture of the event and it is impossible to record them on paper. Those who were present and those who could not make it must not miss another opportunity five years from now.

In addition the following remarks were made by His Excellency Captain Colon E. Alfaro, the Ambassador to the United States from Equador:

"The emotions that I experienced during those days, never to be forgotten, are beyond my power to describe. To the natural feeling of so many happy memories and of refreshing so many episodes with the presence of classmates, many of whom I had not seen since leaving the Academy, I must add the very deep one of realizing that on Graduation Day, two of my boys were to become First Classmen, and that on the 1st of July my third son will be 'Mr. Alfaro O., Sir!', thereby, having my whole family, 100%, wearing the traditional cadet grey."

"Getting back to the reunion and my impression of West Point

today I shall tell you what happened to one of my boys in Beast Barracks (1935). After "greeting" him in due form an upper-classman asked him:

'Mr. Alfaro, I understand your father is a Westpointer.'

'Yes, Sir!'

'So, you must be very proud of your father?'

'Yes, Sir!'

'Of course, your father has been telling you that this place is not good any more, discipline is relaxed, the Corps is gone to hell, that the Academy is not what it used to be, and so forth.'

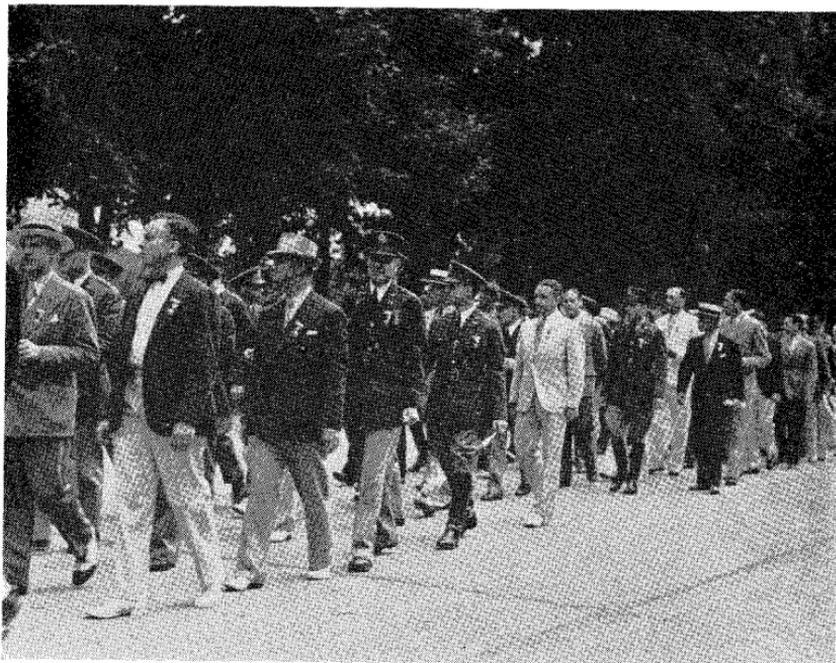
'Yes, Sir!'

'Certainly, if your father tells you that this place is not what it used to be it's because he realizes that in his time they would not have accepted a dumb plebe like you in here.'

'Yes, Sir!'

"But I really do not believe it is so. I find that the Academy is by far a better place and that it keeps improving every day."

"I attended West Point long enough to realize what it is and all it stands for. After leaving the Academy I have had opportunities to see the best the world offers in Military Institutions and I find 'Hell-on-the-Hudson' to be the best of its kind. At least it is a character building institution with no close second in the world."



Twentieth Reunion

CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918

A TOTAL of fifty-one members of the Class of November 1, 1918 were assembled here this June Week for our twentieth reunion, which means that 47 returned to join the 4 local numbers in appropriate celebration.

Most of the visitors arrived Saturday afternoon, and were immediately assigned quarters in the 21st and 22nd Divs. Armed with class canes and poop sheets, they turned out for parade and watched the presentation of stars and awards. A number got no nearer the parade than the new cocktail room in the Mess, but when time came to enbuss at North Barracks for the Greystone Manor, no one was missing.

Saturday evening was a great success, dinner for fifty had been arranged by the local committee, and 49 eventually sat down after a good bit of milling around, shaking hands, telling of stories, and of course bending the elbow. Cocke and Dana did not arrive until after the shrimps, their plane not being amphibian, but they took the lapse in stride and their credentials were accepted without formality. The dinner, which was stag, started the reunion off in good style, old acquaintances were renewed, stories were retold, and history was made. Roger Wicks was the only speaker, and reminded everybody of the class meeting to be held the next day in the old Dialectic Hall.

That evening lasted until far in the night as might be expected, and continued after the return to barracks. Nobody seemed to want to go to bed and informal meetings became the order of the night.

Sunday afternoon the class met in a serious session, Wicks calling the meeting to order. Reports were made by the local committee and various matters of business were taken up. The class voted the sum of \$50.00 to the Wirt Robinson Memorial Fund, and among other items voted to send telegrams of regrets to several classmates who were unable to attend because of sickness. Immediately after the meeting a class picture was taken on the steps of Washington Hall.

Joining the ladies, the class repaired to March's back yard, up on Observatory Hill, Lusk Reservoir to you, where a supper had been prepared, not to mention some beer. Before the foam was off the first glass of beer, rain attempted to break up the party, but each classmate grasped a plate of cold cuts, cheese, pickles, or what they could find, and soon found themselves in March's capacious cellar, where the party continued much to the delight of all present. Sergeant Marty Maher made the party official by taking charge of the kegs.

Shaler soon found a uke, and the singing started. The old class songs rang loud and clear, stories were told again, and the girls became acquainted with the classmates they had heard about for so many years.

Monday was alumni day, and the class turned out in a body for the march to Thayer Monument, where impressive ceremonies were held in memory of graduates who had left us during the year. Following the ceremonies, the Corps of Cadets passed in review for the alumni, and those who were members attended the luncheon of the Association of Graduates held annually in Cullum Hall. Later in the afternoon, the Superintendent and Mrs. Benedict entertained the graduating class and their guests at a reception in the Superintendent's garden, to which alumni were also invited.

Following the reception, the graduating class reviewed the Corps at Graduation Parade, which included recognition. Recognition is now held in the area of central barracks, where the Corps is held at attention until entirely assembled. The Front Rank is given the command "About Face", and the shaking of hands takes place away from the curious eyes of the thousands of visitors who now line the parade ground at every formation.

Tuesday saw graduating exercises take place in the big amphitheater built into the side of the banks of the Hudson, just north of Battle Monument. The Superintendent introduced the Secretary of War as the speaker of the day. After the Secretary's speech, General Benedict conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science upon the graduating class, which then came forward to receive their diplomas and commission from the Secretary of War.

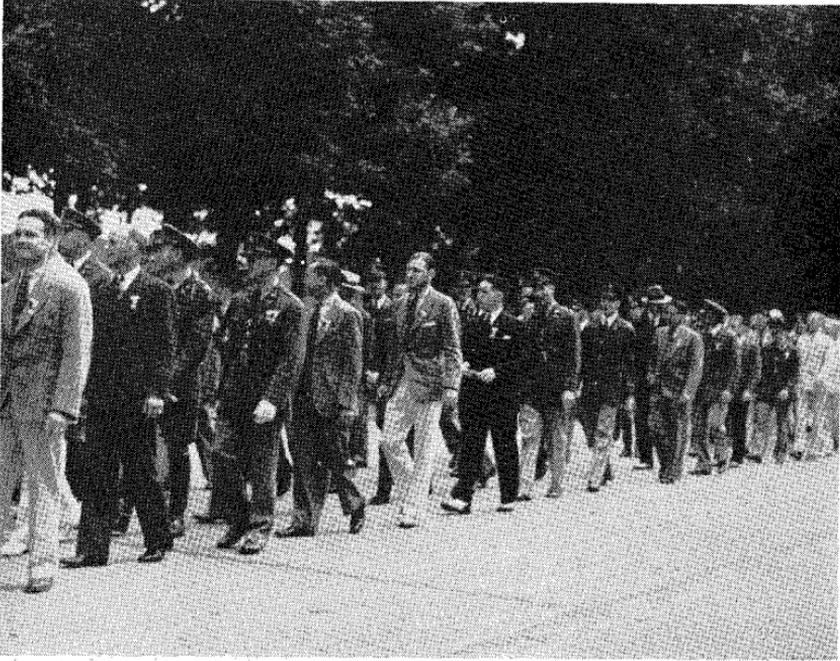
Our twentieth reunion was now a thing of the past, but not to be forgotten by those who were lucky enough to be able to attend. Some remained throughout the entire ceremonies, others were able to stay for but a day. However, the following is a list of those who were able to participate in at least some of the activities:

Aaron	Evans	Morrison
Barnes	Farley	Murray
Bergman	Fitzpatrick	Nichols
Binder	Gildart	Ogden
Blair, W. P.	Gullatt	Peckham
Brinkley	Harding	Piland
Canan	Hemenway	Platte
Carroll, D. F.	Hicks	Pulsifer
Cocke	Hillard	Schilling
Colson	Hogan	Sexton
Dana	Holbrook	Shaler
Devers	Hughes	Snow
Dickson	Jenkins	Stevens, F.
Dunn	March	Swift

Townsend
Tucker
Valentine

VanVoorst
Wells
Wicks

Williamson
Yeager
York



Fifteenth Reunion

CLASS OF 1923

AFTER several months of staff work Jack Evans' Reunion Committee at West Point arranged four class functions, a cocktail party, a class dinner, a picnic, and a buffet supper.

On Sunday afternoon, June 12th, we gathered at the Boy Scout Lodge for the cocktail party, the opening ceremony (or should it be unceremony?) of the Reunion. Seventy of us attended; fifty classmates, eighteen ladies, one daughter, and one son. Johnny Weikert made the arrangements for this happy opener. Mr. Wielert of White Studio took a group picture, and Dud Roth got a good candid camera shot of the class baldheads.

About seven o'clock we abandoned the ladies and repaired to Rivercrest for the class meeting announced as a class dinner and business meeting. We are still trying to find out what business, if any, was transacted. But the fifty-nine of us who gathered at Rivercrest will always remember the class dinner. Fritz Breidster,

as Permanent Class President, presided in his usual tactful manner. Fritz had attended the five-year and the ten-year reunions, and in his fixed opinion this reunion was by far the best. One of his reasons for his fixed opinion was that we drank less and were consequently more sober than on our other reunions. But others claimed that we were more sober because we could handle the demon rum better at our advanced age. But our old age did not interfere with our festivities during the night. During lulls we had toasts and talks by M. Vauthier (our honorary member), Gene Harrison, Bill Biddle, Bill Craigie, Charlie Lawrence, and Freddie Phillips (when we couldn't keep him in his chair). Since the dinner was on a Sunday night no other event interfered, and we had the whole evening to ourselves. Ted Osborne and Baron Kehm made the arrangements for the dinner, and their arrangements couldn't be bettered.

Monday morning we attended the impressive Alumni exercises at the Thayer Monument. Following this we marched to our place for the review of the Corps by the alumni. In spite of our long service we found ourselves down near the Sedgewick Monument.

Monday noon all of us gathered at the Boy Rangers Clubhouse at Round Pond for the picnic ably engineered by Herb Enderton, assisted by Earl Gruver's Ordnance Company.

Following the Superintendent's reception and Graduation Parade we journeyed to Pete Leone's quarters in Cornwall for the buffet supper. Pete is on duty with the New York Military Academy, and his quarters are like a country estate. Here we supped "al fresco" under strings of colored lights. We are deeply indebted to Pete for the happy ending of our reunion.

Fully as interesting and enjoyable as the official and class functions were the informal get-togethers in barracks. Here we lived over cadet days, and discussed plans for reorganizing the Corps of Cadets and the Army. Unfortunately no records were kept, and the Corps and the Army will have to worry along without our valuable suggestions.

For further details about the Reunion see the Half-way Book, to be published in September.

The following members of the Class attended the Reunion:

Dud Austin
 Jack Ballantyne
 Russ Bates
 Bill Biddle
 Fritz Breidster
 Steve Conner
 Hartwell Cragin
 Bill Craigie

Bill Dulaney
 Jim Early
 Herb Enderton
 Jack Evans
 Dick Evans
 Hank Fisher
 Jim Fitzmaurice
 Dave Fowler

Mark Galusha
 Art Garrecht
 Jellie Gjelsteen
 Earl Gruver
 Demon Gunn
 Ros Harriman
 Gene Harrison
 Peep Hanson
 Les Holcomb
 Baron Kehm
 Al Keyes
 Charlie Lawrence
 Pete Leone
 Plute Lindsay
 Bill Longwell
 Roy Lord
 Eddie Love
 Don McLean
 Tom Maddocks
 B-food Marron
 Lou Marshall
 Shorty Mehegan

Bob Oliver
 Pat O'Reilly
 Ted Osborne
 Link Peoples
 Freddie Phillips
 Lyle Rosenberg
 Dud Roth
 Slat's Schlatter
 Harry Sheetz
 Joe Smith
 Guy Stubbs
 Johnny Sureau
 Earnie Thompson
 Barney Tormey
 M. Vauthier
 Ken Webber
 Will Webber
 Johnny Weikert
 Woppy White
 Bill Williams
 Hank Workman

Tenth Reunion

CLASS OF 1928

ALTHOUGH the reunion did not start officially until June 11th, for us schoolmarms at W. P., it began on the 8th, when we had a late supper and swearing-in formation by the Post Adjutant, Col. T. Hughes at midnight. Much to his surprise as well as our own and the medico who was there as a guest, everyone was able to hold up his own right arm without assistance and mumble "I do". Perhaps it was the influence of the wives present.

Scattered members of '28 had already begun to trickle in by the 8th and finally the total became 75 when the Reunion was at its height. However, T. J. Wells, Tommy Van Natta, and Koehler Daley had been in general charge since last fall of the various committees for the reunion and everything was well in hand (usually both hands, according to Chick King, Chief Dispenser). Our headquarters was at Washington Hall with the overflow sent to North Barracks.

The picnic scheduled Saturday afternoon (June 11) for Constitution Island had to be transferred to the Clubhouse at Round Pond because of rain. 88 classmates and wives were present, but they managed to consume only 60 gallons of beer because every-

one was too busy introducing his wife to old friends and their wives. Taps sounded at 2:30, and the entertainment committee left a guard to search for one member who was lost in the woods. (He hasn't been located yet).

The next night, June 12, a stag dinner was held at Greystone Mansion, about 1½ miles south of Highland Falls on 9W. 70 members showed up for this party in various stages of fair and unfair wear and tear, plus an enthusiastic, unknown, and ubiquitous civilian who kept bobbing up from under tables, and who knew all the songs. The professional musicians were under the general supervision of Chuck Born, Bim Wilson, and Blondy Saunders, but no one seemed willing to assume the responsibility for the amateur performers. No data is available when this party broke up.

The next night, Monday, June 13, the class gave a drag dinner at Greystone Manor, and a total of 83 classmates and wives appeared. It is suspected that the wives were seeking evidence for future use against their husbands, but all that remained at the Manor was the chastened demeanor of their husbands. During the dinner the Class of '08 (which was holding a reunion party also) gathered outside the dining room and gave a cheer for '28, which was promptly returned in good measure.

The next day was graduation, and the reunion broke up as abruptly as a yearling's furlo fund. An unofficial poll of the members taken before they departed showed that they were unanimously opposed to any more fun or any more 10th Reunions, but that they were looking forward to a bigger and better, if possible, 15th Reunion.

The following members of the class were present:

Born, C. F.	Seeman
Breckenridge, W. M.	Shepherd
Browning, S. R.	Falkner
Calyer, P. D.	Smith, G. F.
Currie, W. R.	Staley
Daley, E. K.	Todd
Fritzsche, C. F.	Ludlow
Handy, R. J.	Webb
King, C. B.	Brickman
Lane, T. A.	Boatner
Ludlam, D. G.	Mundy
Matthews, C. M.	Goldsmith
McCutcheon, A. J.	Nelson, R. T.
McLemore, E. H.	Reber
Riggs, T. S.	Allen, F. G.
Saunders, L. G.	Moore, W. T.

Somerville, D. S.	Montgomery
Upham, J. S.	Tunner
Van Natta, T. F.	Finley
Wells, T. J.	Wilkinson
Wilson, R. C.	Shute
Anderson, W.	Maxwell
Breden	Dau
Warren	Spivey
Sherburne	Billingsley
Boland	Hennig
Sturies	Flood
O'Donnell	Donald
Bulger	Moran, T. J.
Curran	Gibbs
Forrest	Houseman
Gavan	Maxwell
Hinrichs	Donald
Israel	Mulkey
McLennan	Wetherill
Oakes	Raymond
Reynolds	Grinstead
Schepps	

Our First Reunion

CLASS OF 1933

FROM June 11-14, 1938, the Class of '33 celebrated its first reunion at West Point. Because the greater portion of the class was at branch service schools, foreign service, and far distant posts, our gang here was somewhat smaller than those of other reunion classes. However, we did make a creditable showing.

The reunion got under way by informal gatherings at the quarters of those now stationed at West Point; on the 4th floor of the 24th Div. ('33's bunk assignment); and, of course, in the new bar and tap room of the Officers' Club.

After P'rade on Sunday, the Class, plus wives, moved out, en masse, to the new lodge at Round Pond, to celebrate the passing of the first five years. (May the next five pass as quickly!). A steak fry with plenty of cold beer, as arranged by "Moe" Edwards, started the evening off. Then far into the night we had a real "B. S." session, headed by those old masters—"Milt" and "Bus". Also, some gathered around the piano rendering in sweet (?) harmony those old Kaydet and Army ballads. Throughout the evening, while the beer flowed freely, "Candid Camera"

Hain was busily at work. Some of his shots must be gems. "Cal" and his bride of three days were the toasts of the evening. When "the stags had drunk their fill", the party adjourned, all declaring it a great success. Poor "J. D." had a little trouble getting home, barking his shins in a slide down a rocky incline.

Next morning, we assembled with all the "old grads" in paying tribute to "that Long Grey Line". We were at the tail of the column, but it was a great feeling to participate in the alumni exercises from the "earlier day" side of the picture.

That noon we again assembled at the annual alumni luncheon. Here we all resolved that this one was a good start, but the 10 year reunion in 1943 would be the one to concentrate on. Here's hoping to see y'all then—double bars and all!

The following members attended the reunion:

Eddie Bodeau
Cal Calhoun
George Chapman
Freddie Coleman
Chet Dahlen
Moe Edwards
Bus Evans
Gordon Eyer
Bill Fuller
Ned Gee

Rodney Gott
Bob Hain
Vic King
Jack Lewis
J. D. Matheson
Milt Summerfelt
Pinkie Webster
Joe Williams
Shelby Williams
Charlie Wynne

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.
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,	General Delivery, Gearheart, Ore.
1875	Col. Alexander Rogers,	1716 New Hampshire Ave., Wash- ington, D. C.
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 Or- leans, La.
1879	Col. G. J. Fiebeger,	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 Conn. Ave., N. W., 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. J. A. Ryan,	23 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
1891	Gen. Palmer E. Pierce,	45 E. 62nd St., New York, N. Y.
1892	Gen. William R. Smith,	Sewanee Military Academy, Se- wanee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. John H. Rice,	18 Bon Mar Road, Pelham Man- or, N. Y.
1894	Gen. George Vidmer,	McGregor Ave., Spring Hill, Ala.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washing- ton, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	Burnt Mills Hills, Silver Spring, Md.
1897	Gen. Edgar T. Conley,	The Adjutant General, Washing- ton, D. C.
1898	Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Wash- ington, D. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1899	Gen. Robert C. Foy,	Schofield Bks., T. H.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	162 Laurel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
1901	Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave., & Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Col. W. A. Mitchell,	1601 S. Arlington Rd., Arling- ton, Va.
1903	Col. U. S. Grant,	Governors Island, N. Y.
1904	Gen. Wm. Bryden,	Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
1905	Col. Norman F. Ramsey,	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
1906	Col. James W. Riley,	49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
1907	Col. R. G. Alexander,	West Point, N. Y.
1908	Col. Thomas A. Terry,	Manila, P. I.
1909	Lt. Col. Stuart C. Godfrey,	O. C. of E. Washington, D. C.
1910	Lt. Col. Joseph P. Ale- shire,	Fort Bliss, Texas
1911	Lt. Col. Wm. E. Larned,	O. C. of Ord., Washington, D. C.
1912	Lt. Col. W. H. Hobson,	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
1913	Lt. Col. O. K. Sadtler,	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
1914	Mr. George Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Lt. Col. Herman Beukema,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
April 20,		
1917	Major John M. Devine,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
August 30,		
1917	Maj. John W. Coffey,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
June 12,		
1918	Capt. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Building, Phila- delphia, Pa.
Nov. 1,		
1918	Capt. C. R. Bathurst,	982 New P. O. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
June 11,		
1919	Capt. R. G. Gard,	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
1920	Capt. 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,	Ft. Benning, Ga.
1923	Capt. E. S. Gruver,	West Point, N. Y.
1924	Mr. Denis Mulligan,	Bureau of Air Commerce, Wash- ington, D. C.
1925	Capt. Charles H. Barth,	O. Dist. Engr., Rock Island, N. Y.
1926	Capt. Elvin E. Heiberg,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Capt. George T. Derby,	O. Dist. Engr., New Orleans, La.
1928	Lt. E. K. Daley,	West Point, N. Y.
1929	Lt. R. D. Wentworth,	West Point, N. Y.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	West Point, N. Y.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	West Point, N. Y.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	Luke Field, Honolulu, T. H.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Ft. Shafter, T. H.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1935	Lt. Herbert C. Gee,	Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
1936	Lt. William W. Connor, Jr.,	Oxford Univ., Oxford, England
1937	Lt. Jack N. Donohew,	Randolph Field, Texas
1938	Lt. A. B. Pendleton,	74 Country Club Rd., Reidsville, N. C.

Visiting Alumni Registered At West Point, June, 1938

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

Name	Class	Name	Class
S. E. Tillman.....	1869	E. C. Daley.....	1906
T. S. Mumford.....	1871	W. G. Johnson.....	1906
Heman Dowd.....	1876	J. A. Jones.....	1906
George H. Morgan.....	1880	Wm. E. Lane.....	1906
H. C. Hodges, Jr.....	1881	J. W. Riley.....	1906
John B. Abbott.....	1882	H. A. Schwabe.....	1906
Edward Burr.....	1882	Walter S. Sturgill.....	1906
J. O. Green.....	1882	Fred H. Coleman.....	1907
John I. Mathews.....	1882	James L. Collins.....	1907
G. W. McIver.....	1882	P. J. Horton.....	1907
Charles G. Treat.....	1882	Maxwell Murray.....	1907
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	C. H. Rice.....	1907
George H. Cameron.....	1883	J. R. D. Matheson.....	1909
Samuel D. Freeman.....	1883	J. M. McDowell.....	1909
Robert O. Fuller.....	1885	Hugh H. McGee.....	1909
S. Percy Townsend.....	1885	S. M. Rumbough.....	1909
U. S. Ward.....	1885	R. Sears.....	1909
Edward C. Young.....	1887	G. E. Van Deusen.....	1909
Charles D. Rhodes.....	1889	Carey H. Brown.....	1910
John C. L. Rogge.....	1890	D. O. Byars.....	1910
J. A. Ryan.....	1890	D. McCoach, Jr.....	1910
J. J. Bradley.....	1891	Walter Moore.....	1910
O. H. Harriman.....	1891	W. A. Pendleton.....	1910
W. M. Whitman.....	1891	Martin H. Ray.....	1910
S. B. Arnold.....	1892	W. B. Robb.....	1910
J. R. Lindsey.....	1892	Robert L. Gray.....	1911
George H. McMaster.....	1892	G. Hoisington.....	1911
R. W. Mearns.....	1892	A. C. Sandeford.....	1911
Frederick Fitzgerald.....	1892	H. G. Stanton.....	1911
Jay E. Hoffer.....	1892	L. L. Barrett.....	1912
A. C. Washburne.....	1892	R. O. Barton.....	1912
H. H. Whitney.....	1892	R. C. Crawford.....	1912
William B. Ladue.....	1894	B. F. Delamater.....	1912
Edw. H. Schulz.....	1895	E. C. Rose.....	1912
F. B. Watson.....	1895	Frank V. Schneider, Jr.....	1912
Russell C. Langdon.....	1896	G. P. Anderson.....	1914
A. M. Miller.....	1896	Arthur R. Harris.....	1914
Dennis E. Nolan.....	1896	J. P. Hogan.....	1914
C. McK. Saltzman.....	1896	C. M. Busbee.....	1915
A. S. Conklin.....	1897	W. M. Cherrington.....	1915
Wm. D. Connor.....	1897	Charles C. Herrick.....	1915
Frank R. McCoy.....	1897	John Keliher.....	1915
J. A. Benjamin.....	1900	J. E. Rossell.....	1915
Edward S. Godfrey, Jr.....	1900	Leroy H. Watson.....	1915
Arthur P. S. Hyde.....	1900	R. Potter Campbell.....	1916
Wm. N. Haskell.....	1901	Paul E. Daley.....	1916
F. P. Lahm.....	1901	James F. Hodgson.....	1916
George M. Russell.....	1901	E. L. J. Irvine.....	1916
E. K. Sterling.....	1901	R. M. Levy.....	1916
William Tidball.....	1901	Hugh Mitchell.....	1916
Warren T. Hannum.....	1902	J. W. Rafferty.....	1916
A. D. Budd.....	1904	William Spence.....	1916
A. W. Copp.....	1904	A. M. Weyand.....	1916
W. C. Fite.....	1904	Wm. S. Eley.....	April 20, 1917
Horatio B. Hackett.....	1904	W. J. Redner.....	April 20, 1917
Leo P. Quinn.....	1904	W. R. Slaughter.....	April 20, 1917
Walter Singles.....	1904	A. B. Custer.....	Aug. 30, 1917
A. H. Wilson.....	1904	Redmond F. Kernan, Jr.,	Aug. 30, 1917
J. F. Curley.....	1905	Wm. McC. Chapman.....	Aug. 30, 1917
John S. Hammond.....	1905	Wm. A. Rochester.....	Aug. 30, 1917
C. H. Gardner.....	1905	Earle E. Sarcka.....	Aug. 30, 1917
Bernard Lentz.....	1905		

Name	Class	Name	Class
W. E. Whittington.....	Aug. 30, 1917	John E. J. Clare.....	1925
Don A. Wilson.....	Aug. 30, 1917	Haskell H. Cleave.....	1925
W. S. Broberg.....	June 11, 1919	W. O. Hauck.....	1925
E. M. Brannon.....	June 11, 1919	G. W. Kelley.....	1925
O. F. Knight.....	June 11, 1919	E. C. Mack.....	1925
Geo. D. Rogers.....	June 11, 1919	L. A. Roberts.....	1925
Horace Speed, Jr.....	June 11, 1919	D. H. Robertson.....	1925
E. L. Stephens.....	June 11, 1919	Wm. M. Creasy, Jr.....	1926
C. Forrest Wilson.....	June 11, 1919	R. E. O'Connor.....	1926
John L. Binder.....	1920	R. A. Gaffney.....	1926
W. P. Lerner.....	1920	Malcolm H. Harwell.....	1926
A. H. Perwein.....	1920	Charles E. Martin.....	1926
W. E. Shallene.....	1920	Henry Ross.....	1926
Dean L. Sharrer.....	1920	O. L. Grover.....	1927
Foxhall Sturman.....	1920	Henry J. Hoffer.....	1927
Paul E. Tombaugh.....	1920	J. Holst.....	1927
James V. Walsh.....	1920	W. L. Hoppes.....	1927
Harold G. Conway.....	1921	R. E. Hunter.....	1927
R. H. Johnson.....	1921	C. L. Whittle.....	1927
F. Z. Pirkey.....	1921	T. A. Adcock.....	1929
Joseph P. Wardlaw.....	1921	Harold G. Hayes.....	1929
A. W. Glass.....	1922	William L. McCulla.....	1929
Harry H. Haas.....	1922	Robert E. H. Meyer.....	1929
Arthur A. Klein.....	1922	D. B. Schannep.....	1929
Ernest A. Matson.....	1922	R. D. Millener.....	1930
Mark McClure.....	1922	Rodney C. Gott.....	1931
W. J. Cleary.....	1924	Frank J. Spettel.....	1931
W. E. French.....	1924	Frank W. Ebey.....	1932
Frederick A. Henney.....	1924	Dwight B. Johnson.....	1932
L. A. Kreidel.....	1924	N. E. Powell.....	1932
L. K. Ladue.....	1924	Daniel S. Spangler.....	1932
E. Lenzner.....	1924	J. F. Thompson.....	1932
Peyton F. McLamb.....	1924	Edward Gray.....	1935
Homer B. Millard.....	1924	L. Saxton.....	1935
Donald G. Storck.....	1924	F. E. Shea.....	1936
David P. Page, Jr.....	1924	O. G. Kreiser.....	1937
Jesse E. Wells.....	1924		

New Members

Charles A. Bennett, '81, joined Oct. 18, 1937
William M. Copeland, Ex-'82, joined March 29, 1938
William B. LeDuc, Ex-'82, joined March 29, 1938
Frederick Perkins, '83, joined September 1, 1937
Beaumont B. Buck, '85, joined January 10, 1938
Edward R. Chrisman, '88, joined March 12, 1938
M. P. Jarvis, '91, joined January 3, 1938
John S. Switzer, '91, joined October 5, 1937
Isaac Newell, '96, joined December 20, 1937
Fred H. Gallup, '99, joined December 13, 1937
Charles D. Herron, '99, joined September 9, 1937
J. A. Baer, '00, joined January 19, 1938
Jay P. Hopkins, '00, joined September 11, 1937
A. H. Sunderland, '00, joined December 20, 1937
E. D. Peek, '01, joined December 20, 1937
Julian L. Schley, '03, joined September 29, 1937
Allen W. Gullion, '05, joined August 21, 1937
B. T. Merchant, '05, joined December 21, 1937
Sherman Miles, '05, joined February 8, 1938
Fred H. Coleman, '07, joined January 13, 1938
Lawrence C. Ricker, '08, joined March 15, 1938
Albert K. B. Lyman, '09, joined February 3, 1938
Wm. P. J. O'Neill, '11, joined January 19, 1938
John H. Carruth, '14, joined August 30, 1937
John Keliher, '15, joined June 11, 1937
John K. Meneely, '15, joined August 30, 1937
Thomas F. Taylor, '15, joined August 30, 1937
R. G. Moses, '16, joined December 13, 1937
Stanley L. Scott, '16, joined September 1, 1937
Alexander H. Campbell, April 20, '17, joined September 20, 1937
Frederick A. Irving, April 20, '17, joined March 24, 1938
Henry C. Demuth, Aug. 30, '17, joined October 2, 1937
E. W. Gruhn, June 12, '18, joined December 2, 1937
George M. Badger, Nov. 1, '18, joined March 24, 1938
Vere A. Beers, Nov. 1, '18, joined January 5, 1938.
Alfred N. Bergman, Nov. 1, '18, joined March 23, 1938
Ivins LaR. Browne, Nov. 1, '18, joined August 30, 1937
A. T. Colwell, Nov. 1, '18, joined August 30, 1937
Willard A. Holbrook, Jr., joined January 22, 1938
Henry G. Lodge, Nov. 1, '18, joined July 9, 1937
Harold D. Ross, Ex-Nov. 1, '18, joined July 9, 1937
Wilson G. Saville, Nov. 1, '18, joined September 7, 1937
Lawrence J. Carr, '20, joined September 7, 1937
Wm. Bender, Ex-'24, joined June 29, 1937
George B. Finnegan, '24, joined August 30, 1937
J. Reynolds Hawkins, '24, joined September 9, 1937
A. D. Miller, '24, joined August 23, 1937
Alexander R. Appelman, '30, joined March 24, 1938
Don A. Beals, Ex-'30, joined July 14, 1937
Madrey A. Solomon, '33, joined February 10, 1938
D. M. Cheston, '34, joined February 26, 1938
William W. Bailey, '37, joined July 23, 1937

Class of 1938, Joined June 14, 1938

George C. Abert	Castex P. Connor
Matthew J. Altenhofen	Wm. H. Corbett
Elliott W. Amick	John T. Corley
Charles H. Anderson	Paul R. Cornwall
Glenn P. Anderson, Jr.	William S. Crocker
George Artman	Henry L. Crouch, Jr.
Edward A. Bailey	John C. Damon
John R. Bailey, Jr.	Edward H. Dale
Lawrence C. Baldwin	Ole W. Danielson
Samuel L. Barbour, Jr.	Andrew C. Dapprich
Joseph R. Barker	Fred M. Dean
Robert A. Barker	Edward G. DeHart
Harvey P. Barnard, Jr.	Roberts S. Demitz
Milton P. Barschdorf	Charles J. Denholm
James A. Bassett	George H. L. Dillard
Stephen R. Batson, Jr.	Louis N. Dosh
Robert M. Batterson, Jr.	Carter E. Duncan
Merrick Bayer	Joseph G. Duncan, III
Clarence E. Beck	Trevor N. Dupuy
William W. Beverley	Rollin B. Durbin
George W. Bixby	Samuel K. Eaton
Charles J. Blake, Jr.	William E. Ekman
John E. Boyt	Vincent M. Elmore, Jr.
Joe R. Brabson	John T. English
Robert A. Breitweiser	Robert C. Erlenbusch
Mark F. Brennan	John T. Ewing
William P. Brett	Phillip C. Feffer
Roy R. Brischetto	John M. Finn
Richard A. Broberg	William C. Fite, II
Richard F. Bromiley	Jaroslav Folda, Jr.
Burton R. Brown	Wallace S. Ford
Desloge Brown	William H. Frederick, Jr.
Melvin C. Brown	Alexander J. Frolich
Barry D. Browne	Frederick J. Gerlich
Phillip Y. Browning	Edward F. Gillivan
John F. Brownlow, Jr.	Kenneth Glade
Robert J. Bruton	Arthur F. Gorham
Sherwood E. Buckland	Walter S. Gray
Alvin L. Burke	Jack L. Grubb
David O. Byars, Jr.	Walter N. Guletsky
John J. Carusone	Charles L. Haley
Edward G. A. Chalgren, Jr.	Elmer E. Hallinger
John H. Chambers	Warren T. Hannum, Jr.
Nicholas H. Chavasse	Leo V. Harman
Ferdinand J. Chesarek	Tracy B. Harrington
Edward J. Cichowski	Bertram C. Harrison
Edwin L. Clarke	Francis B. Harrison
Gordon M. Clarkson	Franklin H. Hartline
Louis E. Coira, Jr.	Frank E. Hartman
Glenn C. Coleman	Clarence C. Harvey, Jr.
John B. Coleman	David W. Hayes
Joseph Conigliara	Dallas F. Haynes

Roy C. Heflebower, Jr.
James E. Henderson
John B. Herboth, Jr.
Robert J. Hill
Samuel M. Hogan
Gregory Hoisington, Jr.
James R. Holmes
John R. Hopson
Edwin N. Howell
Henry C. Huglin
Allen D. Hulse
Claire E. Hutchin, Jr.
Jefferson J. Irvin
James Isbell
Richard G. Ivey
Frank M. Izenour
Charles L. Jackson
William C. Jackson
Edward W. Jacunski
John R. Jannarone
William H. Jaynes
Francis W. Jenkins
Lloyd E. Johnson, Jr.
William A. Johnson, Jr.
Ralph A. Jones, Jr.
George Kappes
Robert J. Kasper
Harold K. Kelley
Howard D. Kenzie
William B. Kieffer
William K. Kincaid
Omar E. Knox
Leland O. Krug
Robert B. Kuhn
Joseph S. Kujawski
Edward H. Lahti
Clarence A. Langford
Birdsley L. Learman
Maurice R. Lemon
Milton E. Lipps
Andy A. Lipscomb
Ralph B. Lister
Richard J. Long
Walter E. Lotz, Jr.
Frederick C. Lough
Robert W. Love
James R. Luper
James H. Lynch
William McG. Lynn, Jr.
Robert C. McBride
Robert C. McCabe
Thomas L. McCrary
Henry S. McDonald, Jr.
Gailon M. McHaney
Edgar S. McKee
Edwin A. Machen, Jr.
Arthur A. Maloney
Donald R. Matheson

Fillmore K. Mearns
Howard E. Michelet
Vincent M. Miles, Jr.
Frank D. Miller
Frederick A. Miller
Joseph B. Missal, Jr.
Harold N. Moorman
John D. Moorman
Harry C. Morrison
James E. Mrazek
Arthur M. Murray
John C. Nickerson
Frank W. Norris
John A. Norris, Jr.
George G. O'Connor
Robert D. Offer
William A. Orr
Ashley B. Packard
Littleton J. Pardue
Francis H. Patrick
John B. Pattison, Jr.
Alexander B. Pendleton
John C. Pitchford
Douglas C. Polhamus
Paul T. Preuss
Joseph C. Reddoch, Jr.
Robert H. Rhine
George W. Rhyne
Clifford T. Riordan
Harry E. Rogner
Edgar S. Rosenstock
Melvin R. Russell
John D. Ryan
Ward S. Ryan
Donald W. Saunders
Ted I. Sawyer
James K. Schmidt
Alan Seff
Charles W. Sherburne
David G. Sherrard, II
Earl M. Shiley
Thomas N. Sibley
Richard E. Sims
Merton Singer
Vincent W. Siren
Gibson E. Sisco, Jr.
William K. Skaer
Arthur W. Skerry, Jr.
Edward R. Skinner
Arthur J. Smith
Myrl F. Smith
William W. Smith, Jr.
Robert L. Snider
Prescott M. Spicer
Edward Stephenson
Ben Sternberg
Richard G. Stilwell
Wilbur C. Strand

Hubert E. Strange
Frank P. Sturdivant
Alvar B. Sundin
William A. Sundlof
William A. Sussmann
Eugene J. Sweeney
John H. Swenson
Morris F. Taber
Coral M. Talbott
Benjamin M. Tarver, Jr.
James Taylor, Jr.
Frederick E. Teich, Jr.
Donald W. Thackeray
Jesse F. Thomas
John W. Thompson, Jr.
John C. F. Tillson, III
William H. Vail, Jr.
Hugh D. Wallace
Willard G. Walsh
Charles W. Walson

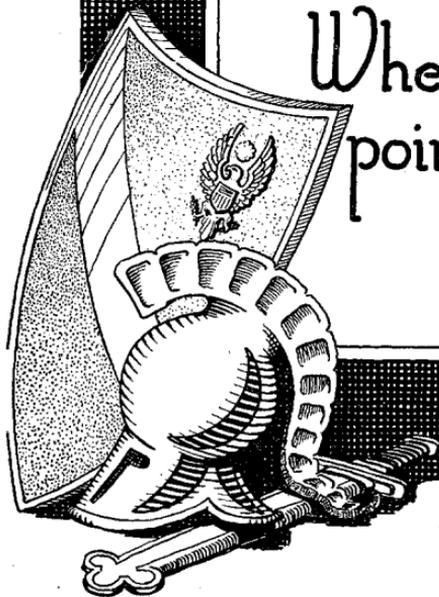
William P. Wansboro
Martin L. Webb
Albert J. Weinnig
William T. Weissinger, III
Joseph B. Wells
Laurence E. Wernberg
Collin B. Whitehurst, Jr.
Kenneth G. Wickham
Donald G. Williams
Warren R. Williams, Jr.
Henry B. Wilson
Robert C. Works
Frederick S. Wright, Jr.
Rolf O. Wulfsberg
Robert L. Wolverton
Robert H. York
Charles M. Young
Robert A. Zaiser
George R. Zohrlaut
Virgill L. Zoller

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting



NAME	CLASS	DATE OF DEATH
Lyle, David A.	1869	October 10, 1937
Cowles, Calvin D.	1873	June 22, 1937
Dykman, William N.	1875	July 10, 1937
Swift, Eben.	1876	April 25, 1938
Gordon, William B.	1877	March 7, 1938
Van Deusen, George W.	1880	March 3, 1938
Brumback, Virgil.	1881	August —, 1937
Warren, James G.	1881	November 2, 1937
Barney, George F.	1882	February 18, 1938
Cronkite, Adelbert.	1882	June 15, 1937
Brown, Robert A.	1885	September 30, 1937
Berry, Lucien G.	1886	December 30, 1937
Nance, John T.	1886	April 19, 1938
Davis, Richmond P.	1887	September 15, 1937
Wittenmyer, Edmund.	1887	July 3, 1937
Anderson, Edward.	1888	November 2, 1937
Davis, Milton F.	1890	May 31, 1938
Erwin, Isaac.	1892	April 28, 1938
Babcock, Walter C.	1893	August 9, 1937
Hyer, Benjamin B.	1893	November 19, 1937
Hamilton, Alston.	1894	December 18, 1937
Payne, Brooke.	1895	April 3, 1938
Sturtevant, Girard.	1895	May 19, 1938
Christian, John B.	1896	April 21, 1938
Fergusson, Frank K.	1896	July 13, 1937
Baltzell, George F.	1897	August 6, 1937
Waldron, Albert E.	1899	July 10, 1937
Brice, Pressly K.	1900	October 10, 1937
Barnes, Joseph F.	1901	October 8, 1937
Mitchell, Henry E.	1902	August 1, 1937
Taulbee, Joseph F.	1902	April 29, 1938
Milton, Alexander M.	1903	September 3, 1937
Murphy, Grayson M.-P.	1903	October 18, 1937
Farnsworth, Edward E.	1904	December 18, 1937
Baird, Fred H.	1905	July 14, 1937
Bankhead, Charles C.	1905	January 12, 1938
Sneed, Byard.	1906	March 27, 1938
Keeler, John P.	1907	June 12, 1937
McChord, William C.	1907	August 18, 1937
Teall, Edward H.	1907	September 9, 1937
Coles, Roy H.	1909	January 2, 1938
Hanna, Frederick.	1909	March 17, 1938
Malven, Henry H., Jr.	1909	January 5, 1938
Ord, James B.	1915	January 30, 1938
McLean, Felix R.	1916	November 1, 1937
Green, James O.	April 20, 1917	December 13, 1937
Piper, Dean I.	August 30, 1917	March 3, 1938
Bevans, Stuart M.	Nov. 1, 1918	July 7, 1937
Merrick, Robert J.	June 11, 1919	January 22, 1938
Johnson, Richard W.	June 13, 1922	January 1, 1938
Sollenberger, Randall.	1924	July 29, 1937
Ehrhardt, George V.	1926	January 22, 1938
Huggins, Marion.	1927	June 26, 1937
Timberlake, Joseph C.	1927	January 14, 1938
Acklen, Milton A.	1929	January 22, 1938
Croswell, Henry B.	1930	January 22, 1938
Hill, Grant E.	1930	November 18, 1937
Sutherland, Robert C.	1930	November 1, 1937
Bunker, Paul D., Jr.	1932	January 7, 1938
Morgan, Thomas C.	1932	November 26, 1937
Burke, Edward L. P.	1936	December 9, 1937
Hanlon, William J.	1936	September 12, 1937
McBee, William	1936	March 18, 1938
Reece, Eugene V.	1936	December 12, 1937
Wolf, Harold W.	1936	April 5, 1938
Hubbard, Robert B.	1937	April 14, 1938

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



ERNEST HOWARD RUFFNER

NO. 2156 CLASS OF 1867

Died May 24, 1937, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 92 years



ERNEST HOWARD RUFFNER was born at Louisville, Kentucky, June 24, 1845, the son of General Lewis Ruffner and Viola (Knapp) Ruffner. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of what became later the State of West Virginia. He settled on the Kanawha River and was one of the first to manufacture salt by evaporation of the water of natural salt springs. Although an owner of slaves, he was very instrumental in holding the state to the Union, and was a Major General of Militia and member of the New State Legislature.

The son received his early education at private schools and later entered Kenyon College, Ohio. While there he received an appointment as cadet at the Naval Academy, but his mother was reluctant to have him accept. Later an appointment to the Mili-

tary Academy was obtained, and he enrolled July 1, 1863, graduating June 17, 1867, being number one in the class. During his four years, he was a noncommissioned officer (Corporal), but once he received a silver medal for Academic Merit, 1865, and gold medal for academic merit, 1866.

Upon graduation he chose as his branch of the service the Corps of Engineers. He was a Second Lieutenant, June 17, 1867, and promoted to First Lieutenant, June 17, 1867. Retiring for age June 24, 1909. During these 42 years of active service in his corps his duties were numerous and diversified and are a good picture of the worth to the Government of its graduates.

His first duty was that of a survey of the Northern Lakes, with station at Detroit, Michigan. Next he was Chief Engineer of the Department of the Missouri under Major General John Pope at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During this time he was Superintending Engineer of Military Roads from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Taos, New Mexico, and from Alamosa to Parrott City and Fort Wingate. He laid out old Fort Lewis, Col., and his government surveys of the Panhandle of Texas were of use in the making of the State of Oklahoma. His duties then took him to River and Harbor works, the building of locks and dams, deepening of channels, building of breakwaters and lighthouses, and serving on many Engineer Boards. He also had a tour of duty at the International Exhibition, the Centennial of 1876, at Philadelphia.

These duties caused changes of station to Charleston, West Virginia; Willet's Point (now Fort Totten), Quincy, Illinois; Buffalo, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; New York; Cincinnati; New Orleans and Charleston, South Carolina. He had a keen mathematical mind and was a candidate for Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

He was a painter of more than average talent and had pictures accepted and hung in exhibitions at the Academy of Art in New York. He was of a studious mind and a natural linguist. He read Spanish, Italian, French, and German, and at 70 years of age took up the study of Russian.

In his official life he was just and helpful to his subordinates, but was never one who made many close friends, living a secluded, retiring life, entirely for his family.

While in Detroit, Michigan, 1869, he married Mary H. Watson and had a family of six children. Through this marriage he became related to a number of army families.

After retirement he purchased the house that William Howard Taft, President of the United States, was born and lived in, in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was here that he died at the age of 92, having given of his best to his country and a revered memory to the family he has left.

E. L. R.

DAVID ALEXANDER LYLE

NO. 2284 CLASS OF 1869

Died October 10, 1937, at St. Davids, Pennsylvania, aged 92 years.



*"This is the happy Warrior; this is he
That every man in arms should wish to be."*

COLONEL LYLE was a distinguished officer of the Old Army, and although he reached a patriarchal age he was active until the last moment of an unusually happy and useful life. Soldier and scholar, metallurgist, inventor, etymologist, explorer, he kept in touch with a range of interests uncommon even in a service that has produced so many men of parts. It could be said of him that he never slackened in his search for knowledge, never ceased to serve his native land as best he could, giving to the task a well-stored mind and a noble and generous heart. He was always the type of the happy Warrior

*“Who with a natural instinct to discern
 What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn: * *
 Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
 Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim; * *
 Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
 Looks forward, persevering to the last,
 From well to better, daily self-surpassed: * *
 And, while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
 His breath in confidence of Heaven’s applause.”*

Some day America may realize how much it owes the military services for the work of conservation they have carried on for many years in various fields. Not destruction but protection of life has been their primary aim, and if the world is slow to recognize the fact it is none the less true. To be an officer and a gentleman were else a contradiction in terms. . . . And it can be truly said of the subject of this sketch that he was a great gentleman. Moreover, to those who go down to the sea in ships his name will long be a familiar symbol of this unregarded side of army and navy functions. In many a storm the Lyle Gun has shot out a protecting arm to those in distress. On June 7, 1877, Lyle was summoned to Washington by the Chief of Ordnance, who greeted him by saying that he had been asked to furnish the Life Saving Service with a technical officer to make some experiments for them, and he had selected him, adding, “Go down to the Treasury Department and report to that little black-eyed man of destiny, Sumner I. Kimball, and he will let you know what he wants.” This he did, and after a study of the needs of the Life Saving Service the Lyle gun was invented. Not that he ever laid any claim to renown for it. The glory, if any, was for the service; the opportunity was his, but it might have been another’s—someone who would, as likely as not, have done the job equally well. Lyle was too gifted to be influenced by petty satisfactions, too modest to attach any personal importance to his own efforts. All he cared for was the task,—to feel it had been done as well as he knew how, then the rest was with God. . . . It was not difficult to see that he was deeply religious. But that was his own affair. So he left moral platitudes to others, not caring to be sententious or to wear his heart on his sleeve. He continued to take an active part in the work of the Board on Life Saving Appliances long after his retirement, and up to an advanced age he attended its meetings accompanied by his devoted wife, a daughter of Brigadier General Darr.

With all his studious occupations and his dignified bearing Lyle was nothing if not debonair. No solemn and forced impressiveness for him! He was natural in speech and manner, without any trace of severity, and would chuckle over some

humorous aside that might give a comical turn to the conversation, especially if it threw a mildly satirical light on the follies of some pretentious individual. To this trait may be ascribed the fact that during his last two years as a cadet it is recorded that the unimportant rules and regulations became slightly irksome to him, and occasional disregard of them deprived him of certain cadet privileges, increasing the number of his demerits and making the well-worn path in the stone area of barracks increasingly familiar. Discipline was stern and unrelenting in those days, and if history hath it that he took part in the "Butter Riot" that put him under limited arrest for over three months, together with all of his classmates excepting three who were cadet officers in their fourth year, it does not seem to be at all likely that the Recording Angel will hold it against him or them.

Colonel Lyle was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, on January 21, 1845, the son of David Lyle and Susan (Thomas) Lyle. He was descended from Robert Lyle, who came to America in 1740 and was of Norman-Scottish ancestry. His early education was received at Fairfield Union Academy, Baltimore, Ohio, High School and Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet on October 17, 1865, instead of the usual date in July. His late arrival put him to some disadvantage, but such as it was his studious habits quickly overcame it. From the beginning he was a favorite with his own class and after "plebe" year with the entire corps, and without being obtrusive he took a lively interest in the recreational side of the life at West Point. However, he was studious and not particularly devoted to athletics. His mental and physical equipment were of a quick acting nature, indicating both energy and decision, so that in gatherings for pleasure, or business, his entry always brought an atmosphere of lightness and gayety. One who remembers him as a cadet speaks of this characteristic and adds that it was true of him both as man and boy, so that all who have served with him in any capacity remember his unflinching cheerfulness and untiring activity.

Lyle was graduated on June 15, 1869, the year General Sherman delivered the address to the class and handed the members their diplomas, this being the second occasion the delivery of these had been made an official ceremony. The first time was in 1868 when General Grant delivered the diplomas. It has been the unflinching custom ever since.

Upon graduating Lyle was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Second Artillery and was appointed a First Lieutenant of Ordnance November 1, 1874. He advanced through the various grades to Colonel March 26, 1907, and was retired from active service January 21, 1909, by operation of law, upon reaching the age of sixty-four years.

Upon receiving his commission Lyle served in the garrison at Alcatraz Island and was also Assistant Engineer on the Topographical Survey of the Presidio Military Reservation at San Francisco until April, 1870, when he was assigned to frontier duty in Alaska. There his mental curiosity and lingual ability resulted in his acquiring a knowledge of Chinook, so that he became the official Chinook-English interpreter in various Indian Councils for the Commanding Officer, Post of Sitka. He was also placed in charge of the indigent Russian population of Sitka and surveyed and constructed a map of Fort Wrangel, Alaska, for the Quartermaster's Department. His service in the territory, so soon after its acquisition by the United States, gave him an unequalled opportunity to study the area and its inhabitants at an important moment, and his observations of the habits and mode of living of the latter were adequately reported.

From May to December 1871, he was on duty with Lieutenant Wheeler's Expedition in connection with the geographical survey of Nevada and Arizona. In July of that year he was in command of a party that made its way across Death Valley under conditions that were extremely perilous. The members suffered severely from thirst and other hardships, although these seem to have been cheerfully borne by all owing in part to the example of their young leader. Lyle loved to talk about his companions of those days, and their peculiarities and abilities; of meetings with Indians and the life of the desert. His description of extreme thirst was always a good introduction to liquid refreshment.

After this experience he was detailed as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy. His three years in this position sufficed to make him one of the traditions. The Puckish quality, of which mention has already been made, led to many humorous passages between instructor and cadet that were long remembered. These sallies were always good-natured, Lyle as Professor only being separated by two or three adventurous years from Lyle as Cadet. Studious as he was during the whole of his career and talented as a teacher he could sympathize with a student's difficulties. His grasp of so many sciences was remarkable. The record that follows will show how indefatigable and bountiful he was in returning the debt of his nurture and education.

After leaving West Point for good, his assignments were in the Ordnance Department to which branch of the service he had been transferred. It included duty at Benicia Arsenal, California; Springfield Arsenal, Massachusetts, as Inspector of Contract Arms; Inspector of Ordnance, South Boston Iron Works; Member of various Ordnance Boards; Assistant Ordnance Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground; Inspector of Ordnance at the Midvale

Steel Works, Philadelphia, and at other works in the vicinity, being engaged on metallurgical work, inspecting materials for field, siege, and sea-coast guns, gun carriages, armor plate and armor-piercing projectiles, and general ordnance construction from 1890 to 1902.

In 1875-76 he made a study of the manufacture and treatment of leather, following the processes step by step in a tannery in order to qualify himself for duty as a leather expert and inspector of leather, thus to increase his efficiency as an Ordnance Officer. He also supplemented his West Point training later on by becoming a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking a course in Mining Engineering in order to obtain a complete knowledge of the chemistry of metals, and to fit himself more thoroughly for the duties of an Inspector of Ordnance and of Ordnance Construction. This scientific and comprehensive course he took without being relieved of any of his duties. He was graduated from the Institute as Bachelor of Science in 1884, and from that time was retained on metallurgical work in connection with the new armament until 1902, although he performed various other duties as will be shown. It is sufficient to say of this most important part of his career that the lack of casualties and the very few fractures or mishaps that occurred with or due to the many thousands of forgings and castings passing through his hands and destined to be used in sea-coast armament speak volumes for the tireless vigilance of his inspection and his high sense of responsibility.

During this period he was sent to Spezia, Italy, to witness the Gruson Armor-plate tests and to visit certain factories in England, France, and Germany in connection with Ordnance construction. There his grasp of foreign languages stood him in good stead. He was also detailed to duty in 1889 as Military Assistant to the United States Commissioner General, General William B. Franklin, at the Paris Exposition of that year, and for his services received the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

During the Spanish-American War Colonel Lyle served in connection with the preparation of armament while on duty at Philadelphia, and from January 1902 until his retirement in January 1909 he was in command of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, serving also as Armament Officer, Southern Armament District, and Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Gulf. The Southern Armament District included all the fortifications of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Galveston, Texas.

For many years he was on additional duty with the United States Life-Saving Service under the Treasury Department. He was a member of the Board on Life-Saving Appliances from Jan-

uary 3, 1882, to January 28, 1915. Reference has already been made to the life-saving gun that bears his name. It was always a great happiness to him to feel that he had been the one chosen to invent a machine that has been instrumental in saving so many thousands of lives.

He wrote widely on professional, ornithological, and geological subjects. Included in these are "Report on Life Saving Apparatus", "Rockets and Rocket Apparatus", "Manufacture of Leather". He prepared a glossarial description of Files and Rasps, compiling a tri-glot synonymy (English-German-French) of Files and Rasps for the use of the Ordnance Department. He was also co-author of the work "Manufacture and Uses of Files and Rasps". His publications amount to around 83 titles in all, including co-authorship. He was a special Departmental Editor of the Century Dictionary and after his retirement from the Army was a Departmental Contributor to the Standard Dictionary, being the accepted authority on all military terms.

Colonel Lyle was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Geographic Society. He belonged to the Association of Graduates U.S.M.A.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Technology Club, Philadelphia, and Cosmos Club, Washington.

He was of gentle but firm disposition, of manner most courteous and sympathetic, and was always helpful and inspiring to the young men who sought his counsel. Of medium stature and build he was physically strong and until incapacitated by a slight stroke a few years ago lived more actively than many a man of forty. With only an occasional slight difficulty of speech he retained his full faculties until the day he died. On that day he was up and dressed and walking in the air in the morning, and in the afternoon passed away unexpectedly like a child falling asleep. His devoted and beloved wife was his constant companion for many years. They traveled widely together and read widely. His passing removes another of the few remaining Officers of the Old Army. His friends and neighbors will miss that kind, aristocratic face, and the warm heart that kindled a fire of genial hospitality whenever they called to see him. The knowledge of so many sciences and opportunity to be of so much public service can only come to a few in any age, and it is safe to say his name will be remembered when many a contemporary reputation has gone down into the dust.

F. R.

CALVIN DUVALL COWLES

NO. 2492 CLASS OF 1873

Died June 21, 1937, at Hartford, Connecticut, aged 87 years.



COLONEL COWLES, the son of Calvin J. Cowles, was born June 26, 1849, at Elksville, Wilkes County, N. C. He moved with his parents from Elksville to Wilkesboro, N. C., where he attended the village schools until about 1862. He worked then in his father's store and did occasional work on a farm until March, 1868, when he entered New Garden Academy, a Quaker school, now Guildford College, N. C.

While in school he received in 1869, without solicitation, an appointment as a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, the appointment coming from the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden who had just defeated Cowles' father in the election for Congressman. Cowles entered West Point in June, 1869, and graduated June 13, 1873, No. 25 in his class.

During his many years of service Colonel Cowles took part in many campaigns and battles. He served in the Northern Cheyenne campaign of 1878, the Spanish American War, the Philippine Insurrection of 1900-02, the Cuban Pacification of 1906-09, and the World War. Perhaps his most important battle was that at Mayantoc, P. I., April 7, 1900, when he commanded his battalion of the 17th Infantry in an action in which 1,000 Filipino insurgents were defeated and routed.

Some of Colonel Cowles' more important duties were in part: post adjutant; compiler of the atlas to accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; provost judge, Bantista, P. I., 1900; commanding Army of Cuban Pacification at presidential inauguration, 1909; on active duty (after retirement) with the organized militia of Connecticut, 1913-1919; professor of Military Science and Tactics, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1918.

Colonel Cowles, as a second lieutenant, was married May 13, 1874, at Big Bug, near Prescott, Ariz., to Mary Ella Hitchcock, who died at Baltimore, Md., in November, 1906. To their union was born the following children:

Mary Cowles Pope of Miami, Fla.

Colonel W. H. Cowles (Cav., Retired)

Dr. Calvin Duvall Cowles, Jr.—Boise, Idaho

Colonel D. H. Cowles, U. S. A.

Colonel Cowles was honored by Trinity College in 1919 when he was given the degree of Master of Arts, Honoris Causa. Furthermore, he was a member of the following societies: Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Foreign Wars, and Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War.

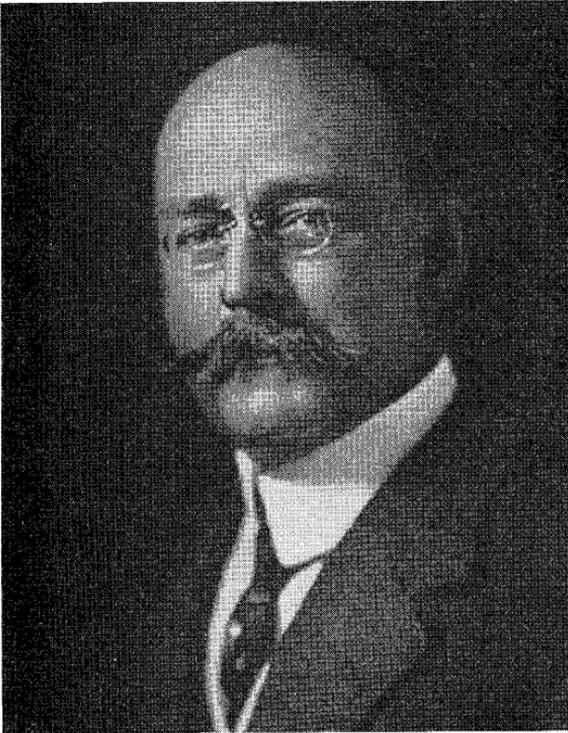
Colonel Cowles remarried January 14, 1908. His second wife, Kate Hamilton (Hitchcock) Holmes, died at Hartford, Conn., in 1925. In June, 1926, he married Marguerite Rivington Cowles, of Farmington, Connecticut.

D. H. C.

WILLIAM NELSON DYKMAN

NO. 2570 CLASS OF 1875

Died July 20, 1937, at Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., aged 82 years.



WILLIAM NELSON DYKMAN was born at Cold Spring, New York, the son of Jackson Odell Dykman and Emily Lucinda Trowbridge. His father was a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, from 1876 to 1899.

Cadet Dykman entered West Point September 1, 1871, was graduated on June 16, 1875, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 22nd Infantry. He served in garrison at Fort Brady, Michigan, from October 1875 to June 1876. He was on frontier service in Montana to September 1876 and took part in the campaign against the Sioux following the Custer massacre. He resigned October 1st, 1876, and began the study of Law at White Plains, New York. He was admitted to the Bar in May 1878 and entered the office of the late Edgar M. Cullen whose partner he became in 1880. Upon Judge Cullen's election to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Mr. Dykman joined the Law Partnership of Bergen and Dykman, afterwards becoming a partner in Cullen and Dykman where he remained until his death.

Mr. Dykman's legal career covered a broad field devoted principally to Public Utilities, Rate Regulation, and Corporation interests with which he had extensive connections. He was a

director of the Bush Terminal Company, Trustee Brooklyn Trust Company, American Security Company of New York, International Elevating Company, and of the Brooklyn and Queens Transit Corporation; a member of the Civil Service Commission of New York from 1898 to 1904; a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1915 and again in 1921; a member of the District Board of the City of New York under the Selective Service Act, 1917-1918; a member of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, New York City, 1916-1917; President of the New York State Bar Association, 1923-1924.

He was long a member of the Association of Graduates at the U. S. Military Academy and was elected its President at the annual meeting of that Association in 1920. Upon assuming the duties of this office he made a careful study of the organization and history of the Association and informed himself thoroughly as to the details of its operation. At the time of his election the Association was doing little more than holding an annual meeting at West Point, collecting dues, and publishing an annual bulletin. As a result of his study, he was convinced that the Association might develop a sphere of important usefulness to the Academy, and through the organization of various branches of the Senior Association in different cities throughout the country as well as in our foreign possessions, he created a growing interest in that Association and at various times was able through their co-operation to accomplish many things for the Association of Graduates and for the Military Academy.

One of his first efforts was to develop the Association in such a way as to interest younger graduates of the Military Academy and to induce them to become members of the Association. Following his ascendancy to the Presidency of the Association, 100% of several graduating classes joined that Association at or near the time of graduation, many as Life Members. This infusion of younger members into the Association of Graduates, for which he was largely responsible, gave the Association new life and new objectives to which he unceasingly devoted his efforts through the four years of his Presidency and later as vice-president and chairman of its Executive Committee.

He was re-elected President in 1921, again in 1922, and again in 1923, in which latter year General John J. Pershing succeeded him. His was the longest period as President of the Association since the regime of General Schofield. His outstanding efforts in behalf of the Association made of it a live and growing organization, and he continuously devoted much of his time as well as financial aid to projects which were taken up for the improvement of West Point. Among other things in addition to a phenomenal increase in membership, through his executive committee he under-

wrote the 1920 Volume of Cullum's Register to cover the expense of publishing the volume which had to be financed prior to the sale of copies, thereby reducing the cost of publication and indirectly aiding the Cullum Biographical Fund. His legal talent of which he gave generously was always freely available to the Academy.

Among other things he and his executive committee became interested in the building of a new hotel at West Point, a new Memorial Hall, and a Stadium. The hotel was finally secured, and the basic fund for a new Memorial Hall was begun. Likewise, through his efforts and those of the Executive Committee, a new North window—the World War Window—in the Cadet Chapel was installed. Through the interest which he developed in the Association, certain articles of the Constitution of the Association were amended and put into effect, thus extending its usefulness.

With the organization thus set up, he was able to establish, on the suggestion of himself or others, Alumni Day Exercises, to build a memorial to the U. S. Military Academy in the Louvain Library, and to undertake and carry through to its successful completion the harmonic section of the Cadet Chapel organ at a total cost of nearly 20,000 dollars. Aside from these sentimental and material benefits his great contribution to the Military Academy and to the Association of Graduates was giving to it a re-birth of interest and imbuing its members with a feeling of respect for the power of the Association in doing many things for West Point which the Academy and the War Department authorities could not well do. To all of these undertakings he took from his busy life as a practicing lawyer in New York City much time, and with this he combined his interest in the Academy, his broad knowledge and, whenever necessary, financial aid so that in the end practically everything which he undertook during his four years as President of the Association was brought to a happy conclusion.

To the date of his death he retained a deep interest in West Point and everything pertaining thereto; he thought always that much of his success in Law and in Civil pursuits, generally, was due to his West Point training, and he never failed on appropriate occasions to state this conviction.

He was one of West Point's best friends, one of its noblest and most loyal graduates, one who shall long be missed from the Councils of the Association of Graduates for his great vision and intelligent and useful application of his talents to West Point's welfare.

In June 1885 he was married to Isabel Murdock Annan of New York who survives him. An only son, Colonel Jackson A. Dykman, is a member of the Bar and now senior member of the original firm of Cullen and Dykman.

In this brief Obituary the Association of Graduates desires to record its unending obligations to and love and admiration for "Colonel" William Nelson Dykman, Class of 1875, whose distinguished memory will long remain green at West Point. May his immediate family sense our deep loss in his passing, and may he rest in peace.

West Point.

AN APPRECIATION

Colonel William N. Dykman was chosen President of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy in 1920 and served four successive terms, a longer period than any President since General Schofield. He then declined renomination to accept the Vice-Presidency under General Pershing.

He was Vice-President from 1925 to 1928. Under a reorganization, at that time, he became Chairman of the Board of Trustees and continued as such until ill health compelled his retirement not long before his death.

The Association was reborn under his leadership.

He supervised a revision of the Constitution.

He appointed a Fiscal Committee under General Avery D. Andrews whose report resulted in the founding of the Endowment Fund making the Association financially independent.

The Articles of Incorporation filed by General Cullum in 1893 had been unwittingly lost during the shifting of records.

Colonel Dykman obtained through the state officials in Albany a renewal of these articles in order to insure the legality of holding property and receiving bequests by the Association and of the proper safeguarding thereof.

When Mr. Brand Whitlock engaged in the campaign to induce American Universities to contribute to the rebuilding of the Library of Louvain, Colonel Dykman decided that the Military Academy should be represented. The necessary funds were promptly contributed by graduates in response to his suggestion, and the West Point column with its coat of arms stands in the Hall of the Great Library as a memorial to his zeal and patriotism.

During his regime the attractive custom of presenting class trees and dedicating them at the Class Reunions was initiated at the Academy.

The beautiful services on Alumni Day at the Thayer Monument during the Graduating Exercises, which so thrill all beholders, were also organized under his administration.

In many ways he made the Association a living force in the hearts of all West Pointers.

He was an energetic and magnetic leader and his fellow graduates are proud to testify to their affection for him.

Chas. P. Echols.

HERBERT J. SLOCUM

EX-CADET CLASS OF 1876

Died March 29, 1928, at Washington, D. C., aged 73 years.



COLONEL HERBERT J. SLOCUM was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 25, 1854, the son of Joseph Jermain and Sally L'Hommedieu. He was appointed a cadet at West Point, from Cincinnati in 1872. On leaving the Military Academy in 1876, he was ordered with several of his classmates to join the 7th Cavalry to replace many officers who were killed with General Custer. On his way to join the 7th Cavalry, he served with the 2nd Cavalry in the field on the Yellowstone Expedition from September to November 1876, when he reached his regiment at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota. He took part in the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, who were led by Chief Joseph, during the Summer of 1877 and was breveted 1st Lieutenant for gallant services in action against those Indians at Canon Creek, Montana, September 13th, 1877.

From 1877 till 1881, he served at Fort Buford, Montana, Fort Abraham Lincoln, and Fort Totten, Dakota, in the field against Indians and as escort to surveying parties for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

He attended the Infantry and Cavalry School for officers 1881-1882. Returning to his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, he was stationed at Fort Riley, Fort Sam Houston, and other posts in the Southwest. He was detailed with the District of Columbia National Guard May 21st, 1897, and on the outbreak of the Spanish American War, he was appointed Major and Inspector General, United States Volunteers. He served with the third division, 1st Army Corps at Camp Thomas, Georgia, and other camps in the South, and in December of that year he was sent to Cuba as Inspector General of the Matanzas district, commanded by General J. P. Sanger.

In April, 1899, he was sent to Boston, Massachusetts, with the 8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry as mustering officer and on June 28th was appointed Assistant to the Inspector General, Department of the East. From July 5, 1899, to August 12th of that year, he was on duty with the 7th Cavalry at Columbia Barracks, Havana. He remained in Cuba until May 20, 1902, commanding Rural Guards, and in addition, was Disbursing Officer of Cuban Custom Funds. After settling the Cuban accounts in Washington, he was detailed as Constructing Quartermaster of the new post at Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

In October, 1903, he joined his regiment in the Philippines where he remained until 1906. In October of that year he was en route to Cuba and placed on duty with the Provisional Government of that Island. Under the direction of Secretary of War he was in charge of all affairs pertaining to the armed forces of Cuba and was in command of the Cuban Rural Guard during the second intervention of the United States, 1906-1909. Upon his return from Cuba he was appointed Acting Inspector General of the Department in the East until September 19, 1912, when he was detailed as Military Attache at Havana, Cuba.

He was on duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1914 and in September of that year was appointed Colonel of the 13th Cavalry, stationed at Columbus, New Mexico. From October, 1915, till March, 1916, he was in command of the Second Cavalry Brigade. He took part in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico from March 15, 1916, until July of that year, when he was placed in command of the 3rd Brigade, Southern Department, with Headquarters at Laredo, Texas. He was detailed on duty with the 3rd Kentucky Infantry National Guard at Louisville, Kentucky, until February 27, 1917, when he was detailed as Mustering Officer at Raleigh, North Carolina, when the United States declared War upon the Central powers of Europe. Later he was placed in com-

mand of the Officers' Training Camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where were trained hundreds of young Americans to be commissioned officers in the National Army. After the close of the World War he was in command of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until his retirement, April 25, 1919, at the age of 64.

Colonel Slocum took part in all the Indian campaigns of his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, until the last vestige of Indian warfare disappeared. He performed exceptional service for the United States and for Cuba during the first and second occupation of that Island by our troops. He was exceptionally successful in the handling of Cuban officers and men; he brought the Cuban Rural Guard to a perfection equal to that of any armed troops of their day. Because of his long and splendid work with Cuban troops he was detailed as Military Attache to that country where he is remembered and esteemed by all Cubans who knew him.

From the date of his retirement till his death, March 29, 1928, Colonel Slocum resided in Washington, D. C. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Slocum was awarded medals for:

1. Indian Campaigns
2. Spanish American War
3. Philippine Insurrection
4. Second Occupation of Cuba
5. Mexican Expedition
6. World War

Young Swift was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy from the State of Kentucky, in which state his father was serving, and was admitted to the Academy, July 1st, 1872, being then barely eighteen years of age.

He graduated June 14th, 1876, and was assigned to the 14th Infantry but, before joining it, he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry and joined that Regiment at Custer City, Montana Territory, October 12, 1876. There had been a great deal of Indian trouble, including the Custer massacre, and the campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and the Sioux tribes was just coming to a close.

The Regiment was soon ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, now Fort Francis E. Warren, for station, but in May 1877 was again in campaign against the Nez Perce Indians. Upon the surrender of the Indian Leader, Chief Joseph, on October 25th, 1877, the Regiment returned to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory. But it was not for long. In May, 1878, the campaign against the Bannocks and Northern Cheyennes began. It lasted till February, 1879, the 5th Cavalry taking a very active part.

For the third time the Regiment went back to Fort Russell but again took the field October 1st, 1879. Major Thornburg, with a mixed command, had gone to the assistance of the Indian Agent at the Milk River Agency in Colorado. He and his command were ambushed by the hostile Ute Indians and, after having seventeen men killed and many wounded, he was besieged in the Colorado mountains.

General Wesley Merritt was then Colonel of the 5th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Swift was his Adjutant. General Merritt moved his command to the rescue with incredible speed for those days. All of the troops in the post which could be spared were put en route. The Infantry was placed in wagons and couriers were sent ahead to arrange for fresh teams at ranches to draw the wagons. General Merritt, himself, made a forced march with his Regiment and arrived at the scene of the battle in time to save the command. He found that Major Thornburg and many of his men had been killed and also many wounded. Captain Payne had taken command, upon the death of Major Thornburg, and had managed to save the survivors, by holding off the savages till General Merritt arrived. The Indians were routed and the pursuit taken up at once. This was known as the White River Campaign, and the Indians were forced to return to their reservation at Milk River by November 22d, only eight weeks after hostilities began. This march of General Merritt's command was one of the most famous and successful ever made by any body of troops, and a good deal of the credit belongs to General Swift because, not only was he the Acting Regimental Adjutant, but he also had to attend to the Quartermaster's part of the expedition, on account of the fact

that the Regimental Quartermaster was away on leave of absence. Not only did the cavalry get there in time but it was closely followed by the infantry which could have assisted had the Indians put up a strong resistance.

For the fourth time, the Regiment, after this campaign, went back to Fort D. A. Russell for station. Lieutenant Swift was given a leave of absence in the Spring and summer of 1880 during which he was married to Miss Susan Bonaparte Palmer. Lieut. Swift joined at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, to which station the Headquarters of the 5th Cavalry had been transferred. After two years at Fort Laramie, he served successively at Fort Sidney, Nebraska; Fort McKinley, Wyoming; Fort Riley, Kansas; and in the Cherokee Strip, Indian territory. This brought his service up to June 9th, 1887, at which time he became Aide for Brigadier General (Brevet Major General) Wesley Merritt, to whom he reported at West Point, New York, June 20th, 1887.

It should be explained, here, that not long after 2nd Lieut. Swift joined his Regiment, General Merritt, who was then its Colonel, appointed him acting Regimental Adjutant, an assignment that usually went to a 1st Lieutenant. General Merritt recognized his wonderful fitness for the place and his unusual ability and kept him on this duty until he left the Regiment, to go to West Point, in 1883, to become the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

It was perfectly logical, therefore, that he would select Lieut. Swift as his Aide, as soon as he himself was appointed a Brigadier General. Lieut. Swift was relieved from this duty October 1st, 1890, and went to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for station. He was there for nearly three years and then, shortly before he received his Captaincy, was ordered to the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as an Instructor, which assignment he held from August 20th, 1893, to February 25th, 1897. After a leave of absence, he spent a year on duty with the Illinois National Guard.

Early in the Spanish-American War, he was appointed a Major in the 7th Illinois Infantry, with which he served till July 28th, 1898, and was then appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 9th Illinois Infantry.

On November 18th, 1898, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Illinois Infantry and in January 1889 took that Regiment to Cuba where it remained for three months. Colonel Swift was finally mustered out of the Volunteer service May 2nd, 1899, at Savannah, Georgia.

After a short leave of absence, he proceeded to Porto Rico and took command of Troop C, 5th Cavalry, at Humacao, Porto Rico, on June 4th, 1899. This town was on the east end of the

Island, and Captain Swift had charge of a district of 300,000 inhabitants, with Headquarters at Humacao. There was a great deal of work to do, the most important of which was the preparation of the Island for Civil Government, in accordance with American Institutions.

These tasks were rudely interrupted by the terrible hurricane of August 8th, 1899, in which 2600 people on the Island lost their lives. Property to the value of more than \$100,000,000.00 was destroyed and one fourth of the inhabitants threatened with starvation.

Captain Swift acted promptly to relieve the situation in the Humacao District. Assisted by Lieut. N. F. McClure, 5th Cavalry, Lieut. F. F. Russell, Medical Corps, and a number of reliable non-commissioned officers, he made a rapid survey of his territory and established detachments from the troop, each composed of one non-commissioned officer and six men, in all important municipalities, in order to restore order and issue rations of food and perform other necessary services. There were ten of these stations, in addition to the main post in the town of Humacao. During a period of more than three months the thousands of starving inhabitants were supplied with food and other necessities without undue hardship.

On December 1st, 1899, Captain Swift was appointed Major of the Battalion of Mounted Infantry being organized at Henry Barracks located at Cayey and composed of native troops. Another battalion was organized later, and Major Swift commanded the whole, called the Porto Rican Infantry Regiment, till August, 1903. By this time he was a Major in the Regular Army and returned to the United States for a tour of duty of nine months in the Adjutant General's Department, Washington, D. C.

On July 28th, 1904, he became Assistant Commandant at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The opportunity was soon at hand for Major Swift to perform his greatest service to his Country.

At this time there was no system in vogue in the Army for the issue of tactical orders. In the 130 odd volumes of the Rebellion Records were to be found copies of hundreds of unsystematically arranged orders, even those issued by high commanders, such as Grant, Sherman, Lee, and Sheridan. There seems to have been no adequate instructions in vogue in this regard, and many of the orders, when read now, appear not only astounding but even chaotic. Such few orders as were issued in the Spanish-American War appear equally so.

Major Swift, after long study and much practical experience, had come to realize this terrible defect in our whole system of military instruction and practice. It was not long after his arrival at the Infantry and Cavalry School, afterwards called the

Army Service Schools, and still later the Command and General Staff School, that Major Swift had produced his pamphlet called "Military Orders, Messages and Reports" which was to revolutionize instruction, not only in our service schools but also in all components of the Army, the National Guard, and the Reserves.

Every order issued by our forces during the World War for the march or for tactical movement or for combat was based upon the principles of Major Swift's pamphlet. No more important military guide and text-book was ever issued to our Army or to any other.

Upon leaving Fort Leavenworth, September 3rd, 1906, Major Swift was ordered to Washington, D. C., on General Staff duty and remained there till November, 1910, with the exception of four months in 1907, when he was sent to Manchuria as an Observer in the Russo-Japanese War.

He received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy January 17th, 1911. He accompanied the 8th Cavalry to the Philippine Islands in April, 1911, and remained there till June, 1914.

He was Chief of Staff of the Western Department for almost two years and was then ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Commandant of the Army Service Schools. He was appointed a Brigadier General September 30th, 1916. In November, 1916, he was ordered to join the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, in order to take command of the 2nd Cavalry Division.

When the troops retired from Mexico, in February, 1917, he was ordered to El Paso, Texas, in command of the 1st Provisional Cavalry Division. At the end of six months, he was made a Major General and sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, in command of the 82nd Division. Early in December, 1917, he was sent to France on an observation tour, with the ultimate object of learning by experience, at the front, how to conduct his Division when it should arrive in France. He was to return to Camp Gordon to bring over the 82nd Division.

It was decided, however, at the A. E. F., to make use of his experience at once by placing him in command of the American Troops in Italy. He arrived in Italy in February, 1918, and took over the command of the troops there, but also was made Chief of the American Military Mission in Italy. He had been there scarcely two months when he submitted a report on conditions in Italy which is really a master-piece of Intelligence Service. This was of course confidential but has been preserved.

On May 11th, 1918, he was retired for age and soon after, returned to the United States, where he was relieved from active duty September 1st, 1918.

General Swift was recalled to active duty December 19th, 1919, as a lecturer to units of the R. O. T. C. at various universities and colleges. He remained on this duty till May 15th, 1920.

He was retired as a Brigadier General, U. S. Army, but reverted to his rank of Major General, through the act of June 21st, 1930.

Among the honors which he received were a bronze medal awarded him in the Carbine Competition of 1891, Department of the Missouri, and a silver medal, in the competition of 1892, same department.

In the Department of the Missouri, he received similar honors, a bronze medal on the Revolver Team in 1891 and a gold medal on the Revolver Team in 1892. In 1908, he qualified as a sharpshooter.

General Swift did a good deal of very valuable military writing. He translated the "War Game, Simplified" by "I. Von Verdy Du Vernois", and the translation was published for use at the Army Service Schools and in the Army at large. He translated the "Military Laws of the Swiss Confederation", but this translation was never published. He translated the greater part of "Gripenkerl's Tactical Problems" but discontinued the work when he found that an edition had been published in England.

Other works of his on military subjects are, "Sabres or Revolvers"; "Cossacks or Uhlan"; "Peon or Soldier"; "Military Orders, Messages and Reports", already mentioned; "A Well Regulated Militia";

For his services in Italy, General Swift received the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus from the Italian Government.

General Swift was married to Miss Susanne Bonaparte Palmer, daughter of Captain (afterwards Brigadier General) Innis N. Palmer, on May 18th, 1880. Six children were born of this union, one dying in infancy. Five children survive. One son Colonel Eben Swift, Jr., Field Artillery, is on duty at the Headquarters Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, Ill. Another son, Colonel Innis Palmer Swift, Cavalry, is on duty with the 1st Cavalry Division. The third son is in the employ of The American Express Company, North Africa, with Headquarters at Rome, Italy. He is Wesley Merritt Swift and was in the Diplomatic Service for many years.

One daughter, Clara, is married to Brigadier General Evan H. Humphrey, Manila, P. I. and the other daughter, Katherine, is married to Lieutenant Colonel Carl Fish McKinney, Infantry, at present on duty with the Organized Reserves at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Mrs. Swift died several years ago in Washington, D. C. Since her death General Swift has constantly failed. For the last two years his health has been very bad. He died April 25th, 1938, at Washington, D. C., and was buried with full military honors by the side of Mrs. Swift, in the Arlington National Cemetery.

N. F. M.

ROBERT TEMPLE EMMET

NO. 2693 CLASS OF 1877

Died October 25, 1936, at Ashfield, Massachusetts, aged 81 years.



COLONEL ROBERT TEMPLE EMMET, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, was born in New York City on December 13, 1854, the eldest son of William Jenkins Emmet and Julia Colt Pierson. His paternal grandfather was Judge Robert Emmet, distinguished New York jurist; his great grandfather was Thomas Addis Emmet, a brother of the Irish patriot and martyr, Robert Emmet. Thomas Addis Emmet came to the United States from Ireland in 1803 and became the first Attorney General of New York State. On his mother's side Colonel Emmet was descended from the Colt and Pierson families of Connecticut and New Jersey.

His childhood was spent at his father's small estate on Travers Island, near Pelham, N. Y., and he attended Bolton Priory School

and later the Harrington School, at Westchester. Here he met for the first time several lifelong friends, including James L. Breeze, Augustus Van Cortlandt, Alfred Seton, Casimir De Rham and others. From his father and, indeed, from all his Emmet forebears he had inherited a love of sport, and these early years in Westchester County were to forge the abilities as a crack shot, horseman, fisherman, and yachting enthusiast which distinguished him through life.

In 1873 Colonel Emmet was appointed by President Grant to the United States Military Academy, and entered on September 1 of that year with the class of 1877, to become, in the words of his classmate, General W. C. Brown, "a member deservedly popular and one with an enviable record". At graduation he was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry and after a leave of absence joined the regiment at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, on December 26, 1877.

It was here that his active participation began in the Ute and Apache wars. From March 18 to September 10, 1878, Lieut. Emmet and the Ninth Cavalry were on continuous duty with the Ute Expedition; until February 10, 1881 they were engaged against the Apaches. During this period Lieut. Emmet was for part of the time in command of a detachment of Navajo Indian Scouts and was in three engagements with Apaches, on September 18 and September 29, 1879, and April 12, 1880.

It was in the fight first mentioned that Lieut. Emmet performed the act of distinguished gallantry which won for him the Congressional Medal of Honor. The following report, made by Lieut. M. W. Day, Ninth Cavalry, himself a holder of the Medal, was incorporated by Major General J. J. Coppinger in his recommendation and is believed to be the most accurate description of the incident:

"I have the honor to request and recommend that a Medal of Honor be given to Robert Temple Emmet, of New York, late 1st Lieutenant, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, for gallantry in action in a fight with hostile Apaches in Las Animas Cañon, New Mexico, on September 18, 1879. Mr. Emmet was lieutenant of Troop "G", Ninth Cavalry—a portion of a squadron which was following up an Indian trail—and a civilian came galloping into the ranks and informed the Commanding Officer that a detachment of soldiers was ambuscaded up the cañon and nearly everyone had been killed, he alone escaping. The squadron galloped about three miles up the cañon to the rescue of this detachment. They found that Captain Dawson, Lieutenants Wright and Day, and a small detachment of soldiers and Indian scouts were penned up under a small rock point, unable to escape and surrounded by nearly two hundred Indians. The squadron attempted to

make a direct attack, but was unable to open connection with the detachment, when the Commanding Officer directed a flank attack to be made. Lieutenant Hugo with Troop "G" accompanied by Lieutenant Emmet, moved up the cañon and climbed out to attack the Indian camp, in order to draw the Indians back from the ambuscade. The attack was at first successful, but the Indians returned in force from the ambuscade and slipping up through the bushes surprised the attacking party, driving them back into the cañon. Lieutenant Emmet, with five men, who had been farthest in the advance, were thus momentarily left behind and cut off from the troop. Finding that the Indians were making for a position from which they could get a direct fire on the retreating troop, the Lieutenant held this point with his party until the soldiers reached shelter in the cañon; and then, noticing that a number of men, including Lieutenant Hugo, had tied their horses to bushes in the Indian camp and left them behind in the excitement of the sudden attack, Lieutenant Emmet and his soldiers held the Indians in check until all the horses were loosened, secured together and led down the trail, losing one of his soldiers in this gallant defense."

Colonel Emmet could be induced only with the greatest difficulty to discuss this incident, and then only in the most general terms. In response, however, to a suggestion frequently made that because of his former acquaintance with them, on their temporary reservation near Ajo Caliente, the Apaches had recognized him and spared his life, he said that no credence should be placed in this theory and that his presence on earth could be ascribed to good luck and nothing else.

It was during the following year that Lieut. Emmet was stricken with dysentery at Fort Union, N. M. His mother became not unnaturally exercised and began to agitate with Washington for a sick leave which would restore him to her maternal care. The following letter, in reply to her pleas, has been thought more than worthy of full inclusion in this account. Coming as it did from a man whom nearly half the country looked upon as a ruthless fiend and destroyer, it speaks for itself as a glimpse into the heart of a great soldier and a great man:

*"Headquarters Army
of the United States*

Washington, D. C.

Aug. 20, 1880

*Mrs. Julia C. Emmet
East Rockaway,
New York*

*I was really pleased to receive your letter of Aug. 19,
enclosing the dispatch from your son.*

There is no government on earth which provides its fighting Army with so good a corps of Surgeons and Physicians as the U. S.—and the moment I received your former letter I saw that you were “stampeded.” New Mexico is extremely healthy, and Fort Wright is the place where they had to shoot a man to inaugurate the graveyard. I was there two years ago, and the hospital was empty, and had been for five months—Any old soldier would laugh at the idea of bringing a man from New Mexico to New York for health—Why out there they pity you, who have to take refuge at Rockaway, Long Branch &c. &c. every summer.

I am not certain that I am personally acquainted with you, but I had a recent letter from Mrs. Chase Hoyt of Brooklyn begging me for your sake to bring out of that horrid country, New Mexico, the splendid young fellow, Emmet, that he might be nursed by his Mother.

The Love which subsists between the Mother and her Child, is too holy, to be spoken of lightly. If the Catholics had not introduced the Virgin Mary into their Religion I doubt if it could have existed this long—It is the nearest a heavenly attribute of any thing on Earth. But boys, and young officers, are boys, and will make fun of sacred things. Even old men do sometimes and I heard General Grant once exclaim in his agony, at the appeal of a mother for her son, that he would never again appoint a boy to the Army who had a Mother.

I regard your son as a fine manly fellow—let him alone—hold his heart strings—but let him manage his own case. Let him be the man and you the mother—we cannot fight Victorio, Sitting Bull, and the devils who rise up in every quarter with men at home—If sickness overtakes him the best of Surgeons is at his elbow, & his brother officers are his brothers in fact—Don't reproach yourself—for we have hundreds of just such appeals from mothers daily.

With great respect &c.

W. T. Sherman”

Needless to say this letter, in the great General's own hand, will always remain a cherished possession of Colonel Emmet's family.

It was during his recuperation from the illness above mentioned that Lieut. Emmet had an opportunity to gratify his love of hunting. In company with Little Bat, one of his Navajo scouts, he combined business with pleasure by going after game of all kinds and visiting various quiescent Indian encampments at the same time. One of these expeditions resulted in an episode con-

cerning which Colonel Emmet was actually heard, later in life, to boast. It appears that he and Bat rode into the village of the powerful Chief Woman's Dress and Bat effected an introduction.

"Emmet", he said. "Best hunter in U. S. Army".

Woman's Dress, impressed, presented to Lieut. Emmet his twenty-inch red soapstone pipe, which its recipient kept always and valued highly.

From this period until February 10, 1881, Lieut. Emmet commanded a detachment of Navajos in the field, and covered New Mexico with considerable thoroughness. One winter night, after riding sixty miles, he arrived, half frozen, at the tiny frontier post from which Billy the Kid had been taken ten minutes before to the courthouse-jail from which he made his famous and bloody escape.

On March 5, 1881, Lieut. Emmet was appointed acting Engineer Officer of the District of New Mexico, and served in this capacity until October 26 of the same year. He was then transferred to the Department of the Missouri, on duty in the office of the Chief Engineer. For the succeeding three years he served as aid to General John Pope.

For part of this time he was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, partly at the Presidio, San Francisco, and partly on a leave during which he married, on October 11, 1883, Miss Helena Van Cortlandt Phelps at New Rochelle, New York. His bride returned with him to the Presidio. At the conclusion of Lieut. Emmet's staff service, General Pope published the following Extract from General Orders:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

October 22, 1885

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 11

(Extract.)

2.—*Having, in compliance with General Orders No. 85, current series, from the War Department, relieved First Lieutenant R. T. Emmet, 9th Cavalry, from duty as Aide-de-Camp on his staff, the Division Commander cannot do less, in justice to Lieutenant Emmet and to his own feelings, than to place on record his high appreciation of Lieutenant Emmet, both as an officer and a gentleman, and bear testimony in this public manner to Lieutenant Emmet's intelligent and efficient performance of duty at all times and under all circumstances.*

The Division Commander considers Lieutenant Emmet entitled to the highest consideration of the Government and

the Army, and can wish him no better fortune than to fulfill the career in the future which his abilities and his character so clearly foreshadow.

By command of Major General POPE:

(Signed),

D. W. TAYLOR,

Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Emmet rejoined his regiment at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and remained with it until March 22, 1889. Lieut. and Mrs. Emmet's first son, Robert Rutherford Morris Emmet, now Captain Emmet, U. S. N., was born on January 27, 1888; their second son Herman Le Roy Emmet, who was to become Manager of the Erie Works of the General Electric Company, was born on September 26, 1889. Their third child, Anna Helena, who was born April 23, 1893, is now Mrs. Emmet Hall, of New York.

After a period on Recruiting Service, Colonel Emmet received from Mrs. R. E. Edgar an offer to manage her estate. It was one which for his family's sake he felt unable to refuse, and on April 6, 1891, he resigned from the Army and took up civil life. This he did in line of duty, and not without many heartaches for the life he had loved so well. Seven years later he was in uniform again as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Infantry, New York Volunteers, a position he held for just sixteen days, following which he was commissioned a Major. His Spanish War duty with this regiment included service at Camp Black and Fort Wadsworth, New York, at the Presidio, San Francisco, and in Honolulu. At the conclusion of the war he became Colonel of the regiment, and held this post until January 16, 1905.

Colonel Emmet's civilian years were crowded with useful work. As a Civil Engineer, both in connection with his estate and on numerous other projects, his Army training was invaluable to him. He was the ideal trustee, and his services were sought by countless members of his large family in matters where his high sense of honor and of duty pointed infallibly to his selection.

As a sportsman, he was able throughout his later life to find leisure for salmon fishing on the Restigouche and the Tobique; for duck, partridge, and quail shooting with his friends Dr. Seward Webb, Arthur Duane, and many others. Both C. Oliver Iselin, and E. D. Morgan included him in the afterguard of more than one America's Cup Defender. With Mr. Morgan, Colonel Emmet also had a season of fox-hunting in County Meath, Ireland, where his really remarkable horsemanship and nerve excited comment from experts for years afterward.

After Mrs. Emmet's death, Colonel Emmet lived for many winters at Schenectady with his brother, William Le Roy Emmet,

distinguished engineer and inventor and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1881.

Colonel Emmet's other brothers include the late Devereux Emmet of St. James, Long Island, noted golfer and golf architect; the late Richard Stockton Emmet, of Schenectady; and Christopher Temple Emmet, of Stony Brook, Long Island. Three sisters survive, all artists. They are Colonel Emmet's twin, Rosina Emmet Sherwood, A. N. A., the first woman member of the American Watercolor Society; Lydia Field Emmet, N. A., celebrated portrait painter; and Jane Emmet de Glehn, of London, herself an artist and the wife of Wilfrid G. de Glehn, R. A.

Colonel Emmet died on October 25, 1936, at his farm, High Valley, at Ashfield, Massachusetts. There he had lived for many summers, surrounded, in an atmosphere of mutual affection, by contingents from his force of thirteen grandchildren and by friends without number. He died in his eighty-second year, a man whose life had been filled with gallantry, good sportsmanship, and good works; and to the end he typified, as few men have done, that much employed but still splendid phrase, an officer and gentleman.

A. M. S.

GEORGE W. VAN DEUSEN

NO. 2842 CLASS OF 1880

Died March 3, 1938, at Los Angeles, California, aged 79 years.



GEORGE WILLIAM VAN DEUSEN—the only son of William I. Van Deusen, and Sarah T. Ball—was born February 11, 1859, at Van Deusen Villa, Massachusetts. His father was descended from an honorable Dutch family, which emigrated from North Brabant, Netherlands, three hundred years ago.

George Van Deusen graduated from the Great Barrington High School at sixteen. Then taking the competitive examination for West Point, he passed the highest and entered the Academy, September first, 1876. The young George who had boasted at home of direct descent from William the Silent found the first year as a “plebe” developed a greater silence due to homesickness—he was thinking of returning home—but nostalgia conquered. This quietness helped him to become a fine student, and he graduated

one of the highest of the Class of 1880. Assigned to the 4th Cavalry, his first service was on frontier duty at Fort Hays, Kansas. Scouting in Colorado and at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, later brought much adventure; he served in the Apache and Sioux Indian campaigns.

In 1884, he was transferred to the First Artillery. With this branch of the Service, he was destined to become the foremost authority of machine guns, in the entire Service.

After being in the Spanish American War, he was ordered to London, England in 1899 to inspect Mountain Artillery. Proceeding to the Vickers Works, he purchased for our government the first Maxim Nordenfelt guns, equipment and ammunition. With these guns he proceeded to Manila to take part in the Insurrection.

After many campaigns in the Southern Islands, and the mountainous North, the guns proved of the most practical service. On one occasion, a mule, carrying ammunition, fell over a 20 foot embankment, landing on rocks in a stream. The ammunition was found intact. Colonel Van Deusen had more than the allotted amount of Philippine Service, but he proudly claimed to have never been on sick report as an officer.

Garrison life and the routine of peace irked him: he was always happiest when in the field or had the prospect of orders for a move, and he could get away as quick as any gangster.

The World War found him anxious for overseas service, but low blood pressure found him physically disqualified.

After 42 years' service, he retired in 1919. The Second Field Artillery knew him the longest and claimed him as a beloved Commander. He was kind, tolerant, fearless, and noted for his fairness to all. Many a man transferred regiments to serve with him.

His interest in sports, especially baseball, helped to give him a great quality—an understanding of the human element in men.

Colonel Van Deusen died March 3rd, 1938, in Los Angeles, California—just a few days after his seventy-ninth birthday. He is survived by his widow, Florence L. Van Deusen, daughter of Major Curtis E. Munn, and by two daughters, Gladys Bright and Hazel Lee.

Hazel Van Deusen Lee.



JAMES GOOLD WARREN

NO. 2883 CLASS OF 1881

Died November 2, 1937, at Buffalo, New York, aged 79 years.



JAMES GOOLD WARREN was born in Buffalo, New York, September 12, 1858. His father was Joseph Warren, one of the leading citizens of Buffalo and Editor-in-Chief of its outstanding newspaper, the Buffalo Daily Courier.

Mr. Warren came to Buffalo from Vermont and was a member of a distinguished old family whose pioneer ancestor, John Warren, came over from England in 1630 in the ship "Arabella", one of the fleet of Sir Richard Salton Stall, which landed at Salem. Joseph Warren married Jane Vail Goold, who belonged to a prominent Albany family. They had two sons, James Goold and Gilbert Holland, who died in his youth.

James had his early education in the public school of Buffalo and later went to Phillips Exeter Academy, having in mind pos-

sibly to study medicine after. The death of his father changed this plan, and he accepted the opportunity to enter the United States Military at West Point, July 1st, 1877. "Jim", as he was known in Buffalo, was a handsome honest-looking boy of 6 ft 2", well fitted to be a credit to West Point. That promise he fulfilled as he graduated June 11th, 1881, number five in his class, and was promoted to the rank of additional Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. That year he was married at West Point to Sarah Clifton Wheeler, daughter of Col. Junius B. Wheeler, Professor of Engineering at the Academy. Two children of this marriage survive the Colonel, a son, Wheeler, of Yakima, Wash., and a daughter Emily Warren. Mrs. Warren died in Milwaukee in 1901.

Lieut. Warren's first assignment was with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, N. Y. Here he pursued his studies, taking a course in the United States Engineer School, from which he graduated in 1884.

There followed forty-five years of faithful and important service. From 1885 to 1887 he was detailed as instructor in Civil & Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy. Later he served as assistant to the officer in charge of the Fortifications of New York Harbor. He served on the Mississippi River Commission at St. Louis and as district Engineer at Louisville, Kentucky, until 1898. Here he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1898 he was assigned as District Engineer at Milwaukee, Wis., where he served until 1906. In 1906 he was made a member of the Mississippi River Commission and served in that capacity until 1919. In 1910 he became District Engineer at Buffalo, N. Y., where he had charge of the Buffalo & Oswego Engineer Districts. In 1912 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the same year he was appointed Division Engineer, Great Lakes Division, in which capacity he had charge of all the river and harbor construction of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

It was a real satisfaction to Col. Warren to serve his remaining years in his native city of Buffalo. He did fine work for the harbor and for Buffalo in that position.

In 1917 Col. Warren, by authority of a Joint Resolution of Congress, assumed charge of the "Investigation of Diversion of Water from the Great Lakes and Niagara River". This investigation covered the various phases of water diversion, including its effect upon navigation, sanitary and power purposes, and the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and the rapids of Niagara River. The report of this investigation, published in 1920, is regarded as an authoritative text on this important subject. The then Senior member of the Board of Engineers, Brigadier General Taylor, commenting for the Board upon Col. Warren's report, stated:

"The report is the only comprehensive and thorough investigation of all these subjects ever made and possesses great value, not only from the technical, but also from the very full historical presentation of the matters with which it deals."

While still Division Engineer of the Great Lakes Division, Col. Warren having attained the age of sixty-four years, was retired by operation of the law on September 12, 1922. He continued to make his home in Buffalo until his death.

During his forty-five years of active service with the Corps of Engineers, Col. Warren justly earned the reputation of being one of the outstanding members of that organization. Aside from his enviable record in the Corps of Engineers, Colonel Warren was well known for his unswerving devotion to duty and his unfailing loyalty to those associated with him. The following tributes of his old friends of the Academy testify to his lovable characteristics: Col. John Miller, Corps of Engineers, retired, a Class mate, said:

"I recall the affection and respect which the Class of 1881 had for Jim Warren, our first Captain, and the strict fairness and devotion with which he performed the duties of that youthful but responsible office. These characteristics he continued to display through all of his subsequent career."

General E. M. Markham, formerly Chief-of-Engineers says:

"I pride myself that I analyzed Col. Warren in early days as a gentle, kindly, characterful man, inflexible of purpose, wishful that he might conceal his dominant gentleness. His sturdiness of purpose and character as I observed them, gave me a lifelong inspiration."

And writing of his career General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army concludes:

"Keenly interested in his profession, with special knowledge of civil engineering as applied to river and harbor improvements, Colonel Warren was on duty for many years in connection with engineering projects on the rivers and lakes of the middle west, and loyally and efficiently performed the duties of an Engineer of the Army throughout his active service of forty-five years. His death is deeply regretted."

These tributes of his brother officers, written at the time of his death, cover the ground so well that there is little more to add.

His last years in Buffalo were made happy by his daughter Emily who presided over his pleasant home and to whom he was completely devoted. A devoted Father—a kindly neighbor—a real gentleman of the old school, James Warren passed away on November 2nd, 1937, sincerely regretted by the many who knew and loved him.

ADELBERT CRONKHITE

NO. 2941 CLASS OF 1882

Died June 15, 1937, at St. Petersburg, Florida, aged 76 years.



MAJOR GENERAL ADELBERT CRONKHITE was born at Litchfield, New York, on January 5, 1861 and graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1882. The son of an army doctor, his boyhood days were spent among the army posts of the southwestern frontier. Descended from an early (1642) Dutch settler of New York, he was born and bred a soldier, being the grand-nephew of Joseph G. Swift, U. S. M. A. 1802, the first graduate of the academy and also the nephew of Colonel John T. Greble, the first officer of the Union Army killed in action in the Civil War. To this distinguished military background General Cronkhite added the lustre of an army career that was marked by outstanding ability and by loyal and most efficient service throughout a period of more than forty years.

Appointed upon graduation a second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, he advanced through the various grades to that of Brigadier General in the Regular Army, June 22, 1917. In the course of this period he saw active service with the light artillery in the 1890-91 South Dakota operations against the hostile Sioux Indians, and in the Spanish-American War he served with Light Artillery Brigade in Cuba until July 1898 and then in the Porto Rican campaign, taking part there in the action at Coamo.

In the World War, General Cronkhite, as a major general, National Army, commanded the 80th Division from its inception in September 1917 until November 19, 1918, participating with the division in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. After the armistice he commanded the 9th Army Corps and later the 6th Army Corps until April 1919 when he rejoined the 80th Division to return it to the United States. In appreciation of his exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services while in command of the 80th Division he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He also received the decoration of the British Order of St. Michael and St. George (Knight Commander), also the French Legion of Honor (Commander), and the French Croix de Guerre (with palm). Of him, General Pershing recently has written:

"His services during the war were of a most distinguished character and the troops under his direction made a wonderful record".

During the World War three generations of his immediate family served on active duty with the army, his father Colonel Henry McLean Cronkhite, himself and his son, Major Alexander Pennington Cronkhite, Corps of Engineers, grandson of General Alexander C. M. Pennington of Civil War fame. The tragic killing of this son while on a practice march with his battalion of the 213th Engineers at Camp Lewis, Washington in 1918 was the greatest sorrow of General Cronkhite's life. To the official verdict of accidental death, he never did agree, and he devoted every effort for years in a vain endeavor to have it changed.

Following his return from France, General Cronkhite was promoted on July 3, 1920, to major-general (Regular Army) and served in command of the Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and later in command of the Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., until 1923. In 1920-21 he accompanied the Secretary of State, Honorable Bainbridge Colby, on the official mission representing President Woodrow Wilson to the South American Republics. After his retirement from active duty, Feb. 1, 1923, and until the death of his wife, Mrs. Annie Pennington Cronkhite, in April 1930 he resided at Baltimore, Maryland, and expended untold time and effort in the investigation of the circumstances

attending the death of his son, a labor of love that brought him only the deepest sorrow.

In February, 1931, General Cronkhite married Miss Gertrude Horne of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and established his home in that city, happy and contented amidst his friends of wartime days. From then until his death on June 15, 1937, at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida, he devoted his full time in promoting the welfare of the disabled and incapacitated veterans of his beloved 80th Division, a self-imposed task that brought him into close contact with all the people throughout the area from Pittsburgh to Richmond, and that earned for him the undying admiration and respect of everyone who met him. No effort could be too great, nor could any matter be too small to command his full and undivided interest if the case were one that affected the welfare of a disabled veteran. General George H. Jamerson wrote of him:

"With characteristic modesty and out of the greatness of his great heart, he arrogated to himself no more credit for the fine achievements of his Division than he gave to his subordinates of whose courage, loyalty and firmness he was ever loud in his praise".

Throughout a lifetime that was not without its own deep sorrows and tragic moments, he was ever the brave, resourceful soldier and the loyal helping friend. His inherently happy disposition and his ever jovial laugh made him the leader in any happy gathering, just as his inherent ability and his high soldierly qualities made him the leader to whom was entrusted many most important assignments in the course of his long and honorable military career. Endowed with sound judgment, he invariably performed his every duty in an eminently successful and most efficient manner. Endowed with a great heart, he invariably gained the friendship and the admiration of all who knew him. No more fitting tribute could be paid to General Cronkhite than to quote one of his own favorite expressions:

"He was a real soldier man".

E. J. C.

ROBERT ALEXANDER BROWN

NO. 3068 CLASS OF 1885

*Died September 30, 1937, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California,
aged 77 years.*



ROBERT A. BROWN was born on a farm near Cheyney, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, November 7th, 1859, the son of James and Ann Stewart Brown. There his early life was spent, and when old enough, he attended to such chores as were required of a farmer's son in those days. A letter from his sister states:

"He was a hard but willing worker, and altho the work was often distasteful, he found that many things learned on the farm stood him in good stead in Army life. He received his early education in the typical one-room red school-house, where he had an excellent male teacher (who afterwards became his brother-in-law), and in the West Chester Normal School or State College. He received his appointment to West Point thru competitive examination. So thrilled, exhilarated,

rated, and excited, no train was fast enough to carry him home, so he walked the ten miles on new born wings of hope and ambition. He wanted a college education, and his dream was coming true. Beginning as a boy of 17, long, lank, and lean, he successfully taught school for four years. The boys adored him".

As the result of the competitive examination he was selected by his Congressman for appointment from his Congressional district, the 6th Pennsylvania.

Brown entered the Academy about the middle of June, 1881, at the age of 21 years and 7 months, though officially his military career began July 1st, 1881, the date of his warrant as a cadet. In those days all candidates were sent to West Point for the required entrance examinations, and were ordered to report on the day following the departure of the Graduating Class. They were quartered in several divisions of the old barracks that had been vacated by the cadets for the purpose and ate at the Mess Hall while undergoing examination. This lasted several days, and the day after completion the successful ones were notified, and they immediately began drawing uniforms and equipment and receiving instruction in squad drill under the cadet officers and corporals assigned to look after them and initiate them into "The Spirit of West Point". Consequently, for about ten days, though uniformed and drilled, they were still officially "candidates", and did not become cadets and 4th classmen until they took the oath of office on July 1st, the date inserted in the warrants subsequently issued to them.

Of the 116 candidates who reported for examination in June, 1881, Brown was one of the 69 who passed successfully. Due to additions by "turn-backs" from the preceding class, and by admissions in the latter part of August, the class numbered 93 on Sept. 1st, 1881, when the cadets had moved back to barracks from the summer camp and the studies had begun. At the end of the first year he stood No. 15 in a class of 45, the casualties from various causes during the year amounting to 38. At the end of the second year he stood No. 11 in a class of 41; at the end of the third year No. 14 in a class of 40; and graduated June 13, 1885, No. 11 in a class of 39, and No. 3068 on the roster of graduates.

After the usual graduating leave of absence Brown joined his regiment, the 4th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on Sept. 28, 1885, and the following day was sent to Bisbee Cañon, Ariz., to join Troop "I" then "Scouting in the Field" where he was stationed until April 16, 1886. During this period, he was in pursuit of hostile Indians from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7, 1885; on detached service with Troop "D", 4th Cavalry, on Courier duty at Copper Cañon from Oct. 25 to Dec. 15, 1885; on trail of hostile Apache Indians

from Dec. 31, 1885, to Jan. 2, 1886, and from Jan. 9 to 10, 1886; and was with Troop "E", 4th Cavalry, at Mud Springs from Feb. 24 to March 1, 1886.

He was in the field with his troop in pursuit of hostile Indians in Mexico, from April 27 to June 18, 1886, when he was placed in command of a detachment of Indian Scouts with Captain Lawton's command, which was in pursuit of Apache Indians in Mexico. On Sept. 22, 1886, he was relieved from duty with that command and placed on detached service at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where he remained until Oct. 6, 1886, when he was sent to San Carlos for duty, remaining there until the close of the campaign on Oct. 19, 1886.

Captain Lawton, in his report covering his operations in Mexico, cited Lieut. Brown "for loyal service in command of Indian Scouts", and the Department Commander in General Field Order No. 12, Department of Arizona, dated Oct. 8, 1886, cited him for "services in campaign against hostile Indians".

While with Lawton's command, pursuing the wily and elusive Apache Chief Geronimo, Brown evidently thought he had caught up with him, for the records relate "On July 14, 1886, Lieut. Brown sent back a runner to the main body of the pursuing force announcing he had located the enemy encampment and would attack. He asked for Infantry reinforcements. The Infantry did not arrive until after Lieut. Brown had entered the camp, and the raid yielded animals, equipage and food, but not Geronimo". Two months later, however, Geronimo, in apparent anticipation of concessions from a weary Government, indicated that he was willing to discuss terms of surrender with Gen Miles, who, early in 1886, had relieved Gen. Crook of command of the Department of Arizona. After his surrender Geronimo was sent to Fort Sill, Indian Territory (now the State of Oklahoma), where he passed the rest of his life in dreary exile, brightened intermittently by appearances at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901 and the St. Louis Worlds Fair in 1904. Geronimo died in 1909 at Fort Sill.

From Oct., 1886, until Aug. 20, 1887, Brown served with his regiment at Fort Bowie, Ariz. He was then sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty as a student officer at the Infantry and Cavalry School, where he remained for two years until he graduated with credit in June, 1889. After an extended leave of absence he again joined his regiment, the 4th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., until on May 24, 1890, with his troop he was transferred to The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. He served with it at that station until Dec. of that year when he was ordered to the U. S. Military Academy for duty as instructor in the Department of Tactics. On this duty he remained until Jan., 1893, when he was relieved and joined his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

He served at this station until June 7, 1898, and during this period was Post and Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence from Feb. 9, 1893, to Feb. 3, 1897.

In April, 1898, war with Spain was declared, and in June Brown was appointed a Major in the Inspector General's Department and assigned to the 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, at Camp Alger, Va., Camp Meade, Penn., and at Augusta, Ga., until Dec. 6, 1898, when he went to Cuba as Acting Adjutant General, Military Division, 2nd Army Corps. He was on this duty en route to and in Cuba until Jan. 4, 1899, when he assumed the duties of Major, Inspector General, Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, serving in that capacity until March 31, 1899.

He returned to the United States in April, 1899, and after a short leave of absence reported at The Presidio of San Francisco for duty. He was there until May 22, 1899, when he sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands, where he joined and served with the 4th Cavalry at that place to Aug. 14, 1899. He then became Aide to Major General Arthur MacArthur, at Headquarters 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps, located at San Fernando and Angeles, P. I. On Oct. 3, 1899, he accepted a commission as Major, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, and was attached to the 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps, at Manila, and Bautista, P. I., until April 11, 1900. He then became Inspector General, Dept. of Northern Luzon, with a station at Manila, to May 3, 1900, when he was made Ass't Secretary to the Military Governor of the Philippines. He was on this duty until Oct. 19, 1900, and then became Inspector General, Department of Southern Luzon. On June 30, 1901, he again became Aide to Gen. MacArthur, with whom he returned to the United States in August, 1901. While serving in the Philippine Islands, he was present and participated in the actions and engagement at Mountinlupa, P. I., June 26 and July 11, 1899; Pililla, P. I., July 5, 1899; Colomba, July 26-27-30, 1899; Porac, Sept. 29, 1899; Angeles, Oct. 11, 16, and Nov. 7, 1899; Bamban, Nov. 11, 1899, and Advance to Tarlac and along Manila and Dagupan R. R. to Bayantan, Nov. 12 to 19, 1899.

Brown continued on the staff of Gen. MacArthur as Aide-de-Camp until May 29, 1902, serving at Headquarters, Department of Colorado, Denver, Col., and Headquarters, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill. During this period he had a short term of duty in Washington, D. C., as Recorder of Board on Brevets from Sept. to Dec. 9, 1901. After leaving the staff of Gen. MacArthur, he was on leave of absence for four months until Sept. 28, 1902, when he joined the 4th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was at this station until Oct. 15, 1904, when the regiment was transferred to The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to serve there until Jan. 5, 1906, on which date it sailed for the Philippine Islands, arriving there about Feb. 1st. He was at Malabang with

the 4th Cavalry until Sept. 26, 1907, when he returned to the United States.

In Nov., 1907, he was sent to Buffalo, N. Y., as Recruiting Officer, on which duty he remained until Aug. 12, 1909. His next station was Washington, D. C., as a student at the Army War College. After finishing the course in June, 1910, he was detailed as Assistant Director of the College, which kept him in Washington for another year, until June 30, 1911. He was then ordered to the Philippine Islands and upon arrival, Sept. 2, 1911, he was assigned to the 14th Cavalry, with station at Camp Stotsenburg. He was there until March 8, 1912, when, with his regiment, he returned to the United States, arriving about April 7th. He was ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, where he remained until Sept. 26, 1912, and then went to Washington for duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, having been detailed on the General Staff to date from Sept. 22, 1912. He was on this duty until March 31, 1913, when he was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Southern Department. He served in this capacity until Aug. 31, 1914 on which date his tour of duty with the Staff terminated.

He was on leave of absence until Dec. 1914, when he rejoined the 14th Cavalry at Fort McIntosh, Texas, as Lieut. Colonel, having been advanced to that grade as of Sept. 27, 1914. On advancement he was temporarily assigned to the 15th Cavalry, but secured transfer back to his old regiment. On Oct. 17, 1916, he was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Officer in Charge of Military Affairs at Headquarters, Southern Department, having been promoted to Colonel of Cavalry as of July 1, 1916. This duty occupied him until Aug. 15, 1917, when, having been advanced to the grade of Brigadier General, National Army, he was ordered to join the 42nd Division at Camp Mills, near Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. On arrival there Sept. 1st, he was placed in command of the 84th Infantry Brigade of that Division.

In October, 1917, Brown's Brigade was embarked on transports in New York Harbor and sent to an assembling point off Halifax, Canada, there to join a convoy being organized to cross the Atlantic Ocean under naval escort. The Brigade was safely landed at Liverpool some time in November and sent to a camp near Winchester, England, to await shipment across the channel to France. After nearly a month's delay, the Brigade reached France in Dec. 1917, and was sent to join the Division then located in the 4th (Rimaucourt) Training Area, situated in the Department of Haute-Marne. In December the Division moved into the 7th (Rolampont) Training Area, in the same Department. In Feb. 1918, the Division was moved into Lorraine, in which Department it served until June 21, 1918. As part of its training for combat service, the Division was then put into the front line north of Suippes,

with the Fourth French Army commanded by Gen. Gouraud. During this period Gen. Brown was with his Brigade and participated in the Occupation of the Baccarat Defensive Sector, the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and the Aisne-Marne Offensive. He was with the Brigade when it was engaged in the battle of July 15 and in the repulse of the German offensive east of Rheims on the same day. The Division was then withdrawn from the Fourth French Army and transferred to the First Corps of the American Army.

Owing to ill-health, Gen. Brown was relieved of command of the 84th Brigade on Aug. 6th, 1918, and sent to London, England, for duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, Services of Supply, Base Section No. 3. He was on this duty until Oct. 15, 1918, and during this period acted as Chief of Staff of the Section from Sept. 18 to Oct. 13, 1918. He was then sent to Winchester, England, to command the rest camps near that city, where he remained until Feb. 17, 1919. He was then sent to Biarritz, France, to command the leave area that had been established there after the armistice for the benefit of officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Force.

He remained on this duty until March 17, 1919, when he was transferred to the Army of Occupation in Germany, and was placed in command of the 26th Infantry of the Regular Army, with station at Nenterhausen, Germany. He commanded this regiment until Aug. 8, 1919, during which time he was commanding the 2nd Brigade (ad interim) from May 29 to June 5, and from July 11 to 15; also commanding the 1st Division (ad interim) from July 12 to 15, and from July 24 to Aug. 1. In August, 1919, the 1st Division returned to the United States. Gen. Brown commanded the 2nd Brigade in Germany from Aug. 9, and while en route home until Sept. 4, 1919 and was in command when the Division landed at New York and made its notable parade through the streets of the city. The Division was sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, for demobilization, and Brown remained there until Oct. 2nd.

After a short leave of absence he went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to take command of the 14th Cavalry, to which he had been assigned on Oct. 23, 1919. He had been honorably discharged as a Brigadier General on Sept. 13, 1918, reverting to the grade of colonel. In April, 1920, the regiment was transferred to posts along the Rio Grande, with Headquarters at Fort Ringgold, Texas. In August, 1920, there was another transfer to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where Brown is recorded as commanding post and regiment up to Nov. 18, 1922. From that date he obtained a leave of absence, with permission to go abroad. After spending several months in Europe, he returned to the United States in March, 1923, and was stationed at New York City in charge of the Recruiting

Service until a month before his retirement on Nov. 7, 1923, by operation of law, having reached the age of 64 years. By virtue of the Act of Congress of June 21, 1930, he was placed on the retired list as a Brigadier General, U. S. Army, from that date.

Besides receiving from the U. S. government campaign medals for participation in Indian Wars, War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, and The World War, Gen. Brown received from the French government the Croix de Guerre with Palm and the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor for service with the American Expeditionary Force. The last was accompanied with the citation:

"An excellent brigade commander whose skillful dispositions and fine conduct under fire contributed to the victory of July 15, 1918".

On November 8, 1893, at Charlottesville, Virginia, Gen. Brown was married to Miss Virginia Long, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. A. L. Long, of the Confederate Army, and grand-daughter of the late Major General Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, of Civil War fame.

Following his retirement and after several years of travelling about the United States and in Europe, Gen. Brown established himself in San Francisco, California, to which place he and his wife had become much attached during several tours of duty at The Presidio while he was a junior officer.

Gen. Brown died, after several weeks illness, in the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 30, 1937, in the 78th year of his age. He was buried in the National Cemetery on the Presidio Reservation beside his wife, whose death occurred on Aug. 28, 1935. He had no children and is survived by a sister, Mrs. John J. Hughes, of Bryn Mawr, Penna., and a niece, Miss Geneva E. Brown, of Manoa, Penna.

Gen. Brown was a man of sterling character, of a lovable and kindly disposition. He was an able soldier, loyal to his friends and superiors. He was genial in his social contacts, a personality that made and retained friends. Those who knew him, both young and old, loved him, and mourn the loss of a fine character.

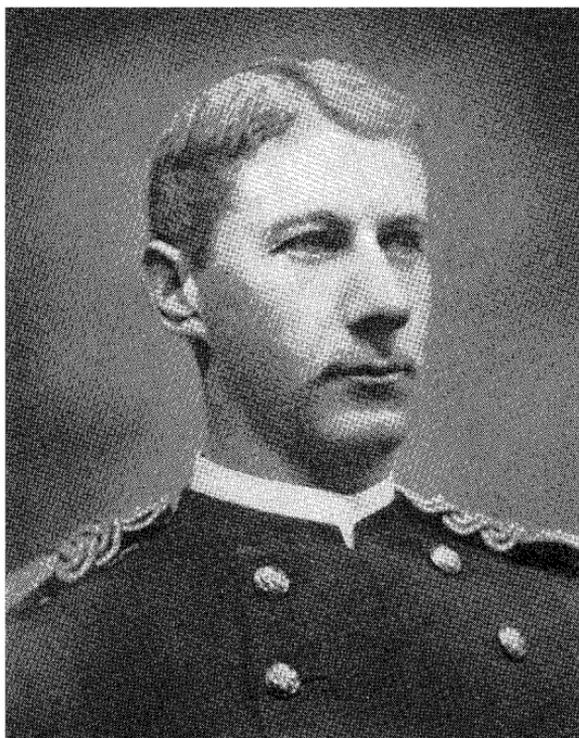
J. M. C.



GEORGE ISRAEL PUTNAM

NO. 3090 CLASS OF 1885

Died May 4, 1937, at San Diego, California, aged 77 years.



IN JUNE, 1880, ninety-seven young men reported to the Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, New York, as candidates for admission to that celebrated school. Of these, sixty-seven successfully passed the required entrance examination, among them being George I. Putnam, then 20 years and 2 months of age. He was born at Napanock, New York, on April 24th, 1860, his parents being Daniel and Elizabeth Jones Putnam. After the death of his father he went to Charlestown, New Hampshire, to live. There his boyhood days were spent and his education obtained in the public schools. Learning that there was to be a vacancy at West Point in June, 1880, from the Congressional district in which he lived, the 3rd New Hampshire, he secured appointment as a candidate through the Hon. Evarts W. Farr, the

Representative from that district. Meeting the qualifications for admission, he went through the usual preliminary training with his class in "beast barracks" before joining the other classes in the summer encampment. A Warrant signed by the Secretary of War, Alexander Ramsey, appointed him a cadet from July 1st, 1880, which marked the official beginning of his military career.

Returning to barracks with the Corps at the end of August, his class began the studies prescribed for the first year's course on September 1st. According to the records of the Academy he was found deficient in mathematics in January, 1881, and was granted a leave of absence without pay, on account of sickness, from January 13th to July 1st, 1881, at which time he was to return and join the then Fourth Class. Evidently ill-health was the cause of his inability to master the first four months of mathematics, which was recognized by the Academic Board and influenced it to give him another chance with the succeeding class.

The six months' absence restored his health, and he returned to the Academy on July 1st, 1881, to join the new class admitted that year, and designated as the Class of 1885, which on September 1st, 1881, numbered 93. That first year's experience apparently benefitted Putnam both mentally and physically, for he successfully passed all the semi-annual examinations during the next four years. He graduated June 13th, 1885.

After graduating Putnam was assigned to the Infantry branch of the service and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of the 16th Infantry from June 14, 1885. He served with this regiment at several posts in the west until November 3rd, 1889, when he resigned. It is probable that military life at that time did not appeal to him and did not offer much of a future. Literature is what interested him, an inclination that he showed when a cadet and which appeared in letters to the writer of this sketch while he was still in the service.

After resigning he secured a position as a reporter, first with the *Denver Times* for a year or two and then on the *New York Times* for about the same period of time. After leaving the *New York Times* he engaged in individual work, having short stories published in *Scribner's Magazine*, *St. Nicholas Magazine*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Century Magazine*, and others. He also wrote two books, published by Scribners, with the titles "In Blue Uniform", 1892, and "On the Offensive", 1893. In May, 1895, he bought "The Claremont Advocate", a weekly paper published in Claremont, New Hampshire, and became its publisher and editor, continuing as such until he sold it in April, 1906. During this period he resided in Claremont, not far from his old home in Charlestown. On July 10th, 1906, he married Miss Isabella Grieve O'Neil of Claremont and moved to Charlestown. There he resided until July, 1923, when he and his wife went to San Diego, California, and

established a home in which they lived until his death. While living in Charlestown he engaged in general literary work, served on the local school board, and was Trustee of the Public Library. For several years from September, 1918, he was editor of "The Claremont Daily Eagle". During the World War he formed and trained a company of State Guards, the men coming from Claremont, Charlestown, and Newport, New Hampshire.

In 1925 he assisted in completing that interesting and unique book, "Animal Heroes of the Great War", after the death of its author, Ernest Harold Baynes, whom he had known as a friend before moving to San Diego.

Several years before his death he was engaged in writing the history of events prior to the War of the Revolution, in which his old home town of Charlestown largely figured, and in which his ancestors played a great part. In January, 1934, in a letter to the writer, he wrote, "The work on the history is still in hand, but I think I am safe in saying that the text is finished, so far as I am concerned. I await the 'Foreword', which George Baxter Upham, of Boston and Claremont, is to write, and he has to read the text before he can do his share. He has done an immense amount of work on the history, in ransacking the archives in Boston. He is an authority on Connecticut Valley History, and his assistance in that and other ways has been invaluable. I could not have done without it. Do not get the idea this is a history of the town of Charlestown. It is a history of events in that portion of America between 1740-1777, dwelling upon the important part taken in all struggles of that period by Charlestown. It was the 'Shield of the North'—the name we chose for the book—behind whose protection settlements were established; and a point of fierce and *decisive* fighting, as well as the point of departure for expeditions as the frontier slowly rolled west and north. Charlestown, then known as No. 4, was the key-point of the long struggle. I try to present that phase, linking events at No. 4 with the whole movement that determined that America should be English, not French; Protestant, not Catholic. And later, with the success at Bennington, which turned the Revolution. Just now, when I do anything, I try to make a few maps to illustrate the text. The maps I want do not exist; they must be made. Fortunately, after all discouragements in other ways, I can still use my old drawing instruments and produce an approximation that will at least give the reader an idea of how the land lay, the distances, and the relation of one point to another. But, after so many years, it is slow work."

Putnam was always interested in all productive activities, and in his later years in young authors especially, who appear to have sought him as a mentor and friend, to whom he gave freely of his advice and assistance. He was a lover of nature, and keenly

interested in its annual changes and evolutions. In another letter to the writer he says, "There are times when I feel a strong urge to be a farmer. When we go for a ride and pass a great section plowed, harrowed, looking extremely fine grained and fertile, a deep, chocolate brown under the warm sun, I feel an intimacy with it that demands expression. The next time we go by, it will be lined with faint rows of green, where peas are coming up. A little later the peas are in blossom, and after that, pickers at work. Then the green peas come into the market, all winter long, reasonably priced, and I get the benefit of that fine piece of farmland, and I wonder if the farmer gets a fair price for his crop. There are many factors against him. I see olives ungathered; it does not pay to pick them. The immense tomato acreage of this section pays or does not pay, depending on a whim of the weather. Every other market crop is raised under similar conditions; a night may make the difference between money in the bank and a deficit. Even with irrigation against aridity, and smudge pots against frosts, the farmer takes a thousand chances. The citrus crops are better stabilized, owing to organized marketing and warehousing. The acreage in avocados is something startling— young groves planted in the hope of catching high prices, which are sure to drop as the supply increases. California seems to specialize in perishable fruits and vegetables beautiful to see and admire; but I guess I risk no money on them myself."

George Putnam was a man of unusual character, proud and sensitive, of unswerving loyalty to family, friends and country, of a philosophical trend of mind, modest as to his abilities and accomplishments, and of a lovable nature. He had no children but showed deep interest in those of his friends and relatives. In his death the country lost a sterling patriot.

His death occurred at his home in San Diego, California, on May 4th, 1937, shortly after his 77th birthday. His remains were cremated and are buried at Charlestown, New Hampshire. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Isabella O'Neil Putnam, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Farwell, of North Charlestown, New Hampshire.

O LITTLE BREEZE

"The breeze that runs before the dawn"—Kipling.

*O little breeze, O little breeze,
That runs before the dawn;
That ruffles up the sleepy trees
And brushes down the lawn;
Thy face is bright,
Thy foot is light,
Thy wingless flight brings healing*

CORNELIS DE WITT WILLCOX

NO. 3061 CLASS OF 1885

Died January 18, 1938, at Naples, Italy, aged 76 years.



COLONEL CORNELIS DE WITT WILLCOX, for a long time Professor of Modern Languages at the United States Military Academy, was the second son of Cyprian Porter and Mary Smythe Willcox. He was born February 26, 1861, in Geneva, Switzerland, where his father was conducting a school for American youth traveling in Europe. The family lived in this section of Switzerland for several years, but later the War between the States seriously interfered with the School and a move was made to Annaberg, Germany. Here Cornelis resided for a few years and then moved with his family to Brussels, Belgium, where his father went into business with an old classmate of Yale.

In 1868 the Willcox family returned to this country and for a number of years resided at Columbus, Georgia. Cornélis went to the grammar schools of Columbus, and later to those of Athens, Georgia, in which city his father had been appointed Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Georgia. The family lived in Athens for 25 years, and in 1880 Cornélis graduated from the University there. In June of the next year he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating four years later in 1885.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy Willcox was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. At that time there was but one artillery branch. It included both field and coast artillery units, and Willcox saw service in both. The early part of his career in the Army was spent in garrison at St. Augustine, Florida; Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Fort Adams, Rhode Island; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort McHenry, Maryland; Fort De Soto, Florida; and Fort Monroe, Virginia. He also served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wisconsin.

Willcox took part in both of the major wars of his time. In 1898, at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, he went to Cuba and served as captain of volunteers in the campaign there. During the World War he served in France, first at the American General Headquarters and later at French General Headquarters as Chief of the American Mission. For the latter services the French Government made him an officer of the Legion of Honor and awarded him the Croix de Guerre with Palms.

A considerable part of Willcox's peace-time service was staff duty. He served in the Adjutant General's Department, as well as on the General Staff, and was for two years Chief of the Military Information Division in the Philippine Islands. He was later sent to Cassel, Germany, as a member of a mission attending the maneuvers of the Imperial German Army.

As a scholar Willcox was outstanding. Before entering the Military Academy he won honors at the University of Georgia where he made Phi Beta Kappa. At West Point he stood 4th in a class of 39 upon graduation. He later studied the Spanish Language in Spain and the French Language in France. In the latter country he studied at the University of Grenoble.

In the field of letters Willcox published a book on the Philippine Islands called "Headhunters of Northern Luzon", a French-English Military Dictionary, a handbook of War French for quick and ready use during the World War, and a Reader of Scientific and Technical Spanish. He was a contributor to the New International Encyclopedia and one of the two editors of a periodi-

cal called the International Military Digest. His Military Dictionary, being practically the only work of its kind obtainable, proved of considerable value to our government and its allies during the Great War.

In addition to the honors already mentioned, Willcox was made "Officier d'Académie" by the French Government and Commander of the Order of the Sacred Treasure by Japan.

The service of Cornélis de Witt Willcox, as outlined very briefly above, in garrison and in the field, with the line and on the staff, in war and in peace, was intelligent, devoted, and meritorious in the highest degree; but there will always stand out even more prominently in our minds his splendid influence and accomplishment at the Military Academy during the last fifteen years of his active service. As Head of the Department of Modern Languages for this period, as well as in a former tour of duty at the Military Academy as Instructor and later Assistant Professor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, he left upon cadets the imprint of a personality which could not fail to enliven and to expand every intelligence with which it came into contact.

On the 31st of October, 1888, Cornélis married Mary Addison West of Washington, D. C. His devotion to his wife and his delight in her companionship was so well known to his friends during her lifetime that all felt the shock with him when she died very suddenly on November 27, 1920. Cornélis survived her by many years but on January 18, 1938, death overtook him too. On that day he died in a hospital in Naples from an attack of pneumonia which he had contracted a few days before, while travelling in Italy with friends. His remains were returned to this country, and he was laid to rest beside his wife in the cemetery at West Point.

The passing of Cornélis de Witt Willcox leaves a very conscious void in the lives of his former friends and associates. His was a personality so vivid and of such insistent appeal that his absence must necessarily be deeply felt. And the appeal, as all of us remember so well, was one of friendliness, broad tolerance, unlimited generosity, cordiality, and gaiety. To feel downcast in his presence was almost impossible. To see him approaching was to begin to smile in anticipation of a cheerful greeting and an amusing comment or question. Passing on after an exchange of greetings, we always felt refreshed in spirit and generally better satisfied with things than before.

The Academic Board of the United States Military Academy, in a resolution on the death of their former colleague, included a paragraph which summarizes the qualities mentioned above. It reads:

"As professor at the Military Academy for a great number of years he left upon the many cadets who studied with him

the deep imprint of a broad culture, which they have carried with them into their life-work as officers of our army. As a member of this Board he traveled with us for many years, making the road smoother by his wise counsel and brighter with his ever cheerful outlook and attitude."

Colonel Willcox is survived by two brothers, H. R. Willcox, of Birmingham, Alabama, and the Reverend Cyprian Porter Willcox, of Athens, Georgia. We join with them and his other relatives and with his many devoted friends in recording here our affection and esteem for the memory of a brilliant mind, a kindly heart, and a cheerful, genial spirit.

W. E. M.

LETCHER HARDEMAN

NO. 3139 CLASS OF 1886

Died February 16, 1937, at Rapidan, Virginia, aged 72 years.



"I have never known a more conscientious officer or a better soldier than 'Jack' Hardeman."—James G. Harbord.

From so distinguished a soldier from the ranks, a fitting epitaph for any West Pointer!

Especially so, as this estimate of Letcher Hardeman's personality and character was formed by General Harbord after close association, first as an enlisted man on the Old Frontier, then as a Cavalry officer in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, where they served together in the same regiment and frequently at the same stations, and finally in the A. E. F. in France.

Letcher Hardeman was born at Arrow Rock, Saline County, Missouri, April 30, 1864. He came of virile stock, and in the stirring days of his youth exciting things were happening as they

kept on doing throughout his later and active career. His parents moved to Gray's Summit, Missouri, where Letcher was raised, graduating at a typical small western school. During this period he learned not only to ride, to know, and to love the horse but what is more, in Missouri, the mule as well. Anybody who didn't was considered a freak. It was here that was planted the seed that was to flower in his work in the Army and was to bring as fulfillment the Distinguished Service Medal citation "*for especially meritorious and distinguished service as Chief of the Remount Service*" in the World War.

From Gray's Summit he went to Salem, Missouri, to prepare for entrance to West Point, and on July 1, 1882, he was duly enrolled as a member of the Class of 1886, to undergo the training of body, mind, and character as laid down by those just but strict disciplinarians of the Old School, Colonel Wesley Merritt, Superintendent, and Major Harry Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets,—Veterans of the Civil and Indian Wars.

During those Cadet days we recall 'Jack' Hardeman as tall, wiry, genial, kindly, painstaking, a typical Missourian 'willing to be shown', never a grouch and a friend to be remembered and cherished—loyal to the core.

He naturally went into the Cavalry seeking service on the frontier. He found that all right, for his life as a second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, until April, 1893, was spent in Arizona at such remote stations as Fort Bowie, where for two years 'he was in the field'; at Fort Lowell and at the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

To the present day youngsters in the Army those names are mere legends but in the eighties and nineties they were a grim reality. Alertness meant survival, its absence meant death or worse. Hardeman met every test, and was enthusiastic in his work amongst those fierce and cunning tribesmen, winning their respect, their submission, their confidence as a strict but just, benign and resourceful leader. Always in the forefront on dangerous missions he stood ever ready to exemplify the biggest thing in this world: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

His First Lieutenantcy took him to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, where, in the 10th Cavalry he fell into his natural job of Regimental Quartermaster in 1895. But the Spanish-American War was brewing; he resigned as Quartermaster and was detailed to his beloved Missouri on duty with the National Guard, April 1, 1898. He jumped rapidly to the Colonelcy of the 6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, assigned to the 7th Army Corps. When honorably mustered out of this Volunteer Service he was on duty in Camp Columbia, Cuba, and once again joined the 10th Cavalry there.

His Captaincy took him to the 11th Cavalry where once again

his skill with mounts and transportation brought him the Regimental Quartermastership, and as such he served in the Philippine Islands from 1902 to 1904. His increased success in this service, so vital in those days, secured for him a detail in the Quartermaster's Department from 1905 to 1909 and from 1908 to 1912 he was at the goal, in command of the Fort Reno Remount Depot.

The exigencies of the Service are supreme, however, his detail was up, and after his first and only leave of absence of four months we find him back in the 4th Cavalry again and once again serving in Arizona as a Squadron Commander and finally in command of old Fort Apache.

Pride of regiment is a spirit that ever draws its children back to the bosom that reared them. And there is a similar spirit in what to the uninitiated are inhospitable and dreary places. Hardeman had the one and found the other—gloried in them and was happy in both. A real soldier, he enjoyed his service anywhere and everywhere that duty called him. We next find him in Hawaii at Schofield Barracks in command of the 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry from January 15, 1913 to January 14, 1915, on which latter date he was retired as Major U. S. A., at his own request, after over 30 years service. This should have terminated his active career, but it was willed otherwise! His Efficiency Reports and other documents on file with his record bear the high encomiums of every commanding officer under whom he had served during those eventful years.

He acquired Spring Hill Farm at Rapidan, Virginia and went there to live the life he had always pictured to himself as the ideal for an officer on the retired list. Thus man proposes. But the World War was on abroad and our season of note-writing had begun in earnest. So on a perfect June morning, the 24th of 1915, Letcher Hardeman is jolted out of his bucolic life and finds himself once again on active duty recruiting in Richmond, Virginia, then at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; back to Richmond again until finally on May 27, 1917 he is installed in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, D. C., where as Lieut. Colonel and Colonel, Q. M. C., National Army, he settles down to the hardest work of his life. Here his wide knowledge and experience, put into practice with vim and enthusiasm, as Chief of the Remount Service brought him the well-merited commendation of the Quartermaster General and of the A. E. F. in France where he served several months in 1918. He had been promoted to Colonel U. S. A. on the retired list, July 9, 1918 and served till June 2, 1919 when once again he went back to his farm with "Well done thou good and faithful servant" to cheer him to the end.

His important work for the government during the World War

can best be visualized by quoting his Citation for the Distinguished Service Medal:

"Letcher Hardeman, Colonel, U. S. Army: for especially meritorious and distinguished service as Chief of the Remount Service. He assumed the duties of the Chief of the Remount Service on October 10, 1918, when the position was one of great responsibility, especially on account of the fact that urgent appeals for animals were being received from France, and success of our Armies depended on getting animals to them. Through his knowledge, efficiency and broad experience, he was able to organize and collect animals in large numbers and in excellent condition, to supply the above needs. And further, upon the signing of the Armistice, Colonel Hardeman did institute a method of disposing of approximately 200,000 surplus animals after the Armistice in a prompt and most efficient manner, which resulted in saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the United States."

He died at his farm in Rapidan, Virginia on February 16, 1937. Letcher Hardeman married Adelaide Parker Russell, January 7, 1891, Springfield, Missouri. Mrs. Hardeman still lives at Spring Hill Farm, Rapidan, Virginia. Children:

Ruth Emily Hardeman, born October 25, 1891, Fort Sherman, Idaho.

Pauline Russell Hardeman, born July 29, 1896, Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

She married Heber Charles Willis in Washington, D. C., November 12, 1917. They have three children:

Adelaide Russell Willis, age 15

Charles Heber Willis, age 14

Letcher Hardeman Willis, age 11

Letcher Hardeman was the embodiment of truth and integrity. A man of high ideals, he was a credit to the Class of 1886 and to his Alma Mater. We, his classmates, feel rich and elevated in the memory we have of him. His widow, his children and his grandchildren can justly take pride in his record as a soldier and a man, assured that his spiritual body is going from Strength to Strength in HIS PERFECT KINGDOM!

A Classmate.

On June 19, 1889, he was married to Miss Bertha M. Bouvier, in Washington, D. C.

After leaving Jackson Barracks, he served at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, until May, 1890, and then, after a short leave of absence, reported for duty at the Military Academy, as an instructor in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. He remained on this duty for seven years, serving, during the last four years, as Assistant Professor of his Department. He had meanwhile been promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy and assigned, again, to the 2nd Artillery which he rejoined in 1897. At the approach of the Spanish-American War, he was sent to his native state, to recruit for his branch of the service.

He was anxious to go to the front when war was declared, but some officers had to remain behind to carry on, and his experience particularly fitted him to assist in keeping the Military Academy in operation. The result was, that, notwithstanding his protest, August 20, 1898, again found him at West Point, as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. He remained on this duty for several years, being promoted to a Captaincy on February 2nd, 1901.

His next assignment took him to Fort Totten, New York, where he arrived, early in 1904, to take command of the artillery troops there and the School for Sub-Marine Defense. He was also a member of the Torpedo Board. In 1906, he returned to West Point for another tour of duty, as Assistant Professor, but, having received his promotion to major, he remained less than a year. This promotion had taken him to the Coast Artillery Branch of the Service.

His next duty was as Director of the Coast Artillery School and President of the Coast Artillery Board, at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Having received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, March 10th, 1911, he took command of the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, at Galveston, Texas.

From September 1st to December 27th, 1911, he took a special course at the Army War College and was then detailed as a member of the General Staff and assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery. After a few months on this detail, he asked to be relieved.

He took command of Fort H. G. Wright and the New London Coast Artillery District, in June 1912, and, a little more than a year later, was transferred to station at Fort Winfield Scott, in command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. He remained on this duty until August 5, 1917, when he was appointed a Brigadier General in the National Army and, shortly thereafter, took command of and later trained the 162nd Field Artillery Brigade.

After several months at Camp Pike, Ark., the Brigade moved

to Camp Dix, New Jersey, for a number of months and finally arrived in France, in September 1918, in time to take part in the Saint Mihiel drive. General Davis was transferred to the 151st Field Artillery Brigade, September 20th, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne and other offensives. He remained with this brigade till January, 1919, and was then relieved and sent back to the United States, with a view to his detail as Commander of the Coast Defenses of Manila, where he arrived, after a short leave of absence, on May 15, 1919.

Having been returned to grade of Colonel in 1920, he was next sent to Fort Monroe, to command the Artillery School at that place.

On December 1st, 1922, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular Army and given command of the Coast Defenses of Hawaii. At the end of three years, he returned to the United States and served about a year in command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Calif.

His next assignment was command of the Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Lewis, Washington State. He had not been long on this duty, when he was promoted to Major General and took command of the Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Georgia, October 10th, 1927. After more than two years on this duty, he applied for retirement, on more than forty years' service, and was retired, December 22nd, 1929.

General Davis' career was a very distinguished one. His experience and his marked ability as an officer of artillery fitted him for work both with the Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery. His last important assignment in the World War was as Acting Chief of Artillery of the Ninth Corps, for which he received the following citation:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

"For exceptionally meritorious service as Acting Chief of the Ninth Corps Artillery, in which position, his direction of Artillery employment and his intelligent comment on its employment by subordinate commanders was conspicuous."

General Davis was one of the most colorful and able men of the Class of 1887. After his retirement, he continued his activities almost to the day of his death, and served as Vice-President of the firm of Fenner, Beane and Company and later as President of Harriman & Keech. Both of these firms dealt in investments and were located in Washington, D. C.

Some time before his death, he made it known that he desired no military honors or other formalities when his time should come. Mrs. Davis, who survives him, took careful steps to carry out his last wishes in this respect.

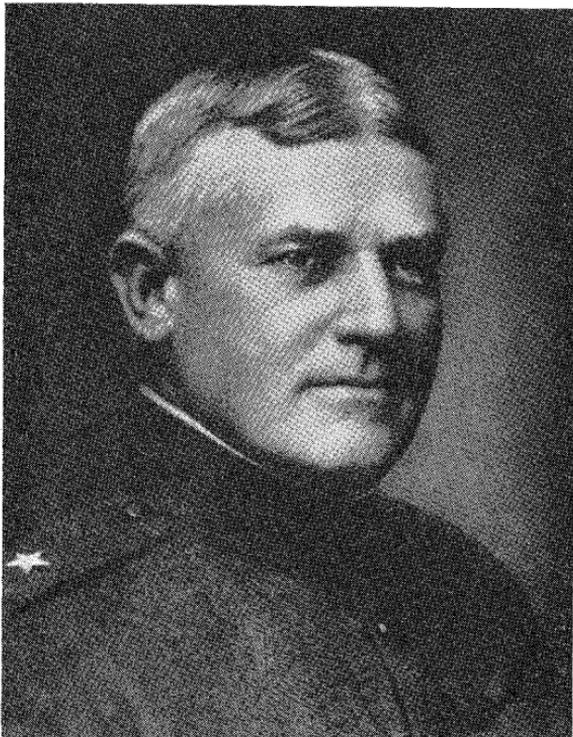
After being stricken, he lingered for two days, only, and passed to the Great Beyond on September 15, 1937. N. F. M.



EDWARD ANDERSON

NO. 3267 CLASS OF 1888

Died November 2, 1937, at Lake City, Florida, aged 73 years.



EDWARD ANDERSON, son of Watt Otey and Nancy Smith, was born May 31, 1864, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. His father was a large tobacco planter and Slave owner.

His early education was received under private teachers. He graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1883 and from the United States Military Academy in 1888. He was an honor graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School in 1897 and a graduate of the Army War College in 1914.

His long and distinguished military career lasted more than 38 years. The words "*Duty—Honor—Country*" were instilled in him during his years at West Point, and they ever guided his footsteps as he served his country and dealt with his fellowman.

General Anderson entered the U. S. M. A. as a cadet, September 1, 1884 and was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry, June 11, 1888. He transferred to the Cavalry, February 4, 1889; advanced through the grades to that of Colonel, May 15, 1917, having held the grade of Captain, Assistant Adjutant General, Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War; and held the rank of Brigadier General, United States Army, from October 1, 1915 to March 1, 1919. Upon his own request he was retired from active service April 28, 1923, and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General on the Retired List June 21, 1930.

After receiving his commission in the Army, General Anderson served with the 15th Infantry at Fort Buford, Dakota, until his transfer to the Cavalry in March 1889, when he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry. He was on duty with his regiment at Fort Assiniboine and Fort Keogh, Montana, and was in the field in the Sioux Indian campaign of 1890, and was in command of Indian Scouts from December 1, 1891, to May 1892. Subsequently, he was on duty with his regiment at Fort Grant, Arizona, and Fort Riley, Kansas; as a student at the Infantry-Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and detailed to duty in the Division of Military Information in the office of the Adjutant General.

Soon after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was appointed aide to Brigadier General Ludlow, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, serving in the Santiago campaign and participating in the battles of El Caney and San Juan. Later, he was with General Miles' forces in Puerto Rico. From 1898 to 1902 he was detailed to duty at the U. S. M. A. as Assistant Instructor of Tactics and then as Treasurer and Commissary; and, following his return to duty with Cavalry troops, was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, Fort Myer, Virginia, and was on a tour of foreign service in the Philippine Islands.

During his detail in the Subsistence Department from 1908 to 1912 he was on duty in Chicago, Illinois, in the office of the Purchasing Commissary and Chief Commissary, and was later appointed Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes; and was again in the Philippine Department until May 1912, when he returned to his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota. After completion of the course at the Army War College, he was on duty with Cavalry troops on the Mexican border for several years and during the World War commanded the 5th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the 99th Division at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. His assignments during the following years included command of the 162nd Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Arkansas; the 13th Cavalry and post at Fort Clark, Texas; and the 9th and 26th Cavalry at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands. Returning from this tour of foreign service he was on duty with the Organized Reserves of

the 7th Corps Area at Omaha, Nebraska, until his retirement from active service.

Colonel Anderson received a silver star citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Throughout his long military career of loyal and conscientious service, General Anderson discharged the many assignments entrusted to him with ability and success. An efficient commander of Cavalry troops, with wide experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession, he won the commendation of all those with whom he served. It was said of him by one of his superior officers:

“Colonel Anderson is an excellent disciplinarian, a fine military instructor, perfect in deportment and habits, firm and fearless in the discharge of all duty.”

In March, 1937, General Anderson was stricken with a heart ailment which proved fatal several months later—November 2. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

In 1921 General Anderson married Miss Amelie Duncan of Chatham, Virginia, who survives him with three children—Miss Frances Anderson, Edward Otey and Charles William Anderson, all of Jacksonville, Florida.

J. D. P.

WINTHROP SAMUEL WOOD

NO. 3312 CLASS OF 1889

Died April 11, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 72 years.



HIS CLASSMATES from the deep South liked to characterize him affectionately as a "Blue-Button Yankee!" But, actually, he was born in Washington, D. C., April 30, 1865. Both parents were, however, natives of Maine and were proud of ancestries that dated back to the Mayflower. His father, Henry Clay Wood, graduated at Bowdoin in 1854, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and came out of the Civil War with the rank of Brigadier-General and an enviable record for various gallant services, at the age of thirty-three. Wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and as an officer of Infantry and of the Adjutant General's Department remained in service until retired in 1896.

With such antecedents and surroundings, "Pony Wood's" thoughts and inclinations naturally turned towards the Army as a career. He received preparatory education in the schools of Maine and Massachusetts, and after a year (1883-84), with a firm engaged in the raw wool business, entered West Point in 1885.

With the usual ups and downs in academic work, he graduated creditably, four years later, Number 31 in his Class. It is not at all unlikely that, with his plebe year safely behind him, Pony relaxed considerably in both academic work and in discipline. For we find him amassing many demerits, mostly for smoking "skins". With his happy, optimistic, mischievous nature, "Pony" refused to allow his work to seriously interfere with his fun-loving, occasional, departure from strict adherence to cadet regulations.

About the year 1887, a secret organization was formed in the Corps, known as the "Bats", of which "Pony" was a charter life-member! Its membership of some eight worthies was confined to the Class of '89, with one exception from '88. Scorning with loathsome tolerance attendance at cadet hops, the "Bats" made merry in nocturnal celebrations while the Corps was out of barracks of a Saturday night or holiday, assembling by arrangement in the attic of the 9th Division of barracks. Here, the club collected surreptitiously a choice assortment of table, chairs, china, glass-ware; and here, in the same mysterious way was carried through the medium of not unwilling waiters and policemen viands for the almost weekly feast, of which the *pièce de resistance* was usually a keg of beer!

Sub rosa records of the Class of '89, show that upon one historic occasion when plans for this refreshment had gone awry, "Pony Wood", always resourceful, donned the clothing of "Old Tom", hanging in the basement of barracks, walked by the main road to Highland Falls past several unsuspecting tactical officers, accomplished his mission and returned to barracks in safety. "Bunker" Haan was the club's reliance in carrying this mild stimulant from its hiding-place at "Fort Put" to the 9th Division, but history also records that upon one frosty night "Bunker" slipped on the frozen ground, and both cadet and keg rolled from top to bottom together, with noise enough to waken the dead!

At this meeting of the "Bats", it was "Pony Wood's" obligation to show his classmates how artfully he had imitated all the mannerisms of "Old Tom", even to the limp and the use of his hickory cane. At any rate, it fooled the "tacs", and the revels of the "Bats" continued joyfully until graduation. Happy crowd of fun-lovers,—solemnly respecting strict discipline as the basis of all military success, yet flouting it when active brains demanded relaxation;—psychologists may indeed well ponder the relation between these daring escapades, with distinguished careers hang-

ing in the balance, and the illustrious life-work which the future held forth. For, of the seven members of the "Bats" who entered the World War, one commanded the highly difficult and important "Siberian Expedition"; three, as major-generals, commanded combat divisions with conspicuous success; all seven eventually reached the grade of general officer.

While on graduation leave, Wood was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, an assignment that he welcomed, since he was one who excelled in horsemanship and who loved horses. He served with this regiment in Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana, until 1893, during which period while commanding a company of Apache Scouts, he had several brushes with renegade Indians. "Pony" told the story of his Apache First Sergeant, "Rowdy", who was wont to enter battle, clad in a complete blue uniform, with all the trimmings. But in the excitement of an engagement, "Rowdy" would discard garment after garment, until at the climax, he stood in his gee-string! "Rowdy" is said to have been the only Indian who received the Medal of Honor for the rescue of a wounded officer.

Taking his profession seriously, Wood contributed several technical articles on cavalry subjects between 1893 and 1897, to the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association, and in 1895, was an Honor Graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

In the year 1896, Wood received promotion to First Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, and with the outbreak of the war with Spain, accompanied that regiment to Cuba. At San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, he was twice wounded,—one wound being caused by a Spanish bullet which passed through his face. With the aid of surgeons, he made a complete recovery, and in later years, in keeping with his happy nature, he agreed with admiring classmates that the Spaniards had, unwittingly, improved his beauty with the addition of a tiny dimple in each cheek!

The War over, Wood was appointed Captain and Quartermaster, and thereafter until retirement, his entire service was in this staff corps. In 1900, he commanded a transport sent to Manila and to China, and assumed command at Taku, China, of the Army Supply Depot for the China Relief Expedition. His duties included the loading and unloading of some fifty-two transports, with supplies for 50,000 men,—a difficult problem when ships were forced to anchor some fifteen miles away in the Gulf of Pechili. For this service, Wood received official commendation from General C. F. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster of the Expedition. The writer can see "Pony" there in his tiny office at Taku now, chafing that he could not accompany the combatant troops to Peking (he did succeed in being present at the battle of Peitsang), but indefatigable in the performance of his

important and complex duties, with Chinese as helpers, Russians running the rail-road, and the Army clamoring for transportation to the front. Withal, he never lost his head.

Ordered to the Philippines in June, 1901, Captain Wood performed most creditable service until 1903. He was in command of various Quartermaster depots during the period of the Philippines Insurrection, in which troops were necessarily stationed at many isolated places, difficult to reach and supply.

On his return to the United States, he served in many highly responsible details with the Quartermaster Department until the declaration of war against Germany, when he was sent to France. During the years 1918-19, he was Chief Quartermaster of Base Section No. 6, at Marseilles, and reached the grade of Colonel.

With return of peace, Wood had many important assignments, among which was Commandant of the Quartermaster School at Philadelphia (1926), and Commanding Officer of the Philadelphia Depot (1929). On February 2, 1929, he was appointed Brigadier-General and Assistant to the Quartermaster General,—serving as such until April 30, following, when he was retired from active service by operation of law.

The War Department awarded General Wood the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiagode-Cuba, July 1, 1898, and subsequently awarded him the Order of the Purple Heart for wounds received in this action. For his successful organization, development, and administration of the General Supply Depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and for his subsequent conspicuous services in France, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In temperament and disposition, "Pony Wood" was particularly happy and contented. As a West Point plebe, he early acquired the nickname of "Mother", due, it has been said, to his helpful personality and willingness to aid others, like a clucking old hen with her brood of chicks! Later, this term of affection gave way to "Pony", fastened upon Wood by his room-mate "Weely" Kenly, after a rather notorious English boxer, "Pony Moore", whose picture frequently appeared in those days, in the now defunct Police Gazette.

On June 1, 1904, Wood was married by the bride's father, Rev. Martin Luther Culler, D. D., to Pauline Culler of Bedford, Pennsylvania whom he had met at his father's house in 1903, after Miss Culler's return from Europe where she was specializing in music.

Two splendid sons blessed this union: Robert Winthrop Wood, (born, July 19, 1905), graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and now Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, and, Paul Douglas Wood, (born, Nov. 28, 1907), graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and now First Lieutenant, U. S. Infantry.

Interment with full military honors was in Arlington National Cemetery, April 13, after religious services at the Fort Myer Chapel. All of eight honorary pall-bearers were sorrowing members of the Class of '89, who, in doing last honors to this beloved classmate, voiced the thought of all who knew "Pony Wood" that the world was not alone bettered by his eminent services as citizen and soldier, but made far happier by his engaging, cheerful personality and unselfish optimism. Many times the one is remembered when the other is forgotten.

C. D. R.

FRANK M. CALDWELL

NO. 3361 CLASS OF 1890

*Died March 8, 1937, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California,
aged 70 years.*



GENERAL FRANK MERRILL CALDWELL entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, July 1, 1886; graduated and was appointed a second lieutenant of Cavalry, June 12, 1890; and was promoted through the grades to that of colonel, October 10, 1917. During the Spanish-American War he held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel, 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from July 11, 1898 to February 28, 1899; and, during the World War, that of colonel from August 5, 1917 to October 10, 1917, and brigadier general, National Army, from April 30, 1918 to October 31, 1919. He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department from May 8, 1916 to May 21, 1918, and from July 29, 1920 to May 8, 1921; and, on January 18, 1925, was appointed a

brigadier general, Regular Army. He was retired from active service, November 30, 1930, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

He was on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List; served on the General Staff from May 9, 1921 to July 1, 1924; was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1909 and a graduate of the Army Staff College in 1910.

Upon his graduation from the United States Military Academy and his appointment as an officer, General Caldwell joined the 3rd Cavalry and served with that regiment at various stations in the Department of Texas and in Kansas, having been present in the Indian Territory at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in August and September 1890. Later, he was on duty as Inspector with the Wisconsin National Guard.

During the Spanish-American War, he was on duty with the 4th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, in Wisconsin and at Anniston, Alabama, later joining and accompanying the 7th Cavalry to Cuba, where he served from April 1899 to May 1900 and from September 1900 to April 1901. Upon his return to the United States from the latter tour, he was assigned to duty with the 12th Cavalry in Texas until his departure for the Philippine Islands where he served from July 1, 1903 to July 19, 1905. At the termination of this duty, he was stationed with troops of his arm at various places in the United States; and was Inspector-Instructor of Cavalry for the states of Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. Following a second tour of duty in the Philippine Islands from May 4, 1914 to May 2, 1916, he became Assistant Inspector, Western Department, inspecting mobilization camps and divisions.

After the entry of the United States into the World War, General Caldwell was in command of the 75th Brigade from May 17 to September 12, 1918, and was temporarily in command of the 38th Division during short periods at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. In October 1918, he accompanied this division to France, participating with the American Expeditionary Forces in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Later, he joined the 42nd Division and served with the 83rd and 84th Brigades in France, and with the former in the advance into and the occupation of Germany.

Upon his return to the United States, he was, for a short period, in command of Camp Shelby, Mississippi, following which he was appointed a member of the Cavalry Efficiency Board, and Chairman, Board of Appraisers, War Department Claims Board, Washington, D. C.; was Inspector, 6th Corps Area; was on duty in the office of The Inspector General, Washington, D. C.; was Inspector, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Chief of Staff, 6th Corps Area; and in command of the 14th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Thereafter, he served a third tour of duty in the Philippine Islands in command of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays,

Fort Mills, and, temporarily, of the Philippine Division. He was in command of the 9th Coast Artillery District at the Presidio of San Francisco, California until his departure for home to await retirement. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Hay Caldwell, of San Francisco.

The General

*The soldiers at attention stood,
Winding columns up the hill,
Rifles rigid, sabres flashed—
All so very still.*

*Ripples striped the restless bay,
Fleeting clouds passed o'er the sun,
Through the wooded distance spoke
The deep throat of a gun.*

*The notes of martial music swelled
To meet the muffled drums;
The wind sighed in the pine trees,
"Hush—the General comes."*

*His horse, with empty saddle,
Like an image carved in stone—
Black-mantled, boots in stirrups,
Mutely said, "He comes alone."*

*Then, through the silent columns
While the guns boomed measured knell,
He rode beneath the colors of
The flag he loved so well.*

*The volley fire was over,
Silver "Taps" lay on the breeze,
While the raindrops fell in tribute
On the eucalyptus trees.*

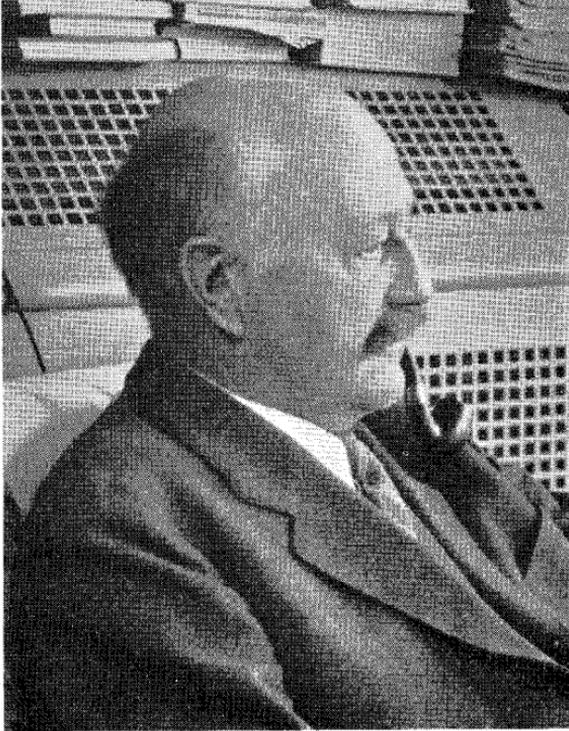
*Now, silent columns wait him
In a far off, shadowed land,
Standing at "Attention" where
He takes his last command.*

*What greater tribute can a child pay
Than say, with proudly lifted head,
"He was my father!"*

JAY JOHNSON MORROW

NO. 3389 CLASS OF 1891

Died April 16, 1937, at Englewood, New Jersey, aged 67 years.



JAY JOHNSON MORROW was born at Fairview, W. Va., on February 20, 1870. He was the son of James Elmore Morrow and Clara Johnson Morrow. His father was a graduate of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., later Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and a teacher and professor in a number of schools in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. James E. Morrow entered the Union Army during the Civil War and rose to the rank of Captain. In 1871, he became President of Marshall College at Huntington, W. Va., and, later, was a Teacher of Mathematics and Principal of Schools in Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity. He was a man of culture, fond of learning, a scholar in Latin and Mathematics, and had a great talent for teaching.

On the maternal side of the family, Clara Johnson Morrow

was the daughter of John Jay Johnson, and possessed an acute and active mind combined with strong practical sense.

Jay Johnson Morrow was the second of eight children in this family. With this background, he grew up in an atmosphere that fostered his mental development. The family lived on the limited income of the father, but the home surroundings stimulated an interest in books and study, and a desire to excel in the tasks of the hour. Jay graduated from the High School in Allegheny, Pa., at the age of 14, and then went to work as a Clerk and Book-keeper at a modest salary. At 17 he secured an appointment to West Point. He entered the Academy on June 16, 1887, and graduated on June 12, 1891, standing No. 5 in a class of 65 members. He was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and served as a member of it until his retirement at his own request on August 5, 1922.

His first service after graduation from the Academy was at the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, Long Island, N. Y., now Fort Totten. He completed the course at the Engineer School in 1894. In 1895 he returned to West Point as an Instructor in Practical Military Engineering, remaining on that duty until September, 1896. In addition to his duties as an Instructor, he was engaged in the construction of a new water-supply system for the Post of West Point. From September, 1896, to August 1898, he was on duty in Washington, D. C., Engineer District and was in responsible charge of the construction of fortification works and submarine mining casemates at Fort Washington, Maryland.

Morrow was at the Military Academy again from August, 1898, to February, 1899, as Instructor in Civil and Military Engineering. He was then detailed on fortification construction in New York Harbor and was in charge of fortification work at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. In August, 1899, he returned to West Point and from that time until March, 1901, was Instructor and Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. During this time, he made two surveys of the Post of West Point.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain in February, 1901, and from that time until June of the same year, was at Fort Totten, in command of a Company of Engineer Troops which he then took to the Philippine Islands. He remained in the Philippines until November, 1903, during which time he had charge of road construction and improvement, and of the design and construction of pile and masonry wharves at various points in the Islands.

Returning to the United States Captain Morrow was detailed as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. As such he had charge of the Surface Division, which included street, sidewalk, and alley pavements, highway construction and extension, surveys, street parking, and inspection of

asphalt and cement. In May, 1907, he became the Engineer Commissioner of the District, and held this position until December, 1908, having been promoted to the grade of Major in January, 1908.

Morrow's next duty was in charge of the Washington, D. C., Engineer District and of the water supply of the City of Washington. This tour continued until March, 1910, when he was transferred to Portland, Ore., in charge of river and harbor work. He remained in charge of this important District until June, 1915, with a temporary interruption of three months—from December, 1912, to March, 1913—during which time he was Chairman of the Alaska Railroad Commission.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in March, 1915, and in June of that year he began his connection with the Panama Canal, first as Assistant to the Engineer of Maintenance and, later, as Engineer of Maintenance. This duty was interrupted by the entry of the United States into the World War. Colonel Morrow's first war duty was the command of the Fourth Engineers at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and at Camp Greene, North Carolina. He had been promoted to the temporary rank of Colonel in August, 1917. In May, 1918, he took his regiment to France.

Shortly after reaching France, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and when the First American Army was organized there, he was detailed as its Chief Engineer. He proceeded to organize this important command to cover the many and varied services required to carry on the engineer work of an army in the field. He was Chief Engineer of the First Army during the engagements of Chateau Thierry, Vesle River, St. Mihiel, and Verdun-Argonne. General Morrow had a short period of duty as Chief Engineer of the Third Army, and was then made Deputy Chief Engineer of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. For his service during the war he received the French decoration of the Legion of Honor.

After the Armistice he returned to the United States and reverted to his regular rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was in command of the Post and the Engineer School at Camp Humphreys, now Fort Belvoir, Virginia, from January to May, 1919. Morrow then resumed the duty he had at the beginning of the war, that of Engineer of Maintenance of the Panama Canal. He continued in this position until March, 1921, when he was advanced to the responsible duty of Governor of the Panama Canal. In the meantime, he had been promoted in April, 1920, to the regular rank of Colonel. In August, 1922, at his own request, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Colonel, after more than thirty-five years' service. This did not terminate his duty as Governor, which continued until October, 1924.

After his Panama Canal service he held another responsible position from March, 1925, to June, 1929, as the United States member and Chairman of the Special Commissions on Boundaries, Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

On June 21, 1930, in accordance with the Act of Congress of that date, he was advanced on the retired list to the grade of Brigadier General, which he had held during the World War.

Morrow was married on October 15, 1895, to Miss Harriet M. Butler, the daughter of Brigadier General John G. Butler, U. S. Army. She died on April 24, 1935. They had no children.

Any account of the life of General Morrow would be incomplete without some reference to his brother, the late Dwight W. Morrow. The latter was born January 11, 1873, and was thus about three years younger than Jay. Dwight was anxious to obtain an education and hoped to succeed his brother as the Cadet at West Point from the Congressional District in which they lived. With this in view he entered a competitive examination for the appointment and came out first, but was denied the appointment because his brother had already represented the District.

Dwight Morrow despaired for a time of obtaining an education, but it was arranged that he should go to Amherst College, after his brother's graduation from West Point in June, 1891. Out of his pay as a Second Lieutenant, Jay Morrow was able to save enough to lend his young brother the funds that enabled him to go through college. Dwight's subsequent career as a member of an important law firm in New York City, as a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company, as Ambassador to Mexico, and as United States Senator, justified the effort it required to finance his college course. Harold Nicholson, in his book on the life of Dwight Morrow, quotes General Morrow as saying of the money he advanced for Dwight's education: "But there is no one who can say that these were not the best investments that I ever made."

There was a strong bond of affection between Jay Morrow and Dwight's daughter, Anne Morrow. This dated from her infancy when she exhibited a decided liking for her uncle. Her marriage to Charles A. Lindbergh made her a public character of first importance. The tragedy of the kidnapping and death of her infant son was a source of great sorrow to Jay. One of the last things he did was to cross the Atlantic to pay a visit to her and Colonel Lindbergh, and he had just returned from this trip when he died.

During his later years General Morrow lived in Englewood, N. J., where his brother, Dwight made his home. He took a great interest in West Point and in the reunions of his Class. He contributed much to the success of the Forty-Fifth Reunion in 1936 by arranging for the wives of his classmates to be accommodated

near West Point, at the country estate of a relative of his. He provided transportation so that they could attend the ceremonies at West Point in comfort.

Morrow was a lover of the opera and is said to have attended 600 performances over a period of 40 years. The newspapers reported that he commuted from Panama and Chile to New York to attend the opera. This exaggeration of statement merely serves to emphasize his devotion to the art.

Morrow was not only a capable engineer and an efficient administrator, but he was also fond of athletic sports. In his younger days he was a good tennis player and he also played football and baseball. He was well-rounded both mentally and physically. His mental grasp was broad and comprehensive. This was particularly noticeable in France during the World War. Detailed as Chief Engineer of the First American Army created in France, he had to organize that service with its great variety of functions to be performed. Roads, railroads, water supply, electrical and mechanical work, camouflage, shelters, obstacles, demolitions, mining—these were some of the things to be looked after, with special troops for many of them. To organize such a service, to secure the Officer Personnel to administer it, and to handle the troops to do the work, made a task of the first magnitude.

The Governorship of the Panama Canal is also a position calling for high ability. It involves not only the engineering work of keeping the canal in operation, but also many other tasks, such as relations with the Republic of Panama, with the military forces on the Isthmus, with the ships of all nations using the Canal, with labor, with the civilian population of the Isthmus, and with the dignitaries, American and foreign, continually moving through as passengers.

To handle successfully such duties as these requires alertness, breadth of view, and a well-balanced mind.

The writer was not a classmate of Morrow at West Point, but was two years with him at the Engineer School and served a lifetime with him in the Corps of Engineers. My impression is that he pulled up year by year at the Academy in class standing and that in his final year he stood 1 in Engineering; also that he was a member of the football team that played the first game with Annapolis in the fall of 1890.

My path crossed his occasionally during our later years, when he would return from some of his responsible work in Panama or South America. We met frequently in France during the World War. It was always a pleasure to resume acquaintance with him, and to enjoy contact with his brilliant mind, his cheerful spirit, and his keen humor.

*Herbert Deakyne,
Class of 1890.*



WALTER CROSBY BABCOCK

NO. 3536 CLASS OF 1893

*Died August 9, 1937, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 67 years.*



WALTER CROSBY BABCOCK was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 16, 1870, the son of James F. Babcock and Mary Porter (Crosby) Babcock.

His father, a Professor of Chemistry, was the inventor of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, which fact was responsible for the cadet nickname of "Squirt Gun".

He entered the Military Academy from Massachusetts June 15, 1889, and upon graduation June 12, 1893, was appointed a second lieutenant of Cavalry. He advanced through the grades to that of Colonel, July 1, 1920, having held the temporary grade of Colonel of Infantry during the World War; and was retired from active service November 1, 1921, upon his own request, after more than thirty-two years' service.

He was on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps from July 10, 1916, to August 15, 1917. He was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1913; a graduate of the Army Staff College in 1914, and of the Army War College in 1920.

Upon receiving his commission in the Army, Colonel Babcock joined the 8th Cavalry and served with that regiment at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and Fort Meade, South Dakota. From 1896 to 1898, he was Instructor of Drawing at the United States Military Academy; was on duty in the office of The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. until April, 1899, and was then Adjutant and Topographical Officer of the Copper River Exploring Expedition and in charge of the construction and location of the Trans-Alaska military road. Returning to duty with troops in 1901, he served with the 13th Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and Fort Meade, South Dakota, and was on a tour of foreign service in the Philippine Islands from 1903 to 1905.

During the ensuing years he was Instructor of Topography, Mounted Service Schools, Fort Riley, Kansas; Commissary and Purchasing Officer, United States Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico; and rejoined the 13th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and proceeded with that regiment to the Philippine Islands in April, 1909. Returning from foreign service on account of sickness, he was in hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and then assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. He was assigned to Fort Riley, Kansas, in June 1911, and was on duty as assistant instructor, Militia Affairs, and later with the 13th Cavalry. After completion of the courses at the Army School of the Line and the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he rejoined the 13th Cavalry at El Paso, Texas, in May 1914, and was with his regiment at different stations along the border to January 1916; was Chief of Staff, 13th Provisional Division, at Llano Grande and Brownsville, Texas, and was Chief of Staff, 1st Provisional Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to May 1917.

During the World War, Colonel Babcock first served for short periods as Assistant Chief of Staff, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and as Chief of Staff, Western Department, San Francisco, California; and in August 1917, was assigned to the command of the 310th Infantry at Camp Dix, New Jersey. In June 1918 he joined the American Expeditionary Forces in France and commanded his regiment in the various training areas to September 11, 1918, and then participated with it in the St. Mihiel Operation, in the occupation of the Limey Sector, and in the Meuse-Argonne Operation. On November 16, 1918, he moved to the 21st (Semur) training area and remained there in com-

mand of his regiment, returning with it to Camp Dix, New Jersey, in June 1919.

After completing the 1919-1920 course at the Army War College, he was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and, in September 1920, returned to Washington, where he was Instructor at the Army War College until his retirement from active service.

Subsequent to his retirement he held a Reserve commission as brigadier general from December 1921 to December 1931.

Colonel Babcock was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1923, and served in that capacity continuously to September 15, 1934, when his resignation was accepted.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the 310th Infantry he displayed marked ability alike in its organization and training and in the field. In offensive operations against the enemy he led his command with exceptional judgment and tactical ability, showing himself always possessed of a full grasp of the situation and its needs, and keeping his higher commanders at all times informed of the conditions as he learned them by personal reconnaissance. He was untiring in energy and devotion to the important tasks assigned him, acting unhesitatingly and successfully in times of emergency".

He also received the following Silver Star citation:

"During the advance of the 310th Infantry through the Bois des Loges and throughout the ensuing period of four days, Colonel Babcock displayed qualities of leadership and of coolness that were an inspiration to his regiment. His grasp of the situation was at all times complete. His handling of his support, the disposition of his forces, the care of his men and his energy in getting forward ammunition, supplies and food were worthy of the best traditions of our Army".

The opinion of Colonel Babcock held by the men of his World War Regiment, the 310th Infantry, is best shown by the following extract of a letter written by a member of his regiment at the time of his death:

"While we were serving under him there were many times when we thought him harsh and felt the sting of his tongue. But I, for one, realize now, even if I did not realize then, that he had a hard job before him. He had to take a crowd of youngsters, whose ignorance of the art of war was matched only by their enthusiasm and willingness to work, and turn

them into a trained and disciplined military unit. I soon noticed, however, that he drove himself at least as hard as he drove all of us, and in my opinion you will take a lot from a man who is doing that.

Perhaps others methods might have been more agreeable to us and as successful. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and we know that when the test came, our regiment showed that it was a trained, disciplined, fighting unit of whose record every member could be proud, is proud and will be proud until taps sound for the last one of us.

I know that as the years have passed all my resentment toward him passed away and was replaced by a real respect and affection. I think I am a better man today for having served under him and I am sure that the men of the regiment feel likewise. From many things that have happened since we were demobilized, I am sure that, in spite of his sternness and strictness, he had a very real affection for us. He was a good soldier. What better compliment can be paid to any man by his comrades.

May he rest in peace!"

Colonel John M. Morgan, a classmate, and the commander of the other regiment in the World War Brigade says of him:

"We worked side by side through organization, training, movement and combat, and no man ever felt more confidence in his side partner; the tougher the going, the surer I felt that 'Babby' was driving alongside. I hope he felt the same towards me. A special friendship that began as cadets continued as regimental mates and as Leavenworth students and was cemented by our side by side service in France".

At the time of his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, Major General H. P. McCain, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Home, wrote Colonel Babcock:

"For a period of twelve years you have given to your duties at the Soldiers' Home unstintingly of your time and conscientious effort. As ill health progressively made it more difficult for you to perform your duties, you never lagged or failed in the least degree to measure up to the full responsibility and task imposed upon your office. Your loyalty and conscientious devotion to your duties throughout the administration of two Governors has brought unqualified approval and applause from all who are acquainted with the manner in which you have performed your tasks.

To this expression from the Board of Commissioners as a body of their sincere regret at your leaving the Soldiers'

Home, I sincerely add my own thanks and appreciation of the loyal assistance and help that you have rendered me as Governor”.

The closing paragraph of a letter written by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army to Mrs. Babcock at the time of her husband's death reads:

“Colonel Babcock was an able officer of fine professional attainments and qualifications. He displayed outstanding ability in the organizing, training and command of troops, was well recognized as an efficient instructor, and his unflinching loyalty and devotion to duty throughout the many years of his faithful service, won the commendation of all those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted”.

As a cadet Colonel Babcock displayed outstanding ability as a draftsman and topographer and his skill in this line was utilized by his superiors throughout his military career. He was an enthusiastic member of his class, and his songs and skits did much to develop class spirit.

During the latter years of his life his hobby was working in wood, in which he developed great artistry. He was the maker of many handsome pieces of furniture and ship models. His interest in boys was great, and he was happy when surrounded by them while working at his hobby.

Colonel Babcock was married March 12, 1896, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to Mary Bernard, daughter of the late General Reuben F. Bernard, U. S. Army. He is survived by his widow.

Their one child, a son, Ellis Bernard Babcock, born January 23, 1897, was killed August 30, 1918, in an airplane crash at Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas, while in training for the United States Army Air Service.

In recent years, at the frequent gatherings of his classmates living in Washington, Colonel Babcock was a regular attendant and enlivened the meetings with his enthusiasm and interest.

He died August 9, 1937, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

We, his classmates, greatly miss “Babby”, a popular and lovable member of our class of 1893.

W. R. S. jr.

BENJAMIN BRENNER HYER

NO. 3540 CLASS OF 1893

Died November 18, 1937, at San Francisco, California, aged 66 years.



BENJAMIN BRENNER HYER was born January 6, 1871, in New York City and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the State of New York, being admitted as a cadet June 15, 1889.

He was graduated June 12, 1893, commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry on that date, and assigned to the 6th regiment. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in March, 1899, to captain in February, 1901, to major in July, 1916, to lieutenant colonel in June, 1917, to Colonel, National Army in August, 1917, to Colonel, Regular Army, in July, 1920.

He served with the 6th Cavalry at Ft. Niobrara, Nebraska, on strike duty at Chicago, Ill., and vicinity, with regiment at Fort Myer, Virginia, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at Camp Thomas,

Georgia, on special remitting service, with detachment of regiment at Tampa, Florida, and with the regiment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was also in command of Indian Scouts and Apache Indian prisoners. Later in San Francisco, California, he was aide to General Chaffee.

He was on duty with his regiment in China during the Boxer uprising. While in China, he participated in actions at Yangtsun, Peking, Imperial Hunting Park, and Chang Ping Chow. He arrived with his regiment in the Philippines in June, 1901 and served as Quartermaster, 1st District, Department of Southern Luzon.

He was, after returning to the States, on duty by detail with the Signal Corps, commanding the post of Fort Wood, New York, and commanding Field Company I, Signal Corps at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was with the 9th Cavalry at Douglas, Arizona, at Slaughters Ranch, Arizona, and Naco, Arizona.

He served with the 4th Cavalry in Hawaii, commanded the 166th Depot Brigade Camp Lewis, Washington, during 1917. He commanded the 121st Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia; commanded the 166th Depot Brigade; was temporarily with the 16th Division, Camp Kearny, California; commanded the 44th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, California, and also the post of Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

He was a graduate of the School of the Line, 1920, and of the General Staff School, 1921, and was on the General Staff Eligible List.

He was recommended by a Board for Brevet Captain, for gallant conduct in the battle of Yangtsun, China, August 6, 1900, at Peking, China, August 14-15, 1900, and in an engagement at Chang Ping Chow, China, September 4, 1900. He also was commended in General Orders, China Relief Expedition, in that while commanding Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, he surprised and defeated a force of 500 Chinese troops, killing 25, capturing 125 rifles and the flag of the commander, for which gallant and effective service the thanks of the Secretary of War were conveyed to Lieutenant Hyer.

His work and character were officially commended by General Tasker H. Bliss, General C. G. Morton, General P. W. Davison, and many others.

He retired on his own application, after more than thirty years' service, December 31, 1922, and was thereafter twice recalled to active duty as professor of Military Science and Tactics at institutions of learning.

While stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, he met and married Miss Mabel Gardner, of Montclair, New Jersey. Their daughter, Anna Doris, married William Fuller Taylor of Beverley, California. Both Mrs. Hyer and Mrs. Taylor now live in Beverley.

“Bengy” Hyer was throughout his life the same person we knew as a cadet—dependable, loyal, efficient, lovable, and without fuss or feathers. His work was marked by sound judgment, efficiency, energy, and force. His character was of the finest—and his life such as endeared him to those who came in contact with him. He was of the kind and type that would attract to himself difficult tasks, which would be performed with no thought of glory or credit, but solely with the object of doing the job well. His passing is, to all those who knew him, a loss for which there is no remedy.

A classmate.

ALSTON HAMILTON

NO. 3578 CLASS OF 1894

*Died December 18, 1937, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland,
aged 66 years.*



ON DECEMBER 18TH, 1937, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, died General Alston Hamilton,—a member of the Class of 1894 and an officer of the Coast Artillery of the United States Army.

General Hamilton represented the highest type of the product of the U. S. M. A. His privileged intellect, nobility of character, modesty, personal and professional standards, combined to give to his service a value which only those who served with him can justly estimate.

As his classmate, during our four years of intimate association at West Point, I was increasingly drawn to this clever, quiet Virginian whose academic ability, modesty and reserve commanded the respect and affection of his entire class.

The best eulogy of a good soldier is the official statement of his service; and the record of Alston Hamilton is a great contribution to the annals of his Alma Mater.

He was appointed to the U. S. M. A. from Virginia in 1890 and graduated near the head of his class in 1894. Practically his entire service was with the Artillery.

In the Cuban campaign of 1898 he was cited and decorated for gallantry in action at Santiago while serving with Battery E, First Field Artillery. Soon thereafter in 1899, with the same battery, he was recommended by Major General H. W. Lawton for a brevet-promotion by reason of "distinguished gallantry and public service in the presence of the enemy" in the Province of Morong, Philippine Islands; and later, he was again cited for gallantry in action near Calamba, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Again, he was decorated on this citation.

His brilliant mathematical mind was placed at the service of the U. S. M. A. from 1900 to 1903 in the department of that science; and during the next ten years we find him instructing at the Artillery School in ballistics, sea coast engineering, artillery and gun defense; serving as a member of the Coast Artillery Board; graduating from the Army War College in 1914 and subsequently serving as a member of the Ordnance Board.

He was working upon the defensive system of Panama when we entered the World War in 1917, but was recalled at once and placed in charge of the defenses of Eastern New York. He then went to France in May, 1918 in command of the 58th Regiment of Coast Artillery, and served with that regiment on the Western Front until the Armistice. He returned to the United States in command of the 35th Artillery Brigade.

He was then to serve successively with the Coast Defenses of Panama, the Coast Defenses of the Harbor of San Francisco, and in the important post of the R. O. T. C. command of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

From his functions of teacher he returned to command the 2d Coast Artillery District for a few months and then, from 1927 to 1930, he commanded the 11th Field Artillery Brigade in Hawaii. He returned to the command of the 1st Coast Artillery District and from 1930 to 1935, when he retired, remained in that command.

And so ended the active military service of a Virginian who carried on the fine traditions of a family whose annals run back to the Middle Ages. The Hamiltons came from Scotland one hundred and thirty years ago of a stock that has for centuries met the duties and obligations of service of its time with a loyal devotion that neither sought nor desired ought save the privilege of that service.

Modesty, ability, courage and intelligence, crowned by a sense

of honor in the highest have marked the career of this son of Virginia and graduate of West Point.

Between the lines of this great record of gallant and efficient service in war, and of outstanding contribution to the development of our Artillery and the general progress of our defensive system in peace, must be read the lessons which he gave to his commands by precept and example, for the formation of character,—the base of the entire military edifice; for we make war primarily with men. It is the man who gives to his weapon the intelligence, the courage and the endurance which cause it to be effective, and the technical part of military training is only of value when the moral part is properly developed.

Between the lines of the official facts of Alston Hamilton's career must be read the record of the long years of patient devotion to the training of the many thousands of young men who passed under his instruction and went on to further duty, wiser in technique and stronger in character for its application.

Between those lines must be read the record of the long years of self-preparation for his great obligations, and the unremitting devotion with which he applied himself throughout his career to the service of Country.

We were to meet seldom after our three years together at West Point, 1900-1903, as instructors, but I was associated thereafter with many of those who had served with him. There was always the same estimate from these officers, always their expression of admiration for his dignity and modesty of demeanor, his standards of duty, keen and highly trained intelligence, kindly, quiet, forceful administration, and his courtesy and consideration for all.

Alston Hamilton is a graduate that the U. S. M. A. has placed among those whose every act brought credit to our Army and whose service was done in accord with the highest standards of personal and professional character.

Those of us whose privilege it was to serve with Alston Hamilton will keep him in memory as the man, the gentleman, the soldier, true to the mandates of our Alma Mater,—Duty, Honor, Country—true to the Faith, in the highest.

Frank Parker.

JAMES S. PARKER

NO. 3643 CLASS OF 1895

Died February 27, 1937, at Carmel, California, aged 63 years.



JAMES S. PARKER, commonly known for over forty years by his many good friends as "Jim Parker", died on February 27, 1937, at Carmel, California.

Jim Parker was born at Washington, D. C., January 3, 1874. His father was born at Lewistown, Pa., and his mother at Alexandria, Va. They were both of the finest gentle stock and made their home for many years in Washington, D. C. Jim went to school in Washington and then entered the West Point Military Academy where he graduated in June 1895.

He joined the Fourth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Walla Walla,

Washington, on Sept. 30, 1895. Almost immediately, Jim became a great favorite in the regiment and among the good people of the neighboring town of Walla Walla. He had a fine presence, a handsome and distinguished looking countenance, a bright and happy disposition and great charm. He soon became well known for his fine character. A fine generosity, a great modesty, courage and ability as a soldier, honor and gentleness as a man were qualities which marked his whole life and career.

In the Fourth Cavalry at the time there was a distinguished Captain, afterwards Major-General, James Parker. He and Jim were not related. To distinguish them people called them "Old Jim" and "Young Jim". They were very different in character, but the regiment was very proud of both of them.

In June, 1898, Jim Parker sailed with a part of his regiment for the Philippines. Here he was cited for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Santa Cruz, Luzon, April 10, 1899. Having been promoted to First Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, Jim went home in July 1899. He was married November 25, 1899, to Miss Katherine Lemly of Washington, D. C. They had two sons, James, who died as a youth in 1918, and Richard C., who is now an officer in the Army.

Jim served in the 6th Cavalry, the 10th Cavalry, the Quartermaster Corps, and then again in the 4th Cavalry, and briefly in the 8th Cavalry, in the United States, the Philippines, and Hawaii, until the World War. He then served in France in command of the 340th Infantry, the 144th Infantry, and in the 59th Infantry with the Army of Occupation in Germany. This service was characterized by the same fine qualities he had always shown.

He came back to the United States in May 1919. On August 3rd he became Executive Officer at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas. This was Jim's last active service. During this period he showed great efficiency and ability in connection with the administration and organization of the Post and the newly established School. One of Jim's characteristics was great loyalty to his friends as well as to his Commanding Officer, and he always displayed a courteous consideration towards everyone. This and other attributes endeared him to all who knew him in the Post. Unfortunately he had developed some heart trouble, and this led eventually to his retirement as Colonel of Cavalry Sept. 14, 1920, for disability contracted in Line of Duty. His wife died in October of that year.

Jim Parker then went to Carmel, California, to live. He married Miss Happy Boyce. They had one daughter, Jane Ellen, who with her mother, and Jim's son, Richard, are his survivors.

In his sixteen years at Carmel, Jim made many friends who discovered in him the same wonderful spirit that he had always shown his Army comrades. This is best expressed, perhaps, by an extract from a letter to Mrs. Parker, after Jim's death, written by Mr. Eugene C. Marble of Carmel, California;

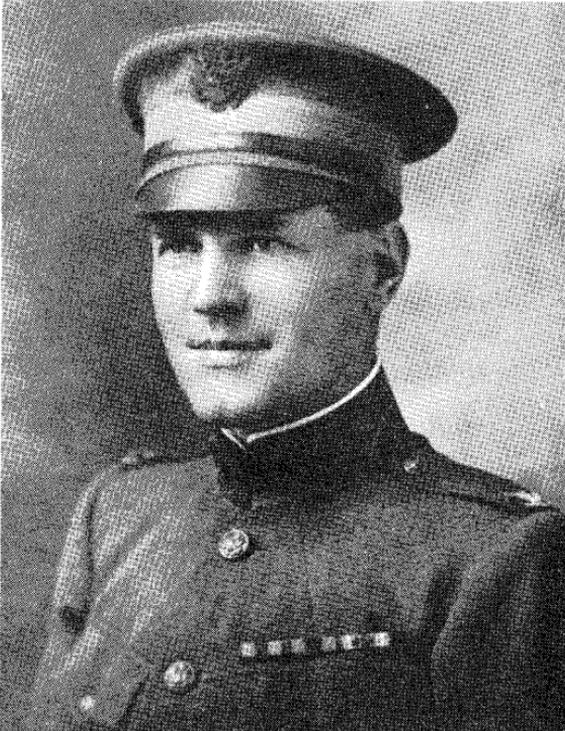
"Of all the men I have met I think that Jim Parker more nearly exemplified the term gentleman in its true meaning. Kind friend, generous host, content to live modestly, the world has need of more like him".

*H. S. Hawkins,
Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Ret.*

BROOKE PAYNE

NO. 3633 CLASS OF 1895

Died April 3, 1938, at University, Virginia, aged 66 years.



IN THE passing of Colonel Brooke Payne, the world lost one who was the fulfillment of all that is traditionally fine from a long line of noble ancestors. As "Brooke" and "Payne" are family names, it is interesting to note briefly the uniting of these families. Colonel Payne's earliest Payne ancestor "John" settled 1653 in the Northern Neck of Virginia, near the Rappahannock River, in what is today Westmoreland County. The earliest Brooke ancestor "Robert" settled about the same time in the Northern Neck in Essex County. An early Brooke ancestor was a Knight of the Golden Horse-shoe. Many generations later descendants of these two families migrated to the Piedmont section of Virginia and there united in the marriage of Colonel Payne's parents. He was born in Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia,

May 10, 1872, the son of Charles Edmond Fitzhugh Payne and Jeannie Morrison (Brooke) Payne.

Brooke Payne began his early educational career in a school dear to the hearts of the older residents of Warrenton: Miss Jeannie Marr's School; he also attended Hamm White's School for Boys, and Bethel Military Academy—schools whose memory lingers in Fauquier County. Later he attended Pantops Academy, near Charlottesville, Virginia, graduating "one" in his class. This splendid school has also "faded out of the picture".

In 1891 he was appointed to West Point by General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (General "Rooney"), a close friend of his father. In taking the entrance examinations his painstaking temperament helped him make 100 in mathematics.

After his graduation he was assigned to the 4th Artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, Maryland. He served in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Spanish-American War; for four years was senior instructor in the School for Master Gunners, Fort Monroe, Virginia; served on the Mexican border 1910; graduated from the Field Artillery School of Fire, 1911; spent three years in the Philippines, in command of Mountain Artillery.

When the United States entered the World War, Colonel Payne was with his regiment, the sixth Field Artillery, at Douglas, Arizona, where he commanded the 6th and 10th before taking command of the 20th Field Artillery, which he took overseas as a part of the Fifth Division. Following his return to the United States he was with the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff. He graduated from the School of the Line in 1920 and in August of the same year took command of the 8th Field Artillery at Camp Funston, Kansas remaining on that duty until his retirement.

This conscientious and studious officer was the originator of a "speedy" method of computing firing, the details are contained in his article which he published in 1916 in the third quarter issue of the Field Artillery Journal. His efficient method became known as the "Grebbe system".

As a result of his hobby: genealogical research in source records, Colonel Payne published in 1937 a history: "The Paynes of Virginia" which according to Dr. E. G. Swem, editor of the William and Mary Quarterly is "a faithful, sincere effort to compile a genealogical and historical contribution that will be of permanent value—It will take its place as a necessary reference work in Virginia biography and history". In 1917, on June 30th Colonel Payne married Mrs. Ethel Richardson McComb in Douglas, Arizona. He passed away April 3, 1938, at his home, the University of Virginia and is survived by his widow; one daughter by a former marriage, Mrs. Marion Payne Brashears, the wife of

George W. Brashears, Jr., Lt. Commander of the U. S. Navy and by an adopted step-son Doctor Asher Richardson McComb.

To those who knew him intimately, life really began for Brooke Payne at his retirement. His never failing courtesy and his unselfish service to his fellowmen regardless of their station in life, endeared him to the high and to the low alike. Being a man of deep religious convictions, he believed that real religion should express itself in practice as well as in profession. Wherever he was stationed and, after his retirement, wherever he resided, he made definite church connections, attended the church services regularly and sought opportunity to be of personal service. He was confirmed in St. Paul's Church, Leavenworth, Kansas in 1920, and later, while stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas he was elected to the vestry of the Church of the Covenant, in Junction City, Kansas, the first Army Officer to be elected to the vestry in that Parish. He was made Senior Warden of St. John's Church on the Mexican Border, where he was residing at the time.

In Charlottesville, his last place of residence, he was a communicant of Christ Church. There he served as a member of the vestry and as parish treasurer. In these capacities he set an example of faithfulness and painstaking thoroughness. He imposed upon himself the same discipline that characterized him in his military duties.

He was so willing to serve, that, when a vacancy occurred in the office of superintendent of the Church School, he threw himself into the breach, and not only kept this important parish activity going, but imparted such new life and vigor as manifested itself in greater efficiency and marked growth. He continued this self-sacrificing labor until a long and severe illness compelled him to relinquish it.

In the service of his church, as in the service of his country Colonel Payne never spared himself. Through his courtesy; his unselfishness; his active and useful life and his notable courage during his long illness he made a deep and profound impression upon the community in which he lived. "He was a source of inspiration to us all", quoted many who knew him and, quoting another: "The portrait of a true gentleman, a word not so often sounded these days, less often attained; but one that in his example lives."

E. R. P.

FRANK KERBY FERGUSON

NO. 3700 CLASS OF 1896

Died July 17, 1937, at Fort Totten, New York, aged 63 years.



FRANK KERBY FERGUSON was born in Riddleton, Tennessee, on February 28, 1874, the son of Medora Catherine Kerby and William Wallace Fergusson. During his boyhood he lived the normal life of a son of an old American family, attending graded and secondary schools in the vicinity of his home.

His connection with the military service dates from June 17, 1891, when he entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet. His cadetship was terminated on January 16, 1892, but he was reappointed to the Military Academy on June 18th of the same year and graduated on June 12, 1896, at which time he was commissioned an Additional Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. His first assignment was to Fort Monroe, Virginia, from September 30th to October 15th, 1896. This assignment was of

short duration and the latter part of October, 1896, found him at Fort Canby, Washington, where he remained until December, 1897, at which time he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to Battery K of the First Artillery, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Apparently this was a roving organization, for during the following several years he served at various stations in Texas, including Camp Wikoff, Fort Sam Houston, Galveston, Fort McIntosh, and Fort Brown; the latter he commanded from February to August, 1901. At that time, promotion was rapid. On March 2, 1899, a single silver bar appeared on his shoulders; this increased to two bars on August 1, 1901.

Promotion to captaincy took him to Fort Dade, Florida, where he commanded the 111th Company, Coast Artillery, until November 27, 1902, at which time he was transferred to the command of the 73rd Company at Fort Monroe, Virginia, remaining on this duty until August, 1905, when he was ordered to attend the School of Submarine Mine Defense at Fort Totten, New York.

Upon completion of the course in July, 1906, Captain Fergusson was assigned to command of the U. S. Army Mine Planter "Armistead". At that time, our system of underwater defense was in the experimental stage, and the "Armistead" was used for this purpose and for training and instructing personnel along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Its commanding officer played a very important part in perfecting the system which was later adopted as standard.

Because of Captain Fergusson's experience with the Mine Planter Service, he was placed in charge of the important duty of fitting out four mine planters and preparing them for the hazardous trip through the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific Coast. This small fleet, which left Fort Monroe on December 2, 1908, arrived at San Francisco on April 16, 1909. The successful completion of this voyage required the maximum of foresight, organization, and preparation; to its commander's good judgment and leadership was largely due the fact that these tiny vessels circumnavigated South America on schedule without mishap.

After arrival in San Francisco, Captain Fergusson was detached from the "Armistead" and detailed as Aide-de-camp to Major General Barry, continuing on this duty until August, 1910, at which time he was detailed as Coast Defense Officer, Department of California. He served in this capacity until August, 1911. During this period, he was acting Adjutant General, acting Chief of Staff, and Judge Advocate of the Department of the Pacific; also he was Adjutant General of the United States troops on the Mexican Border, under the command of General Bliss, from March until August, 1911, when he was relieved to attend the Army War College, where he graduated on June 30, 1912. Immediately after

completing this course, he was detailed as Adjutant General of the Maneuver Camp at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, and (later) Adjutant General of the Blue Army, commanded by General Samuel Mills, in the Connecticut Maneuvers held in August, 1912. The maneuvers over, he was assigned to command of Fort Warren, Mass., but almost immediately was transferred to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Fort Hancock, N. J., as a member of the Ordnance Board.

He remained on this duty until August, 1914, at which time he sailed for duty in the Philippine Islands where he was stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor. In September, 1916, he reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. Upon his return to the United States in December, 1916, he was detailed as a member of the Philippine Defense Board and of the Army-Navy Joint Board, where his wide experience and broad knowledge made his counsel of special value. During the early part of 1917 he was the senior Inspector-Instructor of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of California, and in charge of Militia Affairs, Headquarters Department of the Pacific. In July, 1917, Lieut. Colonel Ferguson was assigned to the 6th Regiment, Coast Artillery, then being organized at Newport, R. I. Coincident with this he was tendered an appointment as Colonel, Field Artillery, National Army, but declined this promotion in order to go overseas with a unit from the Coast Artillery, the arm in which he had served since his first commission—the arm he knew and loved. Almost immediately he was assigned to command the 8th Regiment, Coast Artillery (Railway) and sailed for France in August, 1917.

Shortly after arrival in France, Colonel Ferguson was assigned to the command of the Army Trench Mortar School. Later he was detached for duty in connection with the Training Center, General Staff, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, where he remained until February, 1918, when he was relieved by request of the War Department and returned to the United States to command the Artillery Training Center then being organized at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Arriving there in March, 1918, he immediately assumed command of the Coast Artillery School, the Coast Artillery Training Center, the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, the Artillery Firing Range at Mulberry Island, and the Coast Artillery Training and Concentration Camp at Camp Eustis, Virginia. Promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, National Army, on August 8, 1918, he continued to command these important training Centers with great credit and distinction until after the Armistice.

Shortly thereafter, he was transferred to San Francisco, California, to command the Southern Pacific Coast Artillery District with headquarters in that city. In August, 1919, he returned to Washington as a student at the General Staff College (later

changed to Army War College) from which he graduated on June 30, 1920. Immediately thereafter, he was assigned to the command of the Harbor Defenses of the Delaware with headquarters at Fort DuPont, but remained on this duty only a short time, for he was made Chief of Staff of the Third Corps Area, with Headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland, an office he held until March, 1922. During this time, he planned and carried out the first training camp for Reserve Officers in the Third Corps Area. For his exceptional ability, foresight, and good judgment in this work, the Corps Area Commander received the commendation of the Secretary of War.

Again ordered to foreign service, Colonel Fergusson sailed for the Philippine Islands in March, 1922. Upon arrival, he was assigned as Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division, with headquarters at Fort McKinley, where he remained until September, 1924. Upon return to the United States, he was assigned to the command of the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound and the 11th Coast Artillery, with headquarters at Fort H. G. Wright, New York. During this time, he was in charge of the important work being carried on in connection with the development of Subaqueous Sound Ranging and Sound Spotting. He remained on this duty until March, 1928, when he returned to New York City as Executive Officer of Organized Reserves, Coast Artillery, Second Coast Artillery District. In July, 1929, he was assigned to the command of Fort Totten and the Second Coast Artillery District, but spent a part of this time at Fort Hancock, N. J., preparing plans for and supervising the Joint Army-Navy Exercises of 1929.

Again being ordered to foreign service, he arrived in the Panama Canal Zone in November, 1929, and was assigned to command the First Coast Artillery and the Harbor Defenses of Cristobal. While there, he was the Senior Umpire of Joint Army-Navy Maneuvers, 1930. Returning to the United States at the end of that year, he was again assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, Organized Reserves, Coast Artillery, Second Corps Area, remaining on this duty until September, 1934, when he assumed command of the 62d Coast Artillery (AA), the Harbor Defenses of Eastern New York, and the 8th District CCC, State of New York, with headquarters at Fort Totten. There he remained until his death.

During his long and distinguished service, General Fergusson held many important assignments, all of which were discharged with courage, fidelity, and excellent judgment. His thorough knowledge of all Coast Artillery problems played no small part in perfecting the organization of the Corps and the development of the materiel now in use; to him the Corps owes a debt of gratitude which never can be discharged in full.

In August, 1919, Colonel Fergusson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as commandant of the Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort Monroe, Virginia. He rendered specially meritorious and conspicuous service in organizing and administering that center and in the preparation and the execution of the plans for the organization, training and equipment of the units of the Coast Artillery Corps for overseas service."

In a letter addressed to his widow, Mrs. Ocie S. Fergusson, the Chief of Staff succinctly summed up General Fergusson's military service. From this letter we take the liberty of quoting the following:

"General Fergusson was a loyal, conscientious, hard-working officer, well qualified and interested in his profession. Able, studious and resourceful, possessing an attractive personality, he was a good organizer and a splendid leader of men, and during the many years of his distinguished military career, he performed the important duties assigned him with sound judgment, tact, and efficiency. His death is deeply regretted."

All those who had the pleasure and good fortune to serve under his command, or to be touched by his magnetic personality, can add their complete, heartfelt, and fervent approbation of the sentiment so aptly expressed by the Chief of Staff of the Army.

GEORGE SWAZEY GOODALE

NO. 3734 CLASS OF 1896

Died November 28, 1936, at Phoenix, Arizona, aged 65 years.



GEORGE SWAZEY GOODALE was born at Ft. Klamath, Oregon, April 18, 1871. He was the eldest son of the late Fidelia Beach Goodale and Brigadier General Greenleaf Austin Goodale, who at that time was a First Lieutenant of the 23rd Infantry.

On his father's side of the family he was a direct descendant of Lieutenant Ebenezer Buck, and of his father Colonel Jonathan Buck, commissioned by the Colony of Massachusetts during the period of the Revolutionary War.

On his mother's side he was a direct descendant of Colonel John Adams of the Militia of the time of the war of 1812.

Goodale was a true son of the army, and his entire life was lived in conformity with its highest standards and traditions. He loved and revered it more than anything else.

During the first years of his life he lived with his parents at various army posts, the majority of which have long since been abandoned. Some of these were Fort Klamath, Oregon; Whipple Barracks, Arizona; Omaha Barracks, Nebraska; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Hays, Kansas; Camp Supply, Indian Territory; Camp Cummings, New Mexico; and Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

When a child of six months of age his father was ordered to Arizona for duty with his regiment. In those days it was necessary for troops to move by water from San Francisco to the Gulf of Lower California and up the Colorado River to the Post located in Arizona. With his mother Goodale was disembarked at the now abandoned army supply town of Ehrenburg on the Colorado River, at which point they were met by the escort and taken to Whipple Barracks. Years later, after Goodale had been retired for physical disability and had settled in Phoenix, several of his old Arizona pioneer friends were bragging about the length of time since they had first come to the Territory. All of them being years older than Goodale they were much surprised when he announced that he first came to the Territory sixty years before.

On account of the lack of education advantages to be found at army posts in the early days, he was placed in school in the fall of 1883 at Greenfield, Massachusetts. From this time until he reported at the United States Military Academy, he was attending the following schools and college: Then District School No. 5 and High School at Greenfield, Massachusetts; one year at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont; one year at the Island School at Mackinac Island, Michigan; and three and a half years at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

While a sophomore at Colorado College in 1891 he had a chance on only ten days' time for preparation to take the competitive examination that was thrown open for the West Point vacancy by graduation that year of John Bennett of the class of 1891. In that examination he came within three of being a member of the class of 1895.

In the fall of 1891 the vacancy to West Point again being open to competitive examination and under date of January 7, 1892, Goodale was informed by the Adjutant General of the Army that the President had conditionally selected him for appointment as a cadet to the United States Military Academy. After having successfully completed the required entrance examination at Fort D. A. Russel, Wyoming, he was ordered to report at West Point on June 12, 1892.

During his life at the Academy he had no nick name, as his middle name "Swazey" appeared to be sufficient.

During Plebe Camp and for the remainder of the four years at the Academy he lived with Alec Miller. Plebe life was pretty discouraging for him until the afternoon he was turned out for

base ball practice. He made the base ball team and played during the remainder of the time as a cadet.

Upon graduation Goodale was commissioned an additional Second Lieutenant of Infantry in which branch of the service he served continually in all grades up to and including that of Colonel until his forced retirement for physical disability in 1926. His retirement was a keen disappointment to him, and he never fully recovered from its effect or the disability for which he was retired. He found it most difficult to be separated from the army and his army friends and to become adjusted to life outside of the army, and he never lost his interest in the service.

Goodale possessed many fine qualities, not the least of which was his intense loyalty and devotion to the Service. He had two outstanding hobbies. One was his great interest in base ball, which he played all during his younger days; the other was his interest in the collection of stamps. At the time of his death he was president of the Arizona Philatelist Society in which he had taken an active part after establishing his residence in Arizona upon retirement. He left a fine collection of stamps which was perfectly tabulated and bound.

Goodale's entire service as an officer was marked by a keen sense of honor and duty. He measured up to all the traditions of his West Point training. Perhaps a quotation from the letter of one of his former soldiers received after his death will best portray his character as a company commander:

"I was truly grieved to learn of Colonel Goodale's passing. He was a fine type of soldier, and a splendid gentleman in the true sense of the word. I was just a boy when I was under his influence as my company commander, and while I used to think then that he was severe at times, I have lived to recognize and realize that he was possessed of those rare qualities that go to make up a real man. I feel that his influence had a marked effect upon my own life, as well as upon the lives of the other men of his company, and in that sense his soul truly marches on. So in deepest sincerity I bow my head in respect to a man, a soldier, and above all else, a gentleman. Peace unto him!"

The following quotations from two of his former commanders are indicative of the high quality of his service:

"Superior. Highly accomplished in his profession. An officer of superior quality, conscientious and loyal to a degree. Strong and capable. I recommend him for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. In my opinion, his name should be on the eligible list."

“Deserving of special mention for gallantry under fire May 6, 1900.”

The chief of staff of the Army wrote at the time of his death:

“Colonel Goodale was a capable officer of fine professional qualifications possessing sound judgment, and a pleasing personality. Throughout the many years of his loyal service he performed the very duties assigned him with characteristic efficiency and devotion to duty. His death is deeply regretted.”

During the World War from June 1917 to May 1919 he performed General Staff Corps duties as Chief of Staff of the 29th Division from the period of its organization to the time of its demobilization, with the exception of the time that he attended the General Staff College at Langres, France.

He served several tours in the Philippines and in Panama.

His first assignment upon graduation was to the 23rd Infantry, the regiment in which he grew up as a boy and in which his father was a captain. He spent the first years of his service in the several grades of lieutenant and captain in this regiment.

His services and duties were many and diversified. Almost without exception his efficiency reports were of the highest order.

Those who served under him knew him as an officer always to be trusted, honored, and respected. His intimates and brother officers loved him for his fine comradeship and loyalty.

He was a fine husband and father. His family life was a very happy one.

On August 11, 1911, Goodale married Laura Lilius Critz at Starkville, Miss., and was blessed with the following children, all of whom are now living:

George Greenleaf Goodale, born June 17, 1912,

Margaret Adele Goodale, born September 10, 1913,

Marie Critz Goodale, born July 26, 1916,

Roy Goodale, born October 30, 1922.

Goodale was buried on December 1, 1936 at Phoenix, Arizona.

W. T. M.

GEORGE FRANKLIN BALTZELL

NO. 3786 CLASS OF 1897

Died August 6, 1937, at Marianna, Florida, aged 62 years.



GEORGE FRANKLIN BALTZELL was born in Marianna, Florida, June 13, 1875. His youth was spent in attendance at the schools of his native town, where his studiousness, goodness, modesty, and love of outdoor life made of him a great favorite with all. The friends of his youth included all who knew him, the young and the aged, the well-circumstanced and the less fortunate, the whites and negroes. Their numbers were legion, and their steadfast devotion to him through life was equalled only by his loyalty to them. At the age of eighteen he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and was admitted as a cadet June 21, 1893.

While at West Point his modesty and correct conduct endeared him to his classmates whose personal devotion to him in later years never wavered.

He graduated June 11, 1897, and was assigned to the Infantry. He was on graduation leave of absence from June 11, 1897, to September 30, 1897, when he reported for duty as an additional Second Lieutenant to the 12th Infantry at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, December 16, 1897, but remained on duty with the 12th Infantry until March 2, 1898.

He joined the 5th Infantry March 7, 1898, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and served with that regiment at that post until April 17, 1898; at Tampa, Florida, to May 8, 1898; at Fort St. Philip and Port Eads, Louisiana, to July 20, 1898, and again at Tampa, Florida, to August 21, 1898. He sailed for Cuba with the 5th Infantry, August 21, 1898, and served at Santiago, Cuba, until April 19, 1899; at Holquin, Cuba, to June 7, 1899; Guantanamo, from June 12, 1899, to September 30, 1899, when he returned to Santiago. On October 17, 1899, he changed stations to Palma Soriano and on January 18, 1900, to San Luis. He was en route to the United States from January 24 to 29, 1900, and on leave of absence to April 19, 1900.

He rejoined his regiment April 21, 1900, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and on August 20, 1900, left that station en route to the Philippine Islands. He sailed from San Francisco, California, September 18, 1900, and arrived at Manila, P. I., October 25, 1900. He served with the regiment, in the Philippine Insurrection, being stationed at Bantay, Bucan, and Bangued. He was in command of the mounted detachment when it was attacked on the road between Tayum and Bucay, February 2, 1901, and again, near the same place, on February 8, 1901. He was in command (temporary) of Company "C", Native Scouts, at La Paz, and Bangued from April to June 1901, and in temporary command of Company "I", at La Paz, July-October, 1901.

On July 17, 1902, he sailed from the Philippine Islands, arriving in the United States September 6, 1902, and availing himself of leave of absence. He was on temporary duty with the 16th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from September 6, 1902, to July 9, 1903, when he departed for Plattsburg Barracks to await the arrival of his regiment at that post. He rejoined the 5th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, July 24, 1903, and served with it at that station to August 15, 1905. He then attended the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, graduating August 15, 1906. He was on duty at the Army Staff College to October 1, 1906.

He sailed from the United States October 2, 1906, and served with the 5th Infantry, with the Army of Cuban Pacification, from October 11, 1906, to July 17, 1907. He arrived in the United States July 28, 1907, and returned to the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty as a student. He was graduated

therefrom on August 15, 1908, and immediately entered on duty as an Instructor, Department of Military Art, at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was relieved from the latter duty on July 30, 1911, and assigned duty as Inspector-Instructor, National Guard of Virginia, with station at Richmond. He was relieved from this duty June 15, 1912. He rejoined his regiment and served with it at Plattsburg Barracks until June 15, 1913. He served with the 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from June 17, 1913, to March 14, 1914; (transferred to the 17th Infantry on June 3, 1913)—en route to the Mexican Border to March 19, 1914, and on Border Patrol at Eagle Pass, Texas, to August 24, 1914, when he departed on leave of absence, upon the termination of which he sailed for the Canal Zone.

On December 1, 1914, he was assigned to the 10th Infantry and served with that regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, from December 4, 1914, to May 11, 1915, when he reported for duty with the 5th Infantry (transferred to the 5th Infantry May 2, 1915) at Empire, Canal Zone, to August 12, 1917, except while on detached service in the United States from May 13, 1916, to January 15, 1917. While on detached service in the United States he was on duty as instructor at the Officers Training Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, New York, from May 14 to October 5, 1916, and was a member of a Board of Officers in connection with regulation for training camps from October 6, 1916, to November 28, 1916. He was en route from the Canal Zone to the United States from August 13 to August 22, 1917.

Colonel Baltzell became Inspector, 42nd Division, on August 24, 1917, and served in that capacity until November 25, 1917. During this period he was stationed at Washington, D. C., to September 4, 1917; at Camp Mills, New York, to October 19, 1917; sailed for Europe October 19, 1917; arrived France November 1, 1917, and with the Division at Vaucouleure, France, to November 25, 1917.

He was on duty with the Training Section, G-5, General Staff, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Chaumont, France, from November 28, 1917, to (on January 21, 1918, he was detailed as an Acting General Staff Officer and announced as a Member of the General Staff, A. E. F.) June 15, 1918. He attended the General Staff College, Langres, France, from June 20 to July 31, 1918. He was then assigned duty as Chief, Operations Section, General Staff, VI Army Corps, serving in that capacity until (Acting Chief of Staff, VI Army Corps, October 17, 1918 to October 21, 1918) January 7, 1919. He was with the Training Section, G-5, General Headquarters, from January, 1919, to February 12, 1919, when he was directed to proceed to the United States to present to the Chief of Staff plans for the revision of the military education system of the United States Army. He left

Chaumont, France, February 13, 1919, and sailed for the United States on February 17, 1919. Upon his arrival in the United States on February 24, 1919, he proceeded to Washington to serve with the Training Branch, War Plans Division, War Department General Staff from February 28, 1919, to August 15, 1919. He was then on duty at the General Staff College, Washington, to September 4, 1919. On temporary duty in the War Department General Staff to September 18, 1919.

On September 21, 1919, he became Executive Officer, The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in which capacity he served until July 20, 1920, when he departed on leave upon the termination of which on August 14, 1920, he became Chief, Personnel Section, Office of the Chief of Infantry, Washington. He attended the Army War College from August 15, 1921 to July 1, 1922, when he was graduated and departed on leave.

He was Chief of the Training Section, Militia Bureau, from August 31, 1922, to July 1, 1925; on leave to September 30, 1925; and was a student, Refresher Course, The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, to December 5, 1925.

He was assigned to the 22nd Infantry July 2, 1925, and was in command of that regiment at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from December 7, 1925, to September 1, 1928. During this period he was also in command of the Citizens Military Training Camps, Camp McClellan, Alabama, from June 1, 1926, to August 10, 1926; and on temporary duty as Assistant Officer in charge of National Guard Affairs, Headquarters, 4th Corps Area, from October 30, 1926, to December 24, 1926.

He was Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Reserves, State of Florida, from September 4, 1928, to July 31, 1930, being also Chief of Staff, 82d Division Reserves, Jacksonville, Florida, from March 1, 1929, to June 30, 1929. He was Director of the Infantry Board, Fort Benning, Georgia, from August 1, 1930, to August 1, 1934.

Colonel Baltzell was again assigned to the 22nd Infantry, August 2, 1934, and was in command of that regiment, at Fort McClellan, Alabama, from August 1, 1934, to May 3, 1937. During this period he was also in command of District "D", Civilian Conservation Corps, and was on temporary duty with his regiment at Fort Benning, Georgia, from May 22, 1936 to June 30, 1936.

Colonel Baltzell's retirement had been ordered, effective August 31, 1937, and he was awaiting retirement at his home, Marianna, Florida, at the time of his death.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal:

"For exceptional meritorious and distinguished services as Inspector, 42nd Division, G-5, General Headquarters, Ameri-

can Expeditionary Forces and G-3, 6th Army Corps. While serving as G-5, General Headquarters, A. E. F., Colonel Baltzell was charged with the supervision of the Army Schools, training inspections of troops and the preparation of studies on military education. In all of these positions of great responsibility Colonel Baltzell displayed professional attainments of a high order, untiring energy and devotion to duty and contributed to a very great degree to the satisfactory training of officers and troops of the American Expeditionary Forces and to the development of the present system of military schools in the United States."

The President of the French Republic conferred upon Colonel Baltzell the decoration of Officer of the Order of the Black Star. (September 24, 1919).

Colonel Baltzell was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Baltzell family came to America from Alsace, Germany, and settled in Frederick, Maryland, in 1735.

His grandfather, Dr. George Franklin Baltzell, entered West Point from Kentucky in 1824 but did not graduate. He later became a practicing physician and moved from Frankfort, Kentucky, to Marianna, Florida, in 1830.

His father was George Albert Baltzell, publisher and planter of Marianna, Florida. His mother was Rachel Robenson of Albany, Georgia.

While stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, he was married to Lucile Atkinson, daughter of William Yates Atkinson (former Governor of Georgia) and Susan Cobb Milton Atkinson, on November 11, 1903, at Newman, Georgia. To this union was born one son, George Franklin Baltzell, Jr., on October 1, 1904, at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, who graduated in the Class of 1929 from the United States Military Academy, and died March 18, 1932, at Fort Screven, Georgia, at the age of twenty-seven years. Father and son rest side by side in beautiful Arlington.

Colonel Baltzell is survived by his widow, Lucile Atkinson Baltzell, his brother Dr. Nicholas Albert Baltzell, and his sister, Mrs. A. B. MacKinnon, all of Marianna, Florida.

My knowledge of his beautiful and inspiring character was planted in esteem's deep fixed soil. Our friendship, through the constant culture of kind intercourse, was brought to perfection. His inward traits were known to me only as a lieutenant learns to know his frank, considerate, and talented captain.

His most outstanding personal attributes included gentleness of manner, sweetness of disposition, magnetic presence, superior mentality, and absolute loyalty. The prosperity of his friends and their happiness was more dear to him than his own.

Those of us privileged to serve under him were indeed fortunate. The lessons we learned were not restricted to routine administration and tactical doctrines. They included examples of loyalty, patriotism, sense of duty, honor and chivalry. No one knew better than he that there is much that is vital to our profession that cannot be learned from books and the lecture platform.

Those of us who knew him well shall always contemplate his tireless spirit, stout heart, devotion to duty, chivalrous and generous nature with the deepest stirrings of affection and admiration.

He served his community, state, and country with zealous devotion and lofty patriotism.

He left a record that will live among the honored names of his alma mater and the American Army's annals.

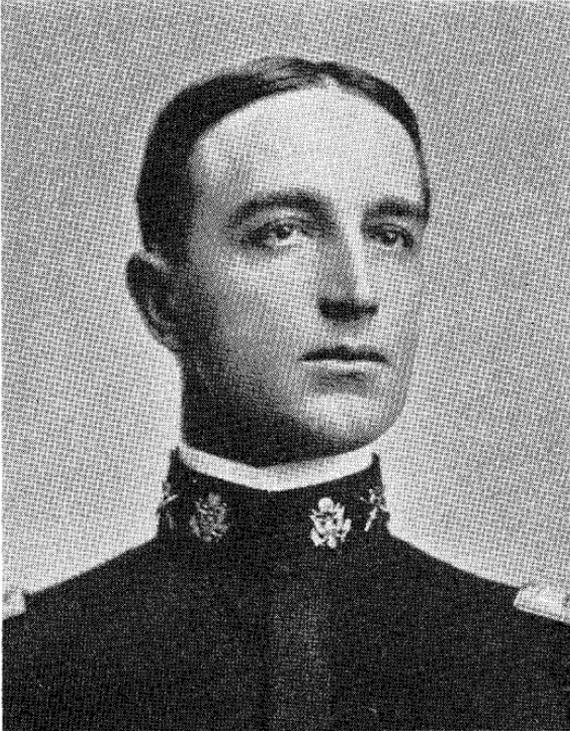
I have never known a man that I loved more nor an officer that I admired more—in truth I am thankful for every remembrance of him.

*Asa L. Singleton,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.*

CHASE DOSTER

EX-CADET. CLASS OF 1897

Died January 9, 1935, at Denver, Colorado, aged 62 years.



AMONG the new cadets who entered West Point in June, 1893, was one who was notably tall, handsome, and of military bearing. He was never in the awkward squad as he had attended St. John's Military School at Salinas, Kansas, and St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York, before entering West Point. From this background, it is seen why he was called "Maj" by his classmates.

Chase Doster was born at Marion, Kansas, on December 9, 1872. He was the oldest son of Judge and Mrs. Frank Doster. His father, the late Frank Doster, was a Civil War veteran and a member of the 11th Indiana Cavalry. Settling in Marion, Kansas, in 1871, he became successively a member of the legislature, District Judge, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and,

finally, corporation lawyer. Chase Doster's mother was Caroline Riddle, of Monticello, Illinois, a graduate of Jacksonville Female Academy, now McMurray Womens' College.

Chase Doster was a cadet at West Point from June 21, 1893, to June 25, 1895. His previous military school training was a great help to him during his plebe camp. During his yearling camp no one enjoyed the new cadets more than he; but while he was firm, looking to the best interests of the Plebe, he was just,—and he always put a sense of humor into each situation. His leaving the Military Academy the next June was a great disappointment to him, as a military career with a chance to serve his country had been his ambition from childhood. That he did not become discouraged is shown by his subsequent record in and out of the military service.

After leaving West Point in June, 1895, he became an engineer for the U. S. Geological Survey and later an engineer on survey duty for the Mexican Central Railroad.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was commissioned a Major in the 22nd Kansas Volunteers on May 18, 1898. He served with that regiment until it was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on November 3, 1898.

He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, by President McKinley, on April 10, 1899.

He was in command of recruits enroute from Willets Point (now Fort Totten), New York, to the Philippine Islands, arriving there on June 24, 1899. During the Philippine Insurrection he served with the 21st Infantry at eight different stations, ending at Lipa, P. I., April 19, 1902. He participated in active operations against the Insurgents, being present during the battles and engagements at Calamba, July 26, October 3, and October 21, 1899; San Cristobel, October 23, 1899; Mt. Niaga, near Lobo, August 6, 1901; San Benito (Batangas), October 1, 1901; at Lipa, December 8, 1901, and near Lipa, March 15, 1902.

In his report of operations of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry, for the month of July, 1899, Captain F. C. Eltonhead, 21st Infantry, said, "Company D, under the command of Lieutenants Murray and Doster, deserves special commendation for their energy and gallantry in forcing the enemy from the river bank to the woods about a mile distant" during the action at Calamba.

In 1902, he was congratulated in a telegram by Brigadier General Samuel S. Sumner for successful engagement with Insurgents at Batangas, P. I., on October 1, 1901. Also, in 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant on Feb. 2.

Leaving the Philippines, he arrived in the United States on June 1, 1902, and was stationed at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, until September, 1904. In 1903,

Lieutenant Doster was awarded a bronze medal in the pistol competition, Departments of North Dakota and the Lakes.

He was on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco for a short time before he sailed again for the Philippine Islands, arriving there on March 8, 1905. Until September 19, 1906, he served at Camps Connell and Tagabiran, after which date he returned to the United States, arriving on October 17, 1906.

He served at Fort Logan, Colorado, until June, 1911. While serving at this post he was promoted to Captain on March 8, 1908, and, on June 28, 1909, was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

From Fort Logan, Captain Doster proceeded again to the Philippines. He was on duty in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Philippine Department, until July, 1912, and then at Pettet Barracks, P. I., until January 11, 1913, when he returned to the United States. He was relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Corps on January 10, 1913.

From his return to the United States on March 15, 1913, he was sick at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, until May 16, 1913, and on sick leave until July 16, 1913. He was on duty with his regiment at Texas City, Texas, until December 17, 1914 (sick in Water Reed Hospital June 15—September 14, 1914). He next served with the 18th Infantry at Naco, Arizona, until January 25, 1915, and at Douglas, Arizona, to May, 1917 (sick Letterman General Hospital September 22, 1916 to March 31, 1917).

His World War service was as follows: Promoted to Major on May 15, 1917; served as Instructor, Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to June 14, 1917; enroute to and in France with the 18th Infantry, June 14, 1917 to August, 1917. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, National Army, on August 5, 1917; enroute to the United States and with the 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Maryland, to March 26, 1918; with the 306th Ammunition Train, Camp Meade, Maryland, to April 20, 1918; sick in U. S. Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, April 25, 1918, to December 20, 1918; appointed Colonel, Infantry, U. S. Army, July 30, 1918; on duty at Headquarters, Camp Travis, Texas, to April 24, 1919.

From May to July 8, 1919, he was in Base Hospital and then at U. S. Army General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, until the date of his retirement from active service on February 20, 1920.

Although he had been retired from active service on account of physical disability, Colonel Doster still longed for military duty. He was on active duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Ogden High School, Utah, from November 3, 1920 to December 15, 1921. On June 21, 1930, he was promoted to Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930).

Colonel Doster died on January 9, 1935, at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado. Following a family custom, his body was cremated. He was survived by his widow, nee Florence Gumaer, of Denver, Colorado; a daughter, Mrs. Giles Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; his mother, Mrs. Frank Doster, Topeka, Kansas; a brother, John Doster, a retired civil engineer, Topeka, Kansas; and a sister, Irma, now living in Chicago. A brother, Wade Doster, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, died in the service in 1920.

The outstanding fact in the life of "Maj" Doster was his ambition to serve his country in a military way. Harassed by ill health because of long and strenuous service in the Philippines early in his career, he made a courageous and determined fight to continue where others would have given up. This sense of duty and courage to carry on were undoubtedly inherited from his parents.

A. S. C.

MATTHEW ELTING HANNA

NO. 3755 CLASS OF 1897

Died February 19, 1936, at Tucson, Arizona, aged 62 years.



“Born in Gillespieville (now Londonderry), Ross County, Ohio, 1873.

Cadet at USMA, 1893-1897.

2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain of Cavalry, 1897-1913.

Civil life (business), 1913-1917,

Diplomatic Service, 1917-1936.

Died in Tucson, Arizona, 1936.

Buried in Arlington National Cemetery.”

So reads the record, bare and unadorned, of Matthew Elting Hanna. It is a record which, even in brief outline, suggests a life of unusual variety and interest, of vivid contrasts, of outstanding successes as soldier, industrialist, and statesman. Seldom, in fact, has that peculiar qualification for high performance in many fields, instilled by the Military Academy in its graduates, been more happily evident.

Hanna was the son of Robert Hanna, whose forebears, spelling their name Hannay, sailed from Ireland in 1763, to land and settle in Delaware, and later to move by natural westward urge to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio. Robert Hanna, no less colorful a figure, in his own way, than his well-known cousin, Mark, married Eliza Corken, with whom he lived on his own farm, which he worked himself, rearing, in the meantime, a large and flowing family.

Matthew Elting, the youngest of eight children, received his early education in the district school, to which, although it was located some six miles away, he travelled on foot. In the summers, he helped his father in the routine work of the farm. An apt scholar and a voracious reader, he completed his schooling at the age of fifteen, and went on the following year, after successful examination, to a teaching position. Three years later he received an appointment to the Military Academy from the Congressman of his District, after a competitive examination taken by some twenty-five candidates.

With this background of rugged promise, Hanna arrived at West Point. We all remember him that first day, with his heavy shock of yellow hair thatching a rough, red face, fresh from the farm—a face not finely drawn, but rather as though hewn with an axe. Somewhat older and more mature than most of us, and full of vitality and determination, he was indeed a stout fellow, finishing well up in the academic sense and playing a sturdy and glorious role on the Plain in those stirring days when the classes of '96 and '97 fought it out for athletic supremacy.

He graduated, chose the Cavalry, and presently had his first taste of field service at the Zuni Pueblo where he commanded a detachment of the 2d Cavalry, sent from Ft. Wingate to keep the peace. Not long thereafter, he played an active and gallant part in the Santiago campaign, as an officer of the Mounted Squadron of the 2d Cavalry.

In August, 1898, General Leonard Wood, faced with the formidable task of cleaning up Santiago Province and finding himself desperately in need of an aide of rugged constitution and temperament, found in Lieutenant Hanna the man whom he sought. So it was that Hanna, to his great interest and delight, remained in Cuba, where for close to four years he played a very

important part in the best work which was done there under General Wood's inspired leadership.

Those were the days of small staffs, and Hanna soon found himself not only an Aide-de-Camp, but also General Wood's strong right hand and arm in all the adventures and misadventures and the successful work of the Military Government of that war-torn and fever-stricken Province. "Lieutenant Hanna", wrote General Wood to The Adjutant General in 1899, in recommending him for the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel: ". . . has, during all the epidemic and sickness at Santiago, performed his various arduous duties with singular efficiency and success. These duties have covered almost every department of the reestablishment of the civil government in the Province of Santiago, and have been of a character and responsibility requiring very high ability. They have been performed under circumstances of ill health and in the face of an epidemic of such character as to render the service difficult and hazardous beyond description. . . . He has remained quietly on duty . . . doing everything that he could to make the American Administration of affairs a success, and from my own personal knowledge of the character and efficiency of his work, a great deal of whatever success has been attained can be attributed to the careful and unremitting efforts of this young officer."

In early 1900, General Wood, now Military Governor of Cuba, finding great confusion in the Island's newly established school system, turned to Hanna, late school-teacher from Ohio, and made him Commissioner of Public Schools, an assignment which he received and executed with all of his energy and enthusiasm. "The new school law"—so wrote the Military Governor in his Report for 1900—" . . . and the putting of it into efficient operation are almost entirely his (Hanna's) work, and this work, more than any other, has placed the schools of Cuba upon a sound foundation and established an efficient system of control and administration." And again, from General Wood to Hanna, in 1902: "The School system is a monument to your industry and intelligence . . . The good results which can reasonably be expected from it will be far-reaching in their effect upon the development and character of the Cuban people." A happy prophesy: some thirty-five years later we read in the Cuban press that "Teniente Hanna . . . deserves to be remembered by every Cuban, with love and affection."

In 1902, Hanna left Cuba with General Wood. In Washington, the General, who had dubbed him the most useful officer during that period of all those gathered around him in Santiago and Havana, spoke of him so highly to Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, that the latter promptly took him away from the General and sent him back to Cuba as Military Attaché, and as guide,

philosopher, and friend to our new Minister and Legation. With his background, not only of actual experience but of fluency in the Spanish language and of understanding of the Latin American, he was of the greatest value, particularly in the investigation of critical situations in various parts of the Island; and he made an enviable reputation amongst diplomats—a fact which stood him in good stead years later when he became one himself.

In 1904, Hanna, now a Captain of the 3d Cavalry, returned to the Army, serving at Ft. Assiniboine on the frontier, a detail of about a year which prepared him for important work at Ft. Leavenworth, first as an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry, and of the Staff, Schools, and then as an outstanding instructor in what would now be called G-3 work. There he wrote "Tactical Principles and Problems", which, up to the years of the World War, was a "vade mecum" to us all in applied tactics.

In 1910, Captain Hanna was detailed to the General Staff Corps and assigned to duty in the War Department, where his old chief was about to begin his tour as Chief of Staff. Here Hanna played an important part in the great work of reform and stimulation which prepared the Army for the Great War. In 1913, however, he resigned from the service to go into business, much to the regret of his chief and of his comrades. He was a real loss to the Army.

During the next four years, Hanna, as executive vice-president of a large and successful manufacturing concern, made his usual dominant and determined effort in the field of industry. He soon discovered, however, that a business life did not satisfy him, and when, in February 1917, Ambassador Fletcher invited him to accompany him to Mexico, where he was about to go to reopen our Embassy, Hanna accepted happily, and in fact was on his way the following day. Thus began, his distinguished diplomatic career, which only death itself terminated.

When the United States entered the World War, Hanna tried to resign his appointment as voluntary assistant and to go back to the Army; but the State Department quite naturally objected, and instead soon thereafter appointed him Third Secretary. Four years later, having reached the grade of First Secretary, Hanna took charge of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the State Department. In 1924 and 1925, and again in 1927, he served in Europe, but his peculiar qualifications and experience always brought him back to Latin America, as Foreign Service Inspector, Counselor of Embassy in Lima, Minister in Managua, and finally Minister in Guatemala.

It was in Nicaragua that Hanna especially showed his old time spirit, enterprise, and ability, first in rising grandly to the occasion at the time of the great earthquake, and next in handling, with consummate skill and tact, the termination of the American

intervention. When disaster came to Managua in 1931, Hanna, although absent in Guatemala, flew back at once to the sound of the guns, and regardless of his personal losses and of the wiping out of the Legation, took charge of the relief work of the American Red Cross, and for more than four months devoted himself to the immense task of rehabilitating the stricken population. For this great accomplishment he received from the Nicaraguan Government the Presidential Medal of merit, to the citation for which we are indebted for the following account of his activities:

"The Honorable Matthew E. Hanna . . . applied himself with characteristic energy and ability to the task of relieving the suffering of many thousands of Nicaraguans who had been reduced to a condition of misery and helplessness. . . . Under his direction, the Committee (Central Relief) . . . gave out daily food rations . . . expended fresh milk . . . assumed charge of the sanitation of the city . . . restored the city's water system . . . placed in effect a program of labor relief . . . unique in its application to disaster relief, and in its complete effectiveness. Under this program . . . some 180,000 tons of debris were removed from Managua's streets (and utilized for repair and building of) 180,408 square meters of streets and highways . . . (and) more than 68,000 cordobas were expended on a labor program and placed in circulation. As the streets were opened to traffic and money was placed in circulation, materials were brought into the city, rebuilding was inaugurated, stores and markets were opened, opportunities for employment multiplied, the need for relief quickly decreased, and Managua, in a remarkably short time, was restored to a condition approaching normal . . ."

Hanna was especially commended by the State Department for this work. Concerning Hanna's other great accomplishment in Nicaragua, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, wrote to him in 1933:

"I believe that without the existence of friendly and cordial relations between the United States and Nicaragua, which you stimulated and built up, it would have been exceedingly difficult to bring to a satisfactory termination the American intervention. You were preëminently successful in creating an atmosphere of mutual respect and in winning the confidence of President Moncado and of the other important Government officials."

Hanna seemed without question to be in line for a post as Ambassador, but he was never to receive it; for in 1924, although still the sturdiest of men, he had been struck down by sleeping sickness. From this disease he had recovered, and carried on with

continued success on his varied missions, but the disease had left its weaknesses. It blanched his hair and caused him untold suffering; and it finally killed him.

Matthew Elting Hanna died in Tucson, Arizona, on February 19, 1936, while on sick leave from his post in Guatemala. His ashes were buried in Arlington National Cemetery on February 29, with the simple military honors which would have pleased this soldier and statesman.

He was married to Helen Richards in 1902 and left two children: Matthew Elting Hanna, Jr., a lawyer of Stamford, Connecticut; and Barbara, the wife of Lieutenant Thomas de N. Flynn of the Army. While stationed at the Embassy in Berlin, in 1925, he married Baroness von Rheinbaben, who survives him.

F. R. McC.

HENRY WOLFE BUTNER

NO. 3826 CLASS OF 1898

Died March 13, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.



HENRY WOLFE BUTNER was the second son of Francis A. and Sarah Wolfe Butner, and was born at their old home place in the Southeastern part of Surry County, North Carolina, on April 6th, 1875. His parents were of sturdy German ancestry, who had emigrated to North Carolina and settled in or near the Moravian settlement called Wachovia, in the 1760's. A branch of his mother's family, the Shepperds, had established themselves in North Carolina in the early part of the eighteenth century. His great, great grandfather, Jacob Shepperd had settled in Surry County in 1781. He came there and established a home to escape the fearful guerilla warfare then raging in his original County of Randolph, following in the wake of the Battle of Guilford Court House and the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, North Caro-

lina. The Shepperds had been prominent in the cause of American Independence and two great, great uncles had attained the rank of Brigadier General and Captain, respectively, in the American Army, while his great, great grandfather, Jacob Shepperd was very zealous in the cause of American Independence and was once made a prisoner and had been started for the British lines when rescued. His great uncle, Augustin Shepperd, represented his district in the Congress of the United States for several terms prior to 1850. He had one son to graduate from West Point and one from Annapolis, while one of his daughters married a West Pointer, who later became General Pender in the Confederate Army. His father, Francis A. Butner, volunteered in the Confederate Army early in 1861 and followed the cause of General Lee to the surrender at Appomattox. He was a quartermaster-sergeant in the 33rd North Carolina Regiment. With these family traditions, it was easy to understand why Henry Wolfe Butner took naturally to the life of a soldier. Early in life he liked to tinker with the old firearms around his parents' home and became proficient as an accurate marksman with the old muzzle loading hair-triggered rifle that had been made by his grandfather.

After his early education at home, he and his older brother entered the Davis Military School located near Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in 1891. A regular army officer, Lieutenant William E. Shipp, became military instructor for this school, in the fall term of 1893. Early in 1894 Henry learned that there was a vacancy at West Point and immediately applied to his Congressman, Mr. Bowers, for the appointment. After he received this appointment, Lieutenant Shipp kindly took him in charge and prepared him for the examination which was to be held at West Point in June, 1894. Henry successfully passed the entrance examination, he was mustered into the service of the United States as a cadet in the summer of 1894.

Graduating from the Military Academy in the class of 1898, he was assigned as a 2nd Lieutenant to duty with the 3rd Artillery, and joined Battery "E" at Fort Point, San Francisco, California on May 29, 1898. He remained on duty at Fort Point until December 8, of the same year, when he was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and on January 28, 1899, to Alcatraz Island, California. During the spring of 1899 he served at Fort Baker, California, and in June of that year was transferred to Battery "F", 3rd Artillery. On July 1, 1899, he was assigned to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty with the light battery of the 3rd Artillery. He was transferred to the 6th Battery, Field Artillery, on July 1, 1900, and continued on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, until December 4, 1900, when he was placed in charge of a recruit detachment and ordered with his command to Cuba. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, February 2, 1901, and upon return to the

United States was ordered to Fort Riley and continued on duty with the 6th Battery. Becoming a Captain on September 23, 1901, he was transferred to Fort Columbus, New York, where he commanded the 122nd Company, Coast Artillery, until October 4, 1902, when he was transferred, with his command, to Key West Barracks, Florida. On July 13, 1905, he was ordered to the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated on July 26, 1906. He served as Camp Inspector at Fort Riley, Kansas, until September 29, 1906, when he was transferred to Fort Flagler, Washington. He was assigned to the Field Artillery in 1907, when the coast artillery and field artillery were separated, and on July 19, 1907, joined the 2nd Field Artillery at Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Warren), Wyoming, as regimental adjutant. On February 10, 1909, he sailed with his regiment for the Philippine Islands, for station at Fort McKinley. He continued his service at Fort McKinley, Camp Gregg, Camp Stotsenburg and Manila, until April 14, 1911.

Upon his return to the United States in May, 1911, he was assigned to duty with the 2nd Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he commanded Battery F, until September 10, 1911. He attended the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, until February 25, 1912, and was then assigned to duty as Quartermaster, Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until December 11, 1912. He was then transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, and commanded Battery D, at that station until April 20, 1914, when he was detailed to command a battery at Brownsville, Texas. He served at Brownsville, Texas from April, 1914 to August 14, 1914; at Leon Springs, Texas, until November 13, 1914; at Brownsville, Texas, until May 17, 1915; at Laredo, Texas, until August 6, 1915; at Nogales, Arizona until October 28, 1915; at Douglas, Arizona, until November 25, 1915; at Nogales, Arizona, until December 16, 1915; and at Douglas, Arizona, until November 2, 1916. He became a Major on July 1, 1916.

In November, 1916, he was ordered to Hawaii, and upon arrival there was stationed at Schofield Barracks, remaining there until December 7, 1917. He became a Lieutenant Colonel, May 15, 1917. On August 5, 1917 he was made a Colonel (temporary). Upon his return to the United States on December 14, 1917, he was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and served with the 16th Field Artillery until May 10, 1918.

He sailed for France with the 16th Field Artillery on May 21, 1918. While in France he participated in operations on the Vesle Front, August 5-17, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 2-13; Meuse-Argonne, October 1—November 9, 1918. On October 1, 1918, the date of his promotion to Brigadier General, U. S. Army, he was placed in command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, which

organization he commanded until November 12, 1918. He was ordered to Coblenz Bridgehead, arriving there on December 15, 1918. He was stationed in Germany until May 26, 1919, when he returned to the United States, reverting to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on July 15, 1919. He became a Colonel, September 28, 1919.

On his return to the United States he was detailed as a student officer, Army War College, Washington, D. C., and after graduating in June, 1920, was transferred to the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for duty as Assistant Commandant. On July 1, 1922, he was made Commandant, Field Artillery School, and remained as such until January 3, 1923, when he again became Assistant Commandant of the same school. On July 3, 1924, he was transferred to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and assigned to command the 5th Field Artillery. He continued in command of this regiment until August 15, 1925, when he was ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty. Arriving at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, on December 15, 1925, he was assigned to command the 24th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts. He continued in command of this regiment until December 5, 1927.

He was ordered back to the United States, and in February, 1928, was assigned to duty as President, Field Artillery Board, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and later was also in command of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade. On March 7, 1930, he was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. Army. On March 29, 1930, he was sent to the Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field, Virginia, and remained there until April 26, 1930. He attended the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, from April, 1930 to May 24, 1930, and was then assigned to duty as Commanding Officer, Fort Eustis, Virginia, to August 4, 1930.

He was ordered to Hawaii to command the 11th Field Artillery Brigade, at Schofield Barracks, on October 24, 1930, and remained there until October 4, 1932. Returning to the United States on October 10, 1932, he was placed in command of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington, where he served until August 1, 1934. Upon completion of that detail he was assigned to duty as Commandant, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he remained until June, 1936. During most of that period he also commanded the 4th Field Artillery Brigade. He was appointed Major General, February 1, 1936. In July, 1936, he sailed for Panama, where he commanded the Panama Canal Department.

He had a slight stroke on the golf links early in December and in January was ordered to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died on March 13, 1937.

With the 16th Field Artillery, the same regiment that he had carried to France in May, 1917, and had had the first experience

under fire along the Vesle Front, as his funeral escort, he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on the afternoon of March 15, 1937.

At the time of his death, General Butner was Vice-President of the Field Artillery Association.

Two brothers, A. L. Butner, Winston-Salem, N. C. and M. F. Butner, Pine Bluff, N. C. and one sister, Mrs. J. S. Atkinson, Elkin, N. C. survive him.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which is as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. He commanded, with marked distinction, the 1st Field Artillery Brigade from August 18 to November 11, 1918, displaying at all times keen tactical ability, initiative, and loyal devotion to duty. By his high military attainments and sound judgment he proved to be a material factor in the successes achieved by the division whose advances he supported."

He was awarded the Silver Star citation by the United States for distinguished conduct during operations at Mouzen, and subsequent advance on Sedan, November 5-7, 1918. He was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with Palm.

At West Point, Butner was affectionately known to his classmates as "Bill Nye" or simply "Bill". "Bill Nye" was the pen name of a famous humorist of those days. Whether our "Bill" received this nickname on account of his keen sense of humor or because of a physical resemblance to the real "Bill Nye" the writer does not know.

During his cadet days "Bill" was an enthusiastic and excellent horseman. There were few Saturdays or Holidays during the riding season when he was not with several other enthusiasts riding over the road south through Highland Falls or over Crow's Nest to the north to Cornwall or Newburgh.

One particular event in the riding hall is still recalled by many of his classmates. During second class year the instructor was "Squire", (Julian R.) Lindsey. The "Squire" was putting the class through a very strenuous course of the riding which everyone loved. That fall a bunch of new horses had been received and one of these in particular just did not want to be ridden double. One day "Bill" and Fox Conner drew this horse riding double bareback. Each time the second rider landed on the horse's back things began to happen and either one or both riders were policed. The "Squire" made several derogatory remarks on these attempts and finally said "Let me show you how to ride that horse double". Dismounting from his own horse as "Bill" loped down the hall in the driver's seat the "Squire" took Fox Conner's place and lightly vaulted into place behind "Bill"—just for a second however, as gyrations began and both the

"Squire" and "Bill" came off landing in the tanbark together, "Bill" on top. Outside of the "Oof" from the "Squire" when "Bill" landed no other comment was made.

"Bill" was one of the charter members of the A.O.K.D.'s (ancient order of keg drainers), a famous secret society of the late ninety's—secret, that is to say, from the tacs—and was a constant attendant at their genial and carefree gatherings.

Standing well up in his class "Bill" never had any trouble with the course. It is believed his only cross as a cadet was trying to keep his room mate, now a very distinguished general officer (Malin Craig), from boning check book too much by failing to send certain articles of clothing to the laundry often enough.

Referring to him as officer and man, the following opinions are quoted:

"I would like to bring out and stress certain qualities which he possessed in a superlative degree. These were his patience and consideration for the difficulties of his subordinates, and his extreme coolness and calmness in battle. These qualities of course encouraged loyalty in the highest degree and served to give a feeling of confidence and certainty of victory, and a conviction of support that makes soldiers willing to go the limit for their commander."

*(Signed) John T. Kennedy,
Colonel, 83rd Field Artillery.*

"I was fortunate to have been his aide for two years and seven months, which time, I feel was more valuable to me than any amount of service that I may have spent elsewhere. Just being in contact with him during that period was worth more than any course of instruction in a school could possibly have been.

One thing that impressed me so much as a junior officer was the smooth functioning of his Headquarters during the Army-Navy combined maneuvers in Hawaii in 1932. This was entirely due to his calm and competent manner of handling all the situations as they arose.

He had a remarkable sense of humor that made service with him such a great pleasure. For example: shortly after he arrived at Schofield two Lieutenants went to call on him. On their way to his quarters in a car, the lights in the Artillery Area went out due to a short circuit. As they walked up his sidewalk, and saw no light in the house, one of them said, "I guess the old boy is in his boudoir". From the darkness of his lanai came a cordial, "No he isn't, gentlemen, won't you come in?" As you can well imagine he thereby won two very enthusiastic admirers.

All of us in the Artillery had the highest respect for his ability as an expert artillerist, and I, fortunately, had more

opportunities than most to observe this ability. He always was informed as to when service practice was to be held and made a point to be there whenever possible. At Fort Lewis in the spring of '33, I saw him locate with unsupported glasses some subcaliber rounds being fired on wet ground that none of the rest of us could see with B. C. scopes.

The army has lost an outstanding officer, and I have lost an inspiring contact that few are fortunate enough to have."

(Signed) John S. Nesbitt,
1st Lieut., Field Artillery.

"General Butner had one characteristic which was brought to my attention in many ways; that was his ability to see any problem or incident in its true relation with everything else associated therewith. On the golfcourse he could walk to the ball of any one in the foursome, even though the ball happened to be in the rough. At service practice he could see and properly sense rounds that to most observers were either lost or doubtful. This ability was not due to better eyesight but to the fact that when he saw a thing he saw it with respect to everything around it. The same ability was evident in every decision he made or in every problem he settled.

General Butner's kindness, his judgment, and the human, considerate manner of all his dealings were characteristics noted by everyone who came in contact with him. As his aide for three and a half years, I consider that association as the greatest of privileges.

(Signed) Hugh F. Conrey,
Capt., Field Artillery.

"I had the pleasure of serving under him when he was in command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade of the 1st Division in France during the World War. During all that time he was never stampeded, always had his feet on the ground and was an inspiration to us all. He fought for us and with us and was a conspicuous leader."

(Signed) William H. Dodds, Jr.,
Colonel, 82nd F. A.

"His simple kindly nature combining unselfishness and thought for others with a keen mind, calm judgment, efficiency and a high sense of duty was to my mind his outstanding quality. I was one of his regimental commanders during the entire time he commanded the 1st F. A. Brigade of the 1st Div., A. E. F.

When Gen. Todd during the St. Mihiel operation took over command of the 1st F. A. Brig. in addition to his own

re-inforcing artillery—General Butner joined one of his regiments bringing with him as equipment two articles only, a raincoat and a sack of Durham tobacco. He was alone, "I turned over everything to Todd, he said, including my bedding roll and my striker"—Simplicity and Generosity.

Welfare of Enlisted Men—After combat operations he gave instructions that not an officer was to be recommended for decoration or citation until after all enlisted men deserving the same had been amply provided for.

His admiration and love for the 155 Hw.—During the Meuse-Argonne battle one of his regimental commanders (myself) asked for and received the aid of a battalion of 155 Hw. in driving out some machine guns on Hill 212. As a result the 26th Inf. which I was supporting took this ground which had threatened to hold up their advance. General Butner's remarks were "Those pea shooters of yours (75's) are all right in their place, but they (enemy) don't recover from the 155's."

Generosity.—We had a sergeant of engineers helping decorate the Div. Stable for the 3rd Corps horse show at Nieuwid, Germany. Our Division won. General Butner learned that this sergeant was married and had a large family. In my presence he commended this soldier for his excellent work and as a present gave him 1000 Marks, worth at that time about \$70.00. General Butner was not commanding the division. The 1st F. A. Brig. was however furnishing most of the entries and personnel for the show."

(Signed) Francis Ruggles,
Colonel, Field Artillery.

"His strength apparently lay in his great store of horse sense, his imperturbability, his simplicity, and his consideration of others. I have never heard of his nagging or upbraiding those under him. I know that his last active command—Sill—was a happy one. He ruled it all right, but almost without people's knowing that they were being ruled, and the results were rather striking. I believe that his type was one that would get the most from men in war, for he led without driving."

(Signed) Lesley J. Mc Nair,
Brigadier General.

"Aside from his superior knowledge of his profession, he had the happy faculty of being able to inculcate it in his subordinates, both commissioned and enlisted, in a manner that inspired their confidence and respect to the limit, without the slightest semblance of antagonism. He was a great leader and has set an example for all young officers to

emulate. His particular hobbies were hunting, fishing, dogs, and golf. He was never too busy to lend an ear to the problems of his subordinates and always bent over backwards in helping any worthy cause. In his passing, I feel that I have lost one of the best friends that I ever had, but his spirit and sterling character will always be an inspiration to me. He was modest and unassuming to the nth degree, and attained the height of his career through sheer knowledge, application, and demonstration, and never would he attempt to push himself forward in any abnormal manner."

(Signed) Samuel White,
Major, U. S. Army.

"I recall General Butner as a level headed efficient officer and a kindly gentleman. I also recall his highly efficient service as commander of the First Field Artillery Brigade in the last days of the Argonne."

(Signed) Frank Parker,
Major General (Retd).

"While his many admirable qualities are well known to his host of friends throughout the service, my most vivid recollection of him concerns his quiet, firm, and dignified methods of command in combat, and his disregard of and apparent indifference to danger under enemy artillery fire. This latter characteristic naturally impressed me profoundly —me, a youngster scarcely more than a year out of the Academy and unable to disregard these dangers as he seemed to do. As was natural, such conduct of a Commander in combat strengthens and encourages subordinates to a marked degree."

(Signed) Rex W. Beasley,
Major, 1st F. A.

"A tale is told of his service at Sill that illustrates his manhood. It seems a couple of colored soldiers had a feud and met one day on the porch just outside "Bill's" door. Both were armed, both drew and began shooting. "Bill" rushed out between them and ordered them to stop "their damned foolishness", which they did.

"Bill" was the fastest officer in handling the fire of a battery that I ever knew, and in his last work of that sort, somewhere on the Border west of El Paso, he and all his officers made what I believe must be the record. I cannot recall the figures as he gave them to me at Schofield, but I believe every problem for the season was fired within two minutes and was a solution. At Riley he was easily the fastest of us."

(Signed) E. D. Scott,
Brigadier General (Retd).

"He was undoubtedly one of the most competent officers of Field Artillery and one of the most lovable characters of his time in the Corps of Cadets and in the Army. Genial and of a retiring nature it is believed he was admired by everyone who knew him and was genuinely loved by all who came in close contact with him and knew him best."

(Signed) James B. Gowen,
Brigadier General (Retd).

"I knew General Butner as an officer of superior ability and sound judgment. He was held in the highest esteem and he justified his reputation as a commander and a leader."

(Signed) C. P. Summerall,
General (Retd)

Former Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

"Bill" Butner was my "Wife" when we were Cadets. I knew him intimately. He was as sterling a character and as fine a soldier as ever lived."

(Signed) Malin Craig,
General

Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

"From a Plebe at the U.S.M.A., to a Major General of the U. S. Army, was not the greatest achievement of Henry W. Butner.

The sincere affection, to a degree seldom the privilege of any of the officers and men with whom he served, was his outstanding achievement in life.

His manner toward a Private was the same as that to the highest commanders, considerate, respectful and courteous. He never talked up—he never talked down.

His interest in the varied endeavors of all, was shown by a kindly unobtrusive personal assistance. He was a reserved, modest man of dignity, and with a positive military character in keeping with his training as a soldier.

His most loved recreation was hunting and fishing, where men knew him not only as a huntsman and fisherman, but the best of good fellows among his fellow-men.

His views were most always very definite but he was ever considerate of the views of others.

He was a superior Field Artilleryman, knowing guns, animals and men; as very, very few of the officers of his arm. The passing years dimmed his vision, yet he could always shoot a battery along with the best and youngest of Artillery Officers; and with his constant companion, his Goerz Binoculars, he most often saw a little more than most, when the shrapnel burst or the shell exploded. He knew the old 3.2 inch gun as the early Light Field Artillery-man; the 2.95

inch Vickers-Maxim as Mountain Artillery-man; the 3 inch gun as a Light and Horse Artillery-man; and he knew the old 6 inch Howitzer, the old 4.7 inch gun; the French 75mm, and 155mm; the American and British 75mm; and with all of them, he was a master in materiel and technique of fire, as many of our younger Artillerymen know from association during his years at the Field Artillery School as Instructor, Assistant Commandant, and Commandant. Yes, and as others know who served under him in France as the Commanding General of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, and other Field Artillery Brigades. In combat and in training, he knew well the tactics of his arm. As President of the Field Artillery Board his experience and intellect have left an impress on our Field Artillery in materiel and equipment.

As a soldier his achievement among us was great. Be that fully appraised. His greatest achievement however, was among his comrades as a fellow-man, kindly, considerate and courteous, with a modest dignity and demeanor controlled by a humanness so inviting that he was considered by all associates a personal friend.

The memory of "Bill" Butner will linger long with those who knew him, as an inspiration for human conduct-exemplary for officers of our service."

*(Signed) Joseph R. Rogers,
Colonel, Field Artillery.*

* * * *

*"A smile for one of mean degree,
A courteous bow for one of high,
So modulated both that each,
Saw friendship in his eye."*

* * * *

*"Who is the happy warrior? who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?
—It is the generous spirit who hath wrought
Among the plans of real life.
—"Tis he whose law is reason; who depends
Upon that law as on his best of friends.
—Who if he rises to stations of command,
Rises by open means.—
—Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim.*

T. E. M.

FRANCIS NEAL COOKE

NO. 3896 CLASS OF 1899

Died August 13, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 60 years.



IN JUNE of 1895, four Plebes were assigned to a room on the top floor of Beast Barracks; Francis Cooke and the writer were amongst the number. Thus commenced a lasting friendship.

Francis was a sturdy, fair-haired southern boy with a great deal of reserve but with plenty of sense and of independent thought. We soon found that his outstanding characteristic was dependability; this trait, so desirable in any man but particularly in a soldier, was his dominant trait throughout his entire career.

After graduation from the Military Academy on February 15, 1899, he reported for duty as a Second Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery at Fort Wadsworth, New York. From then on to his retirement on November 2, 1929, with the grade of Colonel, our class-mate had a varied and busy life. He served in Porto Rico,

the Philippine Islands, France and Hawaii, in addition to service at most of the Artillery Posts in the homeland.

His more important services during the World War were the Command of the Coast Defenses of New Orleans in 1917; the 333rd Field Artillery at Camp Grant, Illinois, from January to June, 1918; Fort Winfield Scott, California, to July 9, 1918; 46th Coast Artillery Regiment at Fort Eustis, Virginia, to October 10, 1918; sailed for France in October, 1918, where he commanded the Camp at Fort Federes, Brest, to May 13, 1919, and later the Post of Brest to September, 1919; returned to the United States in May, 1920.

He was Chief of Staff, Hawaiian Division, September 8, 1925, to January 25, 1928; then Chief of Staff, Hawaiian Department, to June 22, 1928; Executive Officer, Second Coast Artillery District, Fort Totten, New York, September 15, 1928, to September 10, 1929.

He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, and was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps from June 30, 1925, to May 9, 1928. He was a distinguished graduate of the Artillery School in 1903; a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, Advanced Course, in 1912; of the School of the Line in 1921; the General Staff School in 1922; the Army War College in 1924; and of the Naval War College in 1925.

The military career of Francis N. Cooke extended over a period of more than thirty-four years of active service. As he advanced through the grades, following his graduation and commission at the Academy, he was found at all times equal to his duties of ever increasing responsibility. Reliable, capable, and studious, he acquired a thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to his chosen branch of the service, the Coast Artillery Corps, and by his sound judgment and administrative ability won the commendation of all those with whom he served on his varied assignments to both command and staff duty. His record reflects credit on the class of 1899 and the Army as a whole.

A Classmate.

THOMAS HERBERT JACKSON

NO. 3873 CLASS OF 1899

Died April 7, 1937, at Chinwangtao, China, aged 63 years.



THOMAS HERBERT JACKSON was born in "Westmeath", Ottawa, Canada, January 18, 1874. Entering the U. S. Military Academy from Michigan, in 1895, he graduated February 15, 1899, sixth in his class, and was commissioned as an additional Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Following his graduation General Jackson's distinguished career began with a short period of duty in the Portland, Me., Engineer District, following which he graduated from the Engineer School of Application in 1902. Then came post duty at the station now known as Fort Humphreys, Washington, D. C., and a tour in the Philippines, 1903-05, during which latter period he served most creditably first as Engineer Officer, Department of Visayas, and later as supervisor of construction at Iloilo and Fort William McKinley, P. I.

Returning to the United States, a tour of duty at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with the old 3rd Battalion of Engineers, was followed in 1907 by an assignment to district work in San Francisco, where he functioned as member and secretary of the California Debris Commission, and for more than 4 years was responsible for the improvement of the Sacramento River known as "The Jackson Project". It was during this period of service that General Jackson acquired the interest in flood control and showed the aptitude for work in this difficult field that later, in 1928, led to his selection as President of the Mississippi River Commission.

Duty in San Francisco was followed by district assignments in Dallas, Texas, on the Trinity River (1911-1914), and in Wheeling, W. Va., on the Ohio (1914-1917). In May, 1917, upon our country's entrance into the World War, he was assigned as senior instructor in engineering at Madison Barracks, thus opening another phase in the career of this able and gifted man.

Up to August, 1917, General Jackson had passed through all the grades from Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, January 29, 1900, to Colonel, Engineers, National Army, August 5, 1917.

In August, 1917, came the departure for overseas duty.

In France as one of the pioneers in the newly organized Division of Construction and Forestry and later as Engineer, Advance Section, A. E. F., General Jackson developed and applied with marked success those principles of organization and leadership with which he became so well identified in later years. He was one of the comparatively few in that group of American engineers, arriving early in France, who had the imagination needed to visualize the immensity of the problem confronting the engineer service of our expeditionary forces. He was not afraid to think in terms of millions.

Following the armistice it was logical that a man of General Jackson's proven ability should be selected to remain in France to supervise the various engineer supply operations. Transferred to Paris, he served from January to November, 1919, first as Engineer Supply Officer and later as Chief Engineer Officer, American Expeditionary Forces in France.

For his services with the A. E. F. General Jackson received official decorations as follows:

French Legion of Honor (Officer)

Polish Medal, "Cross of the Brave"

Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold.

Purple Heart, on account of award of Meritorious Service.

Citation certificate by Commanding General, A. E. F.

Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the Division of Construction and Forestry he

displayed untiring energy and marked ability in the performance of his important duties. His stupendous task was fraught with numerous difficulties, which he overcame with noteworthy success, rendering services of signal worth to the American Expeditionary Forces”.

Returning to the United States in the closing months of 1919, General Jackson, after a few weeks' duty in the Office, Chief of Engineers, was assigned to the command of the 318th Engineers, Camp Grant, Ill. He served there until August, 1921, when he was designated as Instructor, 110th Engineers, Missouri National Guard, at Kansas City. The commanding officer of the 110th characterized him as “the best teacher in the U. S. Army.”

Assignments to duty as Ninth Corps Area Engineer (1922-26) and Division Engineer, Pacific Division (1927-28) followed the National Guard tour. While on the former duty General Jackson vitalized the instruction of engineer reservists in the Corps Area and instituted a system of training that is now centered at the Engineer School and is employed with engineer classes throughout the entire country.

In June, 1928, came his appointment as President, Mississippi River Commission, with the grade of brigadier general.

He had reverted to his regular army grade of lieutenant colonel in June, 1920, and had been promoted to colonel on May 11, 1921. His promotion to the Mississippi River Commission gave him the title by which he was always known thereafter.

General Jackson's 4 years of service on the Mississippi constitute a period of gruelling labor that cannot be covered in the limited space available here, but it may be said that he will forever be identified with that tremendous project by which the largest of our rivers was finally brought under control.

His tour of duty on the Mississippi ended, General Jackson in 1933, was transferred to San Francisco as Engineer, South Pacific Division.

In the latter years of his service his health started to fail, and he began to welcome the thought of retirement during which he could take up writing on the subject in which he was then most interested: flood control. However, the Corps of Engineers had been called upon to assume extraordinarily heavy assignments in connection with the Administration's efforts to relieve unemployment in 1934-36, and at the earnest solicitation of the Chief of Engineers, General Jackson put aside his personal preferences and remained on duty long beyond the date by which he should have retired if he was to be assured of prolonging his life.

He finally retired March 31, 1937, and started on a trip around the world which he and his friends hoped would restore his health. He died of apoplexy in Chinwangtao, China, on April 7, 1937. He

is survived by his wife, Maude Edgar Jackson, whom he married in 1912 in St. Louis, Mo.

In reflecting on the personality and character of an individual endowed as Thomas Herbert Jackson was endowed, one cannot escape a feeling of humility. Here was a thoroughly qualified technician in his chosen field, a courteous gentleman, a splendid citizen, a courageous leader, a man with a high and honorable regard for his obligations to his adopted country.

Un homme d'acier, a man of steel, the term applied by the French to their more successful generals, is scarcely adequate in this case, for General Jackson was not inflexible; he did not welcome blind obedience. On the contrary, he welcomed a courageous presentation of one's convictions however much they differed from his own. He was impatient only with indifferent thinking, with slipshod or weak-kneed action.

As a leader he never made the mistake of asking others to support him, of appealing to them to render him their loyalty. He knew instinctively that loyalty cannot be generated by our own inner efforts but must be inspired in us by those over us. He knew that this ability to inspire loyalty is the true mark of a leader of men. A demonstration of such leadership is worth more to younger officers than all the manuals on that subject ever written. The good that he accomplished in this field, as in others, will live after him.

General Jackson was a man of true courage, of unusual vision, and with the highest conception of his duty to the country he served so well. Under such a leader it is a genuine privilege to have served.

H. A. Finch,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

ALBERT E. WALDRON

NO. 3878 CLASS OF 1899

Died July 10, 1937, at Orrs Mills, New York, aged 63 years.



ALBERT E. WALDRON was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on November the 5th, 1873. He came from one of the oldest families in the U. S. A., being a direct descendent of Resolved von Waldron, one of the original Dutch settlers of New Haarlem. When he was eight years of age, his family moved to Chicago, Ill., where he grew up.

He entered the United States Military Academy on June 19th, 1895, and graduated from that institution on February 15, 1899. As a cadet he was noted not only for his academic proficiency but also for his athletic achievements. Of a strong, powerful physique and an alert and vigilant mind, he was a valuable member of the track and football teams. These qualifications made him an especially brilliant football player. Those who have seen

his work at the academy will never forget his splendid feats on the football team.

Receiving his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery at the close of the Spanish-American War, he joined the First Artillery at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., April 1st, 1899. He served there and at other stations in the south and east until March, 1902. During this time he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

In March 1902, while stationed at Fort Hancock, N. J., he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers. Following a period of duty with the Engineers in Washington, D. C., he went to the Philippine Islands, where—from July 1905 to February 1907—he was on duty with the Engineer troops and was Assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster in the construction of Fort. Wm. McKinley.

As a Captain, he held important assignments as Chief Engineer, Dept. of Texas, in charge of the New London Engineering District, New London, Conn., Assistant to Officer in Charge of Engineering Depot, Washington Bks., D. C., and later in charge of this Engineering Depot.

At the outbreak of the World War, he was at Wilmington, N. C., in charge of River and Harbor District. On August 5th, 1917, he was promoted to Col. of Engrs., National Army, and ordered to Camp Grant, Ill., where he organized and commanded the 35th Regiment of Engineers, accompanying it to La Rochelle, France. This Regiment, under his command, erected over 24,000 standard gauge freight cars in nine months and three days—a wonderful piece of work.

After this, he served in command of the 5th Engineers and as Deputy Engineer Supply Officer, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Chaumont, until February 15, 1919. He then commanded the 5th Engrs. en route to the United States. This Regiment had the honor to escort President Wilson on his first return voyage to the United States.

In 1919, he was returned to the grade of Major, and shortly after this, June 17, 1921, promoted to the grade of Colonel of Engineers, Regular Army.

In the period 1919-1928, he was District Engineer, Mississippi River Dredging District, Memphis, Tenn.; Commanding Officer of the 8th Engineers, Fort Bliss, Texas, and of the 5th Engineers at Camp Meade, Md.; Instructor of the 102nd Engineers, New York National Guard, New York City; Corps Area Engineer, Headquarters, 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Illinois. Furthermore, he was assigned to a third tour of foreign service, serving at Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, as commanding officer of the 3rd Engineers, and as Division Engineer, Hawaiian Division.

He was retired in 1928, at his own request, after thirty years' service. Colonel Waldron's activity did not end with his retire-

ment. He filled many important civil positions, among which was that of "Expert Advisor to the Superintendent, Division of Standards and Purchase, State of New York, Albany."

Devoid of self-seeking, simple and straightforward in his relations with all men, holding honor and justice valuable above all else, he aroused in the officers and men under his command not only a personal loyalty and affection but also a spirit of efficient performance of duty, in whatsoever unit he commanded. Concrete examples of the esteem and affection which he evoked in his officers and men is shown by the farewell gifts of a gold-identification tag from the enlisted personnel of the 35th Engineers and a silver loving cup from the officers of the same organization, when he was transferred from this regiment to the 5th regiment of Engineers in France, during the World War. Furthermore, for his exceptionally valuable service in France, he was decorated by the French Government as an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

He was married on February 18, 1899, at Orrs' Mills, New York, to Mollie Orr. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Margaret Elliot Waldron. Notwithstanding his efficient work in both military and civil life—which brought to him the respect and admiration of all who knew him—it was in his home life as husband and father that he was at his best. Faithful, devoted, and unselfish, he leaves behind him a memory that will never dim, but will ever be an inspiration to his family and a host of friends.

He passed on very suddenly July the 10th, 1937, while seemingly in the best of health. His body was interred with full military honors in the cemetery of his beloved West Point.

N. E. W.

PRESSLEY KENNEDY BRICE

NO. 3986 CLASS OF 1900

Died October 1, 1937, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, aged 59 years.



IT IS SAID, "Gentlemen are none too common, but there are few who fail to recognize a gentleman when they see him. And having recognized him they accord him respect and deference." Pressley K. Brice was respected far beyond the lot of the average person, and this was because of his gentlemanly, reserved geniality. P.K., for that was the name by which he was known to everyone, impressed himself, and most favorably, on all who met him.

Born February 19, 1878 in Winnsboro, South Carolina, Pressley Kennedy Brice was the oldest child of James Alexander and Jane Kennedy Brice. He won his appointment to the United States Military Academy by a competitive examination. He attended no special preparatory school. After only one year as a student at Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina, he entered

the Military Academy in June 1896, and despite comparatively little preliminary schooling, he had no particular difficulty in the academic department, nor elsewhere at the Academy, as he was promoted through all the grades in the military department up to and including cadet lieutenant. Some of the treatment he received as a fourth classman in those days of unrestrained hazing did bring forth eloquent expressions of indignation, but his keen sense of humor and sunny disposition stood him in good stead in his contacts with the upper classmen. Modest and retiring he was nevertheless one of the best known and best liked men of the class. He retained this distinction throughout his service.

At an early age he seems to have turned to things military, for among his papers is to be found a letter dated the "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1891," acknowledging receipt of a letter from P.K. and informing him that The Quartermaster General would answer his requisition for uniforms, flags, and drums for the "company" that the lad was organizing.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1900 P.K. was assigned to the infantry. His first station was Fort Slocum, New York, where he awaited transportation overseas, i. e. to the Philippine Islands. Early in his career as an officer he had the good fortune to participate in a unique campaign, in that he was with the 14th Infantry in China during the Boxer Rebellion. Following this service, he returned with his regiment for provost guard duty in the city of Manila. With a large proportion of the United States Army in the Philippine Islands at that time, the period, one of military rule, has been called the "days of the empire." But P.K. always held himself aloof from the more boisterous celebrations, perfectly natural to the personnel of a large garrison on foreign soil. In 1901, with several of his classmates, he transferred from the Infantry to the Artillery Corps.

The following order indicates an interesting period in his life as a lieutenant.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON,

Manila, P. I., June 21, 1901.

Special Orders,)

No. 169.)

* * * *

4. Second Lieutenant Pressley K. Brice, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the command of the gunboat CHARLESTON, and will proceed to Calumpit, Province of Bulacan, to assume that duty, relieving First Lieutenant James O. Ross, 15th U. S. Cavalry, who, upon being thus relieved, will comply

with paragraph 1 of this order. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHEATON:

Benj. Alvord
Assistant Adjutant General."

The *Charleston* was one of a fleet of small gunboats maintained by the Army on the inland waterways of the Philippine Islands to assist in quelling the insurrection. For several months he remained on this duty on the Rio Grande de Pampanga, one of the larger rivers of Luzon, to the north of Manila.

His next assignment was with a company of artillery on the Bataan Peninsula just across the bay from Manila under a captain who was a savant, more or less noted. P.K.'s duty was not that of capturing insurrectos, but rather, under the captain's guidance, gathering specimens of the flora and fauna of the Philippine Islands.

Early in 1902 he returned to the United States for duty with Captain J. V. White's field battery at the Presidio of San Francisco. He joined a widely known army mess then conducted at old Quarters No. 11. The members of this mess formed an outstanding group of young officers, and although his general health failed early in his career, he outlived all but a few of the other members. At that period the city of San Francisco was gay in the extreme and offered many attractions for the youngsters stationed in that vicinity. Again P.K. exhibited his strength of character and had little to do with the night life of the city.

In 1904 he was selected by the Professor of Law and History at the United States Military Academy for duty as an instructor in his department and reported accordingly at West Point in August of that year. Almost immediately he gave evidence of physical failure. After long periods of being sick in quarters and confinement to the cadet hospital, his ailment was diagnosed as tuberculosis. The medical officers at once undertook the process of building him up so that he could withstand the strain of the long trip to the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. In the spring of 1905 he left West Point by rail en route to that hospital. His condition was such that it was feared that he would not survive the journey. He arrived at Fort Bayard very weakened, but he responded to treatment and soon began his recovery, slow though it was. He remained there for a period of over five years.

Along with all his classmates of the artillery he became a first lieutenant on July 1, 1901. When in 1906, promotion examinations for captaincy came along, his physical condition was such that he could not meet the requirements, and he was retired on

January 25, 1907. With a view to recovering his health, he remained several years in the southwest making his home at El Paso, Texas. His health continued to improve, and after a short residence in Los Angeles, California, he moved to Spartanburg in his native state of South Carolina. He lived in Spartanburg almost continuously until the time of his death. While guarding his health he was by no means idle. At times he would undertake, for short periods, such vocations as instructing or duty as a librarian. He was Assistant Librarian, Kennedy Free Library, Spartanburg, South Carolina, for a number of years.

On September 7, 1910, Captain Brice and Miss Margaret T. Wahls were married in El Paso, Texas. A daughter, now Mrs. Walter E. Eskew, was born in July, 1911. P.K.'s married life was a most happy one, and there is no doubt that the tender care bestowed by Mrs. Brice played a large part in his living so many years after his original affliction.

Although he had been retired for ten years when the World War broke out, he applied for active duty and was assigned to command a guard company at Elephant Butte Dam, New Mexico. This was an important assignment because of the vital part this dam played in the economic life of the community. Had it not been guarded, its destruction could have been accomplished easily by enemy agents operating from Mexican territory. He was relieved from this duty in June, 1919.

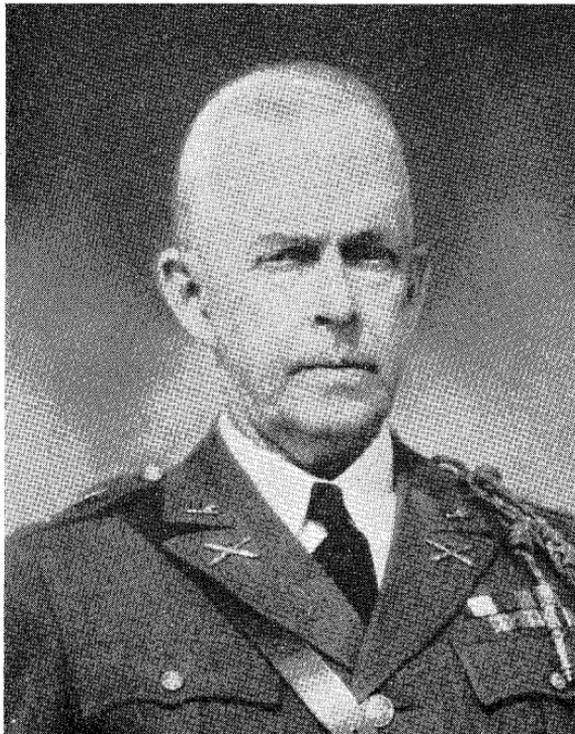
He attended the thirty-fifth reunion of his class at West Point in June 1935. There his cheerful, youthful spirit and interest in life were noted by everyone present.

P.K. died on October 1, 1937, at his home in Spartanburg after a comparatively short acute illness. He was buried at West Point with full military honors near his brother, Captain James A. Brice, a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1909, who died March 9, 1920.

JOSEPH FAUNTLEROY BARNES

NO. 4010 CLASS OF 1901

Died October 8, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.



JOSEPH FAUNTLEROY BARNES, the son of Joseph Barnes and Harriet Chew, was born in Washington, D. C., on the 15th of September, 1878. As a boy he attended the public schools in Washington, D. C., and for a time attended the Emerson Institute and Columbia College, (later George Washington University) where he was a charter member of Chi Deuteron Chapter of Theta Delta Chi. Just before his entrance to West Point, he attended Braden's Preparatory School at West Point.

Joseph Barnes, his father, died when Roy was a very small boy. His stepfather, Dr. Francis Gunnell, who later was a Surgeon General of the Navy, was the only father he really ever knew, and Roy was devoted to him.

At West Point Roy formed friendships in his class that were his most treasured possessions, and the real grief that these classmates exhibited on the notification of his death is very touching indeed.

Roy entered West Point on June 19, 1897, and graduated February 18, 1901. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery and served after graduation at Fort Monroe, Va., Key West Barracks, Fla., Ft. Snelling, Minn., and at Ft. McKinley, P. I.

On returning from the Philippines in 1907, Roy was stationed at San Francisco and commanded the 9th Field Battery there. However, in August, 1907, he went to West Point for a year's duty as an instructor in the Department of Philosophy.

For the next ten years he served at various posts both in the states and in the Philippines. He served as aide to General Brush, as a student at the Fort Sill School of Fire, as an inspector with the California Militia.

During the World War he served by detail in the Adjutant General's Department in France and also commanded, later, the 327 and 330 regiments of Field Artillery.

After the war he saw distinguished service as a student, as a member of the General Staff in Washington, as Chief of Staff of the American Forces in China, and as a post and regimental commander. In fact, much could be said of the magnificent way that he handled all of his duties right up to the date of his retirement.

At the time of his retirement, Roy was a patient at Walter Reed General Hospital. He passed on very shortly after the date of his retirement. Barnes was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. The funeral services were held at the Fort Myer Chapel and at the grave, and the honorary pallbearers were members of 1901.

No one had a more distinguished service than Barnes, and I think the remarks on his efficiency reports by various officers are well worth quoting:

Major General George Read, September 30, 1918:

"Colonel Barnes is energetic, efficient, and accomplished; an excellent officer."

Colonel George Gatchell, December 31, 1918:

"Colonel Barnes is an officer of force and decision."

General A. J. Bowley, September 13, 1919:

"A conscientious and efficient officer, who is always loyal to his superiors. An excellent Artilleryman."

General George W. Read, September 13, 1919:

"An excellent corps adjutant."

General George S. Simonds, September, 1919:

"He is an excellent officer. He is prompt in decision, willing to take responsibility, and exceedingly loyal. I consider him a most promising officer."

General H. A. Drum, September, 1919:

"A capable adjutant general; forceful and efficient."

General W. D. Connor, November 10, 1922:

"A clear-thinking, efficient, and painstaking officer. He has a very clear mind and an orderly way of doing things. I would be delighted to have him on my staff and would feel sure that any job given him in his line would be well and thoroughly done."

General W. D. Connor, July 1, 1923:

"I selected him from many others available for detail as my chief of staff in China, and am well satisfied with my selection. I consider him as worthy of a place among a small group of officers who stand at the head of those of his age and grade."

General W. D. Connor, 1924:

"A most valuable and efficient chief of staff. He is loyal, energetic, and dependable—characteristics which, combined with his technical training and ability, make me rate him as a superior officer."

General W. D. Connor, 1925:

"I consider him very highly as a General Staff officer."

General Fox Conner, 1932:

"An excellent officer, who has done especially well as a post commander." (This was with reference to his service as commanding officer of Fort Ethan Allen.)

General Alston Hamilton, 1934:

"A most excellent post and regimental commander." (This was with reference to his service at Fort Ethan Allen.)

Roy loved his profession and enjoyed his service as post commander at Fort Ethan Allen and as commanding officer of his regiment more than he was ever able to tell those of us who knew him. His service there was really the culmination of his career, and it brought the greatest happiness to him that it is possible to envisage.

The citation for his Distinguished Service Medal, which was awarded to him on June 12, 1919, reads as follows:

"Colonel Field Artillery, U. S. Army.

As corps adjutant of the 2d Army Corps, by his able management and complete knowledge of all details of the Ad-

jutant General's Department he established and operated with remarkable success the numerous branches of the Adjutant General's Office. Later as adjutant general, First Army, he organized with rare initiative and administered with marked ability the operations of his important office, rendering services of inestimable value."

I know of no finer citation, showing initiative and rare administrative ability, among all those that have been awarded to officers of our Army. Roy is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith Barnes, who is the daughter of Major General Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. Army, and whose address is 1405 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

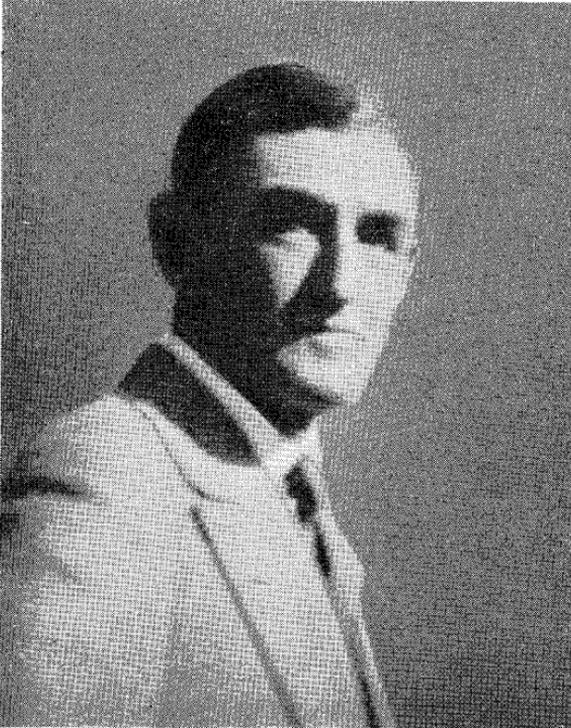
Roy lived up to the highest traditions of our service. He expected thorough, conscientious work of those serving under him, and he gave to them the same loyalty that he asked. 1901 lost one of its finest officers when Roy passed on. He exemplified so well everything that an officer and a gentleman should be. We shall miss him sadly.

Jordan, H. B.

HENRY EDMISTOUNE MITCHELL

NO. 4103 CLASS OF 1902

Died August 1, 1937, at Nanaimo, British Columbia, aged 58 years.



THE LOVE of his intimate friends and the great regard in which he was held by all who really knew him reflected the character and personality of Henry E. Mitchell.

Mitchell came of a distinguished Army ancestry. He was the grandson of Brevet Brigadier General Madison Mills and the son of Brevet Brigadier General William Galbraith Mitchell, both of whom obtained their citations for distinguished and meritorious service during the war between the States. His grandmother was Margret Halsey, from Halsey Valley, New York, near Lake Cayuga. His mother was Ellen Mills, one of General Mills' four children.

He was appointed to the Military Academy in the Class of 1901 and reported for duty on June 19, 1897. His early educa-

tion, prior to entering the Academy, was in the public grammar and high schools in Washington, D. C. The official record of his service is as follows:

Born August 22, 1878 in New York, New York
Appointed from "at large," D. C.
Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....June 19, 1897
Second Lieutenant of Cavalry.....June 12, 1902
First Lieutenant.....Mar. 3, 1911
CaptainJuly 1, 1916
Quartermaster Corps, by detail.....Oct. 25, 1916
Major, temporary.....Aug. 5, 1917 to May 8, 1918
Lieutenant Colonel, Tank Corps, National Army,
accepted (To rank from April 28, 1918).....May 9, 1918
Colonel, Tank Corps, U. S. Army, accepted.....Oct. 23, 1918
(To rank from Oct. 17, 1918)
Relieved detail in Quartermaster Corps.....June 9, 1919
Honorably discharged as Colonel, Tank Corps, U. S.
Army, only.....June 30, 1920
Major.....July 1, 1920
Finance Department, by detail.....Apr. 30, 1921
Lieutenant Colonel.....June 18, 1925
Relieved detail in Finance Department.....July 25, 1925
Retired from active service (on acct. of disability)
with the rank of Colonel from.....May 1, 1934
General Staff Corps Eligible List
Graduate, Command and General Staff School, 1927
Cavalry School, Advanced Course, 1926
Served in various stations of Cavalry; Tank Corps;
Quartermaster Corps; and Finance Department.

* * * *

In Cavalry, after graduation, served in California,
North Dakota, Idaho, and the Philippines
Oct. 1, 1902 to Aug. 13, 1907
Instructor in Departments of Law and History, and
of English and History, United States Military
Academy.....Aug. 22, 1907 to Aug. 22, 1911
On relief from Military Academy, served with 2nd
Cavalry, Jolo, P. I., and at Fort William Mc-
Kinley.....Dec. 5, 1911 to Jan. 15, 1915
Joined 9th Cavalry at Douglas, Arizona.....Mar. 15, 1915
Joined 7th Cavalry at Douglas, Arizona.....Dec. 17, 1915

- Accompanied 7th Cavalry in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico.....Mar. 16, 1916 to Sept. 13, 1916*
- Later on duty in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.*
- Next duty was in Personnel Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General.*
- Sent to France.....Oct. 9, 1917*
- On duty with Supply Division, Office of Chief Quartermaster, American Expeditionary Forces to*
Nov. 20, 1917
- On duty with British Tank Schools in France and attached to 3rd Brigade, British Tank Corps*
Jan. 19, 1918 to Feb. 28, 1918
- In command of 301st Battalion, Tank Corps and 1st Tank Center, Wareham, England to.....May 7, 1918*
- Commanded 305th Brigade, Tank Corps*
Oct. 24, 1918 to Feb. 19, 1919
- Participated in Somme Defensive, Somme Offensive, and St. Mihiel Offensive.*
- Returned to United States.....1919*
- Stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland.....Mar. 20, 1919*
- Commanded 302nd Tank Center, Camp Meade, Maryland.....Aug. 14, 1919 to Oct. 1, 1920*
- Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, and at University of Kentucky.....Oct. 21, 1920 to May 2, 1921*
- On duty in the Office of the Chief of Finance, Washington.....May 6, 1921 to July 1, 1921*
- Finance Officer, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Fort Hayes, Ohio.....July 8, 1921 to Sept. 10, 1925*
- Executive Officer, 1st Cavalry Brigade, Fort Clark, Texas.....June 28, 1927 to April 1, 1932*
- Instructor, Reserves, Presidio of San Francisco, California.....Mar. 25, 1934 until retirement*

Mitchell died August 1, 1937 at Nanaimo, British Columbia while on business there, and is buried in the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Mitchell was recommended by Colonel S. D. Rockenbach, Infantry (Tanks) for a D. S. M. with the following citation:

"Commandant of 301st American Tank Center at Wareham, England, April 10, 1918 to October 18, 1918; organiz-

ing and training Second American Tank Brigade, which furnished a heavy tank battalion, which rendered gallant service in action with the British Expeditionary Forces in September and October 1918."

The Chief of Staff of the Army on August 12, 1937 wrote Mrs. Mitchell a letter of condolence, a paragraph of which is quoted:

"Colonel Mitchell was an able, energetic, hardworking officer of pleasing personality, who rendered loyal and efficient service to his country over a long period of years. His death is deeply regretted."

To those of us who knew and valued "Heinie's" friendship, his death has been a great shock. He is survived by his widow, Matilda Mitchell, and two sons. His memory will live long in the hearts of his classmates of 1901 and 1902.

Jordan, H. B.

JOHN EPFS MUNROE

NO. 4081 CLASS OF 1902

Died March 8, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 56 years.



WITH the death of John Epps Munroe, the Ordnance Department and the Army lost a man of whom they were justly proud. Those whose privilege it was to have known "John" will long remember him as a faithful comrade, a cultured gentleman, a gallant and efficient soldier. His name and military record will always be associated with an epochal period in the annals of American military armament.

John Epps Munroe was born in Worcester, Mass., January 29, 1881, the son of John P. Munroe and Mary W. Munroe, both members of New England pioneer families. Entering West Point in 1898, Cadet Munroe was a prime favorite with his classmates

and other fellow cadets, during which time he became a "letter" man in football and made an enviable record as a scholar and soldier.

Graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1902, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In 1904 and 1905, Lt. Munroe was detailed as Proof Officer at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, and at the same time took a course in the Ordnance School of Application, then in its inception. In 1911 he was an honor graduate of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the following year graduated in the advanced course of that School.

Having served through the grades and at many of the Ordnance establishments, he was chief inspector of small arms ammunition at the beginning of the World War, having been stationed in the Inspection Division, Ordnance Department, until February, 1918. When he was relieved from inspection duty, the files of the Ordnance Department record the following testimonial to Lt. Colonel Munroe:

"We cannot part with you without expressing how much we are indebted to you for your constant devotion to the work of placing the small arms ammunition facilities of the country, both private and governmental, on the proper basis as to quality and quantity. —In the improvement of our primers, in the manufacture of shells to suitable dimensions and annealing, and of accurate bullets; and in securing powder of the required quality; in short, in standing fast for all the requirements for a high grade cartridge, we have always found you to be faithful and consistent, so that we have every hope that our ammunition will stand the crucial test of battle."

Upon his relief from Washington in 1918, Colonel Munroe was assigned command of Watervliet Arsenal. Then followed the detail of Ordnance Officer, Panama Canal Department, and Officer in charge of Field Service, Rock Island Arsenal. In 1926, he graduated from the Army War College and thence became Chief of the Equipment Branch, G-4, of the War Department. Next he took command of Frankford Arsenal for six years, and in August 1934 he assumed the duties of Chief of the Technical Staff, Ordnance Department.

On July 2, 1907, he was married to Florence Harmon, daughter of Ben. F. Harmon and Phoebe Harmon in Boston. He left to mourn his loss his widow, ever loyal and a loving helpmate, solaced by the memory of the many happy years they spent together.

He died March 6, 1937, after a brief illness at Walter Reed Hospital and was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.

Army Ordnance in its issue May-June 1937 says in part:

"The genteel tradition of his native New England had its best portrayed in this splendid officer. Colonel Munroe was unassuming, calm, and gentlemanly at all times. His ability as engineer and administrator was displayed in the character of his achievement rather than in the manner of its performance. His large circle of friends was drawn to him as much by his kindly graciousness as his good judgment and sound leadership. He gave in great measure the best of his fine ability to the military profession, of which he was an honored exponent".

No soldier could desire that more be said of him. Colonel Munroe would have preferred less.

ALEXANDER MORTIMER MILTON

NO. 4173 CLASS OF 1903

Died September 3, 1937, at Fort Lewis, Washington, aged 58 years.



ALEXANDER MORTIMER MILTON, known universally among his intimate friends in the Army as "Johnny", was born in Hamilton, Loudoun County, Virginia, on March 30, 1879. His father, Theodore Davisson Milton, and his mother, Lydia Van Deventer (Milton) were both natives of Loudoun County. He married Miss Teresa McKenna of San Francisco, Cal. Two of their three children, Barbara Jean and John McKenna, are now living with Mrs. Milton in Washington, D. C. Theodore Ross, the third child, is now a cadet at West Point.

Colonel Milton entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet on June 13, 1899, and was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant of Cavalry, June 11, 1903. He advanced through the grades to that of colonel, October 1, 1934, having held the

temporary ranks of major and lieutenant colonel during the World War. He was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps from August 27, 1917, to February 1, 1919.

He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List and was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps from September 15, 1932, to April 16, 1936. He was a graduate of the Cavalry School, Field Officers' Course, in 1922; of the Command and General Staff School in 1923; the Chemical Warfare School, Field Officers' Course, and the Army War College in 1931; and of the Army Industrial College in 1932.

Upon receiving his commission in the Army, Colonel Milton served with the 4th Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Presidio of Monterey, California; and, from December 1905 to October 1907 was with his regiment in the Philippine Islands, where he participated in the Expedition to Bud-Dajo in March 1906. Following his return to this country, he was on duty with Cavalry troops at Fort Meade, South Dakota, Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and was on a tour of foreign service in Hawaii from 1913 to 1916. He joined the 5th Cavalry at Columbus, New Mexico, in March 1916, and served with that regiment and with the 16th Cavalry on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. Subsequently, he was stationed at Fort Sam Houston and Brownsville, Texas; and, while detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, was in command of the Bakers and Cooks School and Bakery Companies in the Southern Department and was later Assistant Department Quartermaster, Headquarters, Southern Department, at Fort Sam Houston.

Returning to duty with the Cavalry in March 1919, he was on duty for short periods at Nogales and Douglas, Arizona, and was again on foreign service in the Hawaiian Department until September 1921. His assignments during the ensuing years included command of Camp Robert E. L. Michie, Texas; student at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas; student, followed by a brief period as Instructor, at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; detail as Instructor, New Mexico National Guard, at Santa Fe; command of the 2nd Machine Gun Squadron and with the 7th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas; and Instructor and Director of Instruction at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1930, he was assigned to station in Washington, D. C., where he completed the courses at the Army War College and the Army Industrial College, with an interval of temporary duty as student at the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

While detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, Colonel Milton was assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, First Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Texas, and, upon relief from this detail, was assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco,

California, and was on duty with the Organized Reserves of the Ninth Corps Area until the time of his death, which occurred at Fort Lewis, Washington, on September 3, 1937.

When they think of "Johnny" Milton, some of his classmates will see him as a member of the baseball team; others will remember him on the train returning with the first class from Water-vliet Arsenal and keeping everyone in his vicinity amused by singing "Coming Down from Bangor". Still others will remember him as one of a pair of "pony" cadet sergeants marching in the file closers of "D" Company, and all will remember him as a pleasant, genial, and lovable character.

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, said of him:

"Conscientious, energetic, reliable, Colonel Milton possessed sound judgment and a pleasing personality. In addition to his fine qualifications as a Cavalry officer, he was an excellent instructor and well adapted for duty with civilian components. His marked ability and unflinching loyalty throughout the many years of his efficient service, won the commendation of all those with whom he came in contact. His death is deeply regretted."

It is not surprising that Johnny chose the Cavalry, for, in addition to being a natural born horseman, he grew up hearing many stirring tales of the exploits of "Mosby's Men". In fact, his father and his uncles were members of that famous band.

One of his fellow officers had this to say of Colonel Milton:

"I first met Johnny in 1912 when I joined the 4th Cavalry in Arizona. We were bachelors together in the 4th. Later I served with him at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Bliss, and knew him very well. He was a very popular chap. Everyone, officer, soldier, and civilian, liked him. I remember that he ran the 4th Cavalry regimental baseball team for several years, and did a good job."

A good picture of Johnny Milton is painted in the following summary of comments on him made by some of his former superior officers:

"He was quiet, earnest, deliberate, considerate in his judgments, conscientious, level-headed, faithful, steady, reliable, painstaking, hard working, dependable, extremely loyal, frank, and 'square shooting'. He had a very pleasing personality, a good sense of humor, and was free from worry."

Another says:

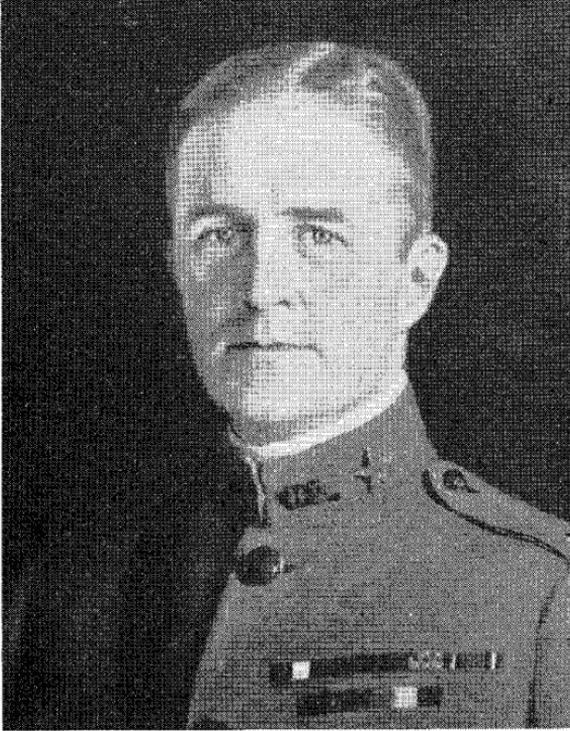
"I was very fond of Johnny and considered him one of the finest Cavalrymen we had in the service."

C. B. H.

GRAYSON MALLET-PREVOST MURPHY

NO. 4143 CLASS OF 1903

Died October 18, at New York City, New York, aged 58 years.



MURPHY, G. M-P. is dead. A patriotic American, and International financier, a gallant soldier, and a worthy member of the Class of 1903, U. S. M. A., has passed on to his Heavenly reward. He died, after an illness of two weeks of bronchial pneumonia, on October 18, 1937, at Doctors Hospital, New York City.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 19, 1878, a son of Howard and Anita Mallet-Prevost Murphy. He had been a student at Haverford College for two years when the Spanish-American War was declared, and his loyalty to and love of his Country was so great that he could not remain in college; so he left and enlisted as a private in Company "D", First Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, and served from April, 1898, to June, 1898, when his services were no longer required. This

military experience stimulated his desire for further military service; consequently he applied for and received an appointment-at-large to the U. S. Military Academy and entered with the Class of 1903 on June 10, 1899.

Of distinguished and soldierly appearance, with a fine sense of loyalty and honor and an intense love of the military, he was a most genial comrade and soon became an outstanding leader in the Class, socially, academically and as a soldier. His standing earned him appointments as Corporal, Sergeant, and Captain in the Corps of Cadets, and his kind and amiable disposition, and his sympathetic and helpful friendship to all, caused him to be well-remembered, by his contemporaries. He was beloved by his Classmates not only for his social qualities, but for his high sense of justice, duty, and honor. A most distinguishing characteristic was his love of humor and repartee.

He graduated June 11, 1903, standing No. 22 in a class of 94. He chose the Infantry and was assigned to the 17th Regiment which was then stationed in the Philippine Islands. While on Graduation Leave, he was detailed on Special Duty with the Military Intelligence Division of The General Staff for duty in Panama and in Venezuela from June 20, 1903, to October 10, 1903, and on returning to the United States, he was on duty in the War Department, in Washington, D. C., until December 20, 1903, when he sailed from New York City to join his Regiment in Jolo, Philippine Islands, where he arrived in March 1904. He served at Jolo and on Mindanao from March to November, 1904, participating in the Taraca Expedition. From November, 1904, to February, 1905, he was on Special Duty with the Military Intelligence Division in Manila, and then returned to the Regiment and was placed on Special Duty with the 14th Regiment of Cavalry in the field on the Third Sulu Expedition.

In August, 1905, he accompanied the 17th to the United States for station at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, and remained there until October, 1906, when the Regiment was ordered to Camaguey, Cuba, to become a component part of The Army of Cuban Pacification. While in Cuba, he was detailed as an Instructor in Law and History at the Military Academy, and returned to the United States in March, 1907. Accepting an offer to enter business, he resigned from the Service in November, 1907, and became General Sales Manager of The Electric Cable Company.

His Regular Army service was distinguished by the same eminent qualities which he displayed as a cadet; consequently he was always held in very high regard by his Commanding and Superior Officers, as well as by all others with whom he came in contact, and he was the recipient of many commendations and favorable details.

From the time of his resignation from the Regular Army in 1907 to the entry of the United States into the World War, Murphy was actively engaged in financial circles, and in 1915 became Senior Vice President of The Guaranty Trust Company of New York from which he resigned in 1917 to re-enter the Service. He volunteered for active service and was commissioned as Major of Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, and was called to active duty on May 31, 1917, although just prior to this date, he was appointed as American Red Cross Commissioner to Europe and served as such until January, 1918, being attached to G.H.Q., A.E.F., from June, 1917 to February, 1918. He requested active field service with combat troops and was detailed as a student to the General Staff College at Langres, France, until May 31, 1918, when he joined the 42d Division, A.E.F., and was assigned as G-3, thereof, until November 10, 1918. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, Army of the United States on August 16, 1918.

While with combat troops, he served in the Baccarat Sector, Lorraine, May 31—June 21; opposed the German Offensive in Champagne, July 14-17; was in operations at Chateau Thierry and on the Ourq, July 26—August 3; was attached to G-3, A.E.F., during August; was in the St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12-13; was in minor operations in the Woevre, September 14-30; was in the Argonne and Meuse Campaign, October 1—November 11, including the Côte de Chatillon October 13-15, and the advance on Sedan, November 5; was Aviation Officer at Base Section 3, S.O.S. in England, November 15—February 14, 1919, and on the latter date, he was ordered to the United States and was honorably discharged.

After his discharge from the Service, he resumed his financial connections in New York, and became a Director in many companies in the United States, among them: The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, The National Aviation Corporation, The Omnibus Corporation, The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, The Royal Indemnity Company, The United States and Foreign Securities Corporation, The Interlake Iron Corporation, The American Ice Company, The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, and The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. In 1921, he founded the firm of G.M.P. Murphy & Company which became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1925.

Throughout his entire financial career, he was greatly interested in the rehabilitation of ailing businesses or in strengthening those already well-established, and he was often retained to straighten out or settle the affairs of companies in financial difficulties. He might well have been termed a "Business Doctor",

and he was surely one of America's real Captains of Industry. The re-organization of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1921 brought him one of his first directorships, and he maintained it until his death. He took a prominent part in the re-organization of The United Cigar Stores Co. He was very active in salvaging the wreckage of The Kreuger & Toll Company which included the Presidency and a directorship of The Kreutoll Realization Company, Limited. He was Chairman of the General Advisory Committee of Peruvian Bondholders, and also headed the Cable & Radio Users' Protective Committee. One of his first ventures into this type of work was to head the Interborough-Metropolitan Note-holders' Committee in 1922, and he was very prominent in the negotiations leading to the formation of a transit-unification plan which was agreed to by the representatives of the City of New York, but which failed to obtain the approval of the Transit Commission.

He was also interested in The United States Distributing Company; was made, early in 1920, the President of The Foreign Commerce Corporation which was organized by J. P. Morgan & Company; was made head of The Foreign Credit Corporation, organized by a group of banks to aid foreign trade by extending acceptance credits.

He was active in politics as a member of the Republican Party, and was prominent in the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, taking a leading and active part in the fight which resulted in the repeal of that "noble experiment." He was very outspoken in his appearance before the Judiciary Committee of The House of Representatives in the 1930 hearings.

He found little time for hobbies, although he did favor fishing and shooting. He was a member of many clubs, including: The Brook, The Links, The Union, The University, The Army & Navy of Washington, D. C., The National Golf Links, The Metropolitan of Washington, D. C., The Piping Rock, The Rockaway Hunting, The Southside Sportsmen's Club of Long Island, The St. James of London, and The Travellers of Paris. He was also a member of the Association of Graduates of The United States Military Academy.

He was decorated by the Republic of France with the grade of Officer of The Legion of Honor; by the Kingdom of Belgium with the Order of Leopold II; and by the Kingdom of Italy, with Commandatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy. By his own Country, he was awarded The Philippine Service Medal, The Army of Cuban Pacification Medal, The Victory Medal, and The Distinguished Service Medal. The D.S.M. was accompanied by the following citation:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized the work of the American Red Cross in Europe, and to his foresight, wisdom, and untiring efforts are largely due the splendid work performed for the American Expeditionary Forces by that institution. Later he displayed marked ability as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 42nd Division during the operations of that unit."

Mr. Robert Davis, who was a colleague in the service of the American Red Cross in Europe, in a communication to The New York Herald-Tribune published December 30, 1937, eulogized him as follows:

GRAYSON MALLET-PREVOST MURPHY

*In Memory of a Distinguished American
Haverford College. Volunteer, Spanish-American War.
United States Military Academy. Lieutenant, Philippine insurrection. Senior vice-president Guaranty Trust Company. Chief commissioner American Red Cross in Europe. Lieutenant colonel in charge of operations 42d Division. Founder and head of G. M-P. Murphy & Company. Director, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, etc.*

We had his friendship, which was a fortune in itself. It was a fire burning upon a companionable hearth, to which we could repair at will. His door had no lock. And modest though he was, he would find happiness that the thoughts of his old associates keep returning to him.

Your path and his might not cross for a sixmonth or a year. But you knew that he was there, unchanged, and that you could walk in, unannounced, at noon or at midnight, and find him ready to pick up the threads just where you had left them. In the course of a lifetime one discovers, at most, two or three men with his genius for complete and unreserved confidence.

He was, from first to last, a soldier. In its best implications that word most aptly defines him. His nature clicked with soldiering—its orderliness, its self-discipline, its silence under pressure, its acceptance of responsibility. He chose it as his profession, and although he retired from it later, he never forsook the practice of the qualities that can make a great soldier from a merely good man.

* * * *

He loved order. He had the knack of investing routine with dignity. His brilliance in business was derived from his ability to

analyze, in an orderly way, the affairs of a disordered enterprise, and to prescribe, as a soldier's tactics, a future line of march. As chief commissioner of the American Red Cross to Europe, he arrived in France at a moment when the influx of new forces, new combinations, was creating an acute disorder. A swarm of civilian benefactors were exasperating the army and one another. His capacity for straight thinking, for firm but genial statement, was never employed with a more monumental consequence.

He had the soldier's grip on himself. He carried his load of personal anxiety not without effort, but without complaint. His outer serenity gave no intimation of the strain upon his sympathy and affections that might, at times, have undone a less-disciplined man. And his silence as to himself applied also to his achievements. It required the letter of General Gouraud to reveal what he had kept to himself:

. . . "in the battle of July 15, 1918, . . . Colonel Murphy had charge of the bureau of operations. He had, then, an important part in this victory which was the turning point of the war.

GOURAUD."

* * * *

Despite his penetrating common sense, he had a strong strain of idealism. Behind the task of the moment his mind probed for the final objective. This was a section of something, but what was the whole? Would it contribute to the security of ordinary people, would it protect their economies, would it salvage the good repute of some one for whom he felt responsibility? And always, behind everything, loomed the great shadow of our country, its homogeneity, its prosperity, its ampler destiny. His was a genuinely socialized imagination.

Basically he was a Celt. Behind the facade of the head of the organization he was a mystic. The man who could diagnose the ailments of corporations and marshal regiments was also a citizen of the land of make-believe. This made him blood kin to children. A short while before his death he could indite these lines to a very young person:

*And if I might pull down a star,
And set it in a golden bar,
And wrap it in a cloud for you,
My dear, tonight that's what I'd do.*

*But more, I'd give you unseen things,
Old songs, old tunes, old tales, old kings—
Far seas on which high starlight gleams,
And most of all, I'd give you—dreams.*

Had he lived a century he would never have grown old. Youth consists in looking forward, in an unfaltering expectancy of ever better things. He preserved intact the buoyancy of adolescence. The keen savor of tomorrow's surprise never left him. He must have crossed the threshold into the Unknown with that same fresh joy of anticipation. Mere more years could not have added to him. Death does not mar such men. Nor shall love forsake him.

ROBERT DAVIS,
*Colleague of Colonel Murphy in
the service of the American Red
Cross in Europe.*
Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 27, 1937.

Colonel Murphy was married to Miss Maud Donaldson of Philadelphia, Pa., and two sons were born to the union. She and the two sons—Grayson Mallet-Prevost, Junior, and Donaldson—live in New York City. In his untimely death, a devoted husband, a loving father, and a beloved and loyal comrade has gone from us. The heartfelt sympathy of the Class of 1903 is extended to his widow and their sons in their great bereavement, and who are left to mourn their irreparable loss.

He had a heart of gold, a brain of crystal, and a hand of steel. He possessed all the fine attributes of a soldier and a gentleman. He brought much honor and credit to the Class and to his Alma Mater, in both of which he took great pride of membership. There was, there is, no nobler, gentler, manlier man than our beloved and honored Classmate—Murphy, G. M-P. Peace be to his soul.

E. A. B., 1903.

FRED HENDRICKSON BAIRD

NO. 4415 CLASS OF 1905

Died July 14, 1937, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 55 years.



FRED HENDRICKSON BAIRD, the son of Rachael Hendrickson and Cornelius Andrew Baird was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 28, 1882. When he was very young his family moved to Carlisle, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. Upon his graduation from high school he took a secretarial course, and he was employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in a clerical capacity for about a year before he entered the Military Academy June 11, 1901.

His cadet days were spent in F Company, and he escaped the notice of the Tactical Department except for an Acting Sergeantry in First Class Camp. Freddie was carefree and thoroughly enjoyed

the companionship of his classmates and associates. Upon graduation June 13, 1905, he was assigned to the 19th Infantry. With fifteen other classmates Freddie went from San Francisco, California, to Manila, P. I., on the Transport Thomas and from there to Malabang, Mindanao, where his regiment was stationed until he returned with it to the United States in July, 1907. He was stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and it was here that he wooed and won his bride, Mary Montague Nicholson of Laredo, Texas, who thereafter shared his life and labors. In 1910, Freddie, accompanied by his bride, returned to the Philippine Islands with the 19th Infantry and was stationed at Camp Jossman and Fort William McKinley. In March, 1911, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and he returned to the United States in May, 1912. He was with his regiment a few months at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and then was in camp at Galveston, Texas, with the 5th Brigade until it went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, November 27, 1914, where it remained until July 2, 1915, when he returned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

In July, 1916, he was promoted to Captain, 36th Infantry, and was stationed at Brownsville and Fort Clark, Texas, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, until February, 1918. He had been made a temporary major of infantry August 5, 1917. He was on the General Staff in Washington, D. C., to June 27, 1918, when he was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, 85th Division, and preceded that division to France in July 1918. He was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in September, and he took the course at the Army General Staff College at Langres in October and November, 1918. After the Armistice he served in various organizations in the American Expeditionary Forces and returned to the United States in June, 1919, and to the grade of Captain in May, 1920, while he was at Camp Normoyle, Texas, in command of a Motor Transport Corps Repair Unit. He was promoted to Major of Infantry July 1, 1920. The next three years he was a student in the Field Officer's Course, Infantry School, at Fort Benning, Georgia; School of the Line and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon his graduation in 1923 he was assigned as Acting Chief of Staff of the 102d Reserve Division at St. Louis, Missouri. When he graduated from the Army War College in 1926, he was assigned to the 38th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he remained about one year. He then served a four year detail on the General Staff at Headquarters Fifth Corps Area, Columbus, Ohio. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel August 1, 1929, and on completion of his general staff detail was assigned to the 18th Infantry at Fort Hamilton, New York. Here his health broke down, and he was retired for physical disability in line of duty September 30, 1932.

After his retirement Freddie and his wife traveled about but spent most of their time in Columbus, Ohio. One winter they lived in Washington, D. C. He died at Columbus, Ohio, July 14, 1937. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery and was accompanied to his last resting place by representatives of his class at the Military Academy. He is survived by his widow, Mary Nicholson Baird, and a son, James Nicholson Baird.

Farewell Freddie! Our lives have been made brighter and happier by your share in them. We look forward to greeting you again "over the river".

Classmate.



CHARLES CARR BANKHEAD

NO. 4452 CLASS OF 1905

Died January 12, 1938, at Paris, Texas, aged 58 years.



CHARLES CARR BANKHEAD, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bankhead, was born October 20, 1879, at Mt. Vernon, Franklin County, Texas. His family moved to Paris, Texas, and it was there he received his early education and grew to manhood. He attended the University of Texas before he entered West Point July 29, 1901, on an appointment given him by Senator Morris Sheppard.

As a cadet Charley never knew a moment of worry and even the famous Astronomy examination left untarnished the smile that never came off. He was a member of the Pedestrian's Club. When he graduated June 13, 1905, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 28th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Charley went with his regiment to Cuba in October, 1906, and except for a two months' leave of absence remained in Cuba until the regiment returned to Fort Snelling in January, 1909. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in March, 1911, and remained with the 28th Infantry in its service at San Antonio, Texas, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Galveston, Texas, and Vera Cruz, Mexico. He joined the 1st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in September, 1915, and on July 1, 1916, he was promoted to Captain, 32d Infantry and a temporary major of infantry October 21, 1917. He returned to the United States and went to Camp Greene, North Carolina, in April, 1918. Late that month he sailed for France with the 61st Infantry. In October 1918, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the 116th Infantry. After the Armistice he served in France in various capacities at Eaux Bonnes, LaVal Bonne, Dombasle, LeMans, and Brest. On his return to the United States in June, 1919, he was assigned to the 17th Infantry and camp headquarters at Camp Meade, Maryland, until, after a long sick leave, he was retired January 20, 1922, as a Major for disability contracted in line of duty. Later he was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list, the highest grade he held during the World War.

After his retirement he made his home with his sister in Paris, Texas. While far from well he took excellent care of himself but never complained. On January 12, 1938, he answered the last roll call after a sudden heart attack of only a few hours' duration. With his passing we have lost a friend and classmate whose place in our hearts can never be filled.

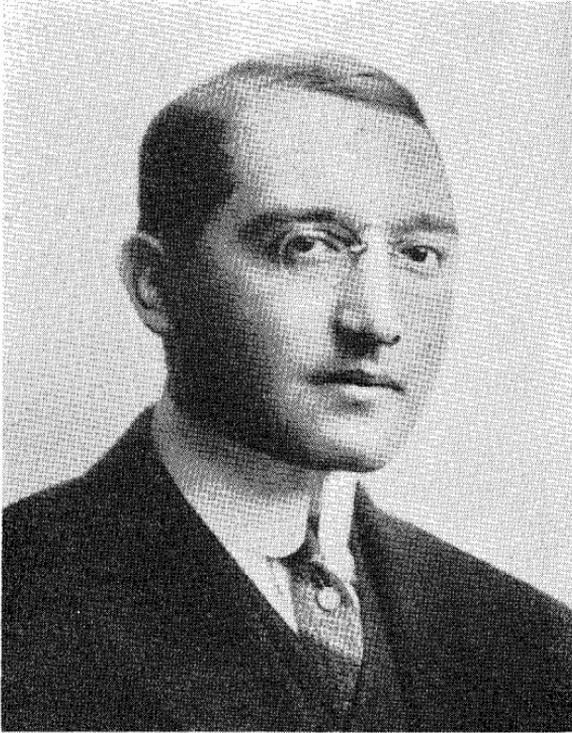
Surviving are his son, Charles C. Bankhead, Jr., Long Beach, California; a brother Jack Bankhead, and his loving sister, Mrs. Owen R. O'Neill, both of Paris, Texas.

Classmate.

ARTURO ROBERTO CALVO

NO. 4562 CLASS OF 1907

Died February, 1937, at Brooklyn, New York, aged 52 years.



ARTURO ROBERTO CALVO was born in Sonsonate, Salvador, on May 6, 1884, the second child of nine, the first child, a girl, having died before his birth. His parents were Joaquin Bernardo Calvo of Costa Rica, who for many years was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica at Washington, D. C., and Maria DeLeon de Calvo of Guatemala. During his early childhood he traveled with his parents to Costa Rica and to Guatemala, whence he came to the United States upon his father's appointment as Secretary in the Costa Rican Legation at Washington. He attended public and private schools in Washington until he matriculated at Harvard University in 1901, but the following year entered the United States Military Academy by provision of a joint Resolution of Congress extending that courtesy to a citizen

of Costa Rica. He was graduated in 1907, standing No. 32 in his Class. While a cadet he interested himself in examining the records of foreign cadets at the Military Academy and found that altho over thirty foreigners had entered, he was but the third to receive a diploma.

After his graduation he was engaged for a time as civil engineer on railroad construction work in the vicinity of New York. He soon became interested in water purification for industrial and commercial purposes and studied this subject exhaustively from both the technical and sales angles. He was sales manager successively for the Reisert and the Permutit Water Purifying Companies. He gave up that work to organize his own company for converting war time plants, or equipment, to peace time uses but suffered a serious set back in the depression of 1921. Thereafter he was engaged in selling industrial engineering equipment both independently and in association with others, having his headquarters in New York City, except for a few years in Chicago, Illinois.

On June 18, 1913, he married Flora Benedict Bristow of New York, a most charming helpmeet and the beloved mother of two lovely daughters, both born in New York City. Alicia Maria Calvo, now Mrs. Bryan J. Lynch, was born on September 13, 1914, and Angelica Calvo was born on June 16th, 1917. All three survive him, Mrs. Flora B. Calvo in Utica, N. Y., and both daughters in New York City. He is also survived by three sisters and four brothers, one of whom also graduated at the Military Academy in the Class of 1910.

He had an unusually clear incisive mind and an extraordinarily retentive memory. He was a voracious reader upon all subjects, which gave him a fund of information upon which he drew at will. This, together with his keen intelligence, gift of expression and pleasing address made him a most interesting and entertaining companion.

F. M. Calvo.

And so, the Flipper has passed on. It is hard to realize that we shall no longer enjoy his cheery smile, his enlivening quip, or his penetrating comments upon the doings of the day or the amusing delinquencies of his associates.

My association with Calvo dates from the earliest plebe days, and continued long after graduation; I last had dinner with him in New York City only some five or six years ago, since which time I have been in the far west. We had many pleasant associations together in Washington and elsewhere.

Though several other Latin Americans preceded him at West Point, I believe Calvo was the first one to graduate with a full

diploma, one without any qualifications whatever. His brother José later duplicated his performance. Though a Costa Rican by birth, his father had been Minister in Washington so long as to become Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, hence Calvo was a master of English as well as Spanish. He had a real literary education in both languages, which was the despair of his rule-of-thumb instructors at the Academy. They kept him from coming out one in English, but they could not discount his Spanish.

Calvo was always the life of the party at any gathering, either serious or frivolous. By nature a good mixer, he nevertheless was a hard, serious and capable worker. In addition to graduating in the upper part of his class, he was an editor of the Howitzer and other class publications, and independently published a manual of instruction in Spanish for the use of subsequent cadet classes.

After graduation he went into the engineering business, first in water purification for steam boilers, textiles, and other industries. After the war, he was engaged in the distribution of surplus camp facilities, compressor plants, refrigeration plants, etc., and later in the sale of general engineering supplies and equipment.

He had his ups and downs along with the rest of us through these recent trying times, but never lost his cheerful disposition, his sense of humor, nor his ideas of good fellowship.

His going is a real loss to a great many of us.

J. G. S.

uated in 1907, number 29 in a class of 160, and promoted in August the same year to the rank of first lieutenant, he received his initial assignment to Fort Stevens, Oregon, where he remained for three years. He was then transferred to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, where he was engaged in military map work and various other duties during the trouble with Mexico. In August, 1912, he went to the U. S. Military Academy as Instructor in the Department of Philosophy, but was relieved in December the same year by operation of the detached service law. After doing service at Fort H. G. Wright, Long Island Sound, he spent two years in the Philippines. Returning to the States in November, 1915, he attended the Coast Artillery School, where he was promoted to the rank of captain, July 1, 1916. He was commissioned major, C.A.C., National Army, December 10, 1917, and lieutenant colonel, C.A.C., U.S.A., September 11, 1918.

His military record shortly before and after the World War is as follows: "He was on recruiting duty at Peoria, Illinois, and served with the Coast Artillery at various posts in the east from December, 1916 to July, 1918. When the United States entered the World War, he was Adjutant of the 34th Coast Artillery Brigade at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. He accompanied that organization to France, subsequently undergoing instruction with the 59th Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, at the battle front; and serving successively with the 70th Coast Artillery; as Assistant Adjutant General, Services of Supply, at Tours; in command of the Motor Transport Corps Overhaul Park at Langres, France; and as a student at the American Center, Artillery Studies, American Expeditionary Forces in Germany, from July, 1918 to August, 1919, having participated, while in France, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive".

Transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, Colonel Keeler was engaged from August 23, 1920, to April 12, 1922, in the tremendous task of disposing of war supplies for the government at Camp Jackson, S. C., Baltimore, Md., and New Orleans, La. Transferred to the Organized Reserves, 4th Corps Area, he was stationed at Alexandria, La., until December 15, 1922, when he was retired at his own request with the rank of major. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list June 21, 1930.

Throughout life Colonel Keeler was an exemplary officer and a cultured Christian gentleman. During his many years in the army he was known as a very serious-minded man, with little desire for social life, an officer who gave his full time to the tasks assigned to him and performed them scrupulously well. He was a man, as General Craig said, endowed with "excellent mental ability", who possessed a sense of righteousness and fair-play that would grace the soul of any man. A friend wrote of him—"I

always admired his honesty and straightforwardness, his intense interest in his work and his loyalty to the army". Devoted to the West Point ideals of obedience, right, and justice, he must be held in memory as one of her most loyal sons.

To his family and those who knew him best Colonel Keeler was a courageous, generous, and lovable character. He was economical indeed, but only toward himself, for many a needy person or charitable service felt the touch of his beneficence. In the army he was known particularly as a mathematician, and although mathematics always remained his chief avocation, he possessed varied interests and was an admirer of all the finer things in life. A lover of nature, it seemed he knew every bird, tree, and flower, and every star in the sky. Having a remarkable memory, he could quote classic literature with surprising ease and was always interested in anything connected with the arts, leaving at the time of his death a volume of praiseworthy though unpublished verse.

Colonel Keeler never married. After his retirement he spent the greater part of his time with his family in Kansas City. He died at Washington, D. C. and was laid to rest with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, only a few paces to the south and east of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At the time of his death he was survived by his aged mother, two brothers, and five sisters.

L. O. K.

ROY HOWARD COLES

NO. 4814 CLASS OF 1909

Died January 2, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 50 years.



COLONEL ROY HOWARD COLES, son of Josephine Lyon Coles and Albert H. Coles, was born at Warren, Indiana, April 25, 1887. He entered the Military Academy in 1905 after graduation from the Warren High School. After graduation from West Point with the Class of 1909, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 23d Infantry. With that regiment he served in Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on the Mexican border, and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

He served continuously with the 23d Infantry until he was appointed a First Lieutenant July 1, 1917, but strictly regimental duty was interrupted by a tour as a student officer at the Army Signal School from August, 1915, to May, 1916.

Some of the most interesting service in those early days was the tour in Mindanao, and service with his regiment on the Rio Grande during fighting between Mexican Federalists and Insurgents in Juarez in May of 1911.

In October, 1916, he was detailed a First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps and from that time his service with the Signal Corps was continuous until his death, although he did not permanently transfer to that Corps until July, 1920.

He served at Fort Sam Houston as a member of the Board of Revision of Signal Corps Drill Regulations from February 1 to May 14, 1917, and shortly thereafter was detailed in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

In April, 1918, he was en route to France and then there followed World War service of which any officer could well be proud. He rose to the rank of Colonel (temporary) in the Signal Corps and served as Deputy Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F., and as Executive Officer, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F., from April, 1918, until July, 1919. During this period he saw field service with units in action at Seicheprey, France; with troops of the 26th Division, May, 1918; at Ypres, Belgium, with British Troops, July, 1918; at Coulonges and in the Fismes Sector with troops of the Third Corps, August, 1918; at Souilly and vicinity with troops of the First Army in September and October, 1918. For this service he was granted the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as assistant to and executive officer for the chief signal officer, American Expeditionary Forces, and at all times he performed his most exacting duties in an especially meritorious manner. By his exceptional executive ability, tireless energy, and sound judgment, he successfully met every demand that was made upon him."

He was also decorated with the Legion of Honor of France.

From July 15, 1919, he served as Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F., in France until the dissolution of that force on January 27, 1920.

He returned to the United States in February, 1920. After his return there followed a series of interesting and important details which included a detail as Signal Officer at Governors Island, Second Corps Area, and as Corps Area Signal Officer, Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. After a short period of duty with the Organized Reserves at Dallas, Texas, he attended the 1925-1926 course at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Then followed a detail in Washington, D. C., where he completed the course at the Army Industrial College. Following this he was on duty in the Office of the Chief

Signal Officer, in charge of the Procurement Planning Section, Supply Division, and later in charge of the Fiscal Section. From 1931 to 1934 he was again on foreign service in the Philippine Department, serving as Department Signal Officer; and, upon his return to this country, he attended the Army War College, Washington, D. C. Upon graduation with the Class of 1935 he was assigned to station at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where he performed various duties in connection with the post and the Signal School. In February, 1937, he was detailed for duty with the War Department General Staff and assigned to the Military Intelligence Division, where he soon became head of the Operations Branch.

The military record of Roy Coles, as summarized above, is one which would have led naturally to further honors and promotions. It cannot, however, express the real measure of one of our best loved classmates. The popularity of his cadet days followed him throughout his career. Although a man of force and strong character, he was kindly and slow to criticize. In turn he was loved by all with whom he served. For Roy Coles no one seemed to have an unkind word nor a disloyal thought.

On December 13, 1913, he married Florence Jane Cothrell of Indianapolis, Indiana, and she remained his sweetheart throughout his life. Their countless friends join in extending to Flossie their deepest sympathy. It will be impossible for those who have known them well to think of one without the other.

R. L. E.



FREDERICK HANNA

NO. 4821 CLASS OF 1909

*Died March 17, 1938, at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York,
aged 52 years.*



MMUCH might here be related about the laudable accomplishments and formal citations of Fred Hanna of 1909.

Somehow to those of us who were privileged to enjoy the radiation of this cheerful personality, it is the spirit in which his work was done which weighs heaviest in a true appraisal of his career. A friend therefore greatly accepts the request of Fred's class president to interpret his spirit.

The writer first spoke to "Mr. Hanna" as any plebe greets his Yearling corporal. He last said "adios Fred" to a lovable, active business associate—just a few hours before that unexpected last recall.

In the interim we had served together as young officers. There then followed a long enforced lapse in the friendship.

A chance meeting after some twenty years, exhibited a mature man, overflowing with an unselfish philosophy. He immediately joined and fortified a business staff with which I also served. In exploring life's meanings together daily, the theme of this man's life became clear to me—his mission was "to humanize". This mission he fulfilled with marked success.

Even in his early cadet days, the soul of "Fritz" Hanna continually evidenced itself in song. It was a cheerful song, fortunately rendered by a most attractive voice. It was coupled with a stimulating and contagious smile. There was always a twinkle in the eye which invited friendly acceptance, and swept away, for the moment at least, whatever cares one might be laboring under. This consistently friendly and sympathetic countenance was not superficial. None such could exist, were there not behind it, a generous heart brimning full of love for his fellow man.

Like others, Hanna had his sorrows, and some were deep seated. He bore them silently and manfully with soldierly characteristics—happily encouraged by a loving wife. He rose again after each sting of disappointment. The greatest of these sorrows was the loss of his three sons in infancy—there was the additional disappointment of no one to succeed him in the Corps. Fred's enforced, premature retirement from the service he loved, was also a crushing blow.

As a young officer on emergency flood relief work, Lieut. Hanna was cited by Gen. Leonard Wood, as being an unusual combination of the efficient military administrator with humanitarian sympathies.

As a Tactical Officer at West Point, he again, without sacrificing military necessities, molded the cadet, by himself exhibiting always, those true basic qualities of human understanding which make for leadership.

At the outbreak of the World War, he sensed the need of a course for cadets in "motor transportation". There were no funds available, and no uncharted academic hours in the Cadets' program to be appropriated.

Asking only permission then to go ahead, Major Hanna borrowed solely by his own efforts, all the equipment necessary to launch this most urgently needed course of instruction. Attendance was made optional in whatever hour the busy cadet might find free moments. To those who knew this man, it was not startling, however, that his personality attracted eighty percent of the busy first classmen for this extra instruction.

It is a sad commentary that terrific application to this very endeavor, in cold temporary quarters, resulted in pleurisy, which in turn broke Major Hanna's health temporarily. The sequel was his untimely retirement in January, 1919.

Such was the tragic reward of work well done.—In compensa-

tion, however, some phases of civilian life, were in time to be the gainers.

Major Hanna made the adjustment. He carried into civilian fields that same high consideration for his fellow being. The transition to business was no easier for him than for others indelibly stamped with "Duty, Honor, Country". With music as his hobby and diversion, he rebuilt his body and spirit.

Fred met the new challenge and served with distinction in the motor industry. Here he again concerned himself however, with the human phases, having a secondary interest in the machines themselves. His philosophy was an inspiration to the civilians with whom he worked.

He later sought a broader field and joined in an endeavor to make a little more orderly and honest, the practices and policies of diversified business concerns. Here the man was ever mindful of his code and contributed his best, regardless of worldly remuneration.

He energized all those with whom he worked in the daily tasks, but saved much time for philosophizing on life's meaning. There was always time to help or console a friend. Many civilian graduates who owe a fresh start to this man's encouragement, will read this with a grateful feeling. The man was an artist in concealing the costly daily effort he made to do an unselfish service to a fellow. Even in stormy weather, one always felt better as soon as his inspiring countenance crossed the threshold.

Such was the man who too soon was so suddenly transferred to "the longer line of gray", on March 17, 1938. This last assignment he accepted with the same spirit which exemplified his entire career. Burial was at West Point, N. Y.

"Au revoir" Fred—and many thanks from all of us.

M. H. R.

* * * *

Major Hanna is survived by his wife Mrs. Caroline Scott Hanna now residing at Haverstraw, N. Y. His parents reside at his former home in Detroit, Mich.

* * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 26, 1938.

Mrs. Frederick Hanna,
2 Fairmount Avenue,
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

My dear Mrs. Hanna:

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, Major Frederick Hanna, United States Army, Retired.

Major Hanna entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, June 15, 1905, and was graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, on June 11, 1909. He was promoted to first lieutenant, April 13, 1911, and to captain, July 26, 1916, and held the temporary rank of major, Coast Artillery Corps, National Army, from May 21, 1918 to January 29, 1919, when he was retired from active service on account of disability incurred in line of duty. He was advanced to the grade of major on the retired list, May 15, 1922. He was graduated from the Coast Artillery School in 1914.

After graduation from the Military Academy, Major Hanna was assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, where, with the exception of short periods of temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, and on flood relief duty in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, he served from September, 1909 to August, 1912.

Thereafter, he was on duty with the Coast Artillery and completed a course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and served, successively, at Forts Hancock, New Jersey, and Hamilton, New York, until April, 1917. Later, and until the date of his retirement, he was detailed as an instructor, Department of Tactics, at the Military Academy, West Point, New York.

He was on active duty subsequent to retirement as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Detroit, Mich. High Schools, from January 30 to August 22, 1919, and as Instructor, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Officers' Reserve Corps Camp, Camp Custer, Michigan, from July 5, 1921 to September 26, 1922.

Major Hanna was an officer of marked initiative, sound judgment and agreeable personality. Ambitious professionally, progressive, able and zealous, he faithfully and efficiently discharged the responsibilities intrusted to him. His death is deeply regretted.

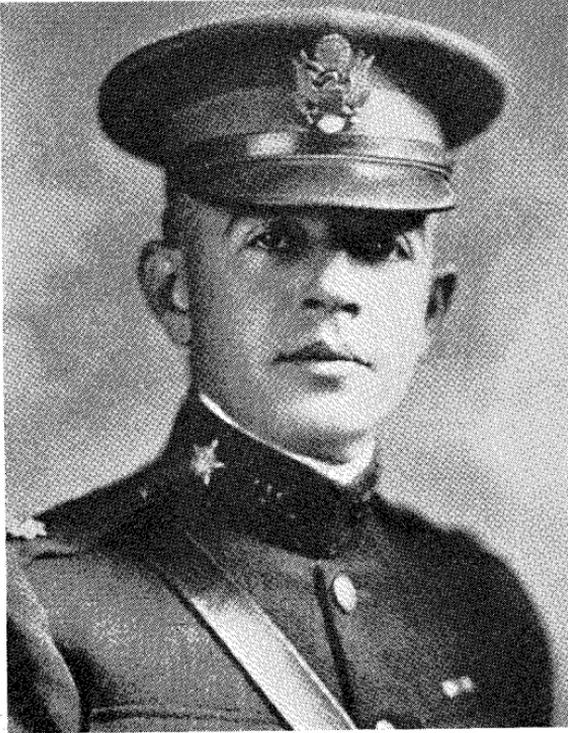
Very sincerely yours,

(signed) MALIN CRAIG
Chief of Staff.

HENRY HORACE MALVEN

NO. 4796 CLASS OF 1909

Died January 5, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 52 years.



THE SECOND son and third child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horace Malven was born at Port Jervis, New York, on the eleventh of December, 1885. Henry Horace Malven, junior, attended the public schools of Port Jervis and was graduated second in his high school class of twenty-six members, at the age of 16. During these years his love of outdoor competitive sports was developed, and baseball and tennis claimed many of his leisure hours. He learned to draw music of a kind from the ocarina—that potato-shaped wind instrument that mystifies all who first hear its sound. He early became a disciple of Isaac Walton and retained his interest in things piscatorial throughout his life.

For three years after leaving high school he worked in his father's hardware store in Port Jervis—developed a taste for

dramatics, a keen sense of humor, and no mean power of mimicry. At about this time Congressman Bradley of the 20th New York Congressional District announced a competitive examination for an appointment to West Point. Henry Malven entered this test and won his appointment over a dozen other candidates. As a result he was admitted to the United States Military Academy on June 15, 1905.

Henry Horace Malven, junior, soon became "Henri" to his fellow Plebes and brought with him to West Point those priceless characteristics that were ever a part of him—a cheerful disposition, a keen but kindly humor, a love for fair play, and an unswerving loyalty to those fortunate ones upon whom he bestowed his friendship.

The course at the Military Academy presented no serious obstacles to Henry; he was never in academic difficulty; his love of fun and sense of humor did not curry great favor with the Department of Tactics, and he was, therefore, a regular member of the clean sleeve brigade.

His musical talents drew him into the color line concerts and our hundredth night plays. A confirmed member of "D" Company, he was everlastingly opposed to the flankers in all matters except that he did consent to team with "Marve" Wright to win the Corps tennis doubles championship.

He was a wheel horse in the "runt" political machine and in later years boasted of their power in steering the class body politic.

On graduation Henry chose and was assigned to the Coast Artillery with his first station Fort H. G. Wright, New York.

In the midst of the multitudinous duties that in those days fell to the lot of a new second lieutenant, there came to the same station a classmate, one who, if anything, found a recent graduate's duties and responsibilities even more bewildering than did Henry. Of necessity those two were assigned to the same set of quarters in the bachelor building. Out of this close association, this near return to cadet days, grew an everlasting mutual respect and friendship, and three times later did fate give the pair the same station.

Lieutenant Malven spent a short tour of duty at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, returned to Fort Wright and then spent three months at Galveston, Texas, as Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary of the 1st Bn., 3rd Provisional Regiment, First Separate Coast Artillery Brigade. At this time it appeared that there might be trouble in Mexico. Promoted First Lieutenant, C.A.C., in March, 1911, he returned to Fort H. G. Wright in June and was transferred to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, in August.

He was married February 20, 1912, to Miss Katherine Baldwin of Syracuse, New York, and in December of that year was returned to West Point and assigned to duty as instructor in the department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. A son, Stephen

St. John Malven, was born at West Point on November 25, 1914.

On completion of his tour of duty at the Military Academy in May, 1916, his next station was Portland, Maine, where he was promoted Captain C.A.C. in July, 1916. He remained at Portland until the United States entered the World War when he was sent to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Then he served at Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Logan, Texas, and Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, with the 78th Field Artillery until he was promoted to Major, Field Artillery, National Army, in May, 1918. Assigned to the 316th Field Artillery at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, he moved with that regiment to Camp Mills and sailed for France in August, 1918. Arriving in France the regiment went to Valdahon for its final training before being sent to the front. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel Field Artillery, U.S.A., October 19, 1918. However, the Armistice was signed before his regiment moved on to the front.

He returned to the United States June 14, 1919, and joined his boon fishing companion on a never-to-be-forgotten three weeks' fishing trip in southern Ontario. Even the bass appeared to join into the spirit of this vacation and seemed anxious to reward the efforts of the two returned warriors.

In July, 1919 Henry was assigned to duty as assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Board of Review for redelivery of ships with headquarters at 45 Broadway, New York City; was returned to his permanent grade of Captain, C.A.C., May 10, 1920, and promoted to Major, C.A.C., July 1, 1920. His next station was Fort Mills, P. I., sometimes known as Corregidor. Returning to the United States in August, 1922, he was stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, California, until December when he was sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia, to attend the Field Officers' course at the Coast Artillery School.

From September, 1923 to June, 1924, Malven was a student at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduation he was placed on the General Staff Corps eligible list, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, First Corps Area, with station at Boston, Massachusetts. In September, 1926 he was transferred to the Adjutant General's Department and was assigned to duty at Headquarters 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; October, 1929 found him again in the Philippines on duty at Headquarters Philippine Department.

On completion of this foreign service tour, he was again assigned to duty at Headquarters 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1934, he was detailed as student officer at the Army War College for the 1934-1935 course.

Upon completion of the War College course he was sent to

duty in the office of the Adjutant General and assigned as War Plans Officer of that Department.

For several years prior to 1936 Henry had been inconvenienced by a cardiovascular condition that indicated a desirability of slowing down. To one of his active disposition, this curtailment was irksome, but he did nevertheless follow the advice of the doctors and take things easier. Despite these precautions a severe hemorrhage necessitated his removal to Walter Reed General Hospital the last week in October, 1937.

During November and December Henry spent his nights at Walter Reed, going home for dinner, and on Saturdays and holidays had the entire day at home. His letters were cheerful, and he had accepted the idea that he would probably be retired for physical disability when he went up for his promotion examination.

Early in the new year another severe hemorrhage was experienced and on January 5, 1938, he quietly passed on.

Services were held at the Fort Myer Chapel and interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington on January 7, 1938. Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Katharine B. Malven; his son, Stephen, both of whom expect to make their future residence in San Antonio, Texas; his brother, Mr. Stephen St. J. Malven of 8 Edgcroft Road, Berkeley, California, and his sister, Mrs. John S. Gildersleeve of 841 Perkins Way, Fort Bragg, California.

His associates and friends will miss him. That his long and faithful service to his country was well performed and appreciated is evidenced by the following summary of that service by the Chief of Staff of the Army:

“Colonel Malven was a most capable and dependable officer who throughout his many years of loyal and efficient service in the Army, invariably performed the duties assigned him with marked ability and good judgment. In the earlier years of his military career, as an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps, while on duty with Field Artillery commands during the World War, and later when assigned to many important duties of varied character, his devotion to the best interests of the service, professional knowledge and effective accomplishment were outstanding and won the commendation of all those with whom he served.”

T. H.

WILLIAM HAMPDEN SAGE, JR.

NO. 4755 CLASS OF 1909

Died April 26, 1937, at Schuyler, Virginia, aged 51 years.



“’TISN’T life that matters. ’Tis the courage you bring to it.” These words, the keynote to Walpole’s inspiring book “Fortitude”, occur to me as I think of Bill Sage. No man I have known brought to life a greater degree of courage. The courage of the battle field he knew—but more than that. A harder task of peace it was to carry on as did Bill through long years which were never free from suffering. In all my close association with him, I never saw Bill flinch, never heard him grouch.

* * * *

William Hampden Sage, Jr., was born at Fort Keogh, Montana, on January 11, 1886. He was an Army boy on several counts,—the son of Brigadier General William H. Sage, Class of 1882,

U.S.M.A.; the grandson of Major William N. Sage, U.S.A., and of Brigadier General Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Volunteers.

Bill's early life was spent on various Army posts, and included a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Entering the Military Academy in 1904, he was forced to take a year's sick leave which gave opportunity for some colorful adventures in Mexico and Puerto Rico. Upon graduation in 1909, No. 6 in his class, he was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

Sage's early details in the Army included a year in various river and harbor districts and in the Canal Zone; two years with Co. "M", Engineers, at Fort Leavenworth and Texas City; a tour in the Philippines; a short period of fortification duty at San Pedro, Cal.; and a year as instructor in Engineering at the Military Academy. On May 21, 1910, he was married to Margaret Bradbury Rich, at Bellport, Long Island. His first two children were daughters,—Margaret Elizabeth Sage ("Peggy") born March 8, 1911, and Harriet McLean Sage ("Tootie") born August 21, 1914.

The World War saw Bill on duty successively at several training camps,—Plattsburg; American University, D. C.; Belvoir, Va.; and Camp Stanley, Texas. The student officers at these camps invariably responded to the leadership of their red-headed instructor, and the members of the Plattsburg group, particularly, at their annual reunions have paid tributes to their admired and beloved leader. Bill then helped as Lieutenant Colonel to organize the 315th Engineers at Camp Travis, Texas, and later was happy to have his own command, the 601st Engineers, which he took to France from Laurel, Md.

Bill's stay in France threatened to be short-lived; he was ordered back to organize a new regiment. But by some legerdemain he was able to have these orders countermanded and reported instead for duty with the Chief Engineer, First Army (for the Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel Campaigns).

In September, 1918, Sage, now a Colonel, was sent to command the 112th Engineers (Combat) of the 37th Division, which he joined in time to participate in the Argonne Campaign. In October this Regiment moved to Belgium and took an active part with the British in the closing Ypres-Lys offensive. Bill's service with the 37th Division has been well described in a personal letter written by the Division Commander, Major General C. S. Farnsworth:

"He is a good mixer and an exceptionally efficient officer. . . . Inside of an hour and a half after our Division went over the top at Avacourt he had his Regiment at work on the roads through no Man's Land towards Montfaucon. He kept them on that work practically day and night for about a week until the Division was relieved and sent to the St. Mihiel

portion of the line. There his work was not so strenuous, and we remained there only a short time, starting for Belgium on October 16th. In the two offensives in which the Division took part in Belgium his regiment of engineers constructed the foot bridges and the ponton bridges which enabled the Division to complete the crossing of the Lys River and also enabled the crossing of the Sixth French Army over the Escaut River, which is said to have resulted in the German evacuation of Ghent.

“In the construction of the Escaut River Bridges, October 31st to November 4th, and again at another place November 8th to November 11th, he and his regiment were under fire constantly and had losses equaling those of the infantry regiments. The morning of the first of November, a German shell went through the roof of the building in which he was billeted and burst in the wall of his bedroom. A splinter of shell or piece of tile or something struck the Colonel on the thumb, just enough to bring the blood, so that is the reason he is wearing a wound stripe. We had a great deal of fun with him over his wound, which was very slight. It was a mighty narrow escape. He, however, seemed to be lucky in everything that happened to him. Whatever he undertook went through promptly and well, and he made his regiment into a fine and effective organization.”

After the Armistice, Bill served with the Peace Commission in Paris, heading for a short time the Mission to Servia. He then took command of the 315th Engineers, 90th Division, at Berncastel on the Moselle, with the Army of Occupation. There was one thing the worthy German Count at whose castle Bill was billeted at this time could not understand,—how the dapper colonel, who obviously required a strict discipline of his command at formations, could play baseball with his enlisted men and be hailed by them as “Red” on the diamond!

For his brilliant services in the World War, Sage received the French Croix de Guerre, the Belgium War Cross, and was appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Returning to the States in June, 1919, Bill made the acquaintance of his son, William Hampden Sage, III, then nearly a year old. Shortly afterwards he resigned from the Army.

For the next four years, Sage was with the Winchester Arms, as Assistant to the Factory Manager. There followed two years at Brookline, Mass., as Vice-President and General Manager of Dillon, Sage, Inc. (Garages and Repair Shops). In 1925, Bill moved to Schuyler, Va. (near Charlottesville) and became the Plant Engineer and Works Manager of the Virginia Alberene Corporation.

In Schuyler are located the largest soapstone quarries in the world, employing in normal times some 600 to 800 men. The company owns also the railroad connecting with the main lines. The little quarry town was a busy place, and Bill soon dominated it completely. His leadership and his sense of fair play were outstanding. A magazine reporter, describing the "Soapstone City" and the excellent morale of its employees, wrote:

"The informality at Schuyler is refreshing. The genial works manager, Colonel W. H. Sage, Jr., rules the community like a grand duke, yet even the lowest paid employee may walk into his office unannounced at any time, although the errand be no more important than to pass the time of day. Furthermore, he is welcome. This spirit undoubtedly is partly responsible for the morale of the men. The big boss is boss without any question, but he always has time to listen to their troubles on a basis of equality."

The Virginia Alberene Corporation, in difficulty during the depression, was later reorganized, and Bill became its First Vice President. With increased responsibilities, he gave greatly of his failing physical strength, pulled the company out of the red. He had won an esteemed place in this Virginia community; had his health permitted I believe that his influence would have been effectively felt in politics. But to the crippling effects of arthritis were now added the ravages of tuberculosis. An operation to collapse one lung was unavailing. His death occurred on April 26, 1937.

* * * *

I have written of Bill's courage. I am thinking also of his humor, of his keen shafts of wit. This delightful sense of humor touched all his contacts. Before me for example is a letter Bill wrote to a youngster of whom he was fond, a long fanciful yarn about how he obtained some W.P.F.S.C. (Whiffenpoof Pool for Schuyler Children) money, tore down the school house and built a whiffenpoof pool of soapstone, sent an expedition to Whizfish to stock it, and so on. . . .

Courage and humor! The world needs both—how better can a man do his bit than to bring to life such qualities? I am not sad for Bill Sage. He has left a family who adore him and a host of friends and admirers for whom the world is a little braver and a little brighter because he lived.

S. C. G.

JAMES BASEVI ORD

NO. 5378 CLASS OF 1915

Died January 30, 1938, at Camp John Hay, P. I., aged 45 years.



JAMES BASEVI ORD, born in Monterrey, Mexico, March 15, 1892, had behind him a military tradition which began with the War of 1812, when his great-grandfather, James Ord, enlisted in the Navy as a midshipman. Two years later he transferred to the army. His son, General Edward Otho Cresap Ord, U.S.M.A. '31, won his spurs in the Seminole War of 1840, and in various campaigns against the Indians of the Northwest. In the Civil War he rose to the rank of major general, and commanded one of Grant's army corps at Richmond and Appomattox.

In the next generation, Captain James Thompson Ord was in the government service initially as a Consul in Mexico. Later, in the Spanish-American War, he was an aide to General Shafter in Cuba; and after the close of hostilities, helped to organize the

Puerto Rican Constabulary. His son, James Basevi Ord, was in the meanwhile acquiring education and experience as rich as it was unusual. Tutored in French by his mother, in Spanish by his father, with a short period at the Mission School in Monterrey, Mexico, he found at last a normal groove in the San Diego (Cal.) high school.

He entered the United States Military Academy June 14, 1911, and was graduated June 12, 1915 to join the 6th Infantry at El Paso, Texas. Attached to the Punitive Expedition March 15, 1916 as interpreter for the 13th Cavalry, he early found opportunity for the exercise of his unusual military talents. Transferred to the 5th Cavalry, he was wounded in action at Parral. His services in that action won him a recommendation for the Medal of Honor. Two years later (Oct. 26, 1918) it brought him the award of the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation reads:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility, as follows: While serving as second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, attached to the 13th Cavalry, in action at Parral, Mexico, April 12, 1916, after being himself wounded, he dismounted from his horse under heavy fire, placed a wounded man on a horse, and assisted him from the field."

Recovered from his wound, he was ordered to Headquarters, Punitive Expedition, in charge of refugees. The disbandment of the Expedition left him in command of the Refugee Camp at Columbus, N. M., which he moved later to San Antonio, Texas. After relief from that duty June 20, 1917, and a brief tour as instructor in the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., he was ordered to the U.S.M.A., Sept. 20, as instructor in Modern Languages. The war-time disruption of the curriculum found him in March, 1918, instructor in Tactics and Assistant Adjutant.

He was ordered to The Hague, Holland, in November, 1918, as Assistant Military Attaché, and later became Military Attaché. Thence he went in June, 1922, to Paris as a student officer for two years at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre. Graduating, he was next ordered to Fort Benning, Ga., as a student officer in the Infantry School. The following year found him still a student, this time at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. An Honor Graduate of that institution, he returned to troop duty for two years with the 31st Infantry in Manila, P. I. Thence he was ordered to Paris, France, once more, in May, 1928, this time as Assistant Military Attaché. An important interlude in this four-year tour was his assignment as Technical Adviser to the Adviser for the

Army General Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, from February 2, 1932 to June 19, 1932.

The following year he was a student at the Army War College, and at its close found himself detailed as instructor in the G-2 Section of that institution. Selected by Major General Douglas MacArthur as Assistant Military Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth in September, 1935, he was on that duty when his career was cut short by a tragic airplane accident at Baguio, January 30, 1938. He died at Camp John Hay Hospital two hours after the crash.

For these later years of his service it is only fitting to quote the comments of those who knew best his work, character, and personality. Major General George S. Simonds, Ret'd., writes:

"It was with much satisfaction that I found Major Ord as one of my assistants as the Disarmament Conference. He was at the time Assistant to our Military Attaché in Paris and had been detached for duty with the Conference.

"He immediately threw himself into his new work with everything he had. He came well prepared for it. He had the mastery of the French and Spanish and a working knowledge of several other languages. He had had previous duty as a military attaché at The Hague and had formed a wide acquaintance among many representatives from other nations who were present at the Conference. But beyond all this he made friends easily, he had human understanding, he inspired confidence and good will among those with whom he worked. These human qualities with his keen and alert mind, his ability to think and work fast, his devotion to duty made his services in this capacity invaluable.

"But our intimate association was not to end with our part in the Disarmament Conference. I had been announced by the War Department several months previously as the Commandant of the Army War College. Major Ord had been detailed as a student officer at the Army War College for the year 1932-33. We both returned to the United States in time for the opening of the college in 1932.

"His work as a student officer was characterized by the same boundless energy, enthusiasm and ability in accomplishment that he had shown in all his previous work under my observation.

"I therefore recommended his detail for duty as an instructor at the Army War College. The recommendation was approved by the War Department and he became a member of the Faculty. Here his work continued to be outstanding. He remained on this duty until the fall of 1935 when he was made a member of the Military Mission headed by General Douglas MacArthur which was charged with the organization

of a system of National Defense for the Philippine Commonwealth. This terminated his official association with me.

"One of the sorrows of a soldier's life is the earthly termination of an association such as his has been to me. Those who knew him well, will feel as I do that it is well to dwell in our memories on those things in his life as a soldier that brought such great credit to him and to the service he loved; and in his relationship as a friend and comrade, to dwell on the happiness, encouragement, and inspiration he brought to those with whom he served. He would wish it so.

"I loved him as a friend and admired him as a soldier of great accomplishment and of great promise for the future."

The most intimate of his associates in the final Philippine tour was Lt. Colonel Dwight D. Eisenhower, who, like Colonel Ord, was assistant to the Military Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth Government. He pictures those closing years and the ultimate tragedy as follows:

"General MacArthur and his staff arrived in the Philippines in late October, 1935, and, from the very beginning, Jimmy plunged into the new task with enthusiasm and energy. His linguistic ability, his magnetic personality, and his genuine liking for people soon made him a great favorite in all circles of Manila official and social life. I have heard many people say that in the two and a half years of Jimmy's sojourn in this city he made and held more friends than could be claimed by any other individual in the Islands.

"So far as his duties were concerned Jimmy was an enthusiast. He worked all the time, at all hours, and was thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of developing, in ten years, a Philippine Army of respectable strength and efficiency. He often told me that he wanted to stay here until he could feel personally sure that the venture was to be a success.

"In spite of heavy duties and responsibilities of an official nature, Jimmy always found time to engage in a variety of other activities. He interested himself in local business affairs and was a member of the Board of Directors of one or two Philippine Corporations. He belonged to practically every club in the city, his principal recreations being golf and riding.

"Our work with the Philippine Army required frequent trips to many sections of the islands. Because of the time-consuming nature of ordinary transportation we got in the habit of using airplanes for these visits. His death occurred on this kind of a trip to Baguio. Jimmy decided suddenly to make the journey, and to assure that an automobile would come to Baguio airport to pick him up, asked his pilot to fly

over the house of a friend in that city so that he, Jimmy, could drop a note. The topography there is rather rough, and in maneuvering to bring the plane directly over the house the pilot momentarily lost control and the ship crashed against the adjacent hillside. Two hours later Jimmy died of internal injuries.

"It is quite impossible to give you an accurate description of the sense of shock that pervaded the city. Many oldtimers told me that his funeral was attended by the largest crowd that ever turned out in Manila on a similar occasion. So far as I am personally concerned, his loss was more than disastrous.

* * * *

Even yet, three months after his death, I cannot fully realize that he is never again to come walking into the office with his cheery "Top of the morning, Comra-a-ade!"

President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth Government publicly expressed his sorrow at Colonel Ord's death in the following words:

"I am grieved beyond measure over the tragic death of Colonel Ord. Within the short time that he has been in the service of the Commonwealth we have learned to love and admire him. He was especially fitted to do the work that had been entrusted to him and it will be very difficult to go on without him. Our country owes him an eternal debt of gratitude."

On the same day the Philippine Commonwealth Government awarded Colonel Ord the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines, with the following citation:

MALACANAN PALACE
Manila

January 31, 1938.

GENERAL ORDERS)
No. 1)

For services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility, THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR OF THE PHILIPPINES is hereby, posthumously, awarded to Lieutenant Colonel James Basevi Ord, United States Army. As one of the principal assistants of the Military Adviser Colonel Ord continuously, from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the moment of his untimely death, devoted his exceptional talents to the development of adequate security forces for the Philippines. Through his professional attainments, his breadth of understanding, his zeal and his magnetic leadership he was directly

responsible for notable progress in the Philippine Army. Through his outstanding achievements, in the service of the Philippine Government, to which service he gave his life, he increased the brilliance of his already enviable military reputation, became an inspiration to the officers and enlisted men of the Army, and earned the enduring gratitude and affection of the Philippine Government and of the Filipino people.

(Sgd.) MANUEL QUEZON.

In conclusion, the tribute paid by Major General Douglas MacArthur, Colonel Ord's superior, becomes an epitaph of which any soldier would be proud:

"Words cannot express the depth of my personal and official regard for "Jimmy" Ord. His death took from me a treasured friendship and terminated a military career that was pointing directly toward the highest positions of honor and responsibility. He exemplified that happy combination of mental brilliancy, driving energy, human understanding, and personal magnetism that has ever been characteristic of true leadership. He was counted best friend by unnumbered scores, a group whose sorrow at his passing I will always share.

Very sincerely,

(Sgd.) Douglas MacArthur.

In addition to the citations mentioned, Colonel Ord was awarded the Order of the House of Orange-Nassau (Holland); the French Legion of Honor (Officer), and the Purple Heart (for wound received in action, April 12, 1916).

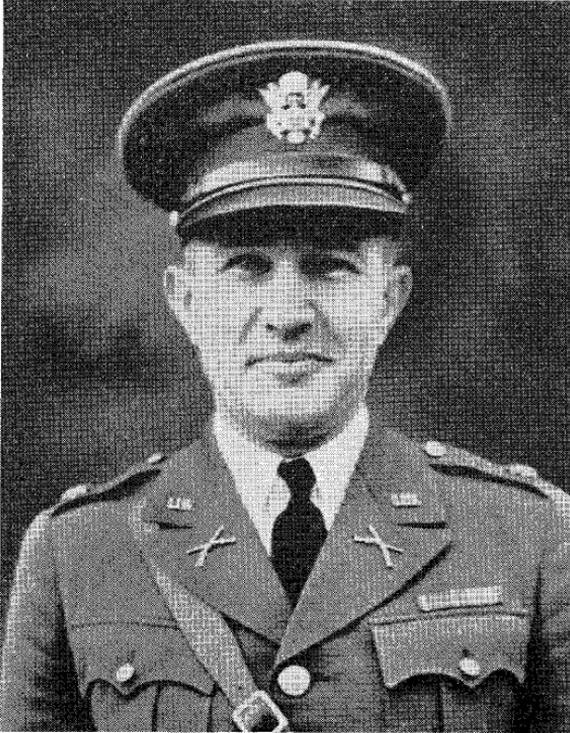
He was buried with full military honors, April 21, 1938, in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.,—the fourth Ord in direct line to find his last resting place there. Surviving him are his widow, Emily Howell Ord, and two children James Basevi Ord, Jr. and Letitia Howell Ord.

H. B.

JAMES O. GREEN, JR.

NO. 5638 CLASS OF APRIL 20, 1917

Died at Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone, December 13, 1937, aged 43 years.



JAMES O. GREEN, JR. was the son of Captain and Mrs. James O. Green, U. S. Army, retired, and was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, April 1, 1894. He spent his early boyhood at Hillsdale, Michigan and Whitewater, Wisconsin. After finishing high school, he attended Hillsdale College for a year and then received an appointment to the Military Academy. He entered with his classmates on June 14, 1913 after a few months of preparation at school in Washington, D. C.

Coming from a military family, he readily fell in with the military ways of West Point and from his first day within the academy's walls he became a true soldier with all his heart. At the Academy he was familiarly known to his classmates as either JOG or JIMMY. Quoting the HOWITZER, "He was a popular

fellow that any one could get along with; even a few bumps by the T.D. failed to affect his good nature." Though he broke no athletic records, he played football for two years, but was deprived of his coveted "A" by injuries during his first class year.

Graduating April 20, 1917, he received his commission in the Army at the beginning of the World War. He joined the the 23rd Infantry at Syracuse, New York, and in September, 1917, proceeded to France, serving with his regiment and participating in the Aise Defensive and in the occupation of the Troyon, Marbache, Limey, and Chateau-Thierry sectors. He saw action with the 2d Division in operation on the Western Front, in the vicinity of Belleau Woods, and in the taking of Vaux. While with the 2d Division in June of 1918 he was gassed. Though the gas was not fatal it affected his lungs and caused a chronic cough which bothered him until his death, and which was the primary cause of the sudden heart condition which developed during the wet season in the tropics resulting in his very sudden death. At the close of the War he attended the Army School of the Line and the Army General Staff College at Langres, France, and, from January 12 to February 18, 1919, was Assistant G-2, Headquarters, 82nd Division, and from the latter date to May 5, 1919, was Assistant G-3, Headquarters, 7th Division, and was then aide to Major General Edmund Wittenmyer who commanded that division.

After his return to the United States in June, 1919, he was on duty for short periods as Assistant to G-3, 7th Division, at Camp Funston, Kansas, and as Assistant to Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, Headquarters, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, California; and, in November, 1920, was assigned to station at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was Instructor at the Infantry School and later took a course of instruction at that school. Subsequently, he was assigned to the 3rd Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and was detailed as Assistant Instructor of Tactics, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, returning to Fort Benning in September, 1928, where he completed the Advanced Course. From 1928 to 1931 he was a student at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and, following completion of the course, was detailed as Professor, Military Science and Tactics, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, until August, 1937, when he assigned to foreign service in the Panama Canal Department.

A long and successful record shows his love of his profession which was, partly inherited from his father who was a graduate of the Academy before him, but mostly fostered by his four happy years at West Point. He thought very dearly of West Point and carried with him always the remembrance of the life with his friends there at the Academy, returning in 1924 to spend four more years within West Point's walls as tactical officer of E com-

pany. His ability to judge men and the fairness with which he treated all made him the idol of those who served under him.

Written by one of his close friends and classmates of the Command and General Staff School, Leavenworth, Kansas:

"Full of life and radiating vitality, JIMMY was one of the outstanding members of our class. With his passing the Army has suffered an irreparable loss and we, of the class, have lost a dear friend."

From the order published at Fort Clayton at the time of his death:

"Major Green was an officer of exceptionally pleasing personality, and during his brief period of duty with the 33rd Infantry displayed the finest soldierly qualifications which were characterized by loyalty and devotion to his profession."

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, June 6, 1918. After two platoons under his command had been practically wiped out he continued forward to his objective with two enlisted men, and remained throughout the night under heavy fire in hope of keeping the ground gained until reinforcements came up."

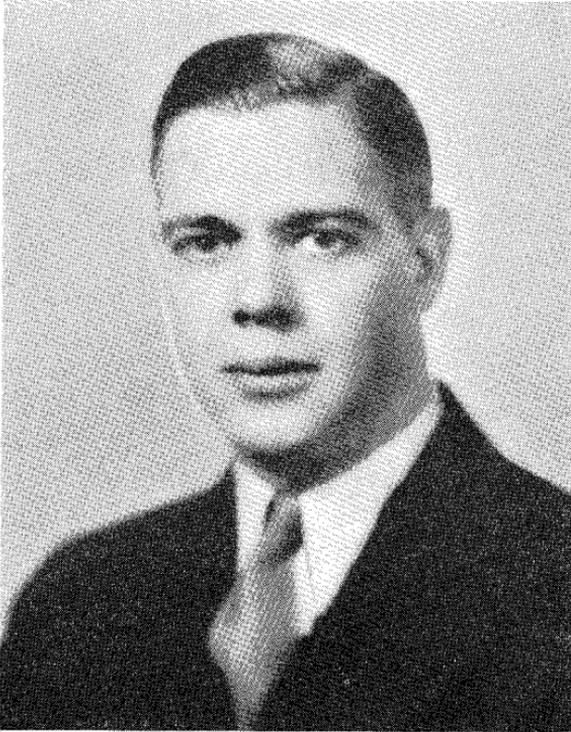
In the beautiful cemetery at West Point, as he wished, he was laid to rest by his devoted family, and his loyal friends and classmates.

J. O. G. III.

ROBERT LYLE BROOKINGS

NO. 7284 CLASS OF 1924

Died April 27, 1937, at New York City, aged 34 years.



LIEUT. ROBERT L. BROOKINGS, only son of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Brookings, was born November 10, 1902 at Du Quoin, Illinois.

He attended the common schools of his home town, graduating from the Township High School with the class of 1920. Two months later he enrolled in the U. S. Military Academy, graduating four years later at the age of 21.

During his years at West Point he sang in the chapel choir and considered it one of his most cherished privileges.

He graduated at the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, March 14, 1925, and at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, October 9, 1925.

The following year he completed the Communications Course at the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois. He

was stationed at Bolling Field for two years with the 99th Observation Squadron and the 18th Headquarters Squadron. On August 3, 1928, he was called to West Point as instructor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

He resigned from the regular army April 2, 1929, obtained a commission in the Air Corps Reserve and embarked on his first commercial venture, that of sales representative of the Curtiss-Wright-Aeroplane and Motor Company of Buffalo.

On January 20, 1930, Lieut. Brookings went on active duty at Mitchel Field, New York, as assistant in charge of the 14th Photo Section. October 10, 1930, he became instructor of the Air Corps Reserve Units at the Boston Air Port.

In January of 1931 he became associated with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and was sent to South America in charge of an aerial survey unit, the greater part of his time being spent in Venezuela. Again, in 1936 his company sent him to the Dutch East Indies on a similar mission.

Ill, due to long service in the tropics, he returned to the United States in November of 1936 for a much needed rest. He died April 27, 1937, a few weeks before the time set for him to sail again for South America, to engage in organization work for his company. Funeral rites were held in Du Quoin, his birthplace, on April 30, 1937.

His commission as Captain in the Reserve of the Air Corps was several years overdue owing to his continued residence in foreign lands.

His death marked the passing of a young man richly endowed with life's finer attainments and one whose accomplishments during a comparatively brief but busy life happily reflect his outstanding characteristics.

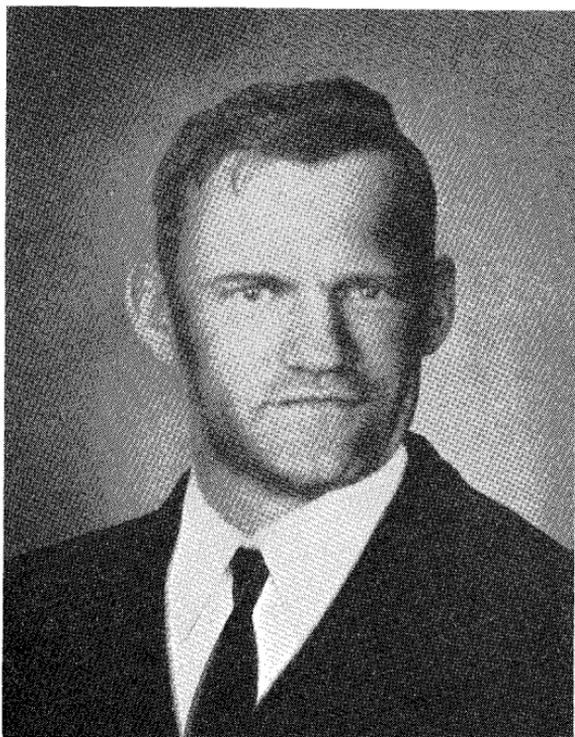
"Bob" as he was affectionately known to his classmates and boyhood friends was the personification of those traits conducive to fine young manhood.

C. R.

FRED A. INGALLS

NO. 7266 CLASS OF 1924

*Died April 21, 1937, at the Presidio of San Francisco,
California, aged 38 years.*



TO THOSE who knew "Fritz" his passing has created a void which only the elapse of time can ease. After many years of war against the "enemy within" on April 21, 1937, Fritz "weighed off" and departed on his last flight thru uncharted airways to that landing port from which no pilot returns. By his passing we lost a friend, and the world—a gentleman and an officer.

Fritz was born in Richwoods, Missouri, July 16, 1898. There he grew to that stature which best describes him as "Slim". He attended the usual schools until October 8, 1918, at which time he entered the service. There he served until April 8, 1920. "Slim" entered the Academy on July 2, 1920. A natural intellectual talent carried him through the years in the Corps with effortless ease.

On July 12, 1924, Slim became an officer in the Air Corps.

In March, 1933, the "enemy" struck, and Slim returned to the mainland from Luke Field, T. H., to enter Letterman General Hospital. Here he fought, with unfaltering courage, his first losing round with ill health. Attempting to remain on duty, he was soon forced again and again to go back to Letterman. The seriousness of his illness rapidly became more evident. Fritz played the game courageously, knowing he could not win. He met and solved the enigma of life and death with the same courage and fearlessness that marked his career. His untimely end brought to a close a most promising career.

He left to mourn his loss, his widow, Nora Margaret, his sons Robert Alexander, 9 years, James Maclay, 7 years, and his daughter Margaret Ann, 4 years.

Imbued with the spirit of the Corps, Fritz always carried on. His family and his friends have suffered an irreparable loss.

Courtland M. Brown.

RANDALL SOLLENBERGER

NO. 7426 CLASS OF 1924

*Killed in Action, July 20, 1937, near Villaneuva de la Canada,
Spain, aged 35 years.*



HE WAS never mentioned in despatches; for him there was neither accolade of rank nor medal of honor, for "Solly" was not born to storm the ramparts of glory and to die full of years and honors. He was not even—in the strict military sense—a soldier, and yet he died as he had lived, died as he would have wished to die—in action. For "Solly" was probably the first of West Point's sons to be killed in Spain; in his death he upheld the finest traditions of the Corps and above some unmarked grave near Madrid there should surely be a monument to a quizzical crusader, a 20th Century Coeur de Leon, dead with his hand upon his sword.

For "Solly" was a born crusader, a man who walked through life with a flaming sword, a sword of indignation and argument and burning conviction. He was born that way; like the midshipmen who later were to be his friendly enemies during his four years at West Point he was always ready for a "frolic or a fray"—or an argument!

"Solly"—or "Ran" or "Rannie", as he was known to his family—was born in Baltimore June 17, 1902, the first son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence R. Sollenberger. Randall grew up in that friendly old city of white marble stoops and block houses. He "prepped" at the Boys' Latin School in Baltimore, and in those days "Solly" was a perspicacious, persistent, and aggressive little boy with a pronounced stammer, who knew no such thing as fear, no such thing as quitting. "Solly" would fight until he dropped; the writer ought to know, for I have fought him! For, although short in stature he was solid and well built, and he had that intangible quality which carried Lee's ragged, ill-armed veterans to victory after victory—the fighting spirit.

Randall stammered and stuttered his way through school with great success, for his was a brilliant mind, and he was not one to be handicapped by a mere stammer. Indeed, that stammer, which with a lesser man might have proved a terrific tragedy became in "Solly" considerable of a badge of character, for he endured on its account, uncomplaining and with unflinching good humor, the unwittingly cruel puns and humors of his schoolmates. But now, to us who knew him, looking back upon that stammer over the years, it seems an inseparable part of the "Solly" we knew, a natural attribute of a youth for whom we felt real affection and respect.

Even in those early days "Solly's" mind was set upon West Point, and he deliberately left the Boys' Latin School a year ahead of his class (only to graduate later—in 1920—with a "magna cum laude") to undertake special studies for a year at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Our paths separated then, for with this thorough foundation, "Solly" went to West Point in that hopeful Summer of 1920, while the writer went to Annapolis. But I saw him once in the environs of those gray, ivy-clad walls; as a midshipman I spent the weekend with him in cadet quarters and ate with him in the mess hall and walked with him to the green slopes beneath the Battle Monument and saw how deeply he loved West Point grey. For "Solly" had a deep, and by most, unsuspected, capacity for affection, hidden beneath a careless, brusque, aggressive exterior, an exterior that was part of him and yet that was also erected as a *cheveux-de-frise* against life. So he was all the more disappointed, when after four years of study and work and "walking the area", he was graduated with his class of 1924, but not commissioned be-

cause of that same unfailling stammer, which neither medical science nor "Solly's" own unfailling efforts were ever able completely to conquer. (But in the end he was to win a commission—upon a foreign field.)

Back in civilian life and deprived of the army career of which he had dreamed, "Solly" had his share of the "pangs and arrows of outrageous fortune" before he finally found his role in life and became a physician, a healer, a psychiatrist. And yet to be a physician alone was not enough for him; he was too much the crusader to rest content with the usual practice; he must heal the world's woes, carry its burdens, bandage its wounds.

Randall went to England about nine years ago and studied medicine at St. Mary's Hospital School connected with the University of London. He studied for one term at the University of Vienna, and took his Degree from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow and Edinburgh. His first post as a physician was on the staff of a hospital in Manchester in the heart of industrial England; his second was surgeon in charge of the infirmary at Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.

Few of his friends and classmates were able to keep in touch with Randall in those years; they were separated from him by the ocean, and one of "Solly's" best friends at West Point, Robert Harper, his connecting link with the army life Randall had known so briefly, had been killed in an aeroplane accident in the Philip-pines several years before. But all who had known "Solly" in the old days could be sure that he was carrying on in England as he had carried on at the Point and in Baltimore. He was always one to scorn the hypocrites, the "greasers" of life; of him it could truly be said in the immortal words of Cyrano:

*"What would you have me do?
Seek for the patronage of some great man,
And like a creeping vine on a tall tree
Crawl upward where I cannot stand alone?
No, thank you! . . .*

*Shall I go leaping into ladies' laps
And licking fingers?—or—to change the form—
Navigating with madrigals for oars,
My sails full of the sighs of dowagers?
No thank you! . . .*

*No, I thank you!
And again I thank you!—But . . .
To sing, to laugh, to dream,
To walk in my own way*

*To fight—or write. To travel any road
Under the sun, under the stars, nor doubt
If fame or fortune lie beyond the bourne—”*

“Solly” came to his last great adventure when the Civil War broke out in Spain and Franco’s Moors and Carlists were marching in that Summer of 1936 upon Madrid. Randall’s entire hope in tomorrow and faith in the future rested upon the peoples of the world; his was never a mind for compromise or for two sides of a question and his sympathies leaped to the side of the Loyalists. He flung his whole energy, his entire spirit into the fray for Spanish Democracy; he left his Devon hospital, joined a British medical unit recruited to assist the government forces and went to Spain in August, 1936.

His service there was a provocative of legends, and his spirit still lives in the hospitals, in the dressing stations and at the Spanish Front. He was a doctor, but he was not content to be merely that; and even today, months after his death, one still encounters “Sollenberger stories” in Spain, according to the testimony of Ralph Bates, well-known British novelist, who was himself a staff officer with the Loyalist forces.

Bates first met “Solly” on the Aragon front, but Randall served here and there over a good part of Loyalist Spain, turning his hand to any task no matter how humble or how dangerous that helped the cause which to him was holy . . . strumming on a piano in a medical recreation hall in Barcelona, trying to catch a milch goat near Madrid, healing broken men and broken minds . . . as always careless of convention, impervious to the world’s opinions. At El Pardo he stepped out of his non-combatant role, as he was to do many times in those early hectic days, and as raw Loyalist recruits broke under concentrated machine gun and rifle fire, “Solly” and two men manned a machine gun, deserted by fleeing Loyalists, and fought a three-hour rear guard action against a considerable force of Insurgents. He had the natural qualities of a soldier and an eye for terrain, and he used his West Point training and his inherent courage to good advantage at El Pardo. He possessed a flaming anger at such times; he was one of those rare men, Ralph Bates believes, who was capable of feeling a personal hatred for the enemy. In him it expressed itself in reckless courage (and vehement expression) but wise leadership; by it he was able to rally some lost causes in those early days.

But in November, 1936, when Albacete was the base of the International Brigade to which “Solly’s” medical unit was then attached the Loyalist forces began to be better organized; quietly but firmly he was told there was to be no more fighting; doctors, in Loyalist Spain, were too valuable to be lost.

From then on until fateful Brunete in July, 1937, "Solly" served in various places in war-torn Spain; at infirmaries, in hospitals behind the lines, giving of himself freely for those ravaged by war. He was taken ill with jaundice, recovered and besought a place near the Madrid front. He got it, and was attached to the 15th International Brigade, the British battalion, when he met his death. He must have had a premonition of his approaching death, for he sent a photograph of himself in his uniform of 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Corps to his mother, asking that in the event of his death the photograph be sent to West Point with his auto-epitaph:

"Our country consists of the people and those who exploit the people. Our duty and our honor lie in the service of the people."

He was killed during the Brunete offensive, probably the most severe fighting up until that time, when the Loyalists were making their great drive in the salient west and north of Madrid. There were heavy casualties; dressing stations were overcrowded and disorganized; ambulances rolled practically up to the front lines.

Through the fog of war two different versions of the manner of "Solly's" death have come to us; both are fairly well agreed upon the date—July 20—and the place—the road from Villaneuva de la Canada to Quijorna during the fighting around Brunete. One has it that "Solly's" ambulance was struck by a shell and its occupants killed instantly; another that "Solly", dismounted, had been wounded in the leg; had dressed his own wound and was hobbling back to the first aid post when he was killed either by a hedge-hopping, strafing plane or a sniper. The truth as this correspondent has been able to gather it, seems to be somewhere between these reports; his ambulance was struck by a shell, but "Solly" probably was not in it at the time; he was apparently, at the side of the road bending over a wounded man when he was shot through the head and died instantly. With him that day died three other doctors of his unit.

He was—and still is—missed in Spain and in America. A fellow doctor writes of him:

"He was in the front lines all the time doctoring the boys immediately they were hit. He was most popular and shared every danger with them. His gallant conduct was a source of inspiration to them. He was a man to be proud of and died gallantly doing his duty. He will be sorely missed".

And Ralph Bates testified, summing him up with the novelist's pen perhaps better than any of us can do:

"He was a laughing, explosive little character, with odd ideas about discipline, but very serious about the cause for

which he was working and fighting. He showed a complete indifference to his personal safety and he was very patient”.

He died, fighting as one of his friends put it “in a desperate war against those things which threaten the freedom of spirit as well as of the body”.

The exact location of his grave, believed to be somewhere near Villaneuva de la Canada, is not yet known here—may never be known—but his spirit marches on. He is survived by his mother and father, two brothers, Richard and MacCord, his wife, Ruth Adams Sollenberger of London and two children by a former marriage, John, 12, and Betty Randall, 11.

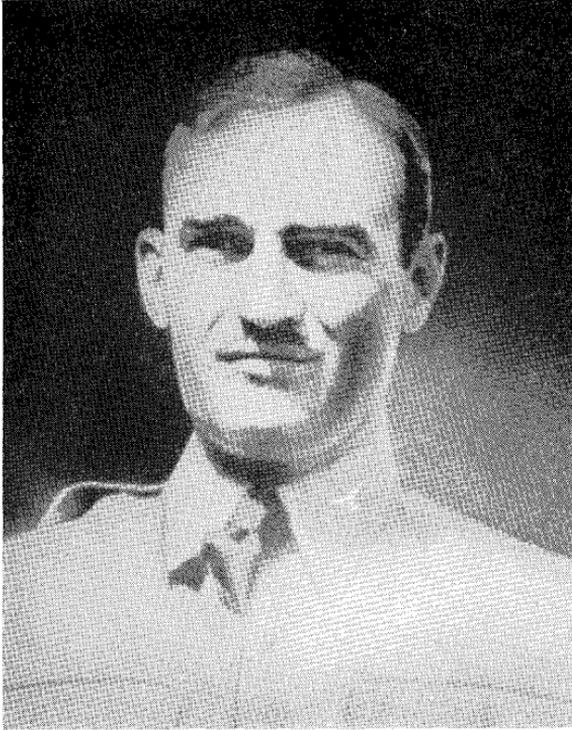
They will have the comfort in after years of knowing that their father died in the finest way a man can die—fighting for a cause in which he flamingly believed, dying in the “red hell of the fight. . .”.

H. W. B.

MARION HUGGINS

NO. 8211 CLASS OF 1927

Died June 26, 1937, at Timmonsville, South Carolina, aged 33 years.



CAPTAIN MARION HUGGINS, Air Corps, U.S.A., was born in Timmonsville, South Carolina, November 21, 1903. He was the son of Representative Maryland Bullard Huggins, Sr., of the South Carolina State Assembly and Luella Lee Cox Huggins. He attended the graded and high schools of his native town and then entered Clemson College in South Carolina, where he completed three years of his course prior to his leaving the Reserve Officers' Training Corps' summer camp at (then) Camp McClellan, Alabama, to enter West Point on August 1, 1923.

The following quotation from "The Howitzer" of 1927 indicates his life at the academy: "Most of us remember Marion as the only survivor of Pechols' last section after Plebe Christmas. Picture a single cadet reporting to his instructor, 'Sir, I am all

present,' and Major Three-O Anderson's ready invitation, 'Sit down and tell me how you did it.' After a year of diligent application he won the coveted title of Anchor-man.

"But Marion cannot hide forever behind his mask of indifference, for we shall take a peep behind. We see there both courage and perseverance. Few of us have had rougher going, and none has taken his troubles with a lighter heart. . . . Marion has been last in some things—but never in the hearts of his classmates."

At Clemson and at West Point, Marion engaged in athletic activities, particularly track, and continued through life to engage in such activities in one form or another to keep his splendid physique in the pink of condition. His undergraduate long suit was the distance runs (mile, two-mile, and cross country); he won his letter and monogram respectively at the two institutions. Despite the fact that he was noted for not running faster than just fast enough to defeat his opponents, he broke one record while at Clemson.

His military service record as furnished by the War Department reads:

"Graduated from the United States Military Academy and commissioned in the Infantry as second lieutenant June 14, 1927; transferred to the Air Corps January 22, 1929; promoted to first lieutenant September 1, 1933; promoted to captain June 14, 1937.

"Detailed to the Air Corps as student at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, September 16, 1927; transferred to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, July 1, 1928; graduated in Bombardment October 29, 1928.

"He was on duty at Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia, from November 26, 1928 to September 9, 1930, where he performed duty as Operations Officer, Supply Officer and Mess Officer of the 96th Bombardment Squadron.

"He was on duty at Nichols Field, Rizal, Philippine Islands, from December 9, 1930 to May 20, 1932, where he performed at various times, the duties of Supply Officer, Athletic Officer and Mess Officer of the 2d Observation Squadron; Supply Officer, Philippine Air Depot; Assistant Motor Transportation Officer; Officer-in-Charge of the Flying Field; and Supply Officer of the 4th Composite Group.

"At Fort Benning, Georgia, from August 24, 1932 to June 30, 1935, he performed duty as Station Inspector and Supply Officer, Air Corps Purchase and Control Officer; and Operations Officer and Communications Officer of Flight 'B', 16th Observation Squadron.

"Captain Huggins was transferred to Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, June 30, 1935. By reason of his assignment as Intelligence and Operations Officer, 54th Bombardment Squadron, he was given temporary promotion to captain from October 20,

1935 to June 16, 1936 and performed other duty at that station as Supply Officer, Engineer Officer, Gas Officer and Mess Officer of the 54th Bombardment Squadron. Captain Huggins was serving in the capacity of Assistant Post Operations Officer, and Intelligence and Operations Officer, 91st School Squadron, at the time of his death, June 26, 1937."

There is much that can well be interpolated in that record for the benefit of those who knew and loved Marion, and we shall add here some scant indications of those interpolations:

The Chief of Staff wrote Marion's father:

"Loyal, thorough, and conscientious, Captain Huggins was an exceptionally efficient airplane pilot of marked initiative and attention to duty, who well-merited the commendation of his superiors. His untimely death is deeply regretted by his associates."

Marion was rated as a superior and an excellent officer. He performed his duties with cheerfulness, with pride, and, with a devotion to the Service. His life was spent in preparation for defense of his Country. His motto was that of Maxwell Field: "We defend with knowledge and courage". During the recent years of his flying career, his record and ability are understood to have placed him third from the top of the Army Air Corps Flyers in his status. He was a cautious and intrepid flyer with more than four thousand hours in the air. His flying took him over oceans, mountains, and deserts. Many were his miraculous escapes from death in the hazardous flying of military ships. Always when he made an emergency landing, he would say that it was an Act of God that let him live.

"Don't worry about me so long as I keep out of the papers", Marion often told his mother, but his eventful career was filled with experiences that would have made "good copy"—and a number of them did—in the years before his fateful last landing splashed into glaring headlines. We chronicle below a few of those experiences.

A few minutes after a "take-off" from the city of Miami, Florida, in a multi-motored bomber, the motors "cut-out"; the flyer had to bring the ship down in a "dead-stick" landing in the marshes near Miami. Marion and crew of two enlisted men came through safely.

From Nichols Field at Rizal in the Philippines, a squadron of bombers was lost for many long hours out over the Pacific Ocean. A tropical night fast coming on, gasoline gauges near zero, and only the vast waters of the sea for a landing place, hope ebbing fast, it is small wonder that the crew bade each other farewell. Dusk! A beach! The daring flyers landed their ships for the night on the dangerously soft strand. Close-shave take-offs next morning, but safely away.

In January, 1937, on the Houston to Dallas stretch of a flight from his station at Maxwell Field, Alabama, to San Diego, California, the Captain became lost high above the clouds. He had separated from his five fellow flyers to go higher while studying a chart. He came back down to find a blanket of perilous fog into which his fellows had vanished. His radio "blinked out", stranding him above opaque clouds. Hours later, gasoline almost gone, the lone, lost flyer found a slight opening in the clouds and dived through to find darkness below. A flare lighted him to a safe landing on a ranch, near Ringgold, Texas, that chanced to be owned by another Huggins. Next morning, he found his ship in a field bordered by a high tension line, a windmill, a canal ditch, a ranchhouse and some trees! And his landing had been the third forced landing of the day, but he took off to find another in store for him before he reached Dallas—safely but by motor.

From Langley Field, Virginia, while stationed there, he made the trans-continental test flight of the Sperry Gyro-pilot, for the Army. The inventor went along in the ship, a Curtis-Condor Bombing airplane. Another interesting flight from Langley was made to the Mexican Air Festival in Mexico City, in honor of Carranza. Ice forced the ship down just across the Mexican Border, but the flight was completed.

Army friends have been most gracious and consoling in their tributes to Marion: "I admired Marion particularly for his constant love of his relatives, his retiring nature, his undoubted courage, and his constant gentlemanly conduct." "I have kept up with Marion's enviable record. The Service has lost a superior officer and I and his associates a wonderful friend." "Marion was especially dear to me because I was his flying instructor at Brooks Field in 1927 and since then I have followed his career with interest and pride and have visited with him on short occasions. We officers of the Air Corps who knew Marion have lost a beloved buddy and sympathetic friend while your grief is doubled by the loss of both your sons." "I wish to send to you this tribute to those fine sons of yours,—Men who represented the Service in accord with the best traditions of a great State and of a great race." "Marion was one of the finest pilots and best friends I ever had. A fine, clean gentleman with his keen sense of humor and love of fun. One of his greatest traits was an unswerving loyalty to his friends. The men who flew with him will never forget him."

We prize highly these and many other just as fine tributes that enhance our memory of our beloved Marion.

Marion met his death along with his baby brother (of great promise and then nearing his twentieth birthday) in the unexplained crash of an A-17 in the streets of Timmonsville, S. C., at about 6:30 in the evening of June 26, 1937. This brother was a

member of the Enlisted Air Corps Reserve and a rising Senior and R.O.T.C. Cadet at the University of Georgia at the time of his death.

The two brothers were flying home (Marion having stopped by Fort McClellan, Alabama, to pick up Thaddeus, who was there in the R.O.T.C. summer camp) to visit their seriously ill mother, and had arrived at their destination when the crash occurred. They were instantly killed.

Members of the family, who knew Captain Huggins' characteristic manner of flying, knew shortly upon sighting the ship that something was definitely wrong. After almost completing the usual beautiful circle of greeting, the airship slipped into a dangerous and unusual bank and yawed back over town, going twice into spins. The ship in its wide circle passed over directly in front of the home, and then crashed on the other side of town.

During his last minutes, Marion fought heroically with his ship; brought it out of its first spin and levelled off, only to have the ship hurtle over on its back. By evidently superhuman efforts, he righted the ship again, but it then went into a second spin. Precious altitude gone, the Captain cut his motor, but fought on. The upright position of the ship's wreckage as it lay in the vacant lot into which it had plunged, crumpled on the ground a scant thirty feet from a dwelling to the right and just a few feet short of the two trees into which the flyer had attempted to "mush" the ship, showed that his efforts were almost successful, but under those trees, recently stretched power and telephone cables, of which he did not know, had caught some lower part of the ship with a consequent terrific impact. The Captain had made a gallant fight, but death had lurked in those wires as the last hurdle.

The ship was flying high when it began its circling, and the boys probably had a chance to jump, but Captain Huggins had often said that he would never abandon a ship to let it fall in a congested area where it could mean death and destruction to others. Even in his death, he set his ship down with safety for his townsmen, and shouted just before the final impact to his younger brother, "Crawl into the tail". As they had lived, they died—thinking of others.

Captain Marion Huggins and Cadet Thaddeus Allen Huggins are survived by their parents, three sisters, six brothers, and a large family connection. The sisters and brothers are: Misses Sarah L., Mildred, and Nettielee Huggins; Ernest, Clarence, Herbert, James A., Jesse M., and Maryland B. (Jr.) Huggins.

On June 28, 1938, in the late afternoon, our two boys were tenderly laid to rest in the Byrd Cemetery at Timmons ville, S. C. They rest side by side in the Huggins family plot (the first graves therein). The Army graciously bestowed upon them full military honors. Army officer and camp-mate pall bearers bore their flag-

draped remains to their last resting place while an escort of honor, composed of nearby military men (National Guard), and a firing squad from Fort Bragg, N. C., stood by to render their final honor just before the bugler sounded "Taps". During the afternoon a three-ship formation from Fort Bragg executed the "Lost Flyer" manoeuver above the home, and during the funeral service, a four-ship formation of sister ships from Maxwell Field flew a "Blank File" formation over the cemetery. Civilian pilot friends also flew over and "waggled" their wings in farewell. Among the very large number who came to pay their last respects to these valiant boys were the Commanding General of Maxwell Field and the Governor of the State, who has since named the father a lieutenant-colonel on his Staff in honor of the boys.

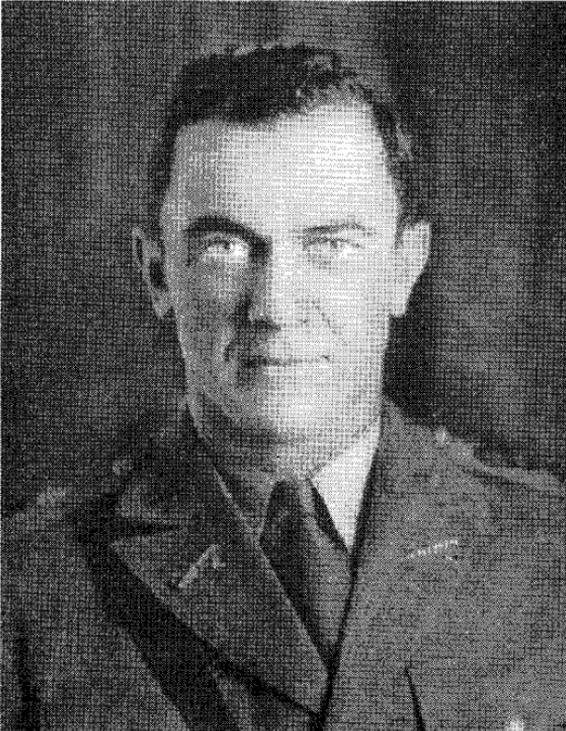
Marion's life was comparatively short, but was full of a number of things. He gained an unusual measure of recognition in his winged career. Be that as it may, he has had a too brief but glorious course through the skies of man's ken. His family, relatives, and friends have lost two most aspiring and promising young men as they joined the Squadron of the Great Pilot. Marion had already led a distinguished career in a hazardous calling for his Country, and Thad, no less illustrious in his purposeful young life, was on the threshold of a brilliant future. The two brothers were very much alike in their ideals, their love of people, their ambitions to achieve to serve their Country, and in their desire to make life happier for others. Life meant to them: "Duty, Honor, Country" and Home.

S. L. H. & J. M. H.

MILTON ANDRE ACKLEN

NO. 8607 CLASS OF 1929

*Killed January 22, 1938, near Angeles, Pampanga, Province, P. I.,
aged 30 years.*



MILTON ANDRE ACKLEN was born at Memphis, Tennessee, September 22, 1907, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Acklen. He was the youngest of four children; two sisters, Aleen and Lucy, and a brother, Thomas Robert. He received his early education in the public schools of Memphis. He graduated from Memphis Central High School and was one of the honor students of his class. After graduation from high school, he attended the Tennessee State Teachers College for two years. He was appointed to the Military Academy from the Tenth District of Tennessee and entered West Point as a cadet July 1, 1925.

Milton possessed that rare faculty for enjoying life under almost any circumstances, and his life at West Point was no exception. He enjoyed his four years there thoroughly. Academic work was never so difficult for him that he did not have time to indulge in his favorite sports and recreations. Milton possessed exceptional physical coordination, and for that reason was a natural athlete. He was a member of the boxing, soccer, and swimming teams while at West Point.

Upon graduation, June 13, 1929, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and was detailed in the Air Corps and attended the Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, from September 12, 1929, to February 21, 1930. In March, 1930, he was assigned to duty with the 5th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas, where he served until January, 1931, when he was transferred to the 1st Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Texas. In June, 1932, he received orders to the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to take the Communications Officers' Course at that school. After graduating from the Signal School, he was on temporary duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Jay, New York, and Robertson, Wyoming, for short periods. On September 1, 1933, he reported to the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, as a student to take the Troop Officers' Course.

He proved to be an outstanding horseman as a student, winning the Night Ride and the All-Round Equestrian Championship during the graduation events. As a result of his exceptional ability as a horseman he was selected to attend the advanced Equitation Course at the Cavalry School during 1935. He was very successful in this course and won many trophies and ribbons in competitions during the year. After graduating from the Advanced Equitation Course, Milton was ordered to duty with the 14th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, from June, 1935, to January, 1937. During the summer of 1936 he attended the Cavalry Rifle Team Tryouts at Camp Perry, Ohio. He demonstrated marked ability with both the pistol and rifle and was considered an outstanding prospect for the Cavalry Rifle Team.

January 1, 1937, he was ordered to duty with the 26th Cavalry at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands. Milton played a lot of golf and polo at Fort Stotsenburg, and just to prove that he was not all brawn and no brains, he entered the Post Chess Tournament and won the championship.

January 22, 1938, Lieutenant Acklen was returning from maneuvers in a car driven by another officer when he met with a fatal accident. A tire on the car in which he was riding blew out, and the car went out of control, striking a tree a short distance from the road. Lieutenant Acklen was killed instantly.

Lieutenant Acklen was interred with full military honors March 28, 1938, in the Post Cemetery at Fort Riley, Kansas. He is survived by his widow, Helen Mead Acklen, Junction City, Kansas; a daughter, Jean Beth Acklen, Overton, Texas; two sons, Milton Andre Acklen, Jr., and Thomas Mead Acklen, Junction City, Kansas; his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Acklen; two sisters and a brother, all of Memphis, Tennessee.

Milton has received his final assignment; he has reported to the Supreme Commander. During his short span of life on this earth, he achieved a measure of success seldom attained by one so young. The memory of his cheerful smile and ready wit will ever linger in our hearts. He was a worthy son of West Point, and a more loyal friend never lived.

A Classmate.

JOHN KNOX POOLE

NO. 8536 CLASS OF 1929

Died April 17, 1937, at Randolph Field, Texas, aged 30 years.



LT. JOHN KNOX POOLE—was born December 2, 1906, at Washington, D. C. His parents were Major Francis H. and Hettie Bauer Poole. Major Poole was a Virginian by birth, and one of the first flight surgeons in the United States Army. His mother was descended from one of Maryland's pioneer families.

Affectionately known to all of his intimate friends as "Jackie", Lieut. Poole began his schooling with a private tutor in the Philippines where Major Poole was then stationed. Later he attended High School in Cooperstown, N. Y.; Hempstead, Long Island; and Sacramento, Calif. After attending Braden's Preparatory School, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, he took entrance examination for West Point in New York in March, 1925. His appointment was presidential, and he entered West Point in July, 1925. While

attending he won laurels for himself as Best All-Around Gymnast.

After graduation from Kelly Field, he was sent to Crissy Field, California, for station. While stationed in California he met and cultivated many friends. Still interested in athletics, he excelled in tennis and squash. In 1933 he was transferred to Luke Field, Honolulu, T. H., for duty. While stationed there he married Athea Lewis Hurd of California and Kentucky. On October 14, 1933, his wedding was solemnized at the quarters of his best friend and West Point room mate, Lt. Arthur K. Noble, who was then stationed at Schofield Barracks. During a visit to Mrs. Poole's parents in Kentucky last year, he was made a Kentucky Colonel by Governor Ruby Laffoon.

His death came as a terrible shock to his fellow officers and close relatives. After a brief illness of a few short hours, he died at Randolph Field, Texas, April 17th, 1937. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, April 23rd, 1937. His pallbearers were all officers of the Air Corps, namely, Maj. Norman D. Brophy, Edward W. Raley, and William B. Sonza, and Capt. James B. Jordan, Evers Abbey, and Luther S. Smith.

A funeral service was also held in San Antonio, Texas, on April 20th for him with a short and impressive ceremony,—Chaplain McMurray saying—"There was none finer—to know Jack was to love and admire him a great deal". Words of consolation spoken to the wife and other close relatives were that "God nothing does, or suffers to be done—But what thou would'st thy self, if thou could'st see, Through all events of things as well as he".

The beautiful floral offerings and huge amount of wires and letters received during the dark hours after the loss of Jackie proved only what has been said—he was loved by all who knew him, and will live ever in our hearts. He is survived by his parents, his widow, and one brother, William C. Poole, of Port Arthur, Texas.

ROBERT CRAIG SUTHERLAND

NO. 8963 CLASS OF 1930

Died November 1, 1937, at Saranac Lake, New York, aged 30 years.



ROBERT CRAIG SUTHERLAND was born in Lima, Ohio, September 28, 1907. He was the youngest son of John Walter and Margaret Jane (Craig) Sutherland. His mother died three weeks after his birth, and his babyhood was spent in the care of his aunt, Mrs. Arabelle Craig.

Domestic difficulties made it necessary for him to enter the Allen County Children's Home at Lima, Ohio, in August, 1918. The personal interest shown by the superintendent and matron of this home, Mr. and Mrs. John McGeough, later made it possible for him to obtain his appointment to the United States Military Academy.

Upon graduation from Lima Central High School in June, 1926, he learned of a vacancy in the United States Naval Academy

and applied for the appointment. While engaged in the examinations for this appointment he heard that it would be possible to enter the United States Military Academy. He took the final exams for both academies and received his appointment to West Point from the Hon. William T. Fitzgerald of Ohio. Later he learned that he had also qualified for entrance to the Naval Academy, but he was always glad and proud of his connection with the Army.

He entered the Military Academy in July, 1926, and graduated in June, 1930. While on leave from the Army in August, 1930, he tendered his resignation as an officer, which was accepted.

He was offered a position as junior statistician with Standard Statistics Co. of New York City, and remained with that firm until his death.

In June, 1931, he married Elizabeth Evelyn McGill of New York City. No children were born of this union.

He became ill in September, 1934, and his trouble was diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis. His firm sent him to Saranac Lake, N. Y., to recuperate, and he remained there several months. His anxiety to resume his career caused him to return to work too soon, and he suffered a relapse. His second siege of illness lasted two years during which time he was never able to arise from his bed.

His courage as instilled by West Point was exemplified on the morning of his death. He looked up at his wife and trying to smile said, "Well, honey, I guess I'm leaving you." In less than ten minutes he had passed on to join that distinguished gray line.

His resting place is at Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was survived by his wife, his father, one brother, and a host of friends.

HOYT DANIEL WILLIAMS

NO. 9119 CLASS OF 1931

Died September 19, 1935, at Randolph Field, Texas, aged 28 years.



HOYT D. WILLIAMS was born at Auburn, Georgia, March 3, 1907, to Alvin C. and Ellen McConnell Williams.

He attended the Auburn Schools and later transferred to the Monroe Agricultural and Mechanical Schools where he graduated in 1925. He then attended the University of Georgia for two years. In 1927 he was appointed to West Point from the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia. He graduated from West Point June 11, 1931.

Upon graduation from West Point, he was assigned to the Field Artillery, detailed to the Air Corps, and sent to the Primary Flying School on September 11, 1931. After graduating from the Advanced Flying School, October 11, 1932, he was ordered to Albrook Field, Canal Zone. After two and a half years of service in the Canal Zone, he was ordered to Randolph Field, Texas.

About 8:30 a. m., September 19, 1935, the plane he was piloting went into a diving turn and crashed. He died at 11:00 p. m. that night. His funeral and interment was at Monroe, Georgia.

While at Albrook Field he met Miss Elizabeth Rowe. They were married August 19, 1933. On July 3, 1934, a son was born and christened Hoyt Daniel Junior.

His untimely death brought to a close a promising career in the Army. In a joyful mood he diligently performed all the tasks assigned to him. He never had an unkind word for anyone, and to know him was to love him.

A Classmate.

JOSEPH BUFORD ZIMMERMAN

NO. 9230 CLASS OF 1931

Died January 29, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 29 years.



JOSEPH BUFORD ZIMMERMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Zimmerman, was born April 13, 1907, at Alden, Kansas. At the age of three he moved to Sterling, Kansas, with his parents. After graduating from the Sterling High School he attended Sterling College for two years and Kansas University for one year. He entered West Point in July, 1927, and graduated in June, 1931. While at the Academy, Zim had the usual ups and downs but came through with his never failing good humor and a host of real friends. His athletic ability came to the front in lacrosse. He played three years and was elected Captain of the team his last year.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Field Artillery and reported to the 76th F. A. at Fort F. E. Warren, Wyoming, in

September, 1931. He took up his new work with enthusiasm and established an enviable reputation in his organization with officers and men alike.

In July, 1932, Zim took a detail in the Air Corps and after successfully completing the course in June, 1933, he transferred to that branch.

On July 12, 1933, Zim and Ellen Hayes of San Antonio were married. They sailed for the Philippines Aug. 4 and were stationed at Ft. Stotsenburg for two years. Here Zim's efforts at polo, started at Warren, developed him into a three goal player.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant Aug. 1, 1935.

From the Philippines Zim was ordered to Langley Field, Va., where he reported for duty in January, 1936.

On Jan. 28, 1937, while flying a transport from Chanute Field to Langley Field he encountered heavy fog and rain near Front Royal, Va. Failure of his radio to receive an important weather report caused a miscalculation in position that resulted in the plane crashing into Bilger Mountain. The following day Zim died at Walter Reed Hospital.

The funeral was held in Sterling, Feb. 4, 1937, with full military honors.

Surviving him are his wife; two children, Joe and Ellen, his father, mother, and one sister.

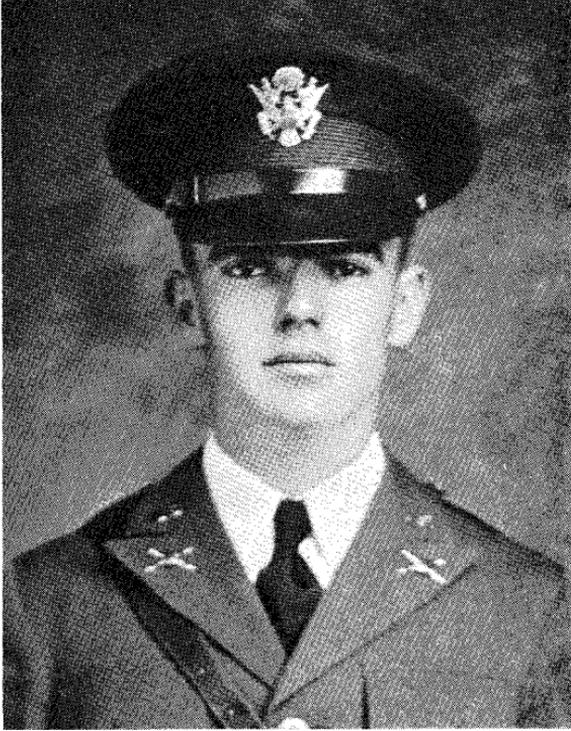
Thus the Army lost a young officer of high caliber, whose energy and thoroughness made him an asset to the service. "The best man I ever knew" is a typical expression used by his friends in describing this man who by his loyalty and sincerity made permanent friends. Devotion to his family and to his parents made that phase of his life complete and everlasting.

P. A. G.

WILLIAM PARRISH FICKES

NO. 10507 CLASS OF 1936

Died May 25, 1937, at Second Engineers Target Range Camp, near Buffalo Creek, Colorado, aged 21 years.



WILLIAM PARRISH FICKES, only son of Walter M. and Florence Parrish Fickes was born at Niagara Falls, New York, on June 14, 1915. His family on both maternal and paternal sides had been established in southeastern Ohio for more than a century and boasted more than one wearer of the blue.

In 1920 William moved with his parents to Badin, North Carolina, a small town which with its wooded surroundings offered many opportunities for the outdoor life which he so much enjoyed. At the age of twelve Bill joined the Boy Scouts and at fourteen was an Eagle Scout, being the first boy in the community to achieve that distinction. Bill retained his interest in the outdoors and in scouting and later, when home on brief leaves of absence from the military academy, he acted as assistant scoutmaster.

In the spring of 1930, when Bill was fourteen, he graduated from Badin High School and the following autumn entered Fishburne Military School at Waynesboro, Virginia. Here he made many lasting friendships and laid a firm foundation for his cadetship at West Point. His two years at Fishburne soon passed, and Bill graduated with the dual honor of leading his class and of being the first appointee from that Honor School to West Point.

At West Point, where Bill entered the academy in July, 1932, he made many new friends, distinguished himself as a fine lacrosse player, and made a place for himself near the top of his class. He enjoyed immensely his four years at the Point and left there loving his Alma Mater as much as any graduate who left those grey walls. To West Pointers the esteem in which his classmates held Bill Fickes is amply expressed by his election as honor representative of his company.

Bill graduated as a member of the class of 1936 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. On July 15, 1936, he was transferred at his own request to the Corps of Engineers and was ordered to duty, at the expiration of graduation leave, with the Second Engineers at Fort Logan, Colorado. There he soon showed himself a capable officer keenly interested in his profession. During his three months of garrison service at Fort Logan, Bill developed strong friendships started at the academy with two of his classmates. The three young officers spent many happy hours together hiking, skiing, and motoring in the mountains, engaging in sports at the post, and making numerous trips to Denver.

On December 10, 1936, Lieutenant Fickes was given command of thirty soldiers and ordered to start construction of a rifle range in a designated mountain valley near Buffalo Creek, Colorado. Lieut. Fickes' mission was to survey, fence, and initiate construction of the rifle range on the newly acquired reservation, some sixty miles southwest of Fort Logan. Living and working in this rugged mountain area at an elevation greater than eight thousand feet and this through a more than usually severe Colorado winter, presented many hardships. Lieutenant Fickes and his men lived in tents throughout the entire six month duration of the camp. Retarded but not stopped by the adverse conditions, Bill accomplished his mission and by April had begun concrete and grading work. By May the weather had become much more favorable, and the detachment began to find its mountain camp quite comfortable.

On May 25, 1937, sometime between 12:00 noon and 1:00 o'clock when the detachment was at mess, lightning struck the camp, instantly killing Lieut. Fickes and one of his men and injuring many others.

Bill's body was brought to Fort Logan, where after services at the Post Chapel the remains, escorted by two of his classmates,

were transported to Steubenville, Ohio, where burial was made in the community where the Fickes family had lived for several generations.

On December 2, 1937, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS
SECOND REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS
AND FORT LOGAN

Fort Logan, Colorado
December 2, 1937

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 22

Designation of Fort Logan Rifle Range

1. The Fort Logan Target Range at Buffalo, Colorado, will hereafter be designated Camp Fickes, in honor of Second Lieutenant William P. Fickes, Second Engineers, who was killed by lightning while in charge of the construction of this target range on May 25, 1937.

By order of Colonel MOORE:

OFFICIAL:

H. E. Fisher (signed)
H. E. FISHER
Capt., 2d Engrs.,
Adjutant.

H. E. FISHER
Captain, 2d Engineers.
Adjutant.

Naming the target range Camp Fickes is a most beautiful and fitting memorial, for nothing could be more appropriate than giving his name to the valley in the mountains of which he was so fond and to the place where he served his country in his brief career.

What the enlisted men thought of Bill is shown by a quotation from a technical sergeant on duty with the target range detachment who said:

"I have many years service behind me and I have served under a great many officers. Lieut. Fickes' ability and manner of handling men was truly remarkable. But for his untimely death he would have become one of the outstanding officers in our army. I do not believe that any other officer with whom I have come in contact could have accomplished that which Lieut. Fickes has done."

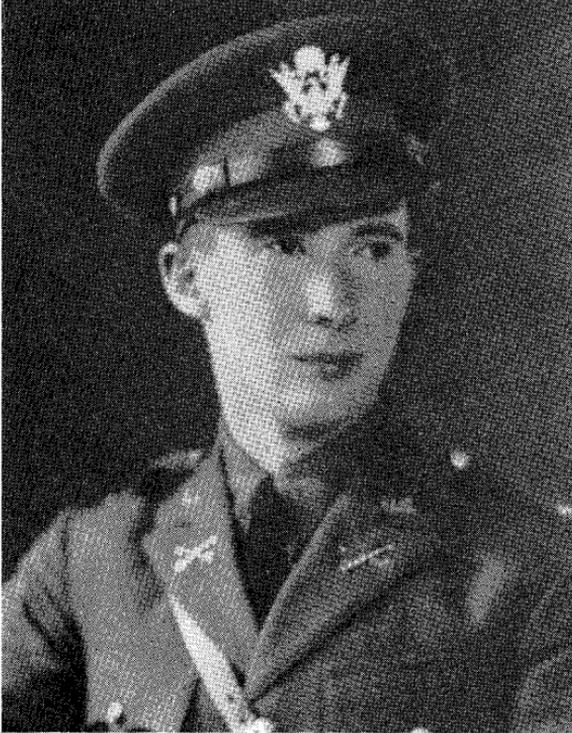
Bill leaves behind him his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Fickes, Badin, North Carolina, and a host of friends both throughout the army and in civilian life. He was the first of his class to leave this world. Of none can our Alma Mater better say, "Well done; Rest thou in peace."

J. D. M.

WILLIAM JACKSON HANLON

NO. 10653 CLASS OF 1936

Killed September 12, 1937, at Cline, Texas, aged 25 years.



ONE OF those inexplicable tragedies occurred on the night of September 12, 1937, after a day full of joy and achievement for William Jackson Hanlon. "Bill", whose station was Fort Clark, Texas, but who was temporarily on duty in San Antonio with the Scout Cars of the 5th Cavalry assigned to the Infantry Division Test, had returned to Clark for the Horse Show. With his characteristic enthusiasm, he entered all of the polo and jumping events, winning a number of ribbons and adding to his already growing prestige in his regiment. The day was a gay and happy one for Bill who was warmly welcomed home by his many friends. And then that night on the return trip to his post, the blow fell. He and his companion, Miss Laura Louise Carroll, daughter of the late Colonel Carroll of Infantry, were instantly killed when their automobile ran off the road after striking the edge of a culvert. The regiment was stunned by this tragic event and sorrow stricken at the removal of so gallant and lovable an officer from

its midst. It seemed incredible that anyone so vital, so young, so full of promise could vanish from earthly activities so swiftly and without warning, leaving a void that only time can fill with the passing of the years.

Bill came to the Fifth Cavalry from the air corps, at Randolph Field, in February, 1937. Like all youngsters joining a regiment he was reserved and distant. But soon, his personality and natural ability began to show themselves as he responded so splendidly to the various responsibilities that were entrusted to him. In particular, he took hold of the Officers' Club which was in sore need of a vigorous and enthusiastic director, and by his qualities of leadership and efficiency, he made of it almost overnight a center of post life and established it on a firm and lasting basis. In the few months that he was in the Fifth Cavalry he made a distinct place for himself in the affections of the command. Officers, and men, women and children, were drawn to him by the simplicity and charm of his nature. He had that shyness of manner which is characteristic of considerate people, coupled with a cultivated restraint in his dealings with others that gave him a stamp of distinction. There was about him an appealing quality of gentleness that made one feel that he had the gift of understanding and which at once placed him in congenial relationship with his fellow men.

His career though brief was colorful, as his life was spent in various parts of the country on account of the wandering army life of his father. He was born in Jacksonville, Florida, December 22, 1911, the only son of Mark Franklyn Hanlon and Cleda Jackson Hanlon. He received his early education in the grammar schools of Jacksonville, and then continued his studies for two years at the Northwestern Military Academy, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He finished his high school work in June, 1928, at New Haven, Connecticut, and four years later he entered West Point in June, 1932—graduating in 1936. His army career was so brief—just one year—but he had lived usefully and courageously with a heart bound with triple brass.

His death makes one think that Robert Louis Stevenson had just such an end in mind when he wrote:

“—and does not life go down with a better grace foaming in full body over a precipice, than miserably straggling to an end in sandy deltas? When the Greeks made their fine saying that those whom the Gods love die young, I cannot help believing that they had this sort of death in their eyes. For surely, at whatever age it overtake the man, this is to die young. Death has not been suffered to take so much as an illusion from his heart. In the hot-fit of life, a tiptoe on the highest point of being he passes at a bound to the other side—”

tieth birthday. While in Texas he took the competitive examination for entrance to the Military Academy and attended the West Point Preparatory School.

He entered West Point July 1, 1932, and was graduated as 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry June 12, 1936. The following summer he spent as a riding instructor in a boy's camp, and on September 3rd was married and went to Texas where he attended the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Randolph Field. He was found to have "failed to meet the requirements," and on February 2, 1937, left Texas to take up his duties as a Cavalry officer with the 14th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

His son, Eugene Virgil Reece, Jr. was born there on October 18, 1937, but died on November 6. This was such a severe shock to him that he took a month's leave of absence and went, with his wife, to visit her people in the east. On their return to Iowa the accident occurred which caused the untimely end of this fine life. He was buried, with full military honors, at West Point, where his son is buried with him.

In character, personality, habit, and appearance, Gene, (or as his classmates knew him, "Virge") was every inch a soldier and a gentleman. Although he was taller than average, his very erect posture was especially noticeable when mounted. It was entirely foreign to his nature to be coarse or slovenly in any small detail. In all his endeavors he was firm, honest, and thorough, always finishing well any work he had begun. He had acquired the excellent habit of putting himself in other's positions, and the men under him loved him for his fairness. He loved his work and often remarked that "nothing could beat the combination of a man and a horse".

His colonel in the 14th Cavalry said:

"Reece was a splendid young officer and one who gave unusual promise of a bright future. He appealed to me especially by his fine performance of duty, sincerity, and the way he looked out for and took care of men under him. His untimely death was a real loss to the army and to the cavalry."

Hidden deep beneath his military attitude was an unsuspected tenderness which made all who knew him well love him.

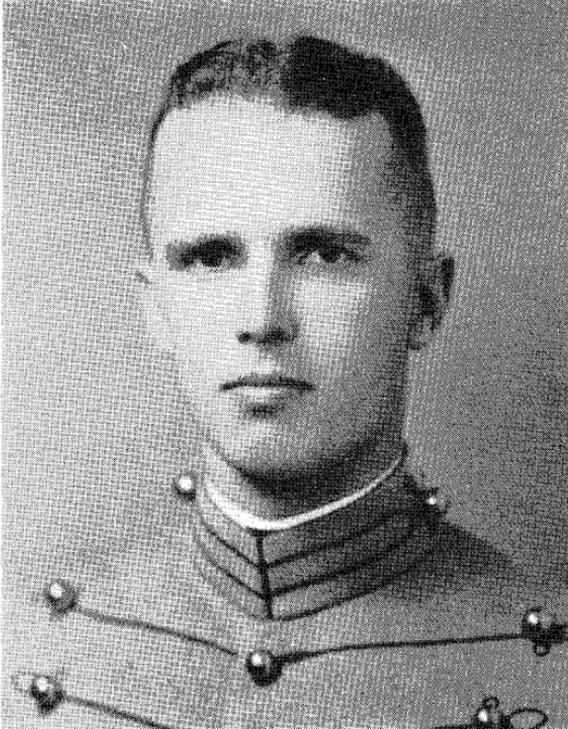
His loving

Catha Reece.

ROBERT BRONSON HUBBARD

NO. 10974 CLASS OF 1937

Died April 14, 1938, at Randolph Field, Texas, aged 26 years.



ROBERT BRONSON HUBBARD was born in Binghamton, N. Y., January 7, 1912. He was the son of Robert Clark Hubbard and Florence Hampton Hubbard. Second oldest of a family of six sons and two daughters, he felt a certain responsibility in being big brother from the time he was very small, and his clear thinking manhood was always remarkable, meriting the respect and immediate friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

He grew up in the South, beginning his education in Decatur, Alabama, and graduating from High School in High Point, North Carolina, in which latter city he spent most of his life.

Faithfully attending Church School at St. Mary's Episcopal Church in High Point, he became the first Crucifer and Server when Rev. H. Norwood Bowne was rector there. Those who have

seen him lighting the Altar candles, carrying the Cross and serving on the Altar, never will forget the perfection, the reverence, dignity and beauty that his modest and happy service added to the Church services.

Intensely interested in Scouting, he was one of the first Eagle Scouts in the Uwharrie Council and during his college career returned each summer as an instructor in the Scout Camp.

At the completion of his High School education, he received the Harmon Foundation Award. He entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill at the age of seventeen and after his freshman year, he went on to graduation, working his way entirely and graduating in June, 1933. He was a member of the Theta Chi Fraternity and of the Monogram Club of the University.

Always fond of the out-of-doors, he was an excellent swimmer and very much interested in archery, winning laurels at tournaments in North Carolina, particularly at Southern Pines.

Early in his High School career, he became a member of the track team and one of their best distance runners.

At the University, he continued his success in both cross-country and track and won many awards as a two-miler, holding the Southern Conference record at the time of his graduation. At every Carolina-Navy track meet he out-ran his Navy opponent.

Just before his graduation from Carolina he was given an appointment to the Military Academy from the 6th District of North Carolina by the Hon. William Umstead. He entered the Academy July 6, 1933 and graduated June 12, 1937.

At West Point, he continued his athletic success in cross-country and track and won his major A and treasured gold track shoe. Of him the Howitzer said, "Hubbard's record is silent evidence of his dependability. Rarely does a man exhibit such consistent top-notch form in the gruelling two-mile run. . . . Against Navy, where every point might have meant the meet, he took an all important first to add to our victory and climax a successful season."

Not only in athletics was he admired. Again the Howitzer says of him, "His determination to think things out has won for him the respect of his classmates and instructors. Endowed with an independence of mind, an impeccable honesty, an ability to keep his chin up, Hub, The Crown Prince of the Area, is truly a prince among men."

A classmate, in another battalion, writes of him, "Underneath the proverbial, serene composure with which he bore every misfortune, we recognized the unity and power of a strong character at grips with life. Hub was a man in the highest sense of the word. Because he took good fortune and bad alike in the same easy manner, many of us did and still do receive inspiration to go on to do our work and our service. I believe I never saw

him once ruffle that clean-cut facial expression in anything but a smile. Hub was a true gentleman, a great officer. Though his career was suddenly ended, he packed into his five years of service to the country a condensed effort and enduring worth which few will equal in their whole thirty years. Above all, I know that with those who knew him his memory will live on to inspire and set standards of high example”.

The September following graduation, he reported for duty at Randolph Field, Texas, entering the Air Corps. His interest in flying, and the progress he was making in his work were marked. His career was all too short as, on the morning of Maundy Thursday, April 14th, 1938, while practicing landings in one of the outlying fields, he crashed and was instantly killed.

He was buried in the Post Cemetery at West Point, mourned by the members of D Company and many friends and relatives.

He has gone to take his place in that great invisible arm of the Air Corps, the Guardian Angels of those who continue their work as visible travelers of the skies.

His Mother.

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