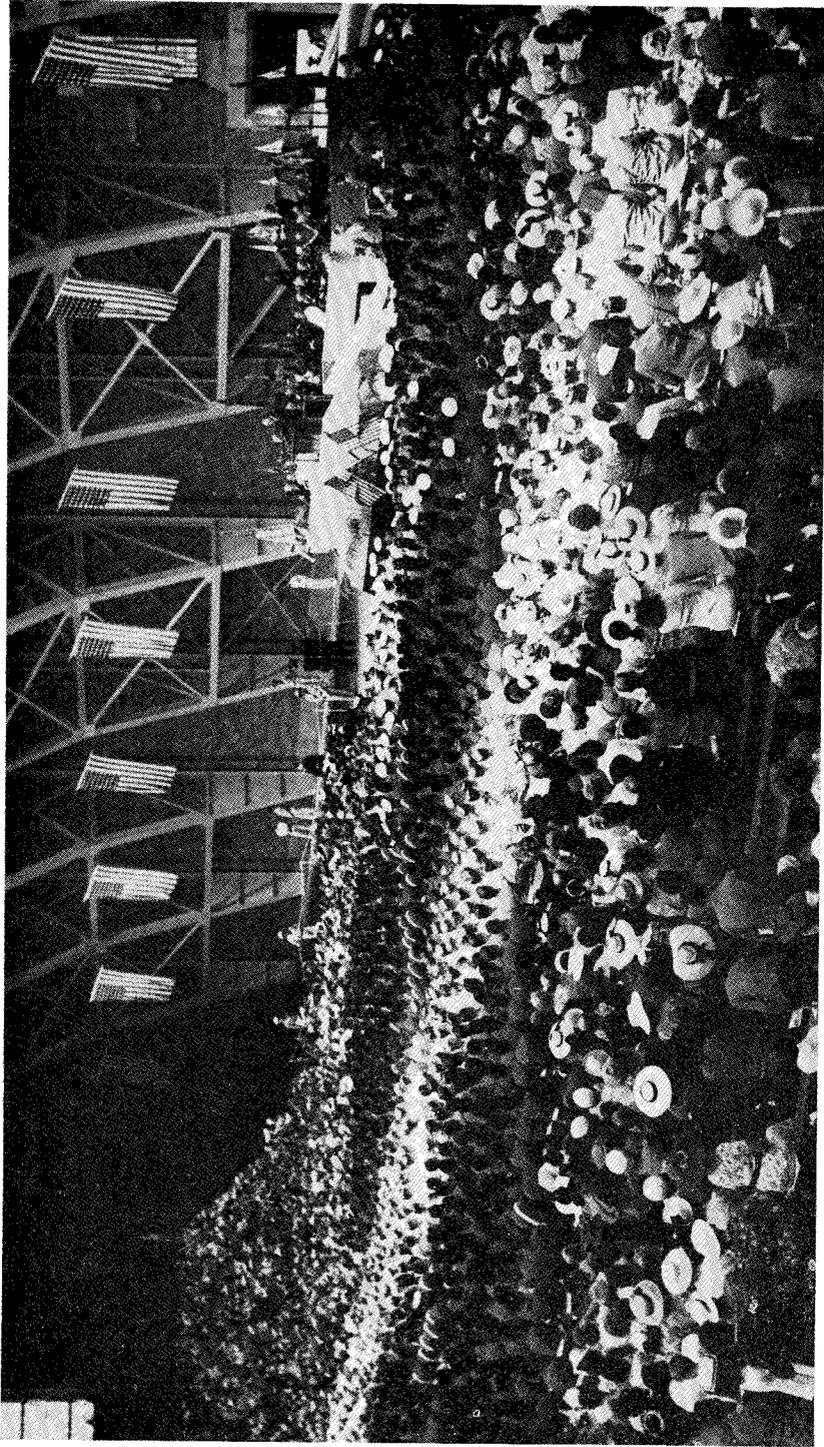


SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 10, 1939



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President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressing the Graduating Class in New Field House, June 12, 1939.

Address of President Franklin D. Roosevelt

*To the Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1939.*

MR. SUPERINTENDENT, FELLOW OFFICERS:

TAKE pleasure in greeting you as colleagues in the Service of the United States. You will find, as I have, that that Service never ends—in the sense that it engages the best of your ability and the best of your imagination in the endless adventure of keeping the United States safe, strong and at peace.

You will find that the technique you acquired can be used in many ways, for the Army of the United States has a record of achievement in peace as well as in war. It is a little-appreciated fact that its constructive activities have saved more lives through its peace time work and have created more wealth and well-being through its technical operations, than it has destroyed during its wars, hard-fought and victorious though they have been.

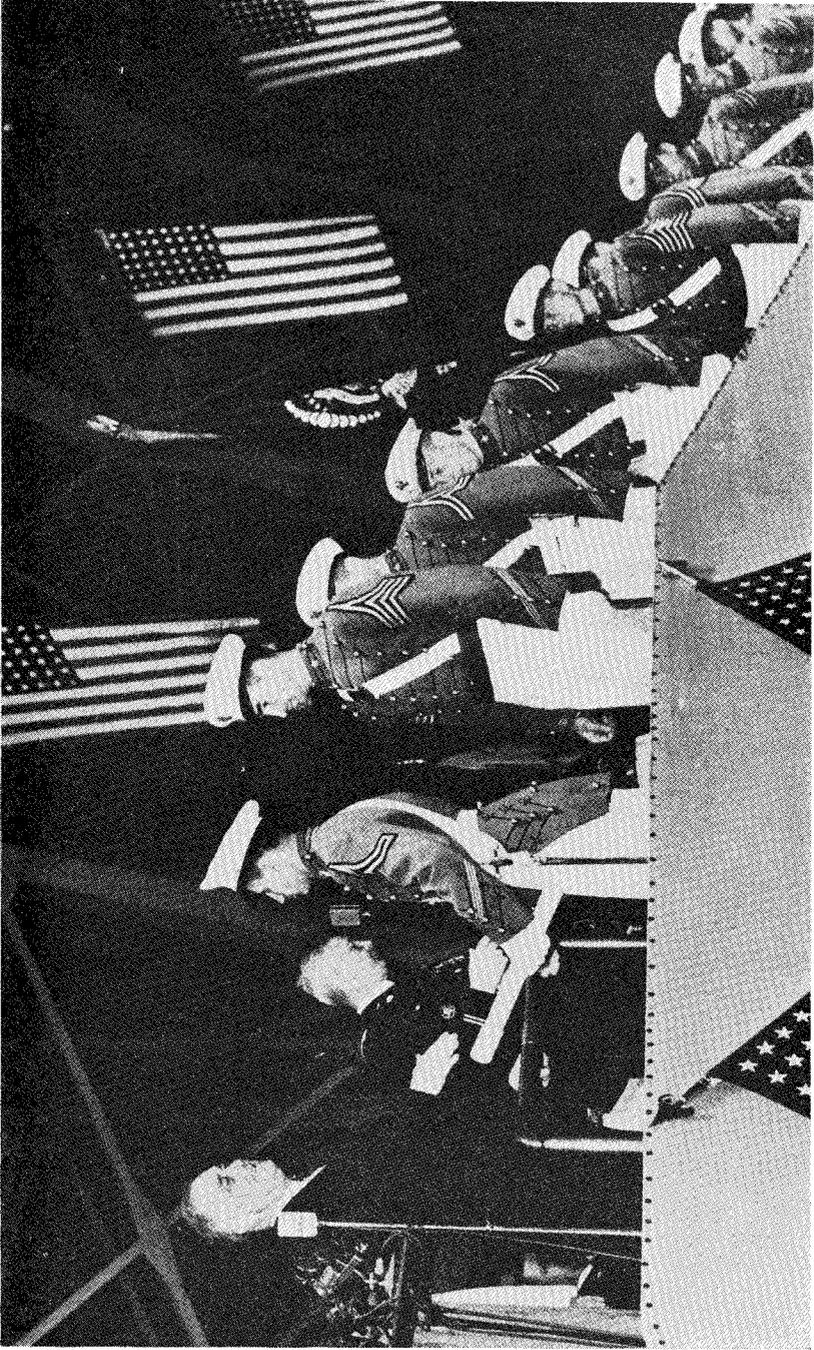
With us the army does not stand for aggression, domination, or fear. It has become a *corps d'elite* of highly trained men whose talent is great technical skill, whose training is highly cooperative, and whose capacity is used to defend the country with force when affairs require that force be used.

But it has also been made available to organize, to assist, and to construct, when battles have to be waged against the more impersonal foes of disaster, disease, or distress.

This is sound army work; for the military strength of a country can be no greater than its internal economic and moral solidarity, and the task of national defense must concern itself with civilian problems at home, quite as much as with armed forces in the field.

The alteration of economic life in the past generation has almost completely changed the task which you assume today. Your predecessors, commissioned Second Lieutenants as short a time back as ten years ago, would find many of your problems unfamiliar.

Technical developments have transformed methods of warfare. They have required revision of tables of organization of armies, as aviation, motorization and mechanization became the military necessities of the day. The individual fighting plane of yesterday has been supplanted by the cohesive squadron; the motor vehicle rumbles where once trod the weary feet of marching men; the infantry tank and



President Roosevelt presenting Diplomas to Members of Graduating Class, June 12, 1939.

cavalry combat car clatter where formerly the dismounted soldier engaged in personal combat.

The machine age has laid its iron grip upon the world's armies; and technical developments have demanded the modernization of our military establishments, a program which has been prosecuted vigorously during the past six years. During recent months international political considerations have required still greater emphasis upon the vitalization of our defense, for we have had dramatic illustration of the fate of undefended nations. We seek peace by honorable and pacific conduct of our international relations; but that desire for peace must never be mistaken for weakness.

Yet experts tell us that though technical change has transformed modern warfare, the coming of the machine does not mean that we shall ever have a robot war from which the primary human elements, courage, heroism, intelligence and morale will have departed. So far from submerging men, the modern developments emphasize their responsibilities.

Recent conflicts in Europe, the Far East and Africa bear witness to the fact that the individual soldier remains the controlling factor. The tactics of the future intensify, rather than diminish, the necessity for high qualities of individual leadership. The object of developing aviation, motorization and mechanization is to attain the highest possible degree of mobility.

For us, this is essential; the vast expanse of territory of a nation as large as the United States renders economically impracticable the maintenance of fixed defensive installations at all vital strategic centers, even were these desirable as a matter of policy. Yet this greater mobility in turn means that units, whether platoon, regiment, or division, may be widely dispersed—the units being broken down to the point where the individual is "on his own".

During campaigns units are increasingly scattered; in actual battle, they may be widely apart. The strain upon those in command of the individual units calls for qualities of leadership perhaps never before required in military history. Though the day of the individual champion may have passed into history, the day of the leader of small and large units is still young.

Leadership has meaning only as it brings about cooperation. When men are working upon a great problem, but must work by themselves, or in small groups without close contact, there is danger that they may not pull in the same direction. Cooperation means discipline, not meticulous though unthinking obedience to guardroom technique, nor blind mass cooperation of a Macedonian phalanx or the close order

attack. Discipline is the tempered working together of many minds and wills, each preserving independent judgment, but all prepared to sink individual differences and egotisms to attain an objective which is accepted and understood. When men are taken far apart by mechanics and specialization, teamwork is far more essential than when they are close together; for it must be teamwork of the mind as well as of the body.

Some of you, no doubt, in fullness of time will find yourselves with responsibilities even greater than those of bringing about the cooperation of military units. When the supreme test of war comes—and I hope it never will—an army, to be effective, must command the cooperation of all elements in national life. The men then charged with the national defense must be able to bring into harmonious action the civilian instruments of production, and of transport, and of finance; they must deal with labor, with industry, with management, with agriculture, and with costs.

To do this requires sympathetic knowledge of how other men's minds work and of processes by which non-military life operates. There is no greater quality of discipline than the ability to recognize different technique and different processes, and by persuasion and reason to bring these divergent forces into fruitful cooperation.

You have seen the problem in its smaller aspects here at West Point; let me commend to you in your Army careers a continuous study of problems outside as well as inside the military field, as the necessary preparation for the greatest success in your chosen work.

These qualities of cooperation, discipline and the self restraint and self-reliance which make them useful, are the very fabric of modern life. If it can be developed internationally as well as nationally, we shall be materially nearer to a realization of our hopes of peace.

Recently we have had the pleasure of a visit from King George VI, as a courteous recognition of the cordiality and good will which prevails between two great nations. Its significance lay in the fact that friendship could exist between the two countries since both were without fear. To achieve that result, strength is needed: Strength which comes, not from arms alone, but from restraint, understanding and cooperation which in turn are the product of trained and disciplined minds.

I am sure the lessons you have learned at West Point will be of use in peace, no less than war; and that in you the nation will take the same pride, maintain the same confidence, as, through the generations, it has held for the officers of the Armies of the United States.



Brigadier General J. L. Benedict, Superintendent; Brigadier General Thomas Cruse, U. S. A., retired, senior graduate present, and Major General Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A., retired, president of the Association of Graduates at Alumni Review.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891
 Robert C. Davis, 1898
 Roger G. Alexander, 1907
 Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918

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

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
 R. Parker Kuhn, 1916
To Serve Until June 30, 1942
 James W. Riley, 1906
To Serve Until June 30, 1944
 Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, Chairman

APPOINTMENTS

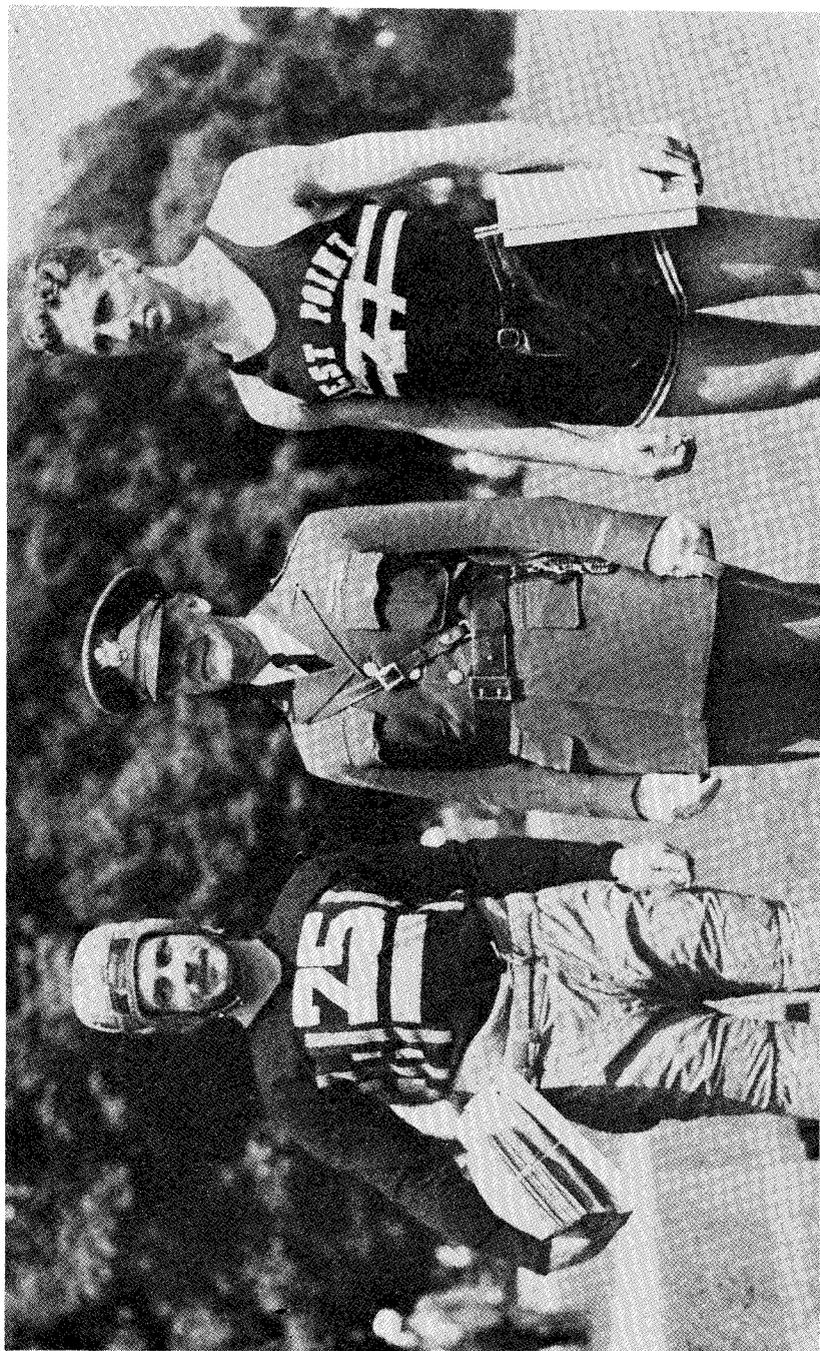
Appointments made subsequent to the Annual Meeting of June 13, 1938, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws:

July 1, 1938 Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. '18.
Reappointed Secretary and Treasurer.

July 24, 1938 Allan M. Pope, '03.
Reappointed Trustee of Endowment Fund Committee.

April 7, 1939 Edward L. Munson, Jr., '26.
Appointed Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer.

May 10, 1939 Roger G. Alexander, '07.
 Edmund B. Bellinger, June, '18.
 Howard P. Richardson, June, '18.
Appointed Members of Nominating Committee.



Brigadier General J. L. Benedict, Superintendent, presents the Army Athletic Association Award to the outgoing football captain, Cadet James L. Schwenk, and the Award to the best all-round athlete, Cadet Riggs Sullivan, at the Athletic Review, June 9, 1939.

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 Fiebegeer	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 Jervey	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 1939
John M. Carson.....	Class of 1885.....	1938 to 1939
Mason M. Patrick.....	Class of 1886.....	1938 to 1939
William Lassiter	Class of 1889.....	1938 to 1939
Charles P. Summerall	Class of 1892.....	1938 to 1939
Henry C. Hodges, Jr.....	Class of 1881.....	1939 to
George H. Cameron.....	Class of 1883.....	1939 to
William A. Bethel.....	Class of 1889.....	1939 to
Charles D. Rhodes.....	Class of 1889.....	1939 to
Lucius R. Holbrook.....	Class of 1896.....	1939 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

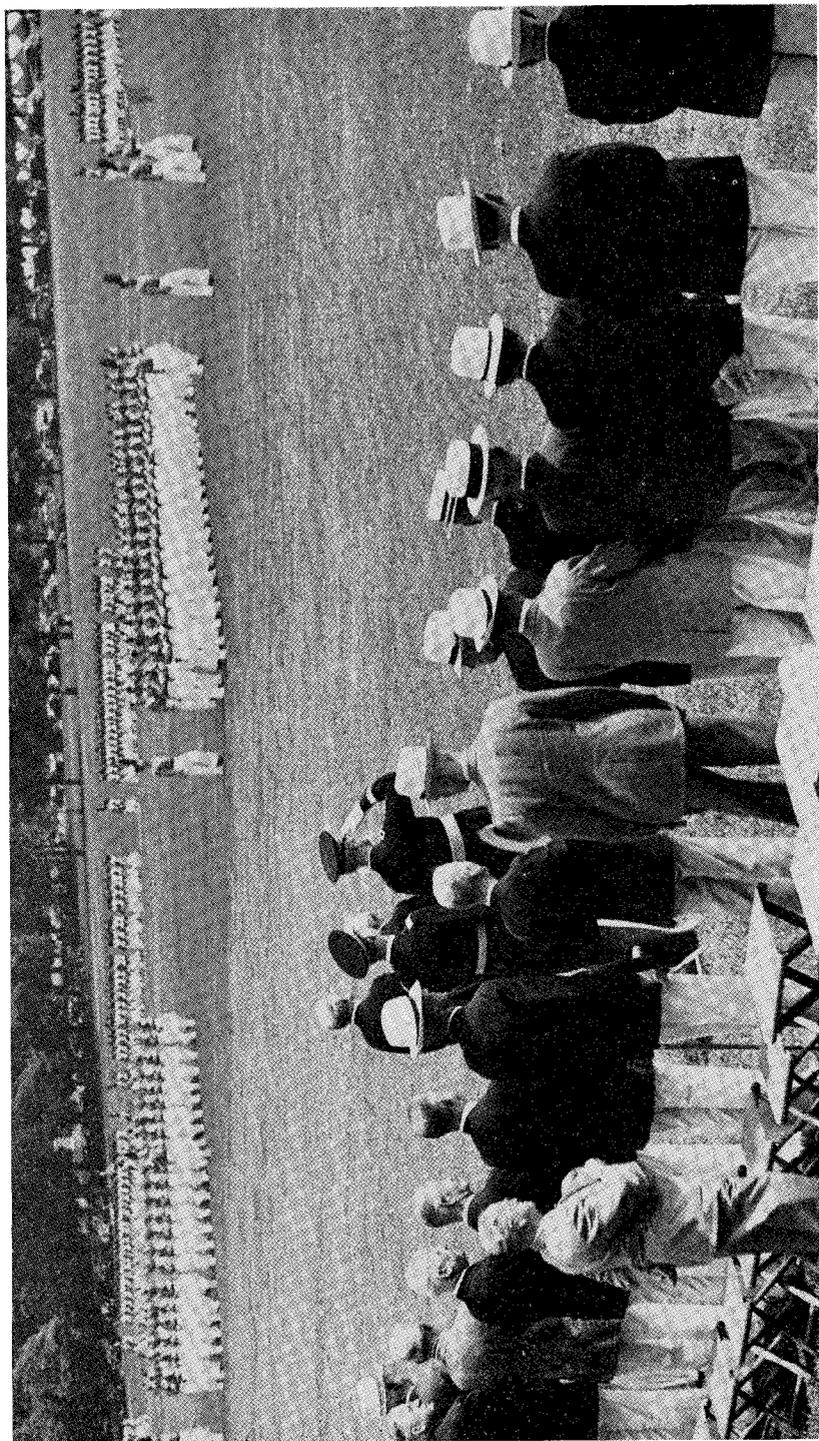
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1918
William A. Ganoe.....	Class of 1907.....	1918 to 1920
Roger G. Alexander.....	Class of 1907.....	1920 to 1930
William H. Donaldson.....	Class of Aug. 30, 1917.....	1930 to 1933
Marion P. Echols.....	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 1939
Edward L. Munson, Jr.....	Class of 1926.....	1939 to



Alumni Review, June 10, 1939.

Program for June Week, 1939

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1 showing	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, South Gymnasium....	9:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Horse Show, West of Cadet Camp (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-1:15 p. m.	
Modern Pentathlon, Swimming, South Gymnasium.....	2:30 p.m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1 showing	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, South Gymnasium....	9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Horse Show, West of Cadet Camp (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-1:15 p.m.
Modern Pentathlon, Pistol, South Gymnasium	2:30 p.m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium	1st showing 7:15 p.m.
	2nd showing 9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner, 3rd Class, Hotel.....	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 2nd Class, Cullum Hall.....	9:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

4th Class Swimming Exhibition, South Gymnasium	10:00 a.m.
4th Class Gymnastic Exhibition, South Gymnasium	11:00 a.m.
Modern Pentathlon, Riding, Mounted Drill Field	2:30 p.m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1st showing	7:15 p.m.
	2nd showing 9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner, 2d Class, Hotel	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 3rd Class, South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Athletic Review on Plain	11:00 a.m.
Graduation Ride, Riding Hall	2:00 p.m.
Field Artillery Exhibition Drill, Riding Hall	2:20 p.m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium	1st showing 7:15 p.m.
.....	2nd showing 9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner, 1st Class, Hotel	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 2nd and 3rd Classes, South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Alumni Memorial Services, Holy Communion, Cadet Chapel,	9:30 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	3:00 p.m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards..	5:30 p.m.
Graduation Hop, 1st Class, North Gymnasium—2nd and 4th Classes, South Gymnasium—3rd Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m.- 1:00 a.m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Services at Catholic Chapel	8:00 a.m.
.....	9:30 a.m.
.....	10:30 a.m.
Early Services at Cadet Chapel	8:30 a.m.
Services and Baccalaureate Sermon to Graduating Class, Cadet Chapel	11:00 a.m.
Dedication of Class Windows and Memorial Organ Stops in Cadet Chapel, followed by informal organ recital....	3:30 p.m.
Graduation Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium	1st showing 7:15 p.m.
.....	2nd showing 9:15 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Graduation Exercises	11:30 a.m.
Formation of Corps on Plain, immediately after gradua- tion, for publication of orders announcing appoint- ments of cadet officers.	
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium	1 showing 8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, New 1st and 3rd Classes, Cullum Hall.....	9:00 p.m.

Report of the 70th Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
Held at West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1939

1. The meeting was called to order at 1:45 p. m., by the President of the Association. There were 311 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, Nolan, '96, presented his report for the year 1938-9 to the Association (Appendix A) and introduced Benedict, '04, Superintendent of the Military Academy.
4. Brigadier General Jay L. Benedict, '04, Superintendent, addressed the Association (Appendix B).
5. (a) The Secretary's report was read and accepted (Appendix C).
(b) The Treasurer's report was read and accepted (Appendix D).
6. Alexander, '07, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following nominations, approved by the Board of Trustees:
For President: Dennis E. Nolan, 1896
For Vice-Presidents: Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
George H. Cameron, 1883
William A. Bethel, 1889
Charles D. Rhodes, 1889
Lucius R. Holbrook, 1896
For Board of Trustees: Avery D. Andrews, 1886
Alexander R. Piper, 1889
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896
William D. Connor, 1897
James S. Jones, 1903
William E. Morrison, 1907
Benjamin F. Castle, 1907
Hugh H. McGee, 1909
R. Parker Kuhn, 1916
Clare H. Armstrong, April, 1917

There were no further nominations. Echols, '91, moved that the nominees be elected unanimously. The motion was second by Piper, '89, and passed with no dissenting vote.

7. Fenton, '04, moved that the President be directed to send telegrams of greeting to the oldest living graduate, Dempsey, '65, and also to Tillman, '69, and Pershing, '86. The motion was seconded and voted unanimously in the affirmative.

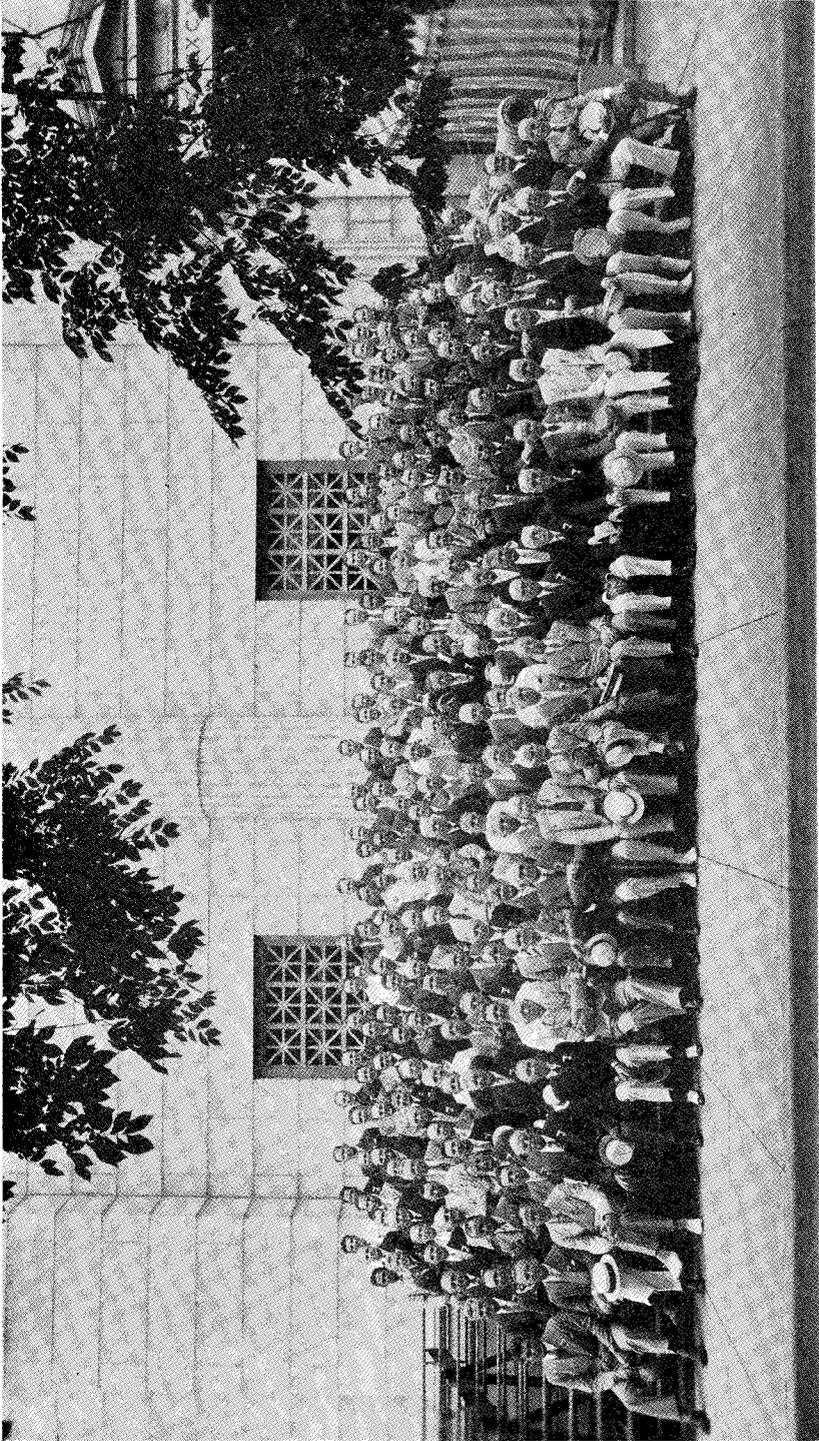
8. Watson, '95, presented a proposal that the Association of Graduates place an appropriate marker on the house at 205-7 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., once the temporary White House when occupied by Grant, 1843, and later the residence of Sherman, 1840. Hyde, 1900, moved that action be referred to the Board of Trustees with power to act. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

9. The Secretary asked the members of the Association to form for a photograph in front of Cullum Hall, immediately after adjournment, and there being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p. m.

—F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary.*



Brigadier General Thomas Cruse, Class of 1879, senior graduate present, leading Alumni Parade, with Brigadier General J. L. Benedict, Superintendent, and Major General Dennis E. Nolan, President of Association of Graduates.



Annual Meeting Association of Graduates, June 10, 1939.

APPENDIX A

Report of the President,
Association of Graduates

IN reporting on the activities of the Association during the past year, I find that the most important items of interest include the continuance of the campaign to increase our membership; the completion of the first phase of the plan to furnish certain rooms in the Superintendent's Quarters; and the efforts of the Association to increase the interest in and the number of the annual dinners held at posts, stations, and large cities in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the academy.

The campaign to increase our membership remains a problem still to be solved. Graduates, who are not members, although again circularized, and urged to join, are slow in enrolling. Since the last annual dinner, only 18 have enrolled, while there are approximately 2,000 of the 7,441 living graduates who are not members. I urge each of you, and particularly class representatives, to do everything possible to enroll new members from among the 2,000 who are non-members.

Most colleges and universities, throughout the country, have strong alumni associations. Through these associations, their members are able to keep contact with their Alma Mater and each other, and are able to be of much assistance financially. It is obvious that our association is limited in its scope, and can be of little aid to the military academy in securing endowments, but it can and does attempt to maintain records, and an office, which enables it to assist you in keeping contact with your Alma Mater, and with your colleagues. Every graduate should feel an obligation to join and assist in its work.

The graduating class was, as has been the custom, circularized and informed of the purpose of the association, and the opportunity to join upon graduation at special rates. Early in May, the class was extended an invitation to join, at an assembly of the entire class in the auditorium. The meeting was arranged through the courtesy of the Superintendent and the Commandant of Cadets. As I was unable to attend and address the class as I would have liked to have done, I asked Deck Reynolds, Class of 1924, an excellent speaker, a trustee of the Association, and a former Secretary and Treasurer of the West Point Society of New York City, to explain the purpose of the Association. I wish to thank Mr. Reynolds for his valuable assistance in doing so. Three hundred four of the 456 members of the class en-

rolled, and 57 stated they would join later. The majority of those not enrolling gave as a reason lack of financial ability to do so. Although this is the largest group to ever join from one class and exceeds last year's enrollment, the percentage of the class which enrolled is definitely smaller than in the past.

At the last annual meeting of the Association, General Davis, then president of the Association, informed you that the Committee on Furnishings for the Superintendent's Quarters had been able to proceed with the purchasing and installation of the furnishings for the living room, and the front and side halls at a cost of about \$4,000. However, he asked for further contributions, as \$1,300 of this amount had been underwritten by a generous graduate of West Point to enable the Committee to carry out its plan without further delay. Members of the Association were again circularized, and additional contributions were received to the amount of \$1,111.60. Payment for the furnishings has been completed from funds entirely contributed for that purpose.

Although graduates at many posts and stations, instead of holding local anniversary dinners, get together at a centralized post or large city for the annual celebration of the founding of the Academy, it was realized that in a number of localities, the custom of holding this dinner had been allowed to lapse, because of the transfer of committee members or other similar reasons. This year, each post, station and large city, was circularized, feeling that if the attention of the proper persons was called to the pending dinners, a larger number of dinners would result. From this action, a definite increase was noted. Our records show a total of 44 dinners organized, and it is probable that there were a number who failed to report their activities. The Association informed the Chairmen of these dinner committees of the date of the dinner; provided mimeographed information of the present activities at the Academy, its growth, both in regard to enrollment, and to its building program; provided detailed descriptions of current sports activities; assembled and loaned motion pictures to 11 dinners; and arranged with the National Broadcasting Company for a West Point program on a coast to coast long wave net work, and an around the world short wave broadcast. Another popular aid to entertainment committees was the lists of old skin lists obtained from the records of the tactical department and mailed to committees from our office.

Graduates are urged to keep this happy custom in mind, and make every effort to set aside this one evening of the year for the purpose of attending the dinner organized by your local committee. If you

find that there is no such committee organized, do it yourself, and the Secretary of the Association will be only too glad to provide all assistance possible.

It is with gratification that I am able to report that many pledges to the Endowment Fund, which have been long outstanding, have been paid. At present there are but a few hundred dollars still expected instead of several thousand. The book value of the Endowment Fund is over 85,000 dollars at this time, and while this is not the actual value of the securities owned, the Endowment Fund Committee does not feel that the ultimate loss from investments made some years ago in real estate mortgages, will be as great as expected.

In this connection, the sum of \$1,666.67 has been received from the estate of the late Ellis Andrews, who thus paid in full the uncodiciled will of his father, the late Colonel James M. Andrews, Class of 1890. Executors of the will of the late Colonel George F. Barney, Class of 1882, have forwarded the sum of \$3,283.61 after liquidating certain effects of the estate which were bequeathed to the Association.

From this brief resumé of some of the activities of the Association you will understand that a great amount of work devolves upon the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. I wish to make of record at this time my appreciation for the splendid and efficient way in which Captain March has discharged the duties of the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates.

My grateful thanks are also due the members of the various Committees who have so generously given their time to the work of the Association.

Finally, I want to express my sincere thanks to the Superintendent of the Academy for all of his cooperation and helpful assistance. It is customary for the President of the Association of Graduates to request the Superintendent of the Academy to address the Association at this meeting. I am very glad that in reply to my letter General Benedict consented to make a few remarks about the Academy, although he stipulated he would not make a speech. I have known General Benedict for many years and served with him on the General Staff, in which position he rendered distinguished service. He has also served under me in command of troops, in which position he also rendered distinguished service as he is now doing in command of West Point. Last year, which was General Benedict's first as Superintendent, he told us that he was in his plebe year, and still undergoing a bit of hazing. Now that he has completed his yearling year, I feel sure he has much to tell us of interest, and it is with great pleasure that I present to you, the Superintendent—General Benedict.

APPENDIX B

Address Made by General J. L. Benedict

*to Association of Graduates at Annual Meeting,
West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1939.*

GENERAL NOLAN AND FELLOW ALUMNI:—

IN preparing for this meeting, General Nolan asked me to say a few words to you. I agreed, with the amendment that I would not make a speech.

I take pleasure on behalf of all the personnel of the Academy in welcoming you back here to your Alma Mater. Alumni Day is a high light of June Week. Your presence is an inspiration to the Corps and is fine for their morale. Only today I heard a cadet, after looking us over carefully, remark "Damned if I can see that the Corps has gone to hell". As Superintendent I agree with him but as one of you, I must of course indulge in the time-honored privilege of the old grad. I suspect, however, that our protestations are really to cover up our real feelings.

I am reporting to you briefly today as the stockholders of our institution. For in the last analysis it is the long gray line that makes West Point what it has been, what it is, and what it will be.

Concerning our physical installations, I need say nothing about what we have. That you can see for yourselves. The authorized building program is about completed and the needs of the enlarged Corps well provided for. We do need the new memorial building projected for the old hotel site. It would provide the large theatre auditorium and assembly hall to supplement Cullum Hall which we have quite outgrown. It would also house the World War memorials and portraits of our graduates who were leaders in that War.

We have also outgrown the laundry and I hope will soon be able to enlarge and re-equip it. I am sorry we could not have the Wirt Robinson memorial ready for you to see. The design for a large bird bath and sanctuary to be located on the hillside near the old quarry site has been approved and the work will start soon.

The legal processes incident to the acquisition of land to the south are progressing, slowly of course. It will be 2 or 3 years before we can have the target ranges and maneuver areas on that land. And

while on the subject of physical installations, let me again express my gratitude for the action of the Association in furnishing the large living room of the Superintendent's quarters. You may feel somewhat repaid in knowing the very favorable impression created upon the distinguished official visitors, foreign and others, that it has been my duty and pleasure to entertain.

And now let me get to the matter of our greatest interest—the Corps of Cadets—that little segment of the long gray line that stretches into the past and into the future. We are quite content with the record of that line in the past. It is enough for us that the present line should tread where you have trod—that its members should be endowed with the same mental, physical and moral qualities that have made and maintained the reputation of the Academy. We seek no fundamental changes and I assure you the solid foundations on which we rest will not be disturbed or tampered with during my administration if I can prevent it.

But do not misunderstand me. While retaining the fundamentals, we are constantly seeking improvements in our course and methods of instruction. The curriculum has in the past been periodically modified and we are already at work upon the 1940 model. The first step—an approved statement of our mission and objectives, in sufficient detail to define the ideal product that is practicable with the time and facilities available—is being developed. With this as a yard-stick, the Academic Board will then tackle the curriculum. Our discussions have already gone far enough to assure you that our fundamental objective will continue to be to develop sound minds and bodies, attention to duty and sterling character. On the military side we shall stress such education and training as will provide a broad base for a lifetime of effective service and leadership. The complexity of the modern military machine and the time available to us preclude our establishing individual proficiency in the branch technical duties of second Lieutenants. This must be left to post graduate experience with troops and in service schools.

And in case you are not aware of it, let me assure you that you need have no misgivings about the Corps of today. Their earnestness, spirit, demeanor, morale and loyalty are of the highest order.

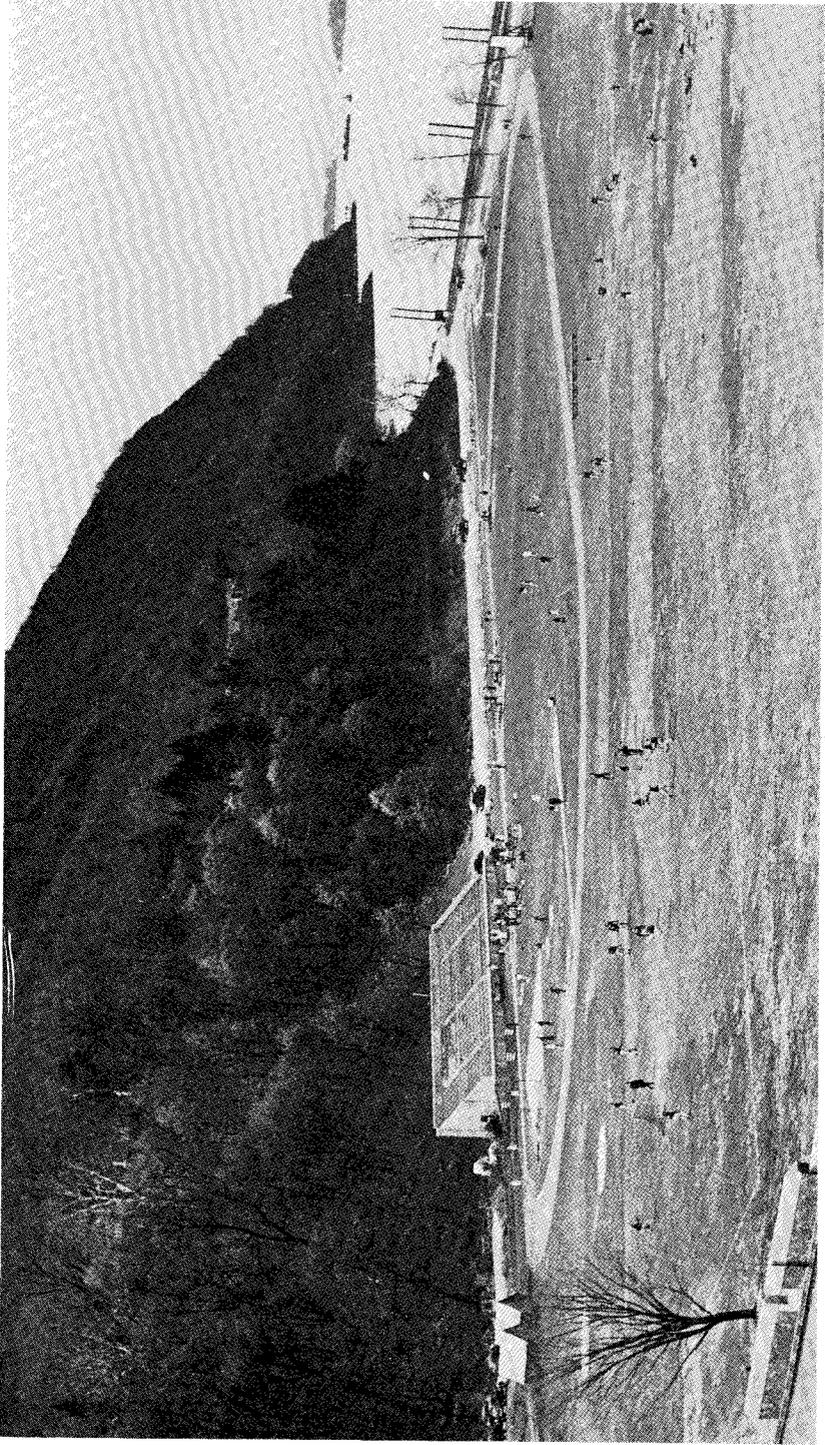
One of the conditions at the Academy from which I derive the greatest satisfaction is the relationship between officers and cadets. I am convinced from the results so far achieved that the attitude of helpfulness, guidance and leadership on the part of all our officers, and the respectful responsiveness of cadets, are a vast improvement over the conditions that I believe attained at times in the past.

I cannot close my remarks without paying a deserved tribute to the fine work of the entire staff of officers on duty at the Military Academy. They are all laboring and cooperating effectively in the accomplishment of our mission. And last but not least I wish to express appreciation of the moral and material support of the Association of Graduates from which, collectively and individually, we have had the finest cooperation.

I thank you sincerely for your kind attention and trust the pleasure of your visit this year will bring you back to us in ever increasing numbers. I trust we may have the pleasure of your company at the reception at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivering Graduation Address, June 12, 1939.



New North Athletic Field.

APPENDIX C

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

June 10, 1939.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees held two meetings since the last annual meeting of the Association, the first at the Empire State Building, New York City, October 19, 1938, and the second at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on March 18, 1939.

The meeting of the Committee in October, was called by the President, primarily for the purpose of complying with banking laws whereby the Treasurer must be formally authorized, annually, to conduct transactions involving the sale, or transfer of stocks, bonds, or other securities in the possession of the Association. A resolution to this effect was approved.

The Executive Committee also approved the transfer of the sum of \$2,000.00 from the General Fund to the Endowment Fund, and directed the Treasurer to inform the Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee that this amount was available for the purchase of securities.

The Secretary presented the proofs of the Annual Report, which were approved, and returned to the Secretary for printing and distribution.

The Treasurer reported upon the status of the Superintendent's Quarters Fund, stating that sufficient funds were now available or promised to cover the cost of all furnishings purchased.

The Executive Committee discussed the question of the Association taking over trusteeship of funds given to the Military Academy for certain specific purposes and directed the Secretary to request pertinent information from the alumni associations of several large universities such as Yale, Harvard, or Princeton.

At the second meeting of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Report for March 1, 1939, was read and accepted, and the release of \$2,385.02, accumulated interest of the Endowment Fund, to the General Fund, was authorized.

The Executive Committee then adopted the resolution required annually by banking laws which authorized the Treasurer to sell, assign or transfer securities in the possession of the Association, and redesignated the Irving Trust Company as the depository for the Endowment Fund.

House Resolution 3791, which would have placed Air Corps Reserve Officers, upon being commissioned in the Regular Army, on the promotion list ahead of the graduates of the Military Academy of the last five years, was discussed. The President was directed to ascertain the War Department's attitude toward this bill, and take steps through the agency of local societies and other sources, to see that graduates would be given equal consideration.

The Association was informed that the War Department disapproved of the bill. Steps were taken to present the apparent discrimination against graduates to the proper channels. This became unnecessary when the bill was tabled by the House Military Committee at the request of the War Department, and proceedings were dropped.

During the year eligible non-members of the Association were circularized, inviting them to enroll, and the addition of 18 new members from this source brought our total membership to 5,430 of the 7,441 living graduates. In addition, there are 184 associate members.

All posts and stations, and large cities were circularized inviting their attention to the approaching date of the annual anniversary dinner, and urging graduates to organize such dinners. All committees who replied were provided with a list of the known dinners, forty-four in all, an article on West Point activities including athletics, and a list of moving picture films available. Arrangements were made to sell copies of the West Point Guide Book to committees at a reduced price.

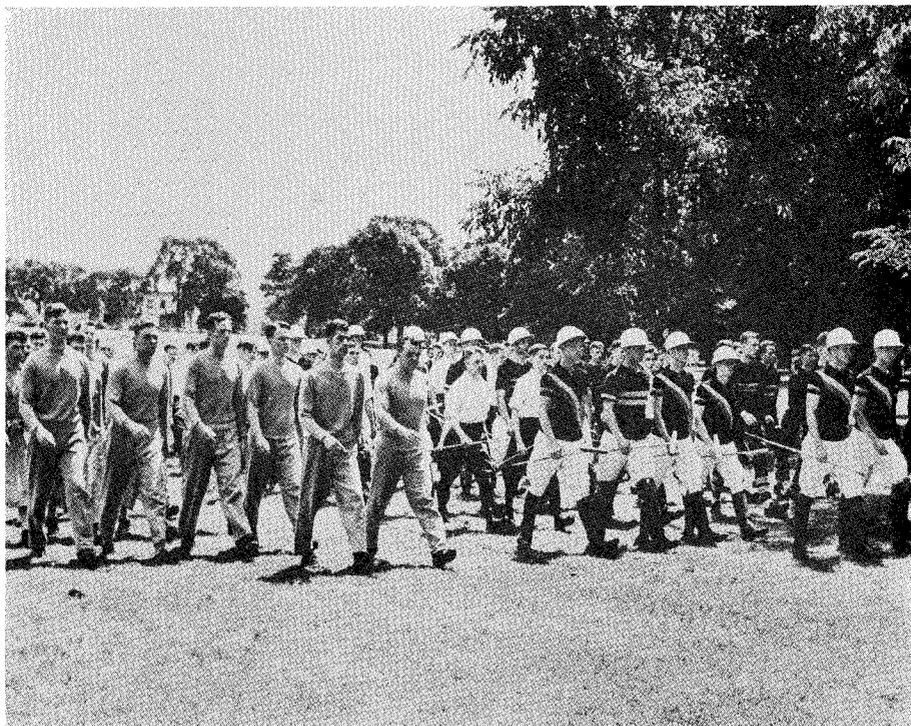
Many committees also accepted our offer of assistance to obtain from the Tactical Department, the popular skin lists, which are used for entertainment purposes at so many dinners. Eleven sets of motion pictures were sent to various dinners and a broadcast was arranged for that evening through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, featuring the cadet choir, and addresses by the Superintendent and the President of the Association of Graduates. This broadcast was made a part of the program at many of the dinners.

The Annual Report was distributed later than usual, owing to a fire in the publishing house, necessitating the re-setting of type in a section of the Report. The 1938 Report was slightly larger than the

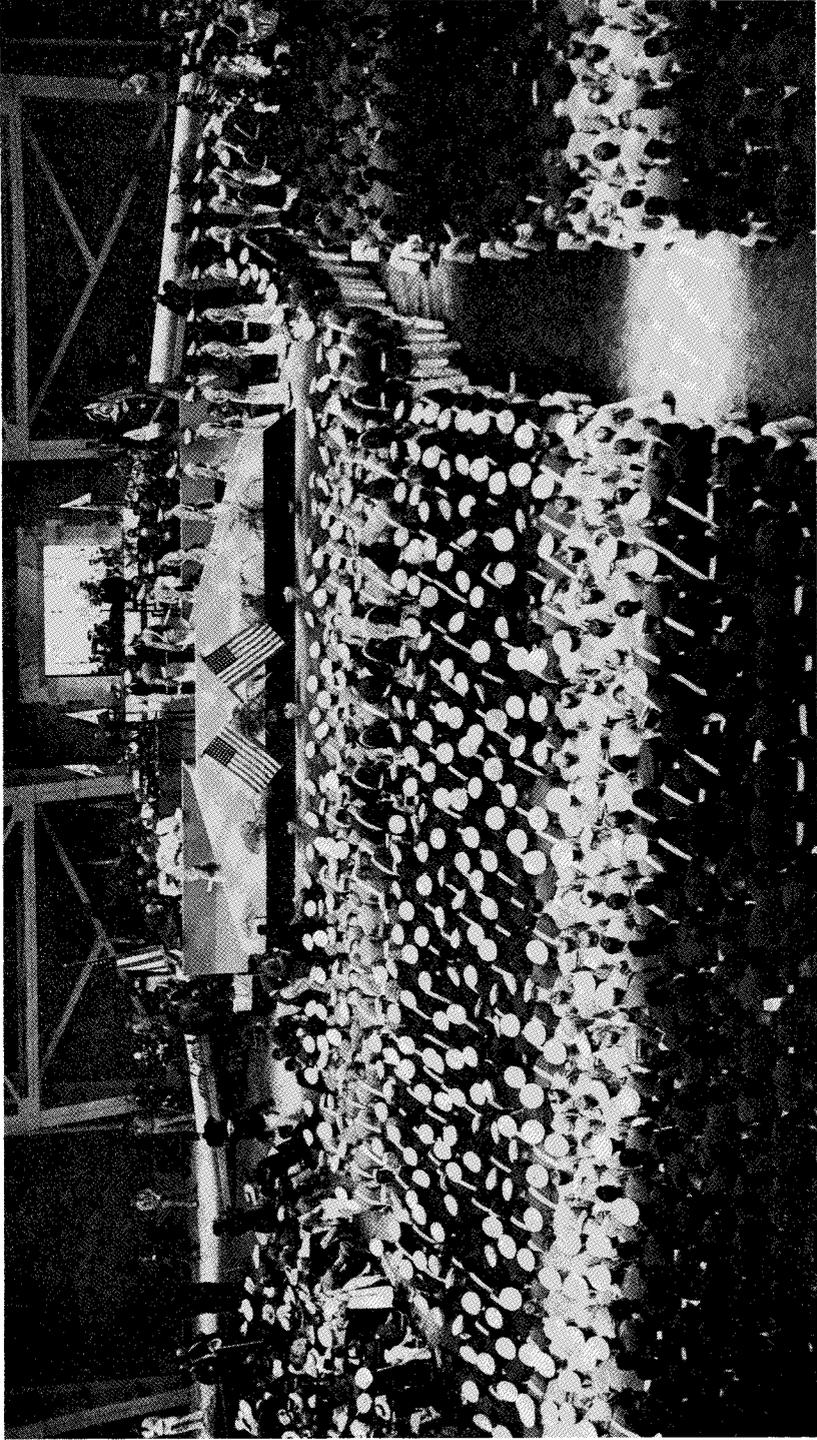
1937 Report, containing 21 additional pages. Forty-five hundred copies were printed at a cost of \$2,180.85. Envelopes and mailing cost \$399.74. The total was of course slightly larger than in 1937.

Many members are constantly exercising the privilege of writing to the office of the Association of Graduates for information regarding the Academy and its graduates. We are glad to answer all communications to the best of our ability. Lack of detailed records pertaining to the early days of the Academy, sometimes makes it impossible to comply with all requests. However, such records as are available are at your service. We trust that all members will feel free to take advantage of this privilege.

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



Athletic Review June 9, 1939.



President Roosevelt presents Diplomas to Graduating Class, June 12, 1939.

APPENDIX D

Annual Report of the Treasurer

May 31, 1939

- EXHIBIT A:—Balance Sheet as at May 31, 1939.
 EXHIBIT B:—Income and Expense Statement of General Fund, from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939.
 EXHIBIT C:—Income and Expense Statement of Endowment Fund, from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939.
 EXHIBIT D:—Income and Expense Statement of the Superintendent's Quarters Fund, from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939.
 SCHEDULE 1:—Investments as at May 31, 1939 and income received on investments from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAY 31, 1939

ASSETS

<i>Securities:</i> (See Schedule 1)		
Irving Trust Company	\$ 93,161.13	
Office, Treas., Association of Grads.....	62.50	
		\$ 93,223.63
<i>Cash in Bank:</i>		
First National Bank of Highland Falls.....	\$ 5,394.06	
Newburgh Savings Bank	3,698.17	
Irving Trust Company	2,747.01	
		\$ 11,839.24
<i>Suspense Account:</i>		
First N. B. of Highland Falls Waiver	\$ 72.89	
		\$ 72.89
		<u>\$105,135.76</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>General Fund:</i>	
Balance as at June 1, 1938.....	\$ 13,222.04
First N. B. of Highland Falls Waiver.....	72.89
	<u>\$ 13,294.93</u>

Add excess of Income over Expenditure (Exhibit B).....	\$ 5,932.69	
		\$ 19,227.62
<i>Endowment Fund:</i>		
Principal:—		
Balance as at June 1, 1938.....	\$ 80,251.06	
Add excess of Income over Expenditure (Exhibit C)	5,160.32	
		\$ 85,411.38
Interest:—		
Balance as at June 1, 1938.....	\$ 2,664.76	
Subtract excess of Expenditure over In- come (Exhibit C)	2,168.00	
		\$ 496.76
<i>Superintendent's Quarters Fund:</i>		
Balance as at June 1, 1938.....	\$ 2,705.15	
Subtract excess of Expenditure over In- come (Exhibit D)	2,705.15	
		\$105,135.76

EXHIBIT B

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND

From June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939

INCOME

Initiation Fees, Dues, etc.	\$ 4,372.10	
Interest on Bank Deposits	335.38	
Interest from Endowment Fund	5,049.78	
Bequest (Colonel George F. Barney).....	3,283.61	
Sale of Reports, Rosettes, etc.	140.20	
Sale of Securities (Supt.'s Quar. Fund).....	1,113.50	
Superintendent's Quarters Fund	15.57	
		\$ 14,310.14

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$ 1,680.00	
Printing	2,299.10	
Postage	778.11	
Office Supplies ..?	75.61	
General Expenses	431.13	
Transferred to Principal Endowment Fund.....	2,000.00	
Securities (Supt's Quarters Fund)	1,113.50	
		\$ 8,377.45
Balance, excess of Income over Expenditure	\$ 5,932.69	

EXHIBIT C

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

From June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939

INCOME

Principal:

Contributions	\$ 452.90	
Bequest (Estate Ellis Andrews)	1,666.67	
Transferred from General Fund	2,000.00	
Securities purchased (Book Value)	20,418.75	
Securities Sold	16,833.75	
		\$ 41,372.07

EXPENDITURES

Securities Purchased	\$ 20,418.75	
Securities Sold (Book Value)	15,790.00	
Transferred to Supt's Quarters Fund	3.00	
		\$ 36,211.75

Balance, excess of Income over Expenditure	\$ 5,160.32
--	-------------

INCOME

Interest:

Interest on Securities	\$ 3,578.17
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EXPENDITURES

Transferred to General Fund	\$ 5,286.78	
Bank charges for care and sale of Securities, commission, etc.	\$ 459.39	
		\$ 5,746.17

Balance, excess of Expenditure over Income.....	\$ 2,168.00
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EXHIBIT D

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF
SUPERINTENDENT'S QUARTERS FUND*From June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939*

INCOME

Contributions	\$ 1,111.60	
Sale of Securities	1,113.50	
		\$ 2,225.10

EXPENDITURES	
Securities Sold	\$ 900.00
W. & J. Sloane (Furniture, rugs, etc.).....	4,014.68
Transferred to General Fund	15.57
	\$ 4,930.25
Balance, excess of Expenditure over Income	\$ 2,705.15

F. A. MARCH, 3RD,
Treasurer.

Audited and Found correct:
N. H. COBBS,
*Major Finance Department,
Finance Officer.*

SCHEDULE 1
INVESTMENTS AS AT MAY 31, 1939 AND INCOME
RECEIVED ON INVESTMENTS
From June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939
GENERAL FUND

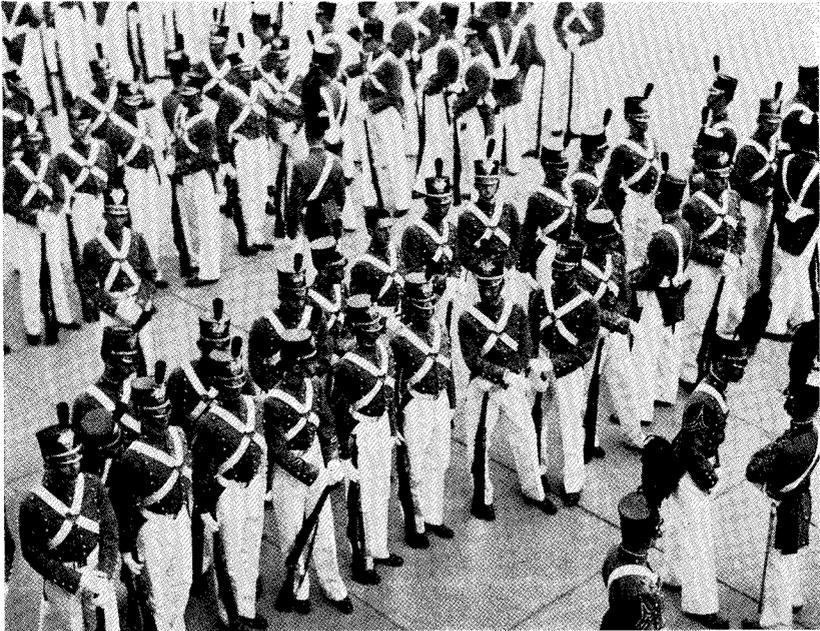
<i>Date Purchased and Name of Security</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Interest Received</i>
June 4/31—One Unit 10,000 92-21 Union Hall St., Inc., 5½% Reg. & 100 shs. Union Hall St., Inc. NP..	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 237.00
NOTE.: Bequest of \$10,000 to the Association of Graduates by General Cullum, under the stipulation that after investment the interest is to be used for current expenses of the Association, but only as long as the principal remains intact. If a loss in the amount of principal occurs, interest is to revert to principal until its original value is again attained.			
Aug. 1/33—5 shs. 1st National Bank of Highland Falls, Common, par value \$7.50 at \$12.50.....	\$ 62.50	\$ 62.50	\$ 2.50
	\$ 10,062.50	\$ 4,062.50	\$ 239.50

ENDOWMENT FUND			
Jan. 29/29—Alabama Power Co. 1st Ref. Mtg. 4½% 12/1/67.....	\$ 4,717.50	\$ 4,912.50	\$ 225.00
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	5,346.00	495.00

July 12/29—5,000 Chicago & North-western Ry. Co., 1st Ref. M., 4½%, 5/1/2037	4,756.25	400.00
July 25/29—10,000 T. G. & Tr. Co., Ptn. Bm. C. Cappellani Const. Co., 373 92ST Bkln. 4/7/12, 7/1/38.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	456.27
July 7/30—5,000 St. Louis, San Francisco Ry. Co., Ser. A, C/D 4½%, 3/1/78	4,620.88	500.00	15.26
July 18/30—5,000 Colorado & So. Rwy. Co. Gen. M., Ser. A, Stpd. 4½%, 5/1/80	4,889.00	1,750.00	225.00
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	520.00	66.00
June 1/31—100 Lefcourt State Bldg. (1375 Bway Corp.) 1st mtg. 1 shld. Stpd. 6¼%, 4/25/48.....	100.00	52.00	6.36
Feb. 2/33—2,000 Long Island R. R. Co., 4%, 3/1/49 Ref. Mtg. GB	1,815.00	1,720.00	80.00
July 2/36—20 shs. Sears, Roebuck & Co. NP	1,500.00	1,492.50	60.00

<i>Date Purchased and Name of Security</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Interest Received</i>
July 11/37—100 Fortham Const. Co., Inc. Fortham Apts. 1st M, 6%, 12/15/37, Ext. 5 yr.	100.00	70.00	6.00
Nov. 10/37—5,000 Gt. Northern Ry. Co. 10 yr. Gen. Con. Ser. H, 4%, 7/1/46	4,850.00	4,275.00	200.00
Nov. 10/37—5,000 Southern Kraft Corp. 1st Lshld. Gen. Mtg. 4¼%, 6/1/46	4,775.00	4,650.00	212.50
Nov. 10/37—50 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. \$4 Pfd. Ser. A PV 100	4,506.25	4,468.75	200.00
Nov. 10/37—50 shs. Consumers Power Co. \$4.50 Cum. Pfd. NP	4,212.50	4,975.00	225.00
Purchased since June 1/38:			
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 3½%, 7/1/49 (Ill. Div.)	4,912.50	4,987.50	87.50
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Pittsburg, Cinn. Chi. & St. Louis 5s 6/1/70	5,037.50	5,293.75	125.00
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Toledo Edison Co. 1st Mtg. 3½%, 7/1/68	5,225.00	5,462.50	87.50
Jan. 1/39—5,000 Ohio Power Co. 1st 3¼%, 10/1/68	5,243.75	5,500.00	81.25
	\$ 83,161.13	\$ 61,375.50	

Securities Sold Since June 1/38:			
Nov. 25/38—2,000 Ohio Power Co., Ser. 1936, 1st M., 4%, 11/1/65	\$ 2,015.00	\$ 2,115.00	\$ 46.22
Nov. 25/38—4,000 No. Boston Ltg. Prop. Sec. Notes 3½%, 10/1/47	4,000.00	4,250.00	92.56
Nov. 25/38—5,000 St. Joseph Rwy. Lt. Ht. & Pr. Co., 1st Mtg., 4½%, 12/1/47	4,975.00	5,175.00	223.75
Dec. 8/38—50 shs. Buffalo, Niagara & East. Power Corp., 1st Pfd. NP....	4,800.00	5,293.75	125.00
	<u>\$ 15,790.00</u>	<u>\$ 16,833.75</u>	<u>\$ 3,341.17</u>
Int. on General Fund Securities in- cluded in payments to Endowment Fund by the depository			237.00
			<u>\$ 3,578.17</u>



Just Before Recognition.

The New Fourth Class

THE Class of 1943, which entered on July 1st, consists at this time of 508 new cadets. Met by the New Cadet Detail, the "beasts" were escorted to rooms in North Barracks, where they were scheduled to remain for three weeks, before being inducted into the Corps of Cadets, making the strength of the Corps a total of 1,845.

The New Cadet Detail again consists entirely of First Classmen, who will alternate on the task by the week, because of trips to Mitchel Field and Tobyhanna for Air Service and Field Artillery instruction.

Identification Cards

MEMBERS of the Association of Graduates are again reminded of the use of convenient identification cards in lieu of receipt for dues. Life Members who desire cards may obtain them by requesting same of Secretary, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.

Historical Summary

1. Number of cadets who have entered the Academy.....	21,840
2. Total number of graduates.....	11,790
3. Number of graduates on active list.....	6,042
4. Number of graduates on retired list.....	835
5. Number of graduates in civil life.....	1,023
6. Total number of living graduates.....	7,900
7. Members of Association of Graduates.....	5,727
8. Associate Members of Association.....	187
9. Number of eligible graduates not members of the Association	2,173

The Endowment Fund

THE Endowment Fund of the Association of Graduates was established in 1927 for the purpose of creating an income, sufficient to cover the annual general expenses of the Association, thereby eliminating the necessity of depending upon annual receipts from initiation fees and dues for this purpose.

The Constitution of the Association requires that the Endowment Fund of the Association of Graduates be kept separate and apart from the General Funds of the Association, and be invested in such securities as a majority of the Endowment Fund Committee may recommend, (whether or not such investments are authorized by law for the investment of trust funds), provided however, that investments be limited to securities legal for investment by life insurance corporations under the laws of the State of New York, with the exception that the securities in which the fund was invested on the 11th day of June, 1937, and such other securities as may be added to the fund by gift or bequest may be retained.

The income from the Endowment Fund investments is released to the Treasurer semi-annually for the current uses of the Association. The principal of the fund may 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.

The principal of the Endowment Fund, which consists of such gifts and bequests as are from time to time made to the Association for addition thereto, and such life membership fees, initiation fees, and other funds as in the judgment of the Board of Trustees may from time to time be transferred thereto, amounts at the present time to \$85,411.38 (Book Value), an increase of \$5,160.23 since June 1, 1938. Interest on the investments from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939, amounted to \$3,578.17, less bank charges, commissions, etc. of \$459.39, or a net income of \$3,118.98 as against a net income of \$2,664.76 during the previous year.

As the annual general expenses have been over \$5,000.00 for a number of years, it can easily be seen that the goal of the Association has not been reached.

The greater part of the principal of the Endowment Fund was obtained through donations, by classes and individual graduates, pledged in 1929 to subscribe a total of \$63,536.21. Of this sum all

but approximately \$2,000.00 has been paid. The unpaid pledges consist of small portions of two large class pledges, which are gradually being paid in full, and a number of pledges by individual graduates who apparently have no intention of paying. Consequently little additional can be expected from this source. A portion of the initiation fees and annual dues have been transferred to the Fund from time to time, and a number of bequests of graduates, have brought the Fund to its present total.

If classes, which have not participated in the raising of this fund, and this includes all classes since 1928, will contribute, it will not take long to place the Association on a sound financial footing. Class Presidents are urged to give this matter their careful consideration, especially those of the classes preparing to return for reunions. The Secretary of the Association will be glad to provide those concerned with further information on this important subject.



Recognition June 10, 1939.

10,500 Acres To Be Added To Reservation At West Point

GRADUATES of the United States Military Academy, who have been in touch with the problems of the Superintendent during the last nine years, know that a scheme for the expansion of the reservation has been a definite and extremely important project during that period. In 1930, Major General William R. Smith, then Superintendent, stated that new conditions called for additional facilities in order that graduates of this institution might receive proper basic training in all arms of the service. He stated that the immediate need of the Academy, in order to make available these facilities, was an additional 15,000 acres of land. His reasons for securing this land were summarized briefly in the order of their importance as follows:

1. *To preserve and make the water supply sufficient for present needs and keep it free from contamination.*
2. *To provide a landing field for airplanes.*
3. *To provide suitable ranges for small arms and 75 mm artillery.*
4. *To provide ground needed for drill, maneuvers, and camp sites.*

The lack of water at that time was, as it still is, an acute problem. Water coming to the post comes through a pipe line having intakes on a small government reservation along the Queensboro and Popolopen Creeks. These creeks are the overflow from the Queensboro and Popolopen Lakes and Long Pond. None of these are owned or controlled by the government. During the dry season there is no overflow from these lakes, and the creeks sometimes go dry, making it necessary to depend on Lusk Reservoir at West Point. This situation was saved by an agreement with the New York State Palisades Interstate Park Commission whereby water from their recreation lake (Queensboro) is siphoned over their dam into the Queensboro Creek.

The plan to improve the water supply includes the purchase of the area adjacent to Popolopen Lake and Long Pond, where a dam constructed near the outlet of Popolopen Lake will permit storage of sufficient water to provide an abundance of water to West Point at all

times. This area, particularly that near Popolopen Lake and Long Pond, is being used extensively by summer residents for bungalows and lodges, with the danger of pollution increasing as the population increases. It is considered that the only solution is complete government control of these lakes and their watersheds.

The acquisition of Stewart Airport, near the City of Newburgh, has eliminated the necessity of providing land for a landing field, but the need for land for ranges of small arms and 75 mm artillery still exists, as well as the necessity of having suitable ground for drill, maneuvers and camp sites. The range facilities that are now at West Point are entirely inadequate, only machine gun and rifle firing on the 1,000 inch range being practicable. Cadets of the First Class are now sent away for instruction in artillery firing. The proposed small arms and artillery ranges will be within a short distance of the Cadet Barracks.

In addition to suitable locations for artillery and small arms firing this extra land will also provide suitable camp sites, and make it possible to give additional training in practice marches and open warfare maneuvers. These forms of training have been curtailed for a number of years due to cramped conditions on the present reservation and the difficulty of movements on the Post.

The project after receiving the approval of the War Department was authorized by Act of Congress in 1931, the Secretary of War being given authority to acquire, condemn, or purchase, 15,135 acres of land in the vicinity of West Point at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,500,000.

The Act of March 3, 1931, was an authorizing act only, and carried no appropriations. In fact no money was made available until 1936, when the sum of \$431,000 was appropriated. During the succeeding year a second \$431,000 was appropriated, and in addition the Secretary of War was authorized to incur contractual obligations up to \$838,000.

It was originally planned to acquire 15,000 acres, but this included a landing field, which is no longer needed. This change and other boundary changes has reduced the area of the taking to approximately 10,500 acres. The present reservation is about 3,500 acres.

The land being acquired lies entirely south and to the southwest of the present reservation, extending south to the Bear Mountain Park holdings, without including the village of Highland Falls, or any land east of the new 9W highway. This road is now under construction just west of the present highway. The taking extends west beyond Popolopen Lake, and includes the entire water shed now supplying West Point and will permit the proposed construction of a

dam in that area to provide storage of the required water supply, as well as restrict the present pollution.

To date the government has entered into purchase contracts covering about 800 acres, which include parcels of land in the water shed area, where owners have agreed to sell without waiting for condemnation proceedings. About 967 acres in this area, owned by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, are being transferred by purchase and exchange, and petitions for condemnation of approximately 5,000 acres in the same area have been filed, or will be filed soon, in the United States District Court. It is expected that it will take at least two years to complete the condemnation proceedings, as there is considerable contention regarding the value of the land, particularly that surrounding Popolopen Lake and Long Pond. The remaining 3,600 acres of the taking are situated in the area just west of the village of Highland Falls. Until this remaining land is obtained there will be a corridor between the present reservation and the land being acquired at this time.

When the entire project is completed, the reservation will consist of a solid block of approximately 14,000 acres, which, although it will contain certain paved roads that are a part of the United States and the State Highway systems, will interfere with them in no manner. The locations of these highways are such that traffic will in no way be obstructed by artillery or small arms firing.

Although it will be a number of years before it can be reported that the plan proposed in 1930, and approved in 1931, is completed and the vital problems threatening the efficiency of the Military Academy have been solved, it is evident that enormous strides have been taken to that end, and the solution is merely a matter of a short period of time. Graduates will be glad to know that the necessity for greater facilities for the training of the Corps of Cadets has been recognized and that these important needs of the Military Academy are being provided.

Sixtieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1879

I WAS rather surprised to find myself on the train to West Point on June 8th, but on reaching there on the 9th, I found everything ready and waiting. I reported to barracks, received the Reunion Badge, was assigned to a room in Cullum Hall, and by noon was resting and feeling pretty well.

Of course I was overawed by the new barracks, new gymnasium, and roads behind the Supe's quarters, but Camp looked quite natural and quite home-like. In fact, if a real brisk yearling corporal had noticed me strolling around and accosted me as "one on authority" to get "my fins around", I probably would have done it.

Just here, I take occasion to say that some Committee did fine work, when it took into the fold, those who fell out after a year or so with us. Our class had quite a list in 1877—most unjustly too. We always were glad to see them at the reunions. Our class had the Hon. Alexander Campbell of Minneapolis as one, and General Sam Miller and I fell on his neck as soon as he appeared. Old Sandy was just about right. We fully enjoyed the never ending delights of Dress Parade that evening.

The 10th brought my great honor—the ceremonies at the Thayer statue. I felt very much elated that I had strength to walk a block and not collapse at the crucial time. The ceremonies are most affecting. The Garden Party at the Supe's Quarters was exactly alright and we all felt grateful to General and Mrs. Benedict. Then parade again with trimmings—prizes unheard of in 1879. And in the evening, three great Graduating Hops. So exhilarating, that I did not return to Cullum until 1 A. M.

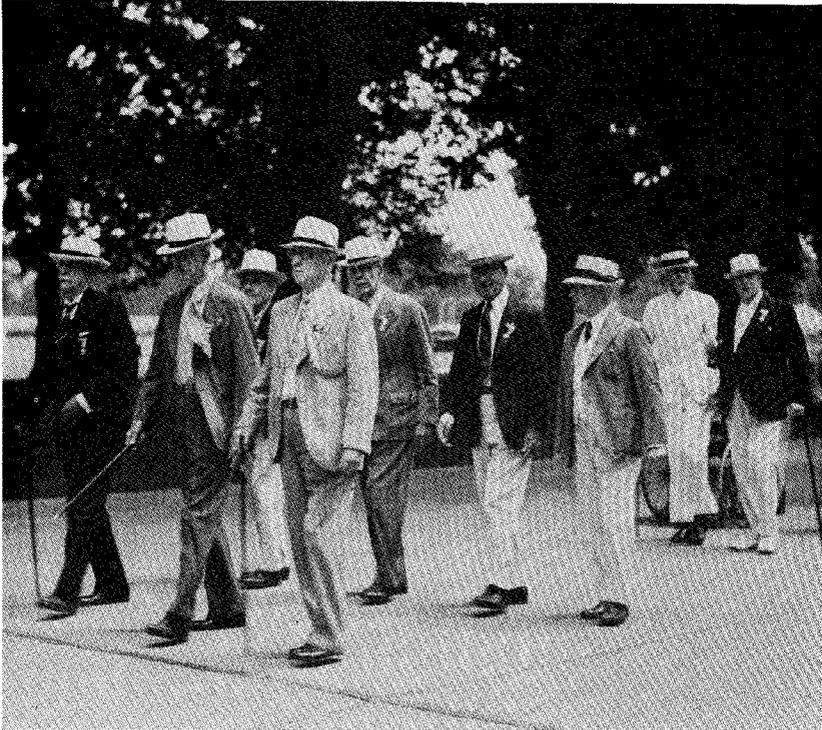
Then Sunday Services at the Chapel with the Choir, was a fitting climax to the whole affair and left us in a reverential attitude—Lest we forget.

Reminiscences of 60 years ago.—1st of 1879 to die. Alonzo O'Brien, 2nd Cavalry.

When we paraded on June 13th, 1879, we were only anxious to get our diplomas. We gave little thought to the future as the authorities did not settle things right then and there. We had to go home and wait quite a while until we finally learned our Arm of the Service,

and were able to order the cherished uniform. O'Brien was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Missoula, Mont., joined his regiment late in September, and died a month later of pneumonia, contracted while transferring trout from the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Eastern slopes.

—*Thomas Cruse.*



Alumni Parade June 10, 1939.

Fifty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1884

“WE ARE SEVEN”, said one member of the Class of 1884, as he sat down at the reunion dinner in the Officers’ Club, at West Point, on the evening of June 12, 1939.

The member who said this had in mind the old poem, “We Are Seven”, and doubtless he also knew that seven is considered a mystical number and also a lucky number. There were just seven of us at the table but we wished there could be seven times seven and then more, but a long time has passed since the year 1884, and Time is a Reaper.

We did not meet at the dinner “neath the sounding rafters” as might have been the case if each of us were verging on twenty-three years instead of eighty years. However, if the rafters did not resound with merry making there was plenty of cheer. For were we not, seven of us, together once more with the spirits of youth if not the bodies of youth in attendance.

At the twenty-fifth reunion of the class in the year 1909, several members of ’84 were present who had not been at West Point since the day of graduation. One of them looked about him and said, “Some quartermaster has been at work here”. In June, 1939 another member looked about him and said “More quartermasters have been at work here.”

The cadet corps is six times as large as it was in the year 1884. The class of that year graduated only 38 members, the smallest class that had been commissioned for some scores of years. The great growth of the school and the changes that have come in other ways did not fail to impress the ’84 men who looked over the scenes in which their cadet days were set.

It was a good dinner which the Officers’ Club manager and chef set before these cadets of another day. They did justice to it and with the dinner’s accompaniment they toasted the Academy and their living absent class members. They stood in silence for a moment in memory of classmates who had answered the call which came from beyond.

The president of the class organization, Major General Edwin B. Babbitt and the Vice-President, Major General David C. Shanks, were not present at the dinner because in each instance a doctor had shaken his head negatively. Babbitt is living in Santa Barbara, California, and Shanks in Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Everard E. Hatch, the treasurer of the class, presided at the dinner. The other members of the class present were Brigadier General Farrand Sayer, Brigadier General Henry D. Styer, Colonel Clarence E. Dentler, Colonel Edward B. Clark, Edward C. Dunbar, and Seth G. Ellegood.

It may be interesting to note that General Hatch is still actively engaged in public affairs, for he is at present Mayor of Laurel, Maryland.

Seth G. Ellegood is a banker in Ossining, N. Y., and he has not answered sick call for half a century.

At the dinner letters or telegrams from absent members of the class were read. The absentees were Brigadier General George O. Cress, William Gellatly, Colonel Edwin S. Gill, Major General Grote Hutchison, Fred A. Kribs, M. N. Niven, Brigadier General Robert H. Noble, Louis A. Springer, and Colonel Charles E. Tayman. As has been said before, the president and vice president of the class, Generals Babbitt and Shanks, were absent because the doctors vetoed their presence.

After the reunion dinner had been served the seven, the lucky seven who could be present, spoke of the past, the present and the future and, let it be said, that on the third of this trio of subjects they spoke hopefully and confidentially. It ought to be of interest to studiously inclined elders that Brigadier General Farrand Sayre has been studying at Johns Hopkins University ever since his retirement and has received a couple of degrees from that institution. He is still at it and recently wrote a dissertation concerning Diogenes, an article which in effect was a study of Greek cynicism.

The members of the Class of 1884 went into Cullum Hall to look at the tablet emplaced to the memory of H. Irving Hale, a member of the class whose scholastic record has never been equalled since the day the Academy was founded.

It can be said that the members of the Class of 1884 love the old school, its traditions and its accomplishments, and they hope that the spirit which has inspired the school through the years will continue to inspire it until the end of time.

—*Edward B. Clark,*
Acting Class Secretary.

Fiftieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1889

“HERE’S another shingle on the White House!” Our 50th Anniversary has been celebrated and all have had a happy time and returned to our Fig Trees.

Twenty members of the Class notified me that they would come, and come they did, by rail, boat, auto and aeroplane, and by noon of the 9th, all had reported.

Each man was at once decorated with the Alumni Badge and a hat band of Black, Gold and Gray with the celebrated ’89 in gold letters on the front. I doubt that it was necessary to put this designation on the ’89ers as you could distinguish an ’89er in any crowd by his white hair, handsome face and noble carriage.

The following is a list of those present:

From: Washington, D. C.—Lee, Rhodes, Bethel and Bookmiller.
 Wisconsin—Strickler
 Minnesota—Hearding
 Georgia—Kelly
 Illinois—Langhorne
 Indiana—Kerr
 Tennessee—Adams, Cube
 Pennsylvania—Cole
 Connecticut—Harts
 New Jersey—Graves
 Michigan—Schermerhorn
 Kansas—Crawford
 Up State, N. Y.—Tennant, Alexander
 New York City—Campbell, Thompson and Piper.

We were quartered in the new North Barracks, which are up to date with every convenience. Hot and cold water in each room and bath and toilet on each floor. At their own request, Langhorne and Harts were quartered at Cullum Hall, but at once realized that they were separated from the remainder of the Class and that they were associated in Cullum Hall with all the “old men”, so they were transferred over to Barracks.

BARRACKS ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. W. G. Thompson	<i>Room Orderly</i>
Mr. H. G. Tennant	Mr. Henry D. Alexander
Colonel E. V. Bookmiller	Mr. A. A. Adams
General W. A. Bethel	General W. S. Graves
General W. W. Harts	General C. Crawford
Colonel H. R. Lee	Colonel G. T. Langhorne
Colonel A. R. Piper	General A. Campbell
Mr. J. Schermerhorn	General C. D. Rhodes
Mr. T. M. Kelly	Mr. J. H. Hearing
Colonel E. T. Cole	Mr. H. W. Strickler
Mr. W. Kerr	Dr. C. W. Delp

Our location in Barracks was fortunate as the weather was excessively warm, but we had a good breeze and were very comfortable. Those who have not visited West Point in recent years were astonished at the enormous expansion in every direction. The Corps of Cadets numbers now about 1800 as compared with 325.

Fifty years ago we felt we ruled the roost and were the most important individuals in the country. How soon that idea was dissipated when, in September, the "shave tail" 2d Lieutenants reported at our posts and were instructed in our duties by "Our First Sergeant". The building of additional barracks, hospital, academic buildings, riding hall, chapel, gymnasium and quarters and facilities to keep pace with the increase in Cadets has been a big task, but wonderfully accomplished. It is hard to believe that the Officers' quarters now reach from near Highland Falls to and beyond the cemetery to the foot of Cro's Nest.

The end of the expansion is not yet as there is now being acquired about 15,000 acres of additional land to provide water, aviation, target and camp facilities back of Highland Falls and toward Fort Montgomery. At each parade and review the '89ers watched with moist eyes and heart in throat the Cadets march by. No body of men ever marched as well as our Cadets and that statement that the "Corps is going to Hell" is all bunk.

On Friday evening, the 9th, we assembled at 7:30 P. M. at the Officers' Mess to be photographed before we sat down for our Anniversary Dinner. You may imagine the hilarity when "Patsy Crawford" appeared wearing the Cadet Uniform he graduated in. He made a darned good looking Cadet. He did not attempt to wear it during dinner as for some years he has not been accustomed to such tight clothes. Before taking our seats for dinner, 22 in all, we were ar-

ranged at one end of the dining room and our picture taken. Seats were found at the table through the "place card" which had been prepared by Meigs Taylor, and, of course, a copy of the Menu was at each place, with a copy of "Fiddler's Green" and a statement of the Flower Account.

As soon as cocktails were served, at the Goat's request, a toast, standing, was drunk to those who have crossed the Great Divide. The following list of those who have passed away since our 45th Anniversary was read, to wit.

Clayton O. Dewey.....	May 29, 1935
James N. Jarvis	June 5, 1935
Brigadier General Daniel W. Ketcham.....	July 19, 1935
Augustin R. Smith	March 4, 1936
Brigadier General Chester Harding.....	November 11, 1936
Brigadier General Winthrop S. Wood.....	April 11, 1937
Frank H. Beach	July 5, 1937
Colonel Wilmot E. Ellis.....	July 19, 1938
Major General Joseph D. Leitch	October 26, 1938
Samuel A. Leake.....	About 1935
Colonel Delamere Skerrett.....	May 17, 1939
Mr. Clement A. F. Flagler.....	July 5, 1938

Harts then rose and asked Langhorne to take the Chair: A motion was then made by Harts that Alex Piper be elected President of the Class, with the proviso that such election would not release the Goat from any of his duties as Goat. This motion was duly seconded, and with no privilege of remarks or further nominations, the steam roller was fired up and rode successfully over the Goat.

In acknowledging this great honor conferred upon me, I endeavored to express in my humble and modest way, my thanks and appreciation, and the doubt in my mind that I could ever fill the shoes of that wonderful President, Chester Harding, we have had since we were plebes, and called their attention to the fact that for several years we have had no President, no Vice President, no Secretary and no Treasurer, and *only a Goat*.

The dinner proceeded in a normal way, but during intervals in the service, Teddie Rhodes read a number of letters of interest to the Class. I announced that I had heard from everyone of the 35 that we know are living, excepting Judy Jordon, though to my surprise on my return to New York, I found a letter from Judy which had arrived on the night of the dinner.

Announcement was made to the class of the following marriages

which have taken place in the class since our last meeting, 5 years ago:

Colonel Delamere Skerrett, married June 29, 1934. General William Lassiter, married October 5, 1935. Horace Tennant, married September 29, 1936. Ben Johnson, November 7, 1936. Still have hopes for Jackie Heins and Meigs Taylor.

After a number of class-mates had spoken, I called upon Jim Schermerhorn, the Orator of the Class as the last speaker, Jim was limited to 5 minutes, with a possible extension of 10. He spoke for 20 minutes and to save his neck for speaking overtime, he showered the goat with many eoniums, and then in the name of the class presented the Goat with an order for a Philco Television Set.

Words failed me, and what I said, I do not know. I do remember saying, that I had but one hobby, and that was the class of 1889.

Most of the Class assembled on the porch in front of our Division of Barracks and swapped lies until long after midnight.

The following day, Saturday, of course, is a red-letter day for the Alumni. As a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates, I was compelled to attend a meeting of the Board from half past nine until eleven o'clock and then the Alumni assembled for the march to the Thayer monument to pay respect to that wonderful man. Then lined up 700 strong, full length of the parade to receive the Review of the Cadets. I regretted very much that I could not join them, but I knew I should feel the effect of trying to stand so long, so I remained quietly all alone on the steps of the Officers' Mess and in the distance could see the full performances and could hear the Cadet Choir sing. At one o'clock, the Alumni assembled at Cullum Hall and had a luncheon which was very well managed as compared with former luncheons; following that, the usual meeting of the Association took place and the new officers were installed. Eighty-Nine was well represented in the new officers, Teddie Rhodes and Peribo Bethel were both elected Vice Presidents of the Association, and the Goat elected to the Board of Trustees, Teddie Rhodes having been elected to the Board of Trustees last year to serve until July 1, 1941.

A photograph was taken of those members of the Alumni who had remained.

Immediately after, some of the members of the Class began to disappear, Bookmiller, Graves and Crawford were driven down to Shrewsbury by Mrs. Graves. Harts and Langhorne left by train, and Satan Strickler disappeared on his way back to Wisconsin.

I doubt if any member of the Class attended the Graduation Ball.

In fact, there were three Graduation Balls: One for the first class; one for the second class, and one for the yearlings and plebes who had that morning, immediately after breakfast, been "recognized". The gymnasium, of course, was utilized for the lower Classes and it was "off limits" for Cadets and their girls to go to any of the Hops other than that provided for his own Class.

Many of the Class on Sunday, attended the services at that wonderful Chapel and saw the Window which had been installed by the Class of '89, and, incidentally, I would like to tell you that the Class Tree over near Sedgwick Monument, is growing finely.

The Last Parade was held on Sunday night and I do not know of any more inspiring sight than to see the 456 Graduates all in line, march up to the front to receive the last review.

By Monday, only a few of us were left; Kelly, Schermerhorn, Lee, Alexander, Rhodes, Hearing and myself, and shortly after the mid-day meal, all left excepting Rhodes, who remained over until Tuesday.

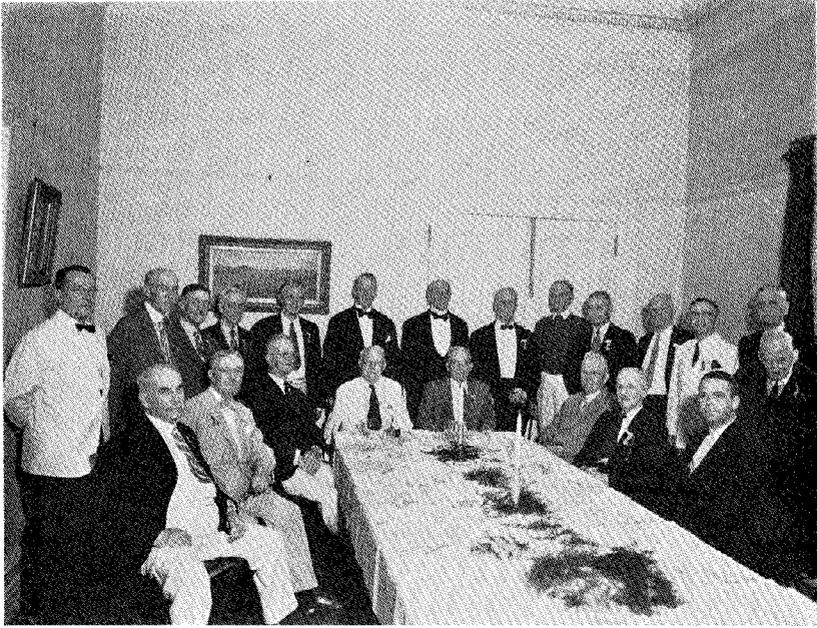
I cannot express in too high terms the courtesy and assistance rendered by the Officers in Charge of the Alumni Headquarters, and particularly Lieut. Lash. The arrangement at the Mess Hall where we had our meals was better than it has ever been.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. McGregor; Mrs. Kerr; Adams' nephew and his wife and boy; Mrs. Rhodes; Mrs. Piper and my daughter Mrs. Siefke.

I am anxiously waiting the installation of my television set and I wish that through it, I might be able to seek out each and every one of you and follow you through the remaining days of our lives.

This closes the Minutes of the 50th Anniversary Reunion.

—Alexander R. Piper,
The President of '89 but the Goat just the same.



Class of 1889—50th Anniversary, West Point, June 9, 1939.



Alumni Parade.

Forty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1894

ON June 10th, 1939, the Class of 1894 celebrated at West Point the Forty-fifth anniversary of its graduation from the United States Military Academy. During June Week members and former members of the class checked in at Alumni Headquarters from East, South and West, to renew old ties and associations of other days. Class headquarters were established in the 47th Division of the new North Barracks. Here on the evenings of June Week, and during free hours of the days as well, returning members of the class gathered to revive memories of Cadet days, to re-tell old "grinds", to exchange experiences of the forty-five years since graduation and to discuss the affairs of the world in general. Many wise sayings were tossed off and many profound judgments were rendered, all of which, unfortunately, were lost to posterity because of the lack of a recorder.

On June 10th—Alumni Day—we participated in the Alumni exercises at the Thayer Monument and were thrilled by the majesty of the singing of "The Corps" and "Alma Mater" by the cadet choir, and by the solemn beauty of the simple memorial services. Then we took our positions in the long line of "old grads" for the review of the Corps of Cadets by the Alumni, which was executed with customary West Point precision. The Association of Graduates' luncheon and annual meeting in Cullum Hall were pleasant and interesting and were greatly enjoyed by those of us who were able to be present. And in the afternoon the delightful reception given by the Superintendent and Mrs. Benedict to the Graduating Class, the Alumni and their friends, in the beautiful gardens and on the smooth lawn of the Superintendent's quarters, under smiling skies, gave us a welcome opportunity to meet and talk with many friends both old and new.

The high light of the reunion was the class dinner in a private room on the second floor of the Officers' Mess, on the evening of Alumni Day. Thirteen members and former members of the class were seated around the festive board, and did full justice to the excellent fare provided. Those present were "Bat" Averill, "Billy" Barden, "Carlos" Crain, "Ham" Hawkins, "Laddie" Ladue, "Lyt" Lewis, "Peter" O'Hern, "Brick" Parker, "Le Jan" Parker, "Duke"

Preston, "Rosy" Rosenbaum, "Sax" Saxton, and "Zee Bee" Wells. Early in the proceedings a silent toast was drunk, standing, to the memory of those of '94 who have gone before. Letters and telegrams from members of the class unable to be present were read, and reminiscences—some grave, some gay—stories, songs and talks whiled the hours away. Personal reminiscences of classmates by Carlos Crain, stories by Rosy Rosenbaum and Duke Preston, and entertaining anecdotes by Ham Hawkins concerning his father, the esteemed and beloved "old Com" of our days, provided the personal and lighter touch; while an eloquent talk by Zee Bee Wells, addressing personally, in turn each member present, and an address by Brick Parker on his war time experience with the First Division and its lessons, accompanied by a tribute to the "Old Com" and his methods here, presented the more serious side. It was late when the party broke up, only to be continued, in groups, for another hour or so in barracks and elsewhere.

During the evening, the Class of '94, in a body, paid a ceremonial visit of courtesy to the class of '84, holding its 55th Anniversary reunion in the next room. Toasts were drunk and compliments and good wishes were exchanged, with mutual promises to meet again five years hence.

"Rosy" Rosenbaum described the operations and status of the '94 flower fund, and stated that the amount in hand is sufficient for present needs. He was instructed to apply the fund to its intended purpose, using his discretion, and to call on the members of the class for additional funds when needed.

The question of planting a class tree came up for discussion, and "Laddie" Ladue was deputized to look into the matter and report to the class membership.

It was decided to hold the next reunion in 1944, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation. The responsibility for making the necessary arrangements was placed in the hands of the same committee that handled the reunion this year.

On Sunday, June 11th, opportunity was afforded to attend service in the stately chapel, and to stroll around the post to observe the many changes and improvements that have been made since our cadet days, and that afternoon we witnessed the Graduation Parade, executed with all the old-time form and precision, to the familiar music of the good old tunes associated, time out of mind, with that ceremony, and bringing to us all the same thrill, tinged with sadness, which that impressive ceremony always evokes.

Graduation was held on Monday, June 12th—the traditional date—in the new Field House on the north polo flats, where we had our first introduction to target practice with the old Springfield with its mule-like kick. The President of the United States honored the ceremony with his presence, and presented the diplomas, degrees and commissions to the 456 fine-looking stalwart young men who on that day exchanged Cadet gray for Army blue.

Our 45th Anniversary reunion was greatly enjoyed by all present, our only regret being for the absence of those members of the class who, for one reason or another, were unable to attend. There is a thrill in the renewal of old ties, formed by the years of close association in our cadet days, and there is inspiration in re-visiting these familiar scenes which, changed though they be, still so clearly recall the Military Academy of our day, and remind us of all that we owe to our Alma Mater. And there are both thrill and inspiration in the contact with the vigorous clear-eyed youth of the Corps of Cadets, who are steadily pressing forward to assume the tasks that we, and others of our generation, must lay down. It is the earnest hope of all who were present at this reunion that, five years from now, when the Fiftieth Anniversary of our graduation arrives, all surviving members and former members of the class will make a very special effort to return to West Point for the celebration of that important event. Let us all, even now, begin to shape our plans to make our Fiftieth Anniversary a memorable occasion.

—*W. B. Ladue,*
Colonel, U. S. A., Retired,
Class of 1894.

West Point, N. Y.,
June 25, 1939.

Fortieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1899

THE Fortieth reunion of the Class of 1899 has come and gone. Twenty-four members of the class attended the reunion and of these, twenty-two remained for the Class Dinner on the night of Sunday, June 11th, 1939, at the West Point Army Mess.

The entire membership of the class was circularized on March 1, April 1, May 1, and June 1. Four Class Bulletins were sent out from West Point. With these bulletins the Superintendent's Re-union Bulletins were enclosed. So far as the class records show, all living members of the class with the possible exception of four received these circulars. From these four no reply has been received and it is feared that the bulletins did not reach them. Repeated efforts were made without success to locate them.

The appearance and behavior of the class left little to be desired; none appeared older than at our Thirtieth Reunion; some acted much younger; all seemed to have a good time; inhibitions and suppressed emotions were noticeably absent; exhibitions less so; so far as local authorities know the behavior of each and every member of the class was exemplary within the personal limitations of what each individual interpreted as "having a good time" meant; they foregathered "in rejuvenation of old friendships, to feel again the thrill of old West Point's unchanging spirit". (Supts. Bull. No. 1 '39) Oh, Youth where is thy victory? Oh, Old Age where is thy sting?

The events appearing on the Superintendent's Program were eagerly and joyously attended. Of course nothing went off just right or as it would have been run off "when I was a cadet". It was certain that everyone felt that since the graduation of the Class of 1899 "West Point has gone to h...". (Don't you believe it, that's a habit!)

One special event which was not on the Superintendent's Program and which was attended by all members of the class and members of their families present, was a buffet luncheon at the quarters of the Professor of Philosophy. This was a get-together party and if food and noise (mostly emanating from the ladies present) constitute a good time the enjoyment was general.

For the Class Dinner 22 were present in body and in spirit but in a few cases it was uncertain whether or not their minds were on the business of the occasion. Every one had a chance to stand on his feet and tell the class what he thought. Some did this several times—in

fact it has been rumored that Dutch K— repeated the same story no less than three times, always followed by tremendous applause; he *thought* that he was telling a newer and better story each time; his listeners *knew* that he was.

The dinner was supposed to terminate at 12:00 midnight—at 3:00 a. m. some still lingered. A few showed up for the graduation exercises the following day; many had escaped and some were not particularly anxious to be seen. All in all a good time was had by everyone.

No important business was transacted by the class; no one volunteered to write up the class history but each was more interested in making history at the time than he was in recording it. Results, nil.

This Reunion was a love feast all the way through and particularly since a number of class wives and daughters were present. They too seemed to have an enjoyable time.

There was general agreement that we would all get together again for our 50th Reunion in 1949 and that every endeavor would be made to increase the attendance. We are certain that there are approximately 69 living members in our class and we shall endeavor as a class to keep the spirit of '99 alive. It is now seriously intended to begin a class history of '99 and to publish and distribute it in some form or another. Without the assistance of each member of the class this effort will not be successful.

Samuel T. Ansell
C. C. Carter
H. L. Begle
Charles B. Clark
Henry B. Clark
Ray M. Cornwell
A. S. Cowan
Stanley D. Embick
R. C. Foy
Charles D. Herron
E. H. Humphrey
Jesse W. Johnson

William Kelly
Frederick B. Kerr
Leon B. Kromer
E. M. Markham
W. T. Merry
J. C. Minus
J. C. Nicholls
H. A. Robichon
H. W. Schull
F. W. Van Duyne
J. A. Woodruff
H. E. Yates

Thirty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1904

THE following-named twenty-seven members of the Class of 1904 were present at West Point to celebrate the 35th anniversary of our graduation:

Benedict	Fenton	Moody
Bryden	Gillmore	Neal
Butcher	Golden	Phillipson
Butler	Gregory	Richardson, R. C.
Cooper	Grievess	Singles
Copp	Gruber	Ward
Corbin	Hackett	White
Diller	Jensvold	Wise
Dillon	McAndrew	Woolnough

We were quartered, as usual, in the North Barracks, in the 20th and 21st Division, but it is evident that we are getting uncomfortably close to the time when we shall be assigned the old-timers rooms below Cullum Hall!

Thorough preparations for the reunion had been made by Benedict and Fenton; everything went off as scheduled and everyone appeared to have a fine time.

The first event of particular interest to the class was the delightful get-together tea held by the Fentons at their quarters for all classmates and members of their families at 4:00 P. M., on the 9th. In addition to the class-mates listed above, the following were also present:

Betty Allin and Cadet George Allin, Jr.	Lieut. and Mrs. Farnsworth
Mrs. Benedict and Daughter	Lieut. and Mrs. Greene (Fenton's daughter)
Lieut. Roger Black, Jr.	Cadet Greene, J. S., Jr.
Mrs. Bryden	Mrs. Grievess
Miss Butler	Cadet Grievess (graduating)
Lieut. and Mrs. E. I. Davis	Miss Barbara Gruber
Mrs. Dillon	Mrs. Mack and Daughter

Cadet Richardson, R. C., III (graduating)	Lieut. and Mrs. Easterbrook (Stillwell's daughter)
Cadet Scott, W. R., Jr.	Lieut. and Mrs. Conway (Wright's daughter)
Mrs. Singles and Daughter	

After enjoying the Fentons' genuine hospitality to the utmost, we attended parade, which seemed like those in which we had participated so many times, except that the Corps is about four times larger than the one we knew.

At 8:00 P. M., all classmates, except McAndrew for some unexplained reason, assembled at the West Point Army Mess for an excellent banquet, made memorable by the spirit of good cheer that prevailed. Bryden acted as toastmaster. A toast was drunk, standing, in memory of deceased classmates. Interesting short talks were made by several of those present. Letters and telegrams of regret at their enforced absence were read from the following:

Alley from Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
 Brunzell from Columbus, Ohio.
 Catts from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
 Cubbison from Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 Danford from Washington, D. C.
 Dickinson from Dunedin, Fla.
 Dillard from Cleveland, Ohio.
 Garges from Chevy Chase, Md.
 Glassford from Phoenix, Ariz.
 Grace, Honeycutt and Pratt from the P. I.
 Herman from Coral Gables, Fla.
 Howell from Seattle, Wash.
 Hunter from Washington, D. C.
 Kingman from Washington, D. C.
 Lawrason from Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mack from Charleston, S. C.
 McIlroy from Omaha, Neb.
 McKell from Chillicothe, Ohio.
 McNair and Edmunds from Ft. Leavenworth.
 Meals from San Francisco, Calif.
 Murphy, J. J. from New York, N. Y.
 Parker from San Francisco, Calif.
 Robins from Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 Sands from Atlanta, Ga.
 Scott, W. R. from Hawaii.

Strong from Washington, D. C.
Thompson from Washington, D. C.
Venable from Syracuse, N. Y.
Waugh from Alassio, Italy.

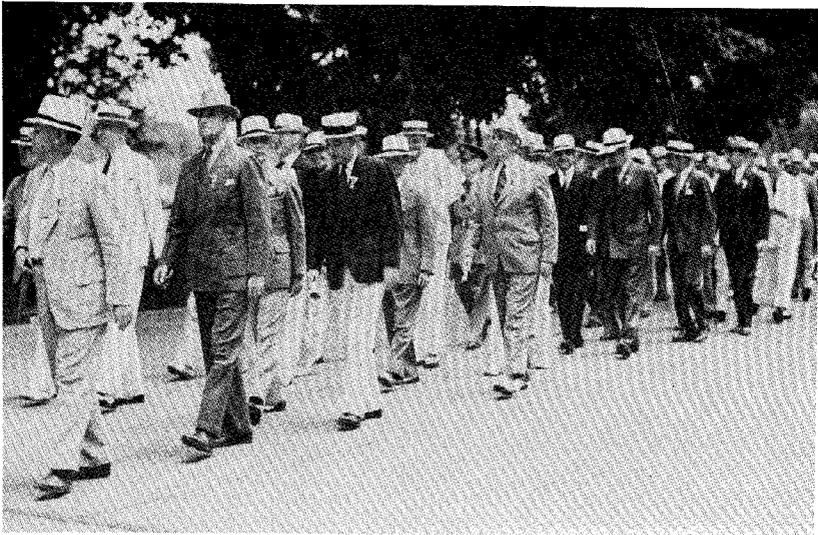
Copp and Gruber led us through many old familiar songs and all joined in the general conversation until, before we realized it, it was past midnight and this most enjoyable party broke up.

On the 10th we participated as a body in the march of the Alumni from Cullum Hall to the Thayer Monument where the usual, but always impressive, ceremony was held. We then witnessed another fine ceremony by the Corps as it passed in review before the Alumni.

Luncheon was held in Cullum Hall as a preliminary to the very interesting annual meeting of the Association of Graduates.

At 3:00 P. M., we attended the Superintendent's reception to the Alumni and the Graduating Class where we had the pleasure of seeing our classmate, Benedict, and his charming wife, welcome their many guests in the beautiful garden adjoining his quarters.

For most of us, the reunion ended at that point and we went our several ways prouder than ever of our class, and more than happy over the fact that we, individually, had been able to be present at this reunion which was pronounced by all, an unqualified success.



Alumni Parade.

Thirtieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1909

THE Class of 1909 celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a Reunion which was efficiently planned, well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. Forty-two graduate and ex-members of the class were present and nearly an equal number of wives and children. There was practically a fifty percent turn out of the living members.

The men of the class and a few sons were quartered in the 25th Division of North Barracks, while most of the ladies and daughters were accommodated at the "Rivercrest" in Highland Falls. There was much hilarity and little sleep among the male contingent. And from all accounts the distaff side of the affair was by no means a gloomy one.

In addition to the Alumni Exercises, Annual Meeting, Superintendent's Reception, Graduation Parade, Graduation Exercises and other events on the regular schedule, the class found time to take part in several special features. A memorial window to the Class of 1809, presented by 1909, was dedicated in the Cadet Chapel on Sunday, June 11th. On the same day Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Devers were hosts to the '09 men and their families at a delightful luncheon served at their quarters. At this time sabers were presented, in accordance with the class custom, to the following sons of '09 men who graduated in the Class of 1939: Donald C. Beere, Lindsay C. Herkness, Jr., Marshall R. Hickok, David M. Matheson and Robert C. Sears. Sixteen sons of '09 graduates have passed through the Academy successfully, while five others are now in the Corps.

On Sunday evening the members of the class held a stag dinner at Storm King Arms, near Cornwall, while the wives and grown daughters held forth at the Bear Mountain Inn. Needless to say, "a good time was had by all".

The thanks of the class are due to Devers and Farman, on duty at West Point as Executive and Librarian respectively, for arranging the special details of a very pleasant Reunion. Nor was anything left undone for the comfort and convenience of the "Old Grads" by those in charge of the reception and entertainment of the visiting Alumni.

A class book, "Then and Now", bridging briefly the span of thirty years since graduation, was published by a committee headed by Parker and Van Deusen, G. L. Copies were distributed to those in attendance and were mailed to absent members and to the widows of deceased classmates.

There was no doubt in the minds of those who came back to this Reunion that it was the most successful gathering that has been held by the class. Those who were present have all resolved to be on hand in June of 1944, if humanly possible. Those who were unable to attend this year are urged to be with their classmates on that occasion.

Following is a list of the graduates and ex-members of 1909 who were present at this Reunion:

Beardslee	Hickok*	Purdon*
Beere*	Hulen*	Rossell
Bluemel*	Kelly	Rumbough*
Briscoe	Lee	Schillerstrom
Chase	Lyman*	Scowden
Denson*	Marks*	Sears*
Devers*	Matheson	Stearns
Doniat*	Meyer*	Thummel*
Farman*	Milling	Underwood
Gee*	McDowell*	Van Deusen, E. R.
Godfrey	McGee*	Van Deusen, G. L.*
Goetz*	Parker	Waldron*
Harrington	Partridge*	Walsh*
Herkness*	Philoon	Weaver*

*Accompanied by one or more members of family.

Mrs. Caroline Hanna, widow of Fred Hanna, was also present.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1914

Now that the 25th 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 the mental exhaustion and inability to be in more than one place, at one time.

Classmates started arriving on Thursday, June 8th and continued to check in until Sunday evening, June 12. A total of 42 appeared on the scene which is believed to be a record turnout in percentage. Those present were as follows—Anderson, G. P., Anderson, J. B., Bandholtz, Brand, Brannan, Bratton, Brooks, Bull, Benson, Byron, Clark, Cowgill, Gibson, Gill, Gross, Hannum, Harris, Hogan, Holcombe, Herrick, Ingles, Jernigan, Jones, Jouett, Lampert, Lanphier, Lewis, C. W., Lewis, G. F., McDonald, Milliken, Orton, Packard, Somerville, Robertson, Rees, Torraellia, Waltz, Ward, Whitten, Wyeth, Woodberry, and Weir.

Credit for the longest distance travelled went to Juan Torraellia, of Havana, Cuba. Torraellia was accompanied by Mrs. Torraellia and their three sons, ranging in ages 4-6-8. Mr. Torraellia presented the members of the class with cigars and Mrs. Torraellia presented the ladies with corsages, which she made herself.

Wives, sons, and daughters to the number of 21 added greatly to the success of the Reunion. Through the courtesy of Colonel 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.

Members of the class stayed in the North Barracks in the 20th Div.

The official program of the class started on June 9th at 4 o'clock with a cocktail party at the "Storm King Arms". This was attended by all classmates, wives and adult children, after which they all proceeded to the parade ground to review the regimental parade.

At 6:30 P. M. members of the class gathered for dinner in the mess hall.

Seven thirty P. M. found us at an informal meeting in the Class Assembly room where eats, drinks, and music were provided. There was no official record of when that meeting adjourned.

At 9:30 A. M. Saturday, June 10th all members present assembled on the North Barracks steps, stood at attention while a photographer from the White Studio took pictures. Several candid camera members took advantage of this scene to work their machines.

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 singing of the Corps by the West Point Choir and placing of a wreath at the foot of the monument. 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.

Immediately after the Alumni Review we all met again, including wives, families and friends, at Thayer Monument and witnessed the presentation of a Saber given by the Class to Pug Lampert's son of the graduating class. Major Byron led off with gracious remarks about both Father and Son and then turned the job over to "Dad" Ingles who very proudly made the presentation to young Lampert and the latter responded appropriately. All those present warmly concurred in his views by applause. The sincere congratulations of the class go to Pug Lampert, Jr. on his successful completion of four hard years. Also at this gathering sons of the Classmates who are now at West Point were brought into the circle and introduced to the classmates and their friends.

From this pleasant event, the class adjourned for the Graduates Luncheon at Cullum Hall.

At 3:30 P. M. the class attended the Supe's reception which is given to the Alumni, the Graduating Class, and their relatives and friends. The party lasted until 5:30 at which time all of us went to the parade grounds to review the regimental parade.

At 7 o'clock we went by bus, arranged by the Committee, in order not to jeopardize life and limb on the return trip, to Bear Mountain Inn to enjoy a well planned and complete cocktail party and dinner. Gifts were presented from the Class of 1914 to all those present at this affair. This affair was attended by classmates, wives, and adult children. The menu consisting of Milemo Cocktails, Pipe Line Celery, Highland Falls Olives, Beast Barracks Soup, Popolopen Creek Trout, Steak, Potatoes a la St. Patrick, Guard House Beans, Hell Cat Salad, Area Bird Pie, High Jinks Champagne and Hungry Squad Coffee was enjoyed by all. During the course of the evening music and songs were furnished by Major Byron and daughter Jane on their accordions. Their music was so melodious that the audience and Manager of Bear Mountain Inn requested them to play over the Nationwide hook-up

of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who were broadcasting from Bear Mt. Inn that evening. Therefore making an outstanding event for the class of 1914 to remember. This ended the formations as a class and it was enthusiastically agreed by all that it had been a most successful and worthwhile get-together.

Eleven A. M., Sunday, June 11, 1939—Chapel—No record of attendance. At 3 o'clock many of the class attended the Organ Recital and enjoyed it very much.

Five thirty P. M. we took our places on the visitors' seats to see the Graduation Parade. The 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 scene is beyond power to describe, but it caused many tear-dimmed eyes in the crowd of Alumni, parents, and friends as a great applause greeted the advance to the reviewing stand of the Graduating class to take their formation in line to review the march-past of the rest of the Corps.

After graduation parade, we separated and had dinner with our families or friends and then returned to the barracks to resume the reminiscences of the previous nights.

On Monday, June 13—11:30 A. M. Graduation exercises were held in the Armory with the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, presenting the diplomas to the new Officers.

It was a glorious reunion and June Week, in spite of the heat and almost nightly showers, which interfered very little with the program.

The class wishes to express its appreciation to the Superintendent and his efficient and courteous Alumni Reception Committee for all and comforts extended us—all of which increases our love for and devotion to our Alma Mater and to the inducement to return to the old place for future Reunions.

It was unanimously agreed that this was the best Reunion ever held and if it had not been for the untiring efforts of our Committee, Pat Hogan, Pink Bull, and Joe Byron it would not have been successful. Nothing could have improved it except the presence of absentees.

In parting we firmly resolved to make every effort to break all records for our Thirtieth Reunion in 1944.

Fourteen always recorded their doings in song so the Reunion Secretary Joe Byron offered the following as a record of part of the past 25 years.

For those of short memories NOTE***** Hazel Dawn was the Star of Pink Lady our Furlo show and High Jinks was our graduation show—Tequilla is a powerful Mexican libation usually consumed with a taste of salt.

******St. Patrick etait un kadet, c'etait, c'etait*
St. Patrick etait un kadet, c'etait, c'etait
Quand il allez en son conge
Il fait la route pour nous allez
Et nous ferron la meme
Quand nous allons conge

St. Pat's a second loeey now he is, he is
St. Pat's a second loeey now he is, he is
He's getting use to Army strife,
And no doubt has himself a wife
And talks a lot of Kaydet life
But never of furlo

St. Pat's a first Lieutenant now he is, he is
St. Pat's a first Lieutenant now he is, he is
On border patrol he has a beat
And daily gets a tougher seat
And drinks his raw tequilla neat
It makes him yell FURLO

St. Patrick is a Captain now he is, he is
In Seventeen a Captain new he is, he is
His Silver Bars are very bright
When Wilson says we've got to fight
We'll work all day and drink all night
But there'll be no furlo

St. Patrick is a Major now, he is he is
St. Patrick is a Major now he is, he is
Its rinky dinky over there
And while his French is only fair
The cognac makes him strut I swear
Its just like on furlo.

The Kaydets are all Colonels now they are, they are
St. Patricks are all Colonels now they are, they are
Their knees are sprung their hair is grey
But they still remember the great White Way
And the Hazel Dawns of another day
When they were on furlo.

Twentieth Anniversary

CLASS OF JUNE, 1919

Now that the smoke has cleared away, the committee will endeavor to sum up briefly the high lights of the S. O. 20th Reunion. Seventy-six active, retired, cits, wives, daughters and sons, responded to the homing instinct, and from all unbiased accounts, their return to the fold was a memorable one.

The season opened with a bang immediately after parade Thursday, June 8th, at the Officers' Club with a get-together cocktail supper, visiting S. O.'s and wives as guests of those on duty here, which afforded a wonderful opportunity for all to get acquainted. A bald spot here and the middle-age spread there were noted by a few of those more critical. Aspiration for sons and daughters, feats and accomplishments of same, would surely have impressed the side liner that old '21 will be well represented by a glorious posterity. A distinguished guest was big Mike Kelly, Class of '09, who most graciously and generously toasted old '21.

On Friday evening, June 9th, Sid Gould, at a stag affair in the old 19th Division, entertained about 25—with time out at regular 30-minute intervals—with slides of the European junketing trip, 1919 model in toto; in fact, their completeness can only be appreciated in realizing that the lantern covered France from Brest to Toul with interesting side tours to Nice, Wiesbaden, Ostend, and the Cafe Madrid, ala Brussels. Nell McCarthy, ably assisted by Jack Raaen, closed the evening with a flare at "Hand in hand, here stand old '21".

A careful check revealed no casualties at Alumni Exercises, after which, thanks to the Association of Graduates, a substantial luncheon was served in Cullum Hall, attended by 34 members.

Saturday night, June 10th, found the following 49 members (wives joined the party later) assembled on the veranda off the Indian Room at Bear Mountain Inn:

Charlie Chapline
 Jack Raaen and son
 Dewey Rogers
 Russell Williamson
 Sid Gould
 Bill Barton
 Ote Wood and son
 Herb Jones

Fred Porter and wife
 Ned Gregory and wife
 Jack Madison and wife
 Wess Jervey, wife and son
 Red Donally
 Tex Warren and wife
 John McCarthy and wife
 Tom Waters

Brick Bartlett	John Rick
Les Flory	Bob Rice and wife
Ed Samsey, wife and son	Gus Broberg and wife
Dave Newcomer and wife	J. W. Brownell
Bob Raymond	Carl Robinson
Hugh Elliott	Verne Cole and wife
Jazz Parsons	Bill Isaacs and wife
Hutch Hutchins and wife	Martin Loeb and wife
P. D. Allen and wife	Jack Dominey
Count Wilson	Bill Regan
Eva Williamson	Ed Hopkins
Jimmy Harbough	Jimmy Boyd
Ham Young and wife	George Horowitz and wife
Eddie Bowes and wife	Benny Sheets and wife
P. D. Carl	Lestah Rhodes and wife
Dave McLean and wife	Dick Coursey and wife
Bert Hayford and daughter	Pat Kennedy

Dinner was scheduled at 9:30 p. m., but due to three days of strenuous exertion, both mental, physical and liquid, the hour was advanced. Twenty-nine congratulatory telegrams were received from members who were unable to attend, which is indicative of that grand old "Spirit of '21". The committee is indeed sorry that space is not available for personal acknowledgement, but quotes the following two as typical:

"We regret that the reunion of graduates of the Military Academy at Gettysburg in 1863 will prevent our attending the reunion at West Point.

Gruenther—Hewitt—Palmer."

"The following classmates and Santschi send congratulations from Hawaii on reunion:

Cookson	Slack	Shutt
Farrar	Works	Richie
Skelton	Whiteside	Dunham
Zimmerman	Frank	C. V. Allen."

Nell McCarthy (sans descendants at the moment), but evidently in a moment of sentimental musing, moved that the class award a saber to each graduating class son, which was immediately seconded (if not premeditated) by Jack Raaen and Fred Porter, who have the distinction of having the first sons to enter the Corps, this July 1st. Need-

less to say, the motion was carried unanimously and Dick Coursey was instructed to notify Willie Palmer to this effect. No further business, either serious or otherwise, was attempted. What with the class of '14 augmenting our number with toasts and class yells, and the arrival of 23 wives about 11:00 p. m., who in the meantime had been guests at dinner of local wives, the party took on new life and continued until the bus driver would wait no longer.

Dick Coursey rounded up the lot Sunday morning with the promise of:

(1) A peek at P. D. Allen who was stricken with a very childish affliction, namely chicken pox of the most virulent type, just a week prior to the opening festivities, and (2) a glass of cold Budweiser. Either P. D. or the latter obtained excellent results as about 40, including wives, basked on the Allen's lawn for about three hours during which time movies and snaps were taken, all excellent. Just before adjourning, an invitation was extended by Charlie Chapline and Herb Jones, and sponsored by stag members in barracks, for a final farewell at the club immediately following graduation parade, which was accepted, as well as attended, thus ending our 20th Reunion.

In closing, the committee feels that special mention should be made of those classmates (nearly 40 per cent of those who attended the reunion are retired or out of the Army) who, although out of the Army, bring back with them that loyalty and devotion of which surely our Alma Mater must be proud.

—*R. R. Coursey, Captain, Infantry.*

Fifteenth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1924

THIS June Week the Class of 1924, U. S. M. A. celebrated its fifteenth year Reunion. Eighty-five members of the class, slightly over one-fifth of the "Noble Four Hundred" who went forth to conquer the world on that fateful day a decade and a half before, returned to West Point for the occasion. From as far west as Seattle, from as far south as San Antonio, by plane, train, and motor these representatives of "The Thundering Herd" converged on The Academy for three days of fun, comradeship, and sentiment that were an unqualified success.

The Reunion was historic for several reasons. It was the largest get-together the class has had, in fact one of the largest any class has had. '24, until this June the largest class West Point has ever graduated, was forced to turn over this distinction to the Class of 1939. The Reunion was coeducational throughout: fifty-one wives attended. And despite the fact that parties were held all over the countryside and Prohibition never once raised its ugly head, not a single casualty was reported—one for Mr. Ripley's book!

The burden of arranging details of the reunion and making it click fell, as always, on the small group stationed at West Point. But this responsibility, decentralized in approved brass-hat practice among the eighteen members at the Academy and their good wives, became less arduous than expected, and the clocklike smoothness with which every occasion functioned bore eloquent witness to foresight and organization. At a stag dinner in September committees had been appointed and plans laid. Full publicity had been secured through the medium of the class periodical, "The Thundering Herd", a ten-page little magazine now on its fourth year, printed and edited at West Point from data sent in from every corner of the nation by classmates covering their activities. Much credit for the remarkable turnout in June must go to the enthusiasm built up months ahead through this means.

And much credit for the success of the Reunion itself must go to the decision that all gatherings be coeducational. Even the crustiest, die-hardest bachelors were forced to admit that the gals not only lent color and pulchritude to the scene but, unbelievable as it may seem, far from dampening enthusiasm entered so wholeheartedly into the

spirit of the occasion that they usually closed up the parties! Time will probably come when, veterans of many campaigns, the Class of 1924 will crave monastic solitude in which to re-fight the "Battle of Antietam", but since to date practically all its engagements have been with the weaker (?) sex, including them in the celebrations worked out perfectly.

Reunion activities were concentrated into the two days preceding Graduation. Saturday evening, June 10th, a picnic made the welkin ring at Round Pond. This party served to break any ice that might have formed in fifteen years and to introduce everybody all around. Name cards worn by everyone helped those who had not indulged in the Roth Memory Course when confronted by strange but attractive blondes and by men who had lived across the hall but had since acquired tonnage and hirsute adornments.

Next assembly was at the lodge across from the Post School at 1:30 Sunday afternoon. As soon as the movie-fiends and candid-cameramen had run out of film and the level in the punch bowls had subsided to a respectable extent, luncheon was served on the porches. This was followed by movies shown in the school auditorium—of former class parties and several football games. Walter French ad-libbed for the latter, Bob Berry recited one of his Ozark masterpieces, Lowell Limpus told a tale of chivalry translated from the original French, and Mike Cleary swung liltily through several of his smash hits on the piano.

The rest of Sunday afternoon was spent at Graduation Parade and informally in groups at the Club and various quarters. Then, at 8:00 P. M., all gathered at Bear Mountain Inn for dinner and dancing. Long after the orchestra had folded up its saxaphones and silently slunk away the party kept rolling merrily on with Cleary turning the piano into a hot box.

Next day at Graduation adieux were said, and the Class of 1924 disintegrated once again to the four winds, to a score of different posts and branches and military duties, to dozens of varied professions and jobs, a priceless common bond of experience and friendship strengthened and its heritage of West Point memories revitalized through its Fifteenth Year Reunion. The United States Military Academy was once again turned back to its Cadets!

—*E. Parmly, III.*

Present at reunion, Class of 1924.

Capt. R. L. Baughman
 Capt. & Mrs. R. W. Berry
 Capt. W. H. Bertsch

Capt. R. T. Beurket
 Capt. V. F. Burger
 Capt. & Mrs. G. W. Busbey

Mr. M. H. Cleary
 Mr. W. J. Cleary
 Capt. J. W. Clyburn
 Capt. & Mrs. V. A. Conrad
 Capt. & Mrs. D. T. Crow
 Capt. R. E. Cullen
 Capt. & Mrs. C. K. Darling
 Mr. A. Dawson
 Capt. & Mrs. G. Devens
 Maj. & Mrs. J. L. M. DesIslets
 Capt. & Mrs. A. J. Dombrowsky
 Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Duerr
 Capt. D. J. Ellinger
 Capt. E. B. Ely
 Mr. & Mrs. V. Evans
 Mr. G. B. Finnegan, Jr.
 Capt. & Mrs. L. S. Fletcher
 Capt. & Mrs. E. H. France
 Capt. R. W. Gibson
 Capt. & Mrs. P. C. Hains, 3rd
 Capt. & Mrs. R. W. Harper
 Capt. & Mrs. C. E. Hart
 Capt. & Mrs. J. R. Hawkins
 Capt. & Mrs. F. A. Henney
 Capt. & Mrs. J. I. Hincke
 Capt. & Mrs. T. A. Jennings
 Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Johnson
 Capt. & Mrs. C. J. King
 Capt. & Mrs. R. J. Koch
 Capt. & Mrs. J. B. Kraft
 Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Kreidel
 Capt. A. T. Leonard
 Capt. G. E. Lightcap
 Mrs. R. C. McCloud
 Capt. & Mrs. J. A. McComsey
 Capt. & Mrs. W. H. Maglin
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Marcus
 Capt. & Mrs. D. J. Martin
 Capt. & Mrs. D. D. Martin
 Capt. & Mrs. C. Massey
 Capt. & Mrs. B. S. Mesick, Jr.
 Capt. & Mrs. F. A. Mitchell
 Capt. J. E. Moore, Jr.
 Mr. D. Mulligan
 Capt. & Mrs. E. Parmly, 3rd.
 Mr. E. Passolli, Jr.
 Mr. R. C. Polsgrove
 Mr. F. C. Pyne
 Capt. C. F. Robinson
 Capt. & Mrs. P. Sather
 Capt. & Mrs. W. T. Sexton
 Capt. P. W. Shunk
 Capt. & Mrs. L. E. Simon
 Mr. G. J. Smith
 Capt. & Mrs. L. S. Smith
 Capt. & Mrs. M. E. Smith, Jr.
 Capt. & Mrs. G. W. Smythe
 Capt. G. H. Steel
 Capt. & Mrs. V. C. Stephens
 Capt. & Mrs. C. G. Stevenson, Jr.
 Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Storck
 Mr. G. J. Sullivan
 Capt. & Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Jr.
 Capt. & Mrs. L. J. Tacy
 Capt. H. P. Tasker
 Capt. & Mrs. G. E. Textor
 Capt. A. G. Trudeau
 Capt. C. W. VanWay, Jr.
 Capt. L. D. Vichules
 Capt. & Mrs. M. G. Wallington
 Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Weinaug
 Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Woltersdorf
 Mr. W. H. Bender
 Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Bennett
 Mr. & Mrs. W. E. French
 Mr. R. C. S. Finlay
 Mr. Halligan
 Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Hauck
 Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Limpus

Tenth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1929

THE suggestion of a non-classmate that '29's ten year Reunion be summarized by warping the words of a non-grad, viz. Veni, Vedranc, Vevent, has been indignantly rejected. This more explicit and less classic account is furnished for the '29'ers who were unable to be with us or were here and would like to know what happened.

The 28 local members of the class started working on the Class Reunion about 8 months ahead of time. The Class Reunion Committee (Costello, Griffith, Lincoln) groped for a common denominator for the 28 fixed opinions as to what would constitute a good reunion and came out with a program. The members of the class beyond the shelter of West Point were bombarded with a series of poopsheets. The replies to these, consisting mostly of "Maybe's" were multiplied by a convenient coefficient which took into account domestic possibilities, C. O.'s temperaments, and flying weather. The result turned out to be a numerical error. Meanwhile Dick Wentworth was collecting the dope for our ten year book which he turned out in his usual effortless and efficient style. The vital statistics of his research are worth repeating for the benefit of anyone who wonders what happens to a West Point Class in a decade.

Strength of class at Graduation.....	299
Died	17
Separated from Service due to other causes than death....	30
Married	232
Single	20
Marital status indeterminate (they skipped that item on the questionnaire)	30
<i>Children</i>	
Boys	150
Girls	137

Members of the class began arriving about June 8th, went quietly into North Barracks and started making a noise. By the 10th we had over a platoon of '29'ers of widely assorted shapes and sizes to attend the Alumni Exercises. Forty-six went from there to attend the luncheon of the Association of Graduates.

Saturday night we kicked off for the Reunion formally at Rivercrest Inn, south of West Point. Eighty-one were present. The preliminaries were featured by a temperate gesture on the part of the drink committee who apparently went two other places before arriving with the flowing bowl. The situation was saved by the resources and resourcefulness of Tony Costello. Don Zimmerman, the Class President, presided at dinner in his customary capable and efficient manner. Due to the dawn of maturity or bad marksmanship the breakages were far below the estimate of the somewhat apprehensive committee in charge. We were particularly fortunate in having present two foundlings and a large representation from those of our number in civilian life. The after-dinner speeches indicated that in certain cases at least, the class has a peculiar aptitude for telling stories, long, tall and broad. Louis Hammack's motion that Dick Wentworth, as class statistician should deliver an explanation of the incidence of boy and girl babies in the class was tabled until our 15th Reunion. Dick needs more data. The party broke up in various stages of disrepair.

Sunday night we had a dinner-dance at Bear Mountain Inn where the classes of '24 and '29 took over the place. Sixty-five classmates and 46 camp followers were present. Eddie Murphy took over the mike and sang for us and a few former hop managers gave impromptu terpsichorean exhibitions which were never taught by Monsieur Visey.

The Reunion broke up with Graduation next day. A few of those from the outlands stayed to be sworn in as captains along with the classmates on the Post, at 12:01 a. m. that night.

The '29 Ten Year Reunion is now a thing of the past but the 86 classmates who attended feel it is a very pleasant memory. Incidentally, 86 members of a class at a reunion constitutes some sort of a record. The purpose of a reunion is not to produce a party to end all reunions, but rather to collect the maximum number of classmates together here where we shared a common experience for four years some five (none six) and provide opportunities for them to compare feats of fatherhood and play "Do you remember". The hours spent in barracks renewing old friendships and discussing the years that have passed since June of '29 were one of the pleasentest parts of an enjoyable party. It was good to see everybody again, and it was reassuring to note that some others were acquiring a dignified demeanor by virtue of thinning hair and thickening beltlines. We are looking forward to our 15th.

The following members of the class were present:

Armstrong	Hammack	Murphy
Bell	Hammond, T. W.	Nesbitt
Bowyer	Hamlin	Ofsthun
Briggs	Hannigan	Ostrand
Brooke	Hayes, H. G.	Pearson
Brown, D. F.	Hays, G. R.	Phillips
Browne, R. J.	Hempstead	Poorman
Brownlee	Horridge	Quill
Brozey	Kearney	Renshaw
Callery	Keeler	Robbins
Caraway	Keirn, D. J.	Roth
Carpenter	Kirkpatrick	Sadler
Carson	Kraus	Smothers
Chaffee	Lasher	Sprague
Congdon	Lincoln	Steinbeck
Connelly	Lindsey	Sykes
Cooper, A. B.	Losey	Tench
Cooper, R. C.	Lynch, G. E.	Thompson, P. S.
Costello	McAneny	Thompson, W. J.
Crary	McClelland	Vestal
Dent	McCulla	Vickrey
Doubleday	McDonald	Walker, J. S.
Forney	McKeague	Ward
French	McKenzie	Wentworth
Graul	Mays	Wetzel
Grier, J. L.	Meyer	Wimer
Griffith	Moore	Woodbury
Guyer	Morrill	Woods
		Zimmerman

Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1934

WORD having gone out amongst the believers that the long awaited five year reunion of the Class of '34 was to become at long last a reality, the clan began to gather soon after sun up on June 8. E. O. Davis took honors for being first to contact yr. corr., having trekked in with frau from Watertown, Mass., closely followed by Alec Stuart and madame, and Chuck Merrill, a blushing bridegroom of two weeks, complete with bride. A visit to the 20th Div. disclosed three doughty bachelors, Gerhart, Waugh, and Stark, firmly entrenched amongst H. I. cards and empty coca-cola bottles, Jake Stark, by the way, having become Jack since putting on the aiguillettes.

Enough of the class had gathered by Saturday to make a good representation at the Alumni exercises where, as befitted their rank, they marched at the tail of the column, Bucknam, the last to arrive making it just as the tail cleared the clock tower. And in the afternoon, the '34 wonders did yeoman service at making inroads on the refreshments at the Superintendent's reception.

While the boys renewed their youth and revisited scenes of former glory, final arrangements were made for the culmination of all good June weeks, the class party. Said climax occurred in the form of a highball party on the 10th in the Red Room at the West Point Army Mess. As the benedicts far outnumbered the bachelors, the party was open house and "the ladies who came up in June" decidedly did not put a damper on the festivities. Brown, S. L., and Jablonsky, as the oldest living inhabitants, played mine host with a lavish hand after first bleeding the visiting firemen for all they could take. Diefendorf, as master of ceremonies, fired the first toast amidst much popping of corks immediately after Recognition and several hours later was still maintaining a steady fire. Between salvos, Diefendorf and Stark revived that tear jerker known as "The Commandant and the Cadet" from the Hundredth Nite show of 1933. You remember, "You might as well say 'Steamboat' ". And Ralph Bucknam, who jumped from the Army line to a law office in New York, took time out to expound a few fine points of patent law.

By means of a Gallup poll among those present, it was determined that Willy Rogers had been married longest, Merrill least; Jabo, with

two, had the most children, Davis, the oldest; Bill Stone, from Fort Lewis had come the farthest and had the best moustache. Stark voted himself most likely to succeed.

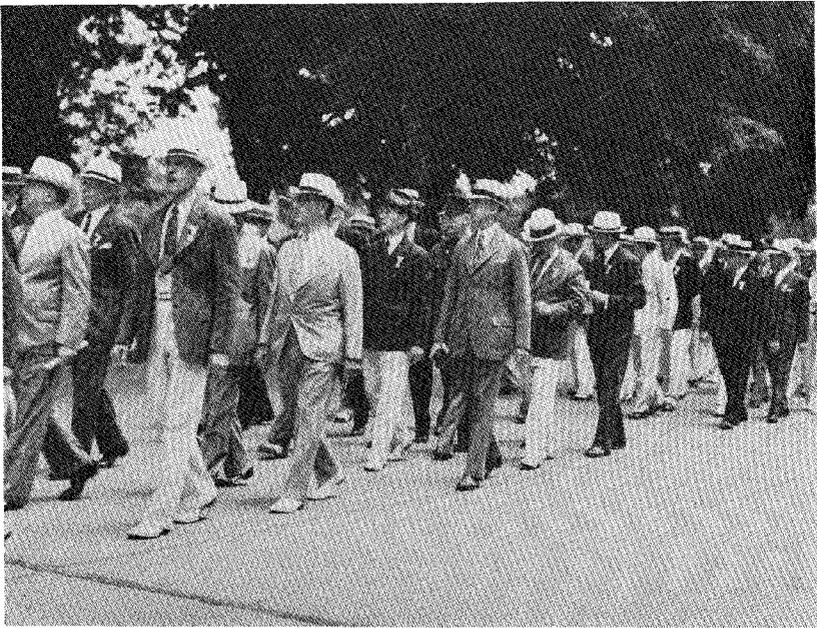
After exhausting the possibilities of the Mess, the party moved on to Graduation Hop to hear Guy Lombardo and then adjourned to Bear Mountain Inn where it lasted to an undetermined hour in the morning.

Those present were:

Brown, S. L.
Bucknam
Davis, E. O.
Diefendorf
Fajardo

Gerhart
Jablonsky
Johnson, P. E.
Kushner
Merrill

Rogers, W. L.
Stark
Stone
Stuart
Waugh



Alumni Parade.

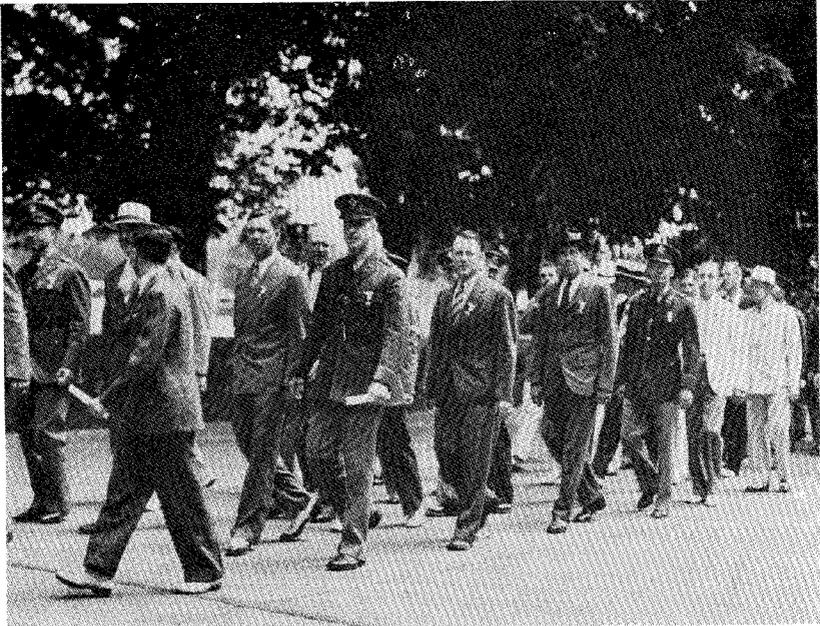
Class Representatives

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
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	P. O. Box 947, Southampton, L. I., 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.
1876	Gen. William Crozier,	1735 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1877	Brig. Gen. George K. Hunter,	24 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
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.
1888	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	Bedford Hills, N. Y.
1892	Gen. William R. Smith,	Sewanee Military Academy, Sewa- nee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. John H. Rice,	18 Bon Mar Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1894	Gen. George Vidmer,	McGregor Ave., Spring Hill, Ala.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	Burnt Mills Hills, Silver Spring, Md.
1897	Gen. Edgar T. Conley,	R. F. D. 2, Silver Spring, Md.
1898	Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.
1899	Gen. Robert C. Foy,	P. O. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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. Michell,	1601 S. Arlington Rd., Arlington, Va.
1903	Col. U. S. Grant,	Governors Island, N. Y.
1904	Gen. Wm. Bryden,	Ft. Bragg, N. C.
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,	Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
1909	Col. Stuart C. Godfrey,	O. C. of E., Washington, D. C.
1910	Lt. Col. Joseph P. Aleshire,	Fort Bliss, Texas
1911	Lt. Col. Wm. E. Larned,	O. C. of Ord., Washington, D. C.
1912	Lt. Col. W. H. Hobson,	Quarry Heights, C. Z.
1913	Lt. Col. O. K. Sadtler,	Hq. Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.
1914	Mr. George Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Lt. Col. Herman Beukema,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Mr. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
April 20,		
1917	Major John M. Devine,	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
August 30,		
1917	Maj. John W. Coffey,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
June 12,		
1918	Capt. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Building, Philadel- phia, Pa.
Nov. 1,		
1918	Capt. F. A. March, 3rd,	West Point, N. Y.
June 11,		
1919	Capt. R. G. Gard,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1920	Capt. Lawrence E. Schick,	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
1921	Mr. R. H. Johnston,	70 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
June 13,		
1922	Capt. Lemuel Mathewson,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1923	Capt. E. S. Gruver,	West Point, N. Y.
1924	Mr. Denis Mulligan,	Bureau of Air Commerce, Washing- ton, D. C.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
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	Capt. E. K. Daley,	West Point, N. Y.
1929	Capt. R. D. Wentworth,	Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	West Point, N. Y.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	West Point, N. Y.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	Mitchel Field, N. Y.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	Ft. DuPont, Del.
1935	Lt. Herbert C. Gee,	U. S. Engr. Office, Milwaukee, Wis.
1936	Lt. William M. Connor, Jr.,	Oxford Univ., Oxford, England
1937	Lt. Jack N. Donohew,	March Field, Calif.
1938	Lt. A. B. Pendleton,	Randolph Field, Texas
1939	Lt. George Y. Jumper,	Ryan Sch. of Aeronautics, Ltd., San Diego, Calif.



Alumni Parade.

Visiting Alumni Registered At West Point, June, 1939

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

Name	Class	Name	Class
George F. Lull.....	1878	E. C. Hanford.....	1905
Charles J. Bailey.....	1880	Bernard Lentz.....	1905
H. C. Hodges, Jr.....	1881	Felix W. Motlow.....	1905
J. T. Kerr.....	1881	L. A. O'Donnell.....	1905
John B. Abbott.....	1882	Wm. W. West.....	1905
Wm. M. Hall.....	1882	F. B. Wilby.....	1905
George W. McIver.....	1882	C. R. Abraham.....	1906
S. Percy Townsend.....	1885	E. C. Daley.....	1906
U. S. Ward.....	1885	Joseph C. King.....	1906
N. F. McClure.....	1887	Wm. E. Lane, Jr.....	1906
T. B. Lamoreux.....	1890	Earl McFarland.....	1906
I. W. Rand.....	1890	Charles G. Mettler.....	1906
John C. L. Rogge.....	1890	Ralph M. Pennell.....	1906
James A. Ryan.....	1890	J. W. Riley.....	1906
John J. Bradley.....	1891	Walter S. Sturgill.....	1906
A. B. Donworth.....	1891	Fred H. Coleman.....	1907
C. P. Echols.....	1891	James L. Collins.....	1907
H. E. Ely.....	1891	Wm. D. Geary.....	1907
O. H. Harriman.....	1891	Hayden W. Wagner.....	1907
M. S. Jarvis.....	1891	George Beavers.....	1908
Lewis S. Sorley.....	1891	John K. Brown.....	1908
S. B. Arnold.....	1892	C. L. Hall.....	1908
Jay E. Hoffer.....	1892	L. C. Ricker.....	1908
J. R. Lindsey.....	1892	Wm. A. Beach.....	1910
James H. Reeves.....	1892	Carey H. Brown.....	1910
A. C. Washburne.....	1892	J. I. Muir.....	1910
Robertson Honey.....	1893	Martin H. Ray.....	1910
George H. McManus.....	1893	C. A. Selleck.....	1910
R. R. Raymond.....	1893	Meade Wildrick.....	1910
John H. Rice.....	1893	J. W. Brownell.....	1911
Mathew C. Smith.....	1893	Robert L. Gray.....	1911
Kenzie W. Walker.....	1893	G. Hoisington.....	1911
Robert O. Fuller.....	1895	P. S. Reinecke.....	1911
F. B. Watson.....	1895	Leonard L. Barrett.....	1912
Russell C. Langdon.....	1896	R. C. Crawford.....	1912
Arthur S. Conklin.....	1897	John N. Smith, Jr.....	1912
C. S. Beaudry.....	1898	C. E. Alfaro.....	1913
E. D. Bricker.....	1898	Stuart W. Cramer, Jr.....	1913
J. A. Benjamin.....	1900	W. D. Crittenger.....	1913
P. S. Bond.....	1900	F. H. Farnum.....	1913
Arthur P. S. Hyde.....	1900	S. A. Gibson.....	1913
William F. S. Root.....	1900	Stuart S. Giffin.....	1913
Wm. N. Haskell.....	1901	Douglas T. Greene.....	1913
G. Kent.....	1901	H. B. Lewis.....	1913
F. P. Lahm.....	1901	D. O. Nelson.....	1913
E. K. Sterling.....	1901	F. K. Newcomer.....	1913
Wm. Tidball.....	1901	C. W. Russell.....	1913
F. F. Longley.....	1902	J. W. Viner.....	1913
Troup Miller.....	1902	H. S. Aurand.....	1915
Lewis M. Adams.....	1903	F. W. Boye.....	1915
C. S. Hoffman.....	1903	C. M. Busbee.....	1915
B. F. McClellan.....	1903	E. D. Ellis.....	1915
J. L. Schley.....	1903	C. R. Finley.....	1915
M. C. Tyler.....	1903	Chas. C. Herrick.....	1915
L. A. Kunzig.....	1905	F. D. McGee.....	1915

Name	Class	Name	Class
J. E. Rossell.....	1915	N. C. Hale.....	1925
E. G. Bliss.....	1916	G. W. Kelley.....	1925
R. Potter Campbell.....	1916	Leo F. Kengia.....	1925
J. K. Cockrell.....	1916	W. H. Morford.....	1925
Paul G. Daly.....	1916	Littleton A. Roberts.....	1925
James F. Hodgson.....	1916	T. L. Mulligan.....	1925
R. M. Levy.....	1916	A. A. Ruppert.....	1925
S. L. Scott.....	1916	W. N. Underwood.....	1925
Frank C. Scofield.....	1916	Thomas R. Whitted, Jr.....	1925
George S. Beurket.....	April 20, 1917	Brookner W. Brady.....	1926
Wm. W. Cowgill.....	April 20, 1917	W. N. Creasy.....	1926
Aaron Bradshaw, Jr.....	April 20, 1917	Edward A. Foehl.....	1926
W. S. Eley.....	April 20, 1917	Charles E. Martin.....	1926
Lyman L. Parks.....	April 20, 1917	C. W. McGeehan.....	1926
F. G. Von Kummer, Jr.....	April 20, 1917	Henry Ross.....	1926
H. B. Ely.....	August 30, 1917	D. T. Foley.....	1927
E. H. Leavey.....	August 30, 1917	R. E. Hunter.....	1927
Wm. A. Rochester.....	August 30, 1917	W. L. Hoppes.....	1927
R. F. Whitelegg.....	August 30, 1917	Edward P. Mechling.....	1927
E. B. Bellinger.....	June 1, 1918	C. R. Whittle.....	1927
Charles F. Baish.....	June 1, 1918	Roy E. Lynch.....	1928
James B. Newman, Jr.....	June 1, 1918	Carl H. Sturies.....	1928
R. H. Offley.....	June 1, 1918	T. Kent.....	1930
Henry M. Underwood.....	June 1, 1918	H. P. Dellinger.....	1930
J. D. Cambre.....	November 1, 1918	Marvin L. Harding.....	1930
Donald F. Carroll.....	November 1, 1918	A. Mark Smith.....	1930
K. W. Leslie.....	November 1, 1918	A. C. Marshall.....	1931
H. L. Peckham.....	November 1, 1918	Wm. H. Bache.....	1932
J. L. Piland.....	November 1, 1918	J. D. Childs.....	1932
R. W. Pinto.....	November 1, 1918	T. R. Hannah.....	1932
B. St. J. Tucker.....	November 1, 1918	J. W. Porter.....	1932
C. E. Byers.....	1920	Stanley T. Wray.....	1932
James W. Clark.....	1920	G. A. Carver.....	1933
James G. Collins.....	1920	Wm. O. Darby.....	1933
George L. Doolittle.....	1920	John D. Matheson.....	1933
L. B. Downing.....	1920	C. G. Patterson.....	1933
Donald J. Leehey.....	1920	V. C. Smith.....	1933
Dallas D. Swan.....	1920	Caesar F. Fiore.....	1935
J. V. Walsh.....	1920	B. S. Waterman.....	1935
A. W. Glass.....	1922	H. A. Twitchell.....	1935
H. H. Haas.....	1922	T. J. Lawlor.....	1936
H. H. Stout, Jr.....	1922	Chas. C. Segrist.....	1936
H. E. Tyler.....	1922	P. D. Brant.....	1937
John H. Farrow.....	1923	Giles A. Evans, Jr.....	1937
J. C. King.....	1923	W. E. W. Farrell.....	1937
V. P. O'Reilly.....	1923	Monte J. Hickok, Jr.....	1937
Frederick E. Phillips.....	1923	John P. Healy.....	1938
I. Sass.....	1923	W. B. Latta.....	1938
B. A. Tormey.....	1923	Walter E. Lotz, Jr.....	1938
L. O. Williams.....	1923	J. C. Lough.....	1938
Donald J. Bailey.....	1925	E. S. McKee.....	1938
C. H. Barth.....	1925	Robert H. York.....	1938
R. M. Barton.....	1925	W. A. Sullivan.....	1938
H. O. Ellinger.....	1925	R. S. Bridges.....	1939

New Members

William H. Bartlett, '25, joined June 3, 1938
 George W. Sliney, '13, joined June 10, 1938
 W. C. Dever, Nov. 1, '18, joined June 13, 1938
 A. M. Weyand, '16, joined June 13, 1938
 Roy A. Hill, '08, joined July 8, 1938
 Neil D. Van Sickle, '38, joined July 1, 1938
 Troup Miller, '02, joined August 8, 1938
 Ralph C. Holliday, '12, joined September 27, 1938
 Thomas G. Hearn, '15, joined October 4, 1938
 T. D. Stamps, Aug. 30, '17, joined October 7, 1938
 Paul G. Miller, '31, joined October 8, 1938
 Ralph E. Doty, '27, joined March 13, 1939
 J. A. Van Fleet, '15, joined May 3, 1939
 S. P. Walker, Nov. 1, '18, joined May 24, 1939
 Harry C. Stone, Ex-'92, joined June 13, 1939
 Don R. Davis, Ex-'13, joined June 13, 1939

Class of 1939, Joined June 12, 1939

Milton B. Adams	Arthur W. Bollard
Eloy Alfaro	Donald R. Ross
Jaime E. Alfaro	Roland W. Boughton, Jr.
Arthur W. Allen, Jr.	Richard T. Bowie
Raymond W. Allen, Jr.	Josephus A. Bowman
Walter J. Alsop	William S. Boyd
Willard B. Atwell, Jr.	Vincent L. Boylan
Benjamin M. Bailey, Jr.	Frederic W. Boye, Jr.
Wilbur W. Bailey	William J. Boyle
John C. Bane	William T. Bradley
John M. Banks	Harry N. Brandon
Homer G. Barber	John S. Brearley
Burnham L. Batson	Adam K. Breckenridge
Donald C. Beere	Philip M. Breitenbucher
John E. Beier	George T. Breitling
Raymond J. Belardi	Walter E. Brinker
John K. Boles, Jr.	Ernest F. Brockman

Elmore G. Brown
Harold Mac V. Brown
Albert R. Brownfield, Jr.
Carl A. Buechner, Jr.
William R. Buster
Mahlon W. Caffee
Hugh W. Caldwell
James L. Cantrell
John W. Carpenter, III
James B. Carvey
Robert F. Cassidy
William D. Chadwick
Benjamin C. Chapla
Warren C. Chapman
John A. Chechila
Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr.
Paul T. Clifford
Casper Clough, Jr.
Charles E. Coates, Jr.
James M. Cochrane
Robert G. Cole
Romert M. Coleman
Kenneth W. Collins
James L. Collins, Jr.
Haskett L. Conner, Jr.
Christopher C. Coyne
Paul B. Cozine, Jr.
Riel S. Crandall
Robert W. Crandall
Thomas M. Crawford
Warner W. Croxton, Jr.
Estel B. Culbreth
Richard D. Curtin
Robert H. Curtin
John H. Davis, Jr.
John N. Davis
John T. Davis
Edward McC. Dannemiller
Michael S. Davison
Jay P. Dawley
William G. Dean
Henry de Metropolis
John O. Dickerson

Joseph L. Dickman
Carroll W. Dietz
David S. Dillard
John W. Dobson
Welborn G. Dolvin
Charles M. Duke
Stanley W. Dziuban
Herbert H. Eichlin, Jr.
Melvin V. Engstrom
Albert L. Evans, Jr.
Belmont S. Evans, Jr.
Julian J. Ewell
Walter W. Farmer
Norman Farrell
Stephen C. Farris
Shepler W. FitzGerald, Jr.
Frederick H. Foerster
Edward R. Ford
Harvey R. Fraser
Charles G. Fredericks
John W. Frick
Joseph H. Frost
James D. Garcia
Edward M. Geary
William C. George
Ulrich G. Gibbons
James R. Gifford
Vernon G. Gilbert
Malcolm F. Gilchrist, Jr.
David B. Goodwin
Andrew J. Goodpaster
Walter H. Grant
James D. Green
Loren C. Grieves, Jr.
Kenneth C. Griffiths
John C. Habecker
Charles J. Hackett
Robert P. Haffa
William H. Hale
DeWitt N. Hall
Edward S. Hamilton
Ralph J. Hanchin
George R. Harrison

Clifford B. Haughton, Jr.
Burwell W. Helton
Laird W. Hendricks
William J. Henry
Lindsay C. Herkness
William M. Herron
John O. Herstad
Marshall R. Hickok
Walter M. Higgins, Jr.
George M. Higginson
Joseph A. Hill
William A. Hinternoff
Perry M. Hoisington
Rufus H. Holloway
Frank T. Holt
Edwin L. Hoopes, Jr.
George E. Howard, Jr.
Seth F. Hudgins
Donald F. Hull
Keith M. Hull
Theodore N. Hunsbedt
Robert D. Hunter
John E. L. Huse
Ellsworth R. Jacoby
Newton E. James
Raymond A. Janowski
John W. Jaycox
Sterling R. Johnson
William C. Jones
E. Jarvis Jordan
Ralph E. Jordan
George Y. Jumper
Samuel G. Kail
James H. Keller
John J. Kelly
Charles D. Kepple
Walter T. Kerwin, Jr.
Joseph T. Kingsley
Harry W. O. Kinnard
Edmund Kirby-Smith
James B. Knapp
Frank J. Kobes
Charles W. Kouns
Michael J. Krisman
Louis A. Kunzig, Jr.
Edward H. Kurth
Josiah S. Kurtz
Milton A. Laitman
Harmon Lampley
Barton G. Lane, Jr.
James L. LaPrade
Stanley R. Larsen
Ernest P. Lasche
Edwin J. Latoszewski
Levin L. Lee
Phillip H. Lehr
Charles D. T. Lennhoff
Carl Lentz, II
Joseph S. Lester
Robert R. Little
Paul J. Long
Phillip W. Long
Jack R. Looney
Ralph L. Lowther
James L. McBride, Jr.
William J. McCaffrey
Percy D. McCarley, Jr.
Harry W. McClellan
Albert E. McCollam
Edward T. McConnell
John B. McConville
James O. McCray
Joseph E. McChristian
James L. McCrorey
Wilmot R. McCutcheon
John A. McDavid
William L. McDowell, Jr.
Cecil C. McFarland
Carl D. McFerren
Norman J. McGowan
Matthew J. McKeever
Samuel A. Madison
Salvatore E. Manzo
Sidney T. Martin
Ladislaus C. Maslowski
David M. Matheson

Ernest B. Maxwell
Clark W. Mayne
Elbert O. Meals
Charles L. P. Medinnis
Martin G. Megica
Jack G. Merrell
John H. Meyer
John P. Mial
Donald B. Miller
Maurice M. Miller
Robert B. Miller
Daniel J. Minahan
Charles M. Mount, Jr.
Richard Moushegian
James I. Muir, Jr.
Harry L. Murray
Harry M. Myers
David Y. Nanney
Francis K. Newcomer
Henry C. Newcomer
William W. Nichols
Donald K. Nickerson
Daniel A. Nolan, Jr.
Jack K. Norris
Karl F. Ockershauser, Jr.
Wayne L. O'Hern
Paul R. Okerbloom
John E. Olson
Edwin J. Ostberg
Robert W. Page, Jr.
Leonard N. Palmer
John J. Pavick
Robert Pennell
Joseph G. Perry
Raymond T. Peterson
Roger E. Phelan
Robert R. Ploger
Arthur D. Poinier
William M. Preston
Charles C. Pulliam
John Ray
James V. Reardon
Joseph R. Reeves

Joseph E. Reynolds
James D. Richardson
Robert C. Richardson, III
Orin H. Rigley, Jr.
Delmer J. Rogers
James L. Rogers
Robert J. Rogers
Albert F. Rollins
Eugene A. Romig
Philip M. Royce
Howard St. Clair
Robert H. Schellman
John R. Schrader, Jr.
James T. L. Schwenk
Kenneth L. Scott
Stanley C. Scott
John P. Scroggs
Clarence E. Seipel
Frank C. Sellars
Edward M. Serrem
Claude L. Shepard
James M. Shepherd
Vester M. Shultz
Lincoln A. Simon
Donald M. Simpson
Charles B. Smith
Edward P. Smith
Harry T. Smith
William T. Smith
Donald R. Snoko
Robert B. Spragins
Robert W. Studer
Clyde T. Sutton, Jr.
Daniel F. Tatum
Livingston N. Taylor, Jr.
Bernard G. Teeters
Joel F. Thomason
John P. Tomhave
Eugene A. Trahan
Constant A. Troiano
William L. Turner
Paul V. Tuttle
Robert C. Twyman

John G. Urban
Elliott Vandevanter, Jr.
John J. Wald
Henry C. Walker, III
Joel T. Walker
John W. Walker
Marshall Wallach
Charles M. Walton, Jr.
Shields Warren, II
John Watt
Thomas J. Webster
Walter J. Wells
Matthew Whalen
Charles E. White
David K. White
Richard A. White

Walter C. Wickboldt
Ray J. Will
Arthur T. Williams
Robert M. Williams
Jasper J. Wilson
Woodrow W. Wilson
Walter L. Winegar
John S. Wintermute, Jr.
George P. Winton, Jr.
Wiley B. Wisdom, Jr.
Richard D. Wolfe
Robert M. Wray
Tilden P. Wright
Vladimir P. Yaletchko
Kenneth L. Yarnall
George W. R. Zethren



Four-Year Reward.

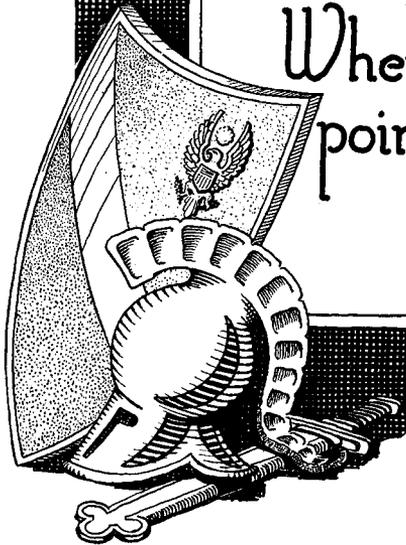
Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

Name	Class	Date of	Death
William Ennis.....	1864	September	30, 1938
Thaddeus W. Jones.....	1872	March	27, 1939
William F. Norris.....	1872	December	1, 1938
Jacob E. Bloom.....	1873	February	8, 1939
Willis Wittich.....	1874	August	15, 1938
Alexander Rodgers.....	1875	December	11, 1938
Heman Dowd.....	1876	April	21, 1939
William C. Brown.....	1877	May	8, 1939
Guy R. Beardslee.....	1879	January	15, 1939
Daniel L. Howell.....	1879	November	17, 1938
Charles W. Taylor.....	1879	February	13, 1939
Reuben B. Turner.....	1881	March	13, 1939
John C. Waterman.....	1881	February	3, 1939
Eugene J. Spencer.....	1882	September	22, 1938
Thomas Ridgway.....	1883	May	5, 1939
William S. Biddle.....	1885	July	11, 1938
Haydn S. Cole.....	1885	February	13, 1939
Edward N. Jones.....	1886	November	18, 1938
George W. Gatchell.....	1887	February	4, 1939
George F. Landers.....	1887	January	22, 1939
Edward R. Chrisman.....	1888	January	15, 1939
William R. Dashiell.....	1888	March	16, 1939
Wilnot E. Ellis.....	1889	July	19, 1938
Joseph D. Leitch.....	1889	October	26, 1938
Delamere Skerrett.....	1889	May	17, 1939
George Montgomery.....	1890	December	8, 1938
Truman O. Murphy.....	1891	September	1, 1938
Louis R. Burgess.....	1892	December	18, 1928
Arthur W. Chase.....	1892	July	20, 1938
Americus Mitchell.....	1895	September	1, 1938
Joseph Wheeler, Jr.....	1895	August	6, 1938
Harry O. Williard.....	1896	April	26, 1939
Hugh LaF. Applewhite.....	1897	February	23, 1939
Clarence R. Day.....	1897	September	12, 1938
George S. Simonds.....	1899	November	1, 1938
Copley Enos.....	1901	February	21, 1939
George M. Russell.....	1901	August	17, 1938
James S. Greene.....	1904	November	18, 1938
Frederick C. Test.....	1905	March	17, 1939
James S. Bradshaw.....	1906	January	3, 1939
Horace F. Spurgin.....	1906	January	30, 1939
George E. Turner.....	1906	November	10, 1938
Oscar Westover.....	1906	September	21, 1938
Francis L. Sward.....	1908	February, 1939
John E. Beller.....	1910	June	12, 1938
Lawson Moore.....	1910	October	16, 1938
Fred Seydel.....	1910	July	19, 1938
Ziba L. Drollinger.....	1911	April	2, 1939
Alvan C. Sandeford.....	1911	September	1, 1938
Raymond V. Cameron.....	1912	December	19, 1938
Leland S. Devore.....	1913	January	15, 1939
John H. Wallace.....	1915	July	2, 1938
Robert G. Guyer.....	1916	January	14, 1939
Kenneth M. Halpine.....	1916	September	1, 1938
Newell L. Hemenway.....	November 1, 1918	July	2, 1938
Eugene G. Miller.....	November 1, 1918	June	17, 1933
John R. Guiteras.....	1920	April	2, 1939
John A. Austin.....	1923	December	21, 1938
Hartwell R. Cragin.....	1923	August	2, 1938
Robert C. McCloud.....	1924	December	12, 1938
Douglas Campbell.....	1927	January	17, 1939
David D. Hedekin.....	1927	July	20, 1938
George M. Beaver.....	1929	August	5, 1938
Samuel V. Stephenson.....	1929	June	19, 1938
William D. Davis.....	1931	February	12, 1939
Paul R. Gowen.....	1933	July	11, 1938
Erdmann J. Lowell.....	1933	March	25, 1939
Taylor S. Pollock.....	1933	March	22, 1939
Frederick M. Thompson.....	1933	June	7, 1938
James D. Underhill.....	1933	December	27, 1938
Gale E. Ellis.....	1937	December	22, 1938
James S. Hatfield.....	1937	June	25, 1938
John H. Hyde.....	1937	December	23, 1938
Robert P. Lesser.....	1937	September	15, 1938

The following graduates died prior to the last Annual Meeting but their names were not previously published by the Association:

West C. Jacobs.....	1908	May	—, 1937
Carl E. Berg.....	1920	February	9, 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.



EST



WILLIAM ENNIS

NO. 2039 CLASS OF 1864

*Died September 30, 1933, at Newport, Rhode Island, aged 97 years.
(The oldest living graduate of the U. S. M. A. from
April 13, 1933, to the date of his death.)*



WILLIAM ENNIS was born in Rhode Island, appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Newport, Rhode Island, and entered on July 1, 1860, at the age of 18 years and 7 months. As a cadet during his four years he exhibited those sterling qualities which later made him outstanding among his contemporaries in the "Old Army".

Upon graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 4th Artillery on June 13, 1864, First Lieutenant same regiment May 8,

1866 and Captain same regiment October 5, 1887; Major 6th Artillery March 18, 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901; Colonel, Artillery Corps, April 17, 1903; Brigadier General, U. S. Army, November 7, 1905, on which date he was retired from active service at his own request after more than 41 years of such service.

His active service included service in the Civil War, in the Defenses of Nashville, Tenn., the Franklin Campaign against General Hood's Confederate Army, the Battle of Franklin where he was breveted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service, the Battle of Nashville and the Pursuit of Confederate Forces from December 1864 to January 1865. He was breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Nashville. He was in garrison at Huntsville, Alabama, Bridgeport, Alabama, and served in the defenses of Washington until June 1865.

His frontier duty extended from June 1865 to November 1866 when he became Aide de Camp to Brevet Major General Schofield and served as such to June 1868 on which date General Schofield became Secretary of War. Lieutenant Ennis continued on duty in the War Department with General Schofield until March 1869 when he again became Aide de Camp to and served with General Schofield in the Department of the Missouri and the Division of the Pacific until 1875.

Lieutenant Ennis attended the Coast Artillery School from 1875 to 1876 and was in garrison at the Presidio of San Francisco from 1876 to 1881. He later served at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, from 1881 to 1889 and was Regimental Adjutant of the 4th Artillery from 1881 to 1887. He served at Fort McPherson, Georgia, for two years. He performed garrison duty at St. Augustine, again at Fort McPherson, and at Washington Barracks until May, 1898, when he joined his command for duty at Tampa, Florida, and in Cuba. He commanded the Battalion of Siege Artillery from June 1898 to July 1898 at Daiquiri and Santiago, Cuba. Upon termination of the Spanish American War he served in garrison at Washington Barracks from December, 1898 to May 1899, and at Fort Monroe, Virginia, from May 1899 to September 1899. He was then on Recruiting duty at Hamburg, Pa., from October 1899 to January 1900, when he sailed for the Philippines and commanded Camp McKinley, P. I., from January 1900 to April 1901. Upon return to the United States he commanded the Artillery District of Baltimore from July 1901 to August 1902, and then served by detail in the Adjutant General's Office from August 1902, until April 1903. He then commanded the Artillery District of Narragansett at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, from May 1903 to November 7, 1905, the date of his retirement.

His entire active service of more than 41 years was marked by unusual ability, foresight, industry, determination and by helpfulness and kindness to those with whom he came in contact. First, last, and always his life was that of a soldier—firm in his convictions, exemplary in his ideals, precise in every military duty, holding his subordinates to the strictest performance of their obligations of every kind and giving unlimited service of the same kind to his superiors.

In all of his military relations he was an outstanding example of the best of the "Old Army" and he carried into retirement and among his civilian associates at his old home at Newport, Rhode Island, those same principles which guided his early youth, which supported him in his cadet days and in turn were extended and expanded during his cadetship not only to serve him throughout his career as an active Army Officer but later to mould his philosophy of life during an extended period of nearly 35 years of usefulness to his native city and community where he took a prominent part in its civic affairs and was universally respected and honored.

He was born at Newport, R. I., on December 26, 1841, a son of William and Eliza (Whitehorn) Ennis. He not only was a native of Newport but both his mother and father were members of prominent early Newport families. His grandfather was a Rhode Island officer of the American Revolution.

On March 22, 1871, he married Miss Andrine L. Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pierce of Boston. Mr. Pierce was then located in St. Louis on railroad work.

The press of Newport expressed the sentiments of its citizens thus:—

Newport Daily News—October 3, 1938

"OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN

The death of Brigadier General William Ennis takes from Newport one of our outstanding citizens.

Unlike most of those who retire from active service to settle down in Newport, General Ennis returned to his boyhood home and the home of his forebears when he was separated from army activity after nearly fifty full and vigorous years of military life.

Appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1860, he watched the war between the states as he studied to become an officer. His course after graduation was to the midst of war, and it was only a short time before his gallantry in action was recognized by two promotions.

The career of General Ennis in the army, which carried him into other hostilities after the Civil War, was marked by distinctive service. In all of it he remained an artilleryman, and saw the gradual

changes that came with improvements to ordnance. And what a change from the galloping horses, riders astride, that charged up to position and limber and caisson rumbling behind to the tanks and motorized pieces that came with the World War which General Ennis, because of his advanced age, saw only from afar.

It was distinction in itself to have been the oldest living graduate of West Point. Now that honor descends to another. His death, too, leaves Newport with only one remaining veteran of the Civil War. The name of Ennis, though, is not lost from the roster of the Field Artillery. His son and his grandson, both of the same name, are officers in that branch of the service.

General Ennis has been a life long Newporter, happy and content to pass his later years in the city of his birth, from which he went to his army career. Newport regrets the passing of this officer and gentlemen.”

Newport Herald—October 6, 1938

“GENERAL ENNIS

A link with the romantic past of the United States was severed when General William Ennis died Friday afternoon. The oldest living graduate of West Point saw service in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, in addition to many hard battles and skirmishes with the Indians on the Plains. He was twice decorated for bravery in action.

General Ennis came of a distinguished old Newport family, and was born in this city, being appointed to the Military Academy from Newport. He always considered Newport his home, even though, like all officers of the regular service, he spent but little time in one place. During the years between the Civil and Spanish wars he saw much service on the Plains, and was one of the better known Indian fighters. In the short lived Spanish war he was in the thick of the fighting in Cuba, and was cited for gallant and meritorious service at Santiago. Shortly after the conclusion of the war with Spain he came to his native city to take command of Fort Adams, and was retired at the conclusion of that detail. Purchasing the Job A. Peckham residence on Kay Street he had lived there since. Until extreme age weakened him, his trim military figure was familiar as he walked about the city.

Gen. Ennis was the type of regular army officer with which Newporters used to be familiar. Men who had a Civil War and Spanish War background, with a dash of Indian fighting. They were officers and gentlemen of the old school. They had proved themselves in the crucible of war, and they had the assurance of strength of physique

and of character. They were justifiably proud of the fact that they had pioneered, that they had made possible the settling of the West and that through their fine efforts the country had been saved. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, they were ornaments to the service and living proof that West Point is not only a great professional school, but a moral and spiritual force in the Nation.

General William Ennis, full of honors and of years, has passed on leaving a son and grandson to carry on the soldierly tradition. Newport is proud that it produced such a man; proud that he graced the community with his presence during the latter years of his life. He belonged to another era, to a noble era, that treasured patriotism, that felt an honor to die for one's country, if need be. God grant that, if the need for such men should rise again we shall find them, facing danger, privation and death with the calm assurance and the manly courage that distinguished William Ennis."

In addition to Mrs. Ennis, General Ennis leaves a daughter, Miss Clara Ennis of Newport, R. I., a son, Colonel William P. Ennis, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, a grandson, Captain William P. Ennis, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, and two granddaughters, daughters of Captain and Mrs. Ennis, the former Miss Frances Dwyer.

His funeral service was from Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., interment at the Island cemetery. He was buried with full military honors, the troops at Fort Adams participating.

A distinguished soldier of the "Old School" has passed on. His memory will long be green among his remaining friends of the Army he once knew and served so well. His home community loses a valuable and kindly adviser whose judgment was sound, whose mind was keen and alert until a short while before his final illness. May his ashes rest in peace and may his family know and appreciate the esteem in which he was held by his fellow men.

THADDEUS W. JONES

NO. 2454 CLASS OF 1872

Died March 27, 1939, at Long Beach, California, aged 90 years.



COLONEL THADDEUS WINFIELD JONES was born July 30, 1848, in Henderson County, North Carolina, the son of Alexander H. Jones and Sarah D. (Brittain) Jones. His great-grandparents came to this country from Wales and took a prominent part in the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars. His antecedents on his mother's side of the family came over before the Revolution and were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. His father was engaged in Indian Wars and was a member of Congress for two terms during the

period of reconstruction following the Civil War.

With this background of military service, Thaddeus Winfield Jones entered West Point as a cadet from North Carolina September 1, 1868. He was graduated from West Point with the Class of 1872 and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry, June 14, 1872.

He had a distinguished record as an officer of the Army. From the time of his entering the Army in 1872 until 1892 his service was principally in the Indian Territory, Southwest Texas, and Arizona, where he participated in many of the Indian Campaigns and was awarded service medals for this service. He also made many surveys and maps for the government of portions of the territory which was then little known.

He participated in the Spanish American War as a Captain in the Tenth Cavalry and was engaged in all the battles of that war in Cuba in which the land forces were engaged. He was cited in War Department General Orders "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898", and was awarded silver citation star.

During the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection Colonel Jones by reason of his efficiency was appointed Colonel of the Tenth U. S. V. Infantry, and later when the 48th U. S. V. Infantry was organized, Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. When that regiment was mustered out of service, after the close of the war, he returned to his rank in the regular army. Subsequently as a Lieutenant Colonel, he became a member of the General Staff in Washington, and there served as Chief of Cavalry on that staff.

He was promoted to rank of Colonel in the Regular Army, August 7, 1909, and assumed command of the Tenth Cavalry, the regiment which he had joined as a Second Lieutenant in 1872, and commanded that regiment until his retirement, at his request after forty years of service, on February 28, 1912.

During his service in Washington, in 1907, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a representative of the War Department on the United States Geographic Board.

Colonel Jones retired from the Army at his own request in order to take charge of valuable property in Long Beach, California, which was inherited from his father about that time. He immediately began the erection of a substantial business building on the property as a monument to his father, which building now stands as such a monument on one of the most prominent business corners of Long Beach.

Colonel Jones was married to Mary Eliza Lee, a half sister of

Mrs. Shafter, wife of General Shafter, who commanded the American Forces in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Jones preceded him in death. To the marriage there were born four children:

Thaddeus W. Jones, Jr., who survives.

Alexander H. Jones, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army who was killed in 1931 in an automobile accident near Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Margaret, a daughter, who preceded him in death; Mazel Lee who survives. He is also survived by eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

In his life Colonel Jones by his conduct and efforts encouraged all with whom he was associated to seek and maintain the highest standards of honesty and efficiency in their life and service. His files contain many letters indicating that purpose. A quotation from one of these letters addressed to him by an officer who served under him, and an officer of high rank at the time the letter was written, may be a closing tribute to his service.

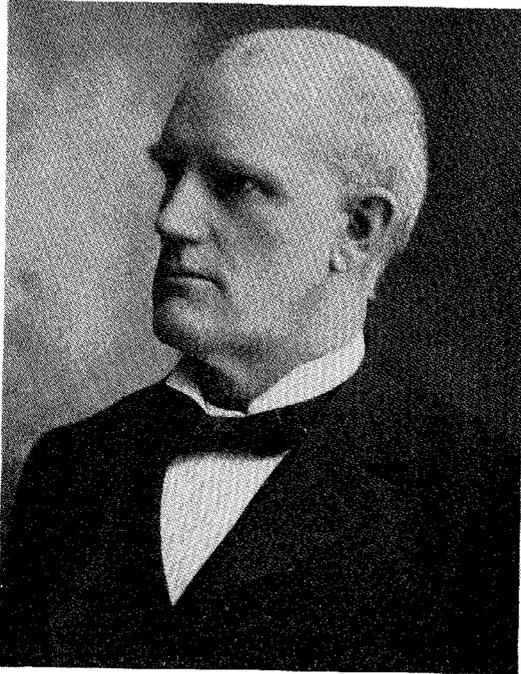
"If in my service and in my life, I have been true to my duties and to my friends, it has been due first of all, of course, to inheritance, but environment is as potent an influence as birth, and by far the greatest influence in my adult, but immature, life was my service under and association with you. Your standards have ever been my guide and whenever I have departed from them I have been wrong.

"I have given to my children photostat copies of your letter. Those lines might have been written by Lincoln or by Mark Twain, but I know no other writer of English who has equalled them. In purity and dignity, in simplicity and feeling they are unsurpassed."

WILLIAM FOSTER NORRIS

NO. 2446 CLASS OF 1872

Died December 1, 1938, at Pasadena, California, aged 92 years.



WILLIAM FOSTER NORRIS was born at Thomaston, Maine, on June 9, 1846, the son of Joseph E., and Mary Elizabeth Norris. Appointed to the Military Academy in 1868, he graduated in 1872 and was assigned as second lieutenant, Co. E., 9th Infantry, with station at Omaha Barracks (now known as Fort Crook). In 1873 his company was sent, by river boat and marching, to protect from hostile Sioux and Northern Cheyennes a party of engineers who were surveying the projected railroad route from the Missouri to a

point on the Yellowstone. His service at Omaha and other western stations included duty in several Indian Campaigns. He resigned as first lieutenant in 1881 and took up the practice of law in Nebraska.

Practicing law in Nebraska from 1881 to 1887, he served as State Senator in 1882, as County Attorney in 1896, and as Judge, District Court, from 1887 to 1896. He was Counsel for the United States before the Board of War Claims in Manila during the period 1900-1901. He served as Judge, Court of First Instance, in Manila from 1901 to 1908. Judge Norris moved to Washington in 1908 and served as Attorney, Department of Justice, until his retirement in 1930. Outstanding among his cases was his successful defense of the United States against the German claim of \$340,000,000 to cover merchant ships confiscated and used during the World War.

From 1930 until his death on December 1, 1938, Judge Norris lived in Pasadena, California. Funeral services were held in Pasadena, with interment at Arlington. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ethel L. Norris; one daughter, Mrs. Nelson Dale, Clinton, N. Y.; and two grandsons, William Norris Dale and Nelson Clarke Dale, Jr.



WILLIS WITTICH

NO. 2534 CLASS OF 1874

Died August 15, 1938, at Circleville, Ohio, aged 85 years.



WILLIS WITTICH was born in Circleville, Ohio, February 21, 1853, the son of Gottlieb F. and Henrietta Keffer Wittich. He attended the public schools, graduating in March, 1870, after which he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy on recommendation of the Representative of that Congressional District. He was graduated June 17, 1874, and commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Army. He chose the Infantry arm of the service and was assigned to the 21st Infantry,

then stationed at Fort Klamath, Oregon. Almost his entire service was spent with that regiment. He was on detached service at Ft. Walla Walla, Washington, constructing military telegraph lines from December 15, 1878, to April 9, 1879. In August 7, 1879, he received his promotion to 1st Lieutenant, and for many years was stationed at various posts on the western frontier. During those years he was appointed Regimental Adjutant and was promoted to Captain July 18, 1890, and in the field during the Sioux Campaign January 1st to 22nd, 1891. For the next two years, 1892 to 1894, he served as recruiting officer in Cincinnati, Ohio. This gave him the opportunity of enjoying membership in a Choral society, the Apollo Club, and also to join a string quartette. He was passionately fond of music and, while a cadet at West Point, sang in the cadet choir.

After service in Cincinnati, he rejoined his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American war, the regiment was ordered to Tampa, Florida, later to Cuba to participate in the Santiago Campaign. He commanded his company at the battle of San Juan and in the trenches before Santiago, until the surrender of the city July 1st to 17th, 1898, after which the regiment camped at Montauk Pt. a month before returning to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

On August 10th, 1899, he was en route to the Philippine Islands commanding 675 recruits sailing on the Morgan City, which was wrecked near the Island of Inoshima, Japan. Fortunately no lives were lost. At Calamba, where he was stationed, he contracted tropical fever and was sent to the hospital in Manila. Not recovering, he was carried aboard the Army transport sailing July 1st, 1900, en route to the United States, and was placed in General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. As soon as he was able to travel he was transferred to Fort Adams, R. I., where he was on sick leave until January 23rd, 1902; then to duty with the 2nd Infantry to the date of his retirement November 28th, 1902, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The result of his illness in the Philippine Islands left him with amnesia which incapacitated him for active service and from which he never fully recovered. He returned to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he made his home.

He was married to Lillian Carswell Mearns at Highland Falls, N. Y., on December 27th, 1876. A daughter, Daisy, died in infancy.

After the death of his wife December 12, 1913, he made his home with his brother-in-law, Col. Edgar A. Mearns, and family in Washington, D. C., until the death of Col. Mearns, when he returned to Circleville, Ohio, to make his home with his sisters, Mrs. S. C. Gamble and

Mrs. E. A. Mearns. He is survived also by two brothers, Edward and Frank Wittich, both of Circleville, O. He was laid to rest on the family lot in Forest Cemetery.

In his last illness of three months he bore his suffering with the greatest fortitude, his nurse saying she had never had such a remarkable patient. He had a very keen sense of humor, a personality which won him many friends, and whoever came in touch with him recognized him as a scholar and gentleman.

An extract from a letter from Major C. L. Williams, U. S. A., retired, to the family, says:

"It was with profound sorrow that I noted in the report of the Army Mutual Aid Association for 1938, the passing of my dear old friend and my father's classmate, Col. Willis Wittich. I bow my head in sorrow and fondest memories of the old days at Plattsburg, when he was our neighbor. I can see him as though it were yesterday and hear his kindly voice. No officer in the old days was closer to me as a boy, in the 90's than Col. Wittich. I admired his abilities as an artist and photographer, musician and wood carver, and have many souvenirs of his artistic abilities in photography, as also the violin which he secured for me on my birthday in 1897, which I am just having fixed up again. Please remember me when you think of your brother and place a few flowers in his memory for me, when you next visit his last resting place. Please let me know where that is."

The following tribute from Chief of Staff, General Malin Craig, is well expressed in saying "conscientious in the performance of all his duties, and well qualified for the command of Infantry troops, Col. Wittich rendered many years of loyal and efficient service in the Army. His death is deeply regretted."

—E. W. M.



EDWIN BRADFORD BOLTON

NO. 2588 CLASS OF 1875

Died January 27, 1937, at Paradise, California, aged 87 years.



EDWIN BRADFORD BOLTON was born in Pontotoc, Mississippi, on January 27, 1850, the son of Richard and Mary Lightfoot Bolton, both of whom were of distinguished colonial stock.

His father, Colonel of the Mississippi Dragoons organized for the war with Mexico, was a descendant of Ebenezer Douglas, captain in the Revolutionary War. His mother, a great granddaughter of Patrick Henry, was of the Danbridge family that numbered Martha Washington among its members.

Fifteen years old at Lee's surrender in 1865, Bolton secured such schooling as was possible during the Civil War period and entered

the University of Mississippi with the sophomore class in the Fall of 1868. Appointed from Mississippi, he entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1871, and graduated in 1875.

Appointed second lieutenant of Co. E, 23rd Infantry, he was assigned to General Crook's supply depot in the campaign against Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. In the fall of 1876 he was sent to Fort Reno, Indian Territory. The following year he and his company joined Regimental Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1879 the regiment was ordered to Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Here Bolton was placed in charge of construction of the telegraph line connecting Fort Reno, Camp Supply, and Fort Elliott, Texas.

On November 25, 1879, he married Annie Davidson Bolton at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In the fall of that year Bolton was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mississippi Military Institute at Pass Christian. Relieved the following year, he was sent to the new Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College to organize the Military Department. He remained as P. M. S. and T. until 1883, when he rejoined his regiment at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. In 1884 he received his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant.

During the period 1885-1890 he served with his regiment at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and at San Antonio, Texas, most of the time as Regimental Adjutant. In the fall of 1890 he was again detailed to college duty, this time as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1895, now a captain, he was returned to regimental duty at Fort Bliss. He served at Forts Clark and Ringgold, Texas, until 1898, when the regiment was ordered to the Philippines. He served with his regiment in Luzon until his promotion to the grade of major in 1900, when he was transferred to the 24th Infantry. Appointed Assistant Inspector General, he served all through the Islands until 1902, when he took the 2nd Battalion, 24th Infantry, Fort Assineboine, Montana.

Promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel in 1903, he was assigned to the 10th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1904 he was in command of Fort Wright, Washington, and in 1906 he accompanied the regiment to Alaska. In 1907, now a colonel, he was ordered to command of the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. In 1908, he took the regiment to the Philippines. In 1910 the regiment was ordered home to Fort Crook, Nebraska. Here on March 10, 1911, Colonel Bolton was retired.

He spent the remaining years of his life in California, living in Berkeley in the winter and spending his summers at his ranch at Paradise, Butte County. He died on January 27, 1937, survived by his widow who lives at Paradise, California.

ALEXANDER RODGERS

NO. 2579 CLASS OF 1875

Died December 11, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 86 years.



ALLEXANDER RODGERS was born at Morristown, New Jersey, September 23, 1852, son of Christopher Raymond Perry and Julia (Slidell) Rodgers. His father was a distinguished naval officer, as was his grandfather, George Washington Rodgers, and his great grandfather, George Washington Rodgers. His great great grandfather, a native of Scotland, was colonel of a Maryland regiment in the Revolutionary War. His grandmother was a sister of Commodore Perry.

He attended schools at Morristown, New Jersey, Newport, Rhode Island, Annapolis, Maryland, Versailles, France, and Darmstadt, Germany. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the District of Columbia July 1, 1871, and graduated on June 16, 1875.

2nd Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry.....June 16, 1875
1st Lieutenant.....July 6, 1879
CaptainFebruary 11, 1887
Major, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers,
*accepted (To rank from May 12, 1898).....*May 28, 1898
Honorably discharged from Volunteer Service,
onlyJuly 3, 1898
Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Infantry, Connecticut
VolunteersJuly 3, 1898
ColonelJanuary 31, 1899
Mustered out of Volunteer Service, only, reverting
to Captain.....March 20, 1899
Transferred to 8th Cavalry.....August 11, 1899
Major, 6th Cavalry.....September 14, 1899
Transferred to 4th Cavalry.....January 2, 1900
Lieutenant Colonel, 15th Cavalry.....January 30, 1903
Colonel, 6th Cavalry.....March 7, 1906
Retired from active service, at his own request
after 30 years' service.....January 16, 1911
Active dutySeptember 22, 1917 to April 1, 1918
B. S., U. S. Military Academy, 1875.

SERVICE

He joined the 4th Cavalry, September 29, 1875, and served at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, (in the field with scouting party, November 1 to December 11, 1877), to December 11, 1877; on leave to January 7, 1878; on duty with the U. S. Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, to September 9, 1878.

He rejoined his regiment September 13, 1878, and served at Fort Clark, Texas, (in the field with scouting party, February 1 to April 19, 1879), to July 24, 1879; on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, August 23, 1879 to January 16, 1880, when he was relieved at his own request.

He rejoined his regiment February 1, 1880, and served at Fort Garland, Colorado, to May 19, 1880; in the field as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of Column in Colorado, in the campaign against the Ute Indians, to November 20, 1880; at Fort Hays, Kansas, to April 30, 1881; in the field in Colorado, New Mexico and in Arizona, operating against hostile Indians to November 17, 1881; at Fort Stanton,

New Mexico, to December 28, 1881; at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, (on leave January 3 to April 1, 1882) to April 4, 1882; at Fort Stanton, New Mexico and in the field, to October 21, 1882; and at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to December 14, 1882; Aide to Brigadier General Ranald S. Mackenzie, from December 20, 1882 to March 17, 1884; serving in New Mexico and Texas, being frequently in the field with General Mackenzie.

He rejoined his regiment April 2, 1884, and served in New Mexico and Arizona, to August 5, 1884.

He was on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, as Assistant Professor of French, from August 28, 1884 to April 5, 1886, and as Assistant Professor of Spanish, from April 5, 1886 to July 1, 1887.

He rejoined his regiment July 14, 1887 and served with it at Fort McDowell, Arizona, to September 20, 1888; at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, being frequently in the field with scouting party, to June 9, 1890, and at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to December 28, 1890; on duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, as Special Commissioner to Brazil, to June 1, 1892; on leave to October 1, 1892; on duty at Washington, D. C., in the Military Information Division, Adjutant General's Office, to March 1, 1895, when he was relieved at his own request.

He rejoined his regiment March 7, 1895, and served with it at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, to (during the summer seasons of 1895, 1896, and 1897, he commanded his troop, on detached service from the Presidio, in the Yosemite National Park, California) February 1, 1898; was on temporary duty at Washington, D. C., to March 22, 1898; Military Attache, Paris, France, from April 1 to May 14, 1898; en route to the United States, to May 23, 1898; and on temporary duty at Washington, D. C., to May 28, 1898.

He was Inspector General of the 1st Division, 3rd Army Corps, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, from May 30 to June 30, 1898; and was commanding the 3rd Infantry, Connecticut Volunteers, at Niantic, Connecticut, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, Summerville, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia, to March 20, 1899. He returned to Paris, France, and was Military Attache at that place, from April 24 to September 28, 1899, when he departed en route to the Philippine Islands.

He was with the 4th Cavalry, in the Philippine Islands, from November 23, 1899, to (on temporary duty at Headquarters, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, from December 6 to 26, 1899; in action at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, as a member of General Lawton's Staff, December 19, 1899 and, with the assistance of another officer, carried General Lawton from the field under fire) August 18, 1900; on detached service with the China Relief Expedition, to November 7, 1900; en route

to the United States, to December 2, 1900; on sick leave to March 8, 1901; on temporary duty, organizing the 11th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, to April 24, 1901; temporary duty at Salt Lake City, Utah, and at Headquarters, Department of California, to September 1, 1901. He served with the 4th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kansas, from September 1, 1901 to (on leave, November 5, 1902 to March 12, 1903) March, 1903; and was en route to the Philippine Islands, from April 1 to 26, 1903. He served with the 15th Cavalry, in the Philippine Islands, from May 16 to October 15, 1903; en route to the United States, to November 15, 1903; and at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to April, 1906.

He served with the 6th Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota, from April 8, 1906 to September 2, 1907; en route to the Philippine Islands, to October 9, 1907; commanding Regiment and Post of Jolo, Philippine Islands, and on duty as Governor of Sulu, to December 15, 1909; en route to the United States, to January 12, 1910; and at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the date of his retirement.

He was recalled to active duty September 22, 1917, and was in command of the post of Fort Riley, Kansas, until relieved from active duty on April 1, 1918.

While in command of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota, the Uncompahgre Utes left their reservation in Utah and crossed Wyoming to South Dakota. Orders were given the Commanding Officer to effect the return of the Utes. The Indians were in an angry mood but in a conference held alone with them Colonel Rodgers induced them to go to Fort Meade. The annual report, 1906, of Major General A. W. Greely, Commanding the Northern Division refers to this incident as follows:

“In his field operations, in his diplomatic treatment of the Indians, and in his administrative handling of the entire campaign, *Colonel Alexander Rodgers*, 6th Cavalry, displayed qualities of *high character*, and his services deserve the *highest commendation*.”

(The italics are General Greely's.)

The Chief of Staff wrote on December 22, 1938:

“An officer of fine soldierly qualifications, Colonel Rodgers' record is one of unflinching loyalty and successful accomplishment. Throughout the many years of his active service he efficiently performed the varied duties assigned him and won the commendation of all those with whom he served.”

Colonel Rodgers was married January 11, 1883, to Virginia, daughter of James Donald Cameron, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and they had three sons: Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, U. S. Navy;

James Donald Cameron, who was in the diplomatic service until 1923 and who died in 1938; and Alexander Rodgers who was killed in action in France in 1918, while serving as a first lieutenant in the 319th U. S. Infantry.

Colonel Rodgers' outstanding characteristics were his loyalty and devotion, and these won for him a large circle of admiring and staunch friends. Many of the men who had served in his commands were included in that circle. It was his custom to send many of them books at Christmas; one of them wrote in December that his library included the "twenty-eight books sent him by 'the colonel'".

His bearing was one of gracious dignity and unostentation: his personality inspired respect and admiration. To work with him was to trust and follow him. To know him was to love him; to think of him now is to praise and honor him.

*"Friends we cling to may be fewer,
But the love for them is truer,
For we know life's richest treasure
To be friendship that endures;
And the old friends all grow dearer
As we see with eyes grown clearer
That joy's gladdest, fullest measure
Is a friendship such as yours."*

—H. G. S.

WILLARD YOUNG

NO. 2553 CLASS OF 1875

Died July 25, 1936, at Salt Lake City, Utah, aged 84 years.



©© **J**OVEN", as he was known to his classmates, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, April 30, 1852, the son of Brigham and Clarissa Ogden Chase Young. The Salt Lake of his boyhood was a frontier town, and he had to share in the arduous tasks of the day. By the time he was fourteen he was driving one of his father's supply wagons over the 2,000 mile trek to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and return. Despite the frontier character of Salt Lake, schools were one of his father's chief interests, and they seem to have been

adequate, as Young had no difficulties in passing the entrance exams for the Point in 1871.

Upon graduation from the Academy in 1875 he was assigned to the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y. (Now Fort Totten.) After two years at Willet's Point he was assigned to the Geographical survey west of the 100th meridian. Upon completion of the detail to the survey he was assigned in 1879 as Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point, where he remained until August, 1883. From August, 1883, until February, 1891, he was engaged on the Mississippi and Columbia Rivers in river and harbor improvements. During this period he was in charge of the construction of the Cascade Locks on the Columbia.

On February 22, 1891, at the behest of the L. D. S. church officials, he resigned his commission to accept the Presidency of the Young University in Salt Lake. He occupied this position until 1895, when he was appointed City Engineer of Salt Lake and Brigadier General of the Utah National Guard. In 1897 he was made State Engineer of Utah.

When war was declared in 1898 he resigned from his position, and from his commission in the guard, and was appointed Colonel of Volunteer Engineers by President McKinley. Under this appointment he organized the 2nd U. S. Volunteer Engineers, and served with them in the United States and Cuba until the regiment was mustered out in May, 1899.

From May, 1899, to July, 1906, he served in various executive capacities with the National Contracting Company and the Municipal Engineering Company in New York City. In 1906, returning to Salt Lake City, he became the president of the L. D. S. University, which position he held until his resignation in 1915.

In 1917, although over the statutory age, he applied for active service to the then Chief of Engineers, General Black. General Black, in reply, asked him to become U. S. Agent in charge of the Kansas City Engineer District, thereby relieving one or more officers for active service. Accepting this detail he remained in charge of the Kansas City office until July 1, 1919.

Upon his return to Salt Lake he was placed in charge of all L. D. S. church construction and remained in this capacity until his death in the summer of 1936. Surviving him at his death were his widow, Harriet Hooper Young, and his children Mrs. N. L. Morris, Mrs. J. M. Howell, Mrs. J. A. Spencer, and Major S. H. Young, U. S. Army (Ret.) (1917).



HEMAN DOWD

NO. 2594 CLASS OF 1876

Died April 21, 1939, at Orange, New Jersey, aged 84 years.



HEMAN DOWD was born in New York City, June 22, 1854, the son of William Dowd and Maria Eliza Merrill. He was educated in the public Schools of New York City and in the New York Free Academy, entering West Point in 1872. He graduated in 1876 second in his class. On November 1st, 1881, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. He resigned from the Army on June 1st, 1883, entering the banking business in New York City.

On April 29, 1885, he became Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Regiment, National Guard of New York City, and Colonel on October 27, 1889. As Colonel of the 12th he was sent to Buffalo, when troops were called to maintain order in a railroad strike. During the World War he was in charge of instruction of the Home Defense and State Militia Reserves of Orange, New Jersey.

In civil life, he was assistant cashier of the National Bank of North America, Vice-President of the Trust Company of America and Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Company of New York City. He was a Director of the Investment Securities Company, the North American Safe Deposit Company and the Salamanca Sugar Company.

He retired from active business in 1926 and in 1928 became Treasurer of the Orange Memorial Hospital, in which capacity he served until his death.

He was Vice President and Trustee of the Orange Valley Social Settlement and was a member of the Rock Spring Club and Berkeley Tennis Club of Orange.

Surviving are two daughters and one son. Two other sons, now dead, followed their father in the Service. Colonel William S. Dowd, died in Tokyo, Japan, where he was Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy, and Lieutenant Meredith L. Dowd was killed in air combat in France in October, 1918.

WILLIAM CAREY BROWN

NO. 2681 CLASS OF 1877

Died May 8, 1939, at Denver, Colorado, aged 84 years.



Not but few officers of our Army has been accorded the privilege of leading the usefully industrious, constructive military life, experienced by William Carey Brown through his more than eighty years of service to country. From early boyhood until finally incapacitated physically after retirement, his was a temperament and nature that knew no idleness, physical or mental, and which chafed at inactivity.

Born, December 19, 1854, at the little village of Traverse des Sioux,

Nicollet County, Minnesota, Brown attended local elementary schools to include "St. Peter's High School" (1871-1872), when he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy. He entered West Point, July 1, 1873, and graduated with the class of '77. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and assigned to the historic "First",—joining that regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, at that time the remote frontier.

His yearning to be kept busy was not long held in abeyance, for his earliest field service included five months of marching and fighting in the Bannock Indian campaign of the year 1878. The records show that, with his troop, he covered over 3,000 miles of country, and took part in spirited actions against hostiles at Birch Creek, Oregon, and at North Fork, John Day River, July 8th and 20th, 1878.

Young as he was, Brown's services attracted the attention of his immediate superiors, and the following year he was designated to assist Lieutenant Farrow in organizing the Umatilla Indian Scouts. In subsequent arduous scouting through the exceedingly difficult Idaho broken country, Brown was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry in action against hostile Sheepeater Indians at Big Creek, Idaho, August 19, 1879, where the Indians were signally defeated. It is worthy of note, in these days of complete topographical maps of the entire United States, that during this campaign Lieutenant Brown made the first map of Middle Idaho.

During the years 1880-81, Brown served at several frontier posts in the extreme north-west, where, in addition to routine troop duty, he built several hundred miles of telegraph line, and did considerable map-making as well as road-building.

Late in 1881, he went for duty to the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, where he was student and instructor until his graduation from the School, in June, 1883, when it is of record that the school staff reported Lieutenant Brown (together with four others) as having shown "marked proficiency and scholarship". His school work is also noteworthy in preparation "during spare time" of a manual for stacking arms with the swivel, published to the Army, January 3, 1883.

Promotion in the cavalry was slow in those days, and Brown did not receive promotion to First Lieutenant until the year 1884,—seven years after graduation. However, in the following year, his record of efficient service was recognized by assignment by the War Department as Adjutant, U. S. Military Academy, where, under three successive Superintendents, he served for five years. That brilliant Civil War cavalry leader, General Wesley Merritt, specially praised his work as Adjutant; General John G. Parke characterized him as performing his

duties "with skill, ability, and tact"; while a succeeding Superintendent, General John M. Wilson, described Lieutenant Brown as "an officer of the highest character and most exemplary habits, an earnest student, an excellent soldier, industrious, conscientious, capable, and courteous".

Some half-dozen classes of fifty years ago, including the names of many who later distinguished themselves in service, remember Lieutenant Brown, Adjutant, best by what they were wont to call his "pernicious activity" in reporting cadets for minor irregularities, in which task he was, as in other things, indefatigable. However, Major General Kuhn—at one time cadet during Brown's tour as Adjutant—remembered the Adjutant "as a most faithful, conscientious, and hard-working officer".

Upon relief from duty at the Military Academy, Brown rejoined his regiment, and participated with his Troop (C) in the severe winter campaign of the years 1890-91 in Montana and the Dakotas, against hostile Sioux Indians. Following this and a change of station to Fort Grant, Arizona, Brown was, until late in the year 1892, busy chasing the renegade Apache outlaw "Kid", and in spare time in charge of surveys on the Navajo Indian reservation, which was to include a system of irrigation and water-supply. His work in the latter regard was so outstanding that the following year (1893) Lieutenant Brown was tendered by the President appointment as Acting Indian Agent of the Navajo Indians. This appointment he declined, but took opportunity to get a glimpse of civilization, by duty at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, until August, 1893.

During the next two years, 1895-'97, Brown's constant and intense interest in "military equipment" found recognition in a leave of absence to visit Europe, where he began his investigation of the use of aluminum in the manufacture of such equipments, in France, Germany, Austria and Italy. His important report was published as Number 8 of the Military Information Division. This was followed, May 6, 1895, by his detail as recorder of a War Department board to consider and report upon an "emergency ration" for the Army.

Brown received his captaincy, November 6, 1896, and, rejoining his cavalry troop at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was engaged until the winter of 1897 in making practical field tests of the experimental emergency ration proposed by the War Department.

Upon outbreak of the Spanish War, Captain Brown took part in the expedition to Santiago-de-Cuba, 1898, and was recommended for the brevet of major for gallantry in action July 1, in the fighting which led to the surrender of the Spanish forces. For this brevet Captain Brown was subsequently awarded the Silver Citation Star.

As Major, 42nd U. S. Volunteers, he participated in arduous operations against Philippine insurgents (1899-1900), and was subsequently appointed Inspector-General, Fourth District of Luzon, under General Funston, 1900-01. He participated in actions at Santa Cruz, October 13, 1900, and at Malimba River, January 25, 1901, where he killed the insurgent bandit, Lieutenant Tomas Tagunton. Major Brown returned to the United States from Manila in the summer of 1902, via China, Manchuria, and the Trans-Siberian route.

He was conducting experimental firing with the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model 1903, until July, 1903, when he received promotion to Major, Third Cavalry. The following year he sailed with his new regiment to the Philippines, with station at Camp Stotsenburg, 1904-07, traveling in Australia, 1907-08, investigating the practicability of purchasing some six hundred horses for cavalry in the Philippines.

Returning again to the United States, he commanded Fort Wingate, N. M., until 1909, when he was detailed as a student at the Army War College, from which he graduated creditably in the year 1910. Always eager to seek out improvements in military equipment, Major Brown was then sent on an inspection trip to Peru, Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil, to report on their military activities.

He became a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, March 11, 1911, and was assigned to duty in experiments to determine a suitable range-finder for infantry and cavalry (see U. S. Cavalry Journal, November, 1911). He finished the Field Officers Course, Mounted Service School, April-May, 1912. He declined appointment as Military Attaché at Buenos Aires in August, 1912, and instead became Inspector-General, Eastern Department, for the following two years, when he was promoted to Colonel of Cavalry. He was commanding the Tenth Cavalry, at Naco, Arizona, enforcing neutrality laws, during the siege of that town, and had some eight soldiers of his command wounded. In this difficult situation he received commendation for the conduct and discipline of his regiment.

Following these continued troubles with irregular Mexican soldiers along the south-western border, Colonel Brown participated with his regiment in the campaign against the Mexican bandit Villa, and, after the attack upon the town of Columbus, N. M., took part in the punitive expedition under General Pershing, marching with his regiment some 240 miles in the first eight days. He took part, in this period, in one engagement against Beltran's band of Villistas at Aguas Calientes, April 1, 1916.

With approach of our country's participation in the World War, Colonel Brown, in common with a large number of other highly ac-

complished officers, was barred by War Department policy from appointment as Brigadier-General,—he being over sixty years of age in the year 1917. But he made earnest application to accompany the 42nd Division to France, and upon arrival there was given the rather anomalous but important duty of Inspector, Quartermaster Corps, G. H. Q., A. E. F. As such, he served most efficiently to December 19, 1918, and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. His citation reads:

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Inspector, Quartermaster Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from November, 1917, until December, 1918, throughout the zone of operations he displayed the greatest zeal, utmost devotion to duty, and indefatigable efforts. By his long experience, marked efficiency, and tireless energy he made highly intelligent inspections and recommendations, thereby enabling the Quartermaster Corps to improve the Services of Supply and the saving of a large quantity of important material.”

Colonel Brown was retired from active service by operation of law, December 19, 1918, but in the following year and for several years following, he was asked to serve in an advisory capacity on work pertaining to the ration and in the preparation of a reserve ration for the Army. Under dates of December 26, 1919, and January 21, 1921, it is of record in the Office, Quartermaster General, that this voluntary service by Colonel Brown resulted in a saving to the government of over \$300,000.

On February 28, 1927, Colonel Brown was, together with five other officers of over forty years exceptional service, given the rank of Brigadier General on the retired list, by special Act of Congress.

In addition to his considerable number of articles pertaining to professional subjects, General Brown devoted much time in his later years to research work in American history, with especially valuable results in locating and mapping accurately the sites of many Indian battlefields which, through lapse of time, had been almost forgotten or obliterated by the advance of civilization.

The more notable of General Brown's published writings were: “Aluminum and its Alloys for Military Equipment” (1896); “Equipment for Officers in the Field” (1893); “The Military Academy and Education of Officers” (1895); Reorganization and Graded Retirement for Cavalry” (1896); “The Diary of a Captain; Kept in the Santiago Campaign” (1898); “The Carbine versus the Rifle” (1899); Experimental Firing with the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model 1903” (1905);

"Rifle Practice in Australia" (1907); "Australian Horses for the Philippines" (1907); "Notes on Cavalry Equipment" (1907); "The Cavalry Pack" (1908); "Notes of a trip through Java and India" (1909); "Report on the Mobilization of the National Guard" (1916); "History of the Sheepeater Campaign in Idaho, 1879" (1926); and "Old Traverse des Sioux" (1929).

The last several years of General Brown's life were marked by a progressive incapacity for physical exercise, and his last months by patient suffering from an incurable disease. For many months in his Denver home he was twice daily lifted from his bed to a wheeled chair, where he took enjoyment in reading the headlines in daily newspapers.

Finally, his iron constitution could stand the wasting strain no longer, and he quietly passed away, May 8th, 1939, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. According to his repeated wish, interment took place at his beloved West Point, with all the military honors that his long and distinguished service so richly had earned.

Charles D. Rhodes.



DANIEL LANE HOWELL

NO. 2812 CLASS OF 1879

Died November 17, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 85 years.



DANIEL LANE HOWELL was born in Keokuk, Iowa, August 30, 1853, the son of James B. Howell, U. S. Senator from Iowa during the administration of President Hayes, and at one time Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims.

After graduating from the U. S. Military Academy in 1879, he was assigned as Second Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Infantry, June 13, 1879, his first station being Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Lieutenant Howell's first service in the field began soon after he

reported for duty. Early in the month of October the six companies of the 7th Infantry in garrison at Fort Snelling were ordered out as part of an expeditionary force for the purpose of operating against hostile Ute Indians in the White River country in Colorado. To reach the scene of the trouble the troops were transported by rail from Fort Snelling to Rawlins, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and from that point an overland march was made by the troops to White River, Colorado, a distance of about 150 miles.

After the arrival of the troops of the 7th, there were no engagements with the Indians, but to guard against another outbreak the troops were required to remain in camp in the White River country throughout a somewhat severe winter. Peace terms with the Indians having been established, the Fort Snelling troops were returned to their station in June, 1880. Throughout this experience Lieutenant Howell served steadily with his company.

Service at Fort Snelling continued until November, 1882, when an order was issued transferring the 7th Infantry from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Platte, the Headquarters of the 7th being assigned to station at Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Lieutenant Howell's company was first assigned to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in the Department of the Platte, but on April 4, 1883, transfer was made to Fort Laramie. This was to be his station until his promotion came as First Lieutenant, April 23, 1889, almost ten years after his graduation. While on duty at Fort Laramie he served under Colonel John Gibbon and Colonel Henry C. Merriam who were in turn commanders of the 7th Infantry. When promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant in the 7th, he was assigned to a company stationed at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. There he remained until the company to which he belonged and other units of the 7th were transferred from Wyoming to the new post of Fort Logan near Denver, Colorado. This transfer took place in the month of October, 1889.

At this new post, which afforded improved living conditions for officers and men, duty was of a routine nature until December, 1890, when the units of the 7th Infantry serving in garrison there were ordered to South Dakota to take part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians. This campaign was the result of the commotion caused by the Ghost Dances among the Indians established on reservations in North and South Dakota.

On December 2, 1890, under orders received, six companies of the 7th Infantry, fifteen officers and two hundred and forty enlisted men, under the command of Colonel Merriam, left Fort Logan by rail en route to Pierre, South Dakota.

In addition to the movement by rail to the town of Pierre, the ex-

pedition, in which Lieutenant Howell took part, involved a march from that point to Fort Sully on the east bank of the Missouri River, and then an advance from Fort Sully to Fort Bennett, about ten miles upstream on the opposite bank, the crossing of the river being made on the ice.

Fort Bennett, a small post, was important at that time because it adjoined the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation containing a number of Indians of the Sioux tribe, including the band headed by the Chief Big Foot.

From Fort Bennett the march continued up the Cheyenne River in the direction of the Black Hills, and, as the column approached the village occupied by Big Foot, he, with his entire band, retired suddenly to the south in the direction of the Pine Ridge Agency. This movement led to the tragedy at Wounded Knee, December 29th. Following this action, which was the culmination of the campaign, Colonel Merriam's column was to continue the march up the valley. With several pauses and interruptions, Rapid City, South Dakota, was reached where rail transportation was provided to return the troops to the home station. From the starting point at Pierre the distance covered in this march was about two hundred and fifty miles. It was made in midwinter, and on several marching days the thermometer stood at zero or below. Fortunately the march was completed without loss of life or limb due to the weather, and there was little or no sickness in the command during this period of field service.

The date of return to Fort Logan was about January 31, 1891, after an absence of almost exactly two months.

Garrison life at Fort Logan was resumed and continued until October 9, 1891, when Lieutenant Howell was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. He was relieved from this detail September 1, 1892, and returned to duty with his regiment at Fort Logan.

Service at Fort Logan continued up to the beginning of the Spanish-American War. In consequence of an order to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, the 7th Infantry, then under the command of Colonel Daniel W. Benham, left Fort Logan April 20, 1898, and arrived at Chickamauga Park, April 24th. The preparation of an expedition to Cuba having been decided upon by the War Department, the 7th Infantry, with other regular units at Chickamauga Park, was ordered to Tampa, Florida, early in May. The 7th left its camp May 12th and arrived at Tampa, Florida, May 14th. Owing to a change in organization of Infantry regiments and an increase in officer personnel, Lieutenant Howell was promoted to the grade of Captain, April 26, 1898, and assigned to the 7th Infantry. During the

period of the encampment at Tampa a number of recruits joined the 7th Infantry, and another unit of the regiment was organized, Company "I", to which Captain Howell was assigned as Commander. With this addition the regiment went through the campaign with nine companies.

The 7th was moved to the port of Tampa and placed on board transports on June 8th. Owing to rumors of the presence of Spanish warships in Cuban waters there was some delay in sailing, and the fleet of transports carrying General Shafter's Army did not leave Tampa Bay for Cuba until June 14th.

The 7th was landed at Daiquiri early on June 23d. Being a unit of Chaffee's brigade, which belonged to General Lawton's division, the 7th Infantry took part in the movement against El Caney, a detached position of the Spaniards, five or six miles northeast of Santiago. General Lawton's division was to attack and capture El Caney early in the morning of July 1st and then turn towards Santiago. The approach to El Caney was begun the afternoon of June 30th. Due to miscalculations, the attack was late in starting the morning of July 1st, and owing to the stout resistance of the Spanish garrison in a well sheltered position, the action lasted until late in the afternoon. The 7th Infantry was on the right of Lawton's division and was sharply engaged with the enemy. Evidence of the important part taken by this regiment is shown by the losses sustained. Official records show that the total loss of the attacking troops at El Caney was 84 killed and 352 wounded, total 436. The loss in the 7th Infantry in officers and men was 33 killed and 99 wounded, total 132. Of the 99 wounded, 11 died of their wounds, making the ultimate loss 44 dead and 88 wounded, a mortality somewhat above the average in battle losses.

The figures quoted show that the loss of the 7th was 30% of the loss incurred by General Lawton's entire command at El Caney.

The conduct of the men of the 7th was excellent. Exposed to a heavy musketry fire they never flinched, and they used their arms effectively. In this action Captain Howell was conspicuous as a company commander. His coolness and courage were apparent to a number of officers and men not members of his company, and he was in fact an inspiration to those who witnessed his conduct.

Captain Howell well deserved the Silver Star decoration awarded to him, the accompanying citation being as follows:—"For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898".

At the close of the action, when the movement towards Santiago began, Captain Howell was detailed by General Chaffee to remain at El Caney with his company for the purpose of burying the dead

and helping the wounded. Captain Howell, with his company, rejoined the regiment on the Santiago front about July 6th.

After a night march, General Lawton's division joined the divisions of Generals Kent and Wheeler the morning of July 2d, the reinforcement being used to extend the San Juan Ridge position to the north and around the Spanish front. A temporary truce began July 4th and lasted until July 10th when firing was resumed. Another truce began July 11th, and this lasted until the day of the surrender, July 17th. In the course of the extension of the line to encircle the Spanish position, the 7th Infantry was placed in a sector almost due north of Santiago, and this was occupied on the day of the surrender when hostilities ended.

In this position two or three days were spent by the 7th Infantry after the surrender, and then a move was made to the vicinity of Cuabitas north of Santiago where camp was established. By this time a considerable number of officers and men were suffering from weakness and debility due to unfavorable health conditions. The sick list increased after the camp was occupied, and it soon became a camp of invalids.

From the time of the surrender up to the departure of the 7th Infantry, about August 20th, the hard living conditions in Cuba made something of an ordeal for officers and men. In the case of Captain Howell his natural vitality kept him off the sick report, and his cheerful acceptance of the situation helped in maintaining the spirit of the regiment.

Montauk Point was reached about August 26th or 27th, and, after several weeks spent in camp there, Captain Howell's company was transferred to Fort Wayne, Michigan, designated as the Headquarters station of the 7th Infantry.

After a brief period of detached service at Des Moines, Iowa, Captain Howell served at Fort Wayne, Michigan, in command of his company, from October 29, 1898, to March 15, 1899. On the latter date he was transferred with his company to Madison Barracks, N. Y., where he served in garrison until October 26, 1899, when he was assigned to similar duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

In May, 1900, Captain Howell's Company "I" was one of several companies of the 7th Infantry ordered to Alaska for the purpose of maintaining order in the mining sections of that country. In accordance with this new assignment Captain Howell, with his company, left Fort Ontario the latter part of May and proceeded by rail to Seattle, Washington. From this port he left for St. Michael, Alaska, about June 3, 1900, on the transport Lawton, arriving there June 23d. St. Michael, a small port on Norton Sound not far from

the mouth of the Yukon River, was the site of the Headquarters of the Alaska Commercial Company. A one company post was to be established there and named Fort St. Michael. This post was to be occupied by Captain Howell's company, and he was to be in command of the station until July 24, 1902, when the troops left Alaska under orders to return to the United States.

Arriving in the United States, Captain Howell, with his company, joined the 7th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, August 9, 1902. He remained at this post slightly more than one year and then embarked with the regiment enroute to the Philippine Islands, October 1, 1903.

He arrived in the Philippines, October 28th, and was at once assigned, with his company, to station at Mariveles on Manila Bay, a one company post where he was to remain in command until April 5, 1904. On that date he left Mariveles to join the 18th Infantry as Major, the date of his promotion being November 24, 1903. He joined the 18th at Camp Bumpus Tacloban on the Island of Leyte and served at that post until January 9, 1905. He sailed from the Philippines, with the 18th regiment, enroute for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 12, 1905, arriving at that station February 28, 1905. He served with the 18th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth until November 12, 1907, when he was detailed on recruiting service at Memphis, Tenn.

Duty on recruiting service continued until November 1, 1909, when he was relieved and assigned to the command of a battalion of the 18th at Fort McKensie, Wyoming. Service at this post continued until May 28, 1911, when he was relieved following his promotion, March 3, 1911, to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and his subsequent assignment to the 19th Infantry. Sailing en route to the Philippines June 5, 1911, he joined the 19th Infantry at Camp Jossman, near Iloilo, and was in command of that regiment and post until December 20, 1911.

About December 20, 1911, the 19th Infantry was moved to Fort William McKinley near Manila, and on May 15, 1912, the regiment was returned to the United States, taking station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

During the period when the regiment was at Fort William McKinley it took part in field maneuvers in a province north of Manila during the month of February. Lieut. Colonel Howell was in command of the regiment, and Brig. General Frederick Funston, in command of the Department of Luzon, who was in charge of the maneuvers, was so impressed with his conduct as commander of the 19th Infantry that he sent a special letter to the War Department, dated March 12, 1912, calling attention to the ability he had shown. In this letter

he was commended for the tactical skill with which he had directed the movement of two battalions of the 19th Infantry on the most important objective during the maneuvers of February 26th. In the same letter he was commended for the quick decision and good judgment with which on February 27th his regiment reinforced the advance guard of the detachment with which they were operating.

Returning to the United States with the 19th Infantry, he reached Fort Sheridan, Ill., in the month of June, 1912. Remaining at this post until October 9, 1912, he was on that date placed on detached service at Omaha, Nebraska. This duty continued until February 25, 1913, when he was relieved, and he again joined the 19th Infantry at Galveston, Texas. While serving at that point he was promoted to the grade of Colonel, August 27, 1913, and having been assigned to the command of the 1st Infantry stationed at Schofield Barracks in the Hawaiian Islands, he sailed from San Francisco for his new station November 5, 1913. He was to remain in command of the 1st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, T. H., from November 13, 1913, to March 12, 1916, when he was transferred to the 2nd Infantry at Fort Shafter, T. H. He was to remain in command of the 2nd Infantry at Fort Shafter until March 9, 1917, when he was relieved from duty in the Territory of Hawaii and returned to the United States.

In his new field of activities as a regimental commander in an area well suited for infantry field exercises, Colonel Howell impressed his associates with his skill as a tactician. In the year 1914 General Clarence R. Edwards, at that time his Commanding General, made the following report concerning him:—

“Colonel Howell makes an excellent regimental commander. None could have acquitted himself better in the field. He is bluff and outspoken, but tries to be fair and impartial. His regiment is back of him; he is of General Officer caliber. He is tactically well read and can and does meet satisfactorily any tactical problem. It is a pleasure to give him an order and well and cheerfully it is carried out. I would always like to have him in my command and would feel I would be taken care of in battle were I to serve under him.”

The extent to which Colonel Howell met his duties and responsibilities is disclosed in a communication to the War Department, dated November 4, 1915, signed by General Wm. H. Carter, Commanding the Hawaiian Department, recommending his transfer from the 1st Infantry to the 2nd Infantry. The following reference to Colonel Howell was made in this communication:—

"Colonel Howell has been rendering valuable service as a member of the Oahu Defense Board and recently as Chief Umpire of the Maneuvers in the vicinity of Fort Shafter, which latter have brought out the necessity for further and immediate consideration. Colonel Howell has not been consulted as to his wishes, but under the circumstances I feel confident he will find no objection to the movement."

The good opinion of Colonel Howell expressed in this letter was confirmed later on when General Carter, then on the retired list of the Army, in a communication to the War Department, dated May 25, 1916, recommended Colonel Howell for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. This recommendation was made in answer to a request sent to General Carter asking him to endorse certain individual officers for promotion to the grade of General Officer.

Further evidence of Colonel Howell's professional merit is set forth in a communication forwarded to the War Department April 1, 1916, by General John P. Wisser, at that time the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department. In this communication the following opinion of Colonel Howell was expressed:

"Colonel Howell during the past year or more under my immediate command has shown himself worthy of promotion by his general conduct and bearing, official, social and personal; by his administrative work in command of the 1st Infantry and his tactical work in the field training of that regiment; by his professional knowledge, judgment and tact as advisory member of the Oahu Defense Board, and by his character as an officer and gentleman."

After a service of three years and four months in the Hawaiian Department, Colonel Howell was relieved from this service March 9, 1917, and he then returned to the United States. His total service in Cuba, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and the Department of Hawaii amounted to a little less than eight years. On his return to the United States he was assigned to the 34th Infantry, at that time serving on the Texas border. Joining this regiment April 16th, he served with it at Marfa and El Paso, Texas, until his retirement for age August 30, 1917.

After his retirement he was recalled to active duty and served on General Recruiting Service at Fort Logan, Colorado, from September 11, 1917, to July 8, 1919.

When death came to him November 17, 1938, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., he had survived his retirement on account of age for more than twenty-one years. In this there is

evidence of an unusual vitality. While he was an invalid during the final three years of his life, his mentality continued to be active almost to the very end. Throughout his lifetime he had been a keen student of history and as long as he lived he kept well posted about current events.

His knowledge of things of the past, his keen intelligence and cheerful spirit made him good company for those who visited him during his last illness.

He was conscious that death was approaching; but, being prepared for it spiritually, the knowledge did not disturb him, and he passed away calmly and peacefully.

He was married May 16, 1881, at St. Louis, Missouri, to Julia Beauregard Tyler, a relative of the Tyler and Monroe families of Virginia. Mrs. Howell died in New York City, October 21, 1921.

Surviving Colonel Howell are two daughters, Mrs. T. N. Horn of New York City and Mrs. C. P. Williams of Greenville, Miss., a son, James, of San Francisco, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy; a brother, Colonel James Howell, U. S. Army, Retired, and a sister, Lida Howell.

*G. W. McIver,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army, Retired.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SHUNK

NO. 2770 CLASS OF 1879

Died March 9, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER SHUNK, the son of Francis R. and Canarissa Logan Shunk, was born December 23, 1857, at Westville, Indiana. Through his mother he was descended from General John A. Logan of Civil War fame. When a small boy, he was greatly stirred by the issues of the Civil War, his father being at the front with the 158th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. It was therefore not unnatural that he set his heart on a military career. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy by Gen-

eral Jasper Packard, member of Congress from Indiana and entered as a cadet July 1, 1875, one of the youngest in his class. A lover of horses, he naturally chose the mounted service upon graduation.

His official record follows:

<i>Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....</i>	<i>July 1, 1875</i>
<i>Second Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry.....</i>	<i>June 13, 1879</i>
<i>First Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry.....</i>	<i>June 23, 1885</i>
<i>Captain, 8th Cavalry.....</i>	<i>October 5, 1892</i>
<i>Major and Engineer Officer, U. S. Volunteers....</i>	<i>May 19, 1898</i>
<i>Honorably discharged from Volunteer Service.....</i>	<i>March 13, 1899</i>
<i>Major, 34th U. S. Volunteers.....</i>	<i>July 5, 1899</i>
<i>Honorably mustered out of Volunteer Service....</i>	<i>April 17, 1901</i>
<i>Major, 8th Cavalry.....</i>	<i>June 28, 1902</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry.....</i>	<i>November 20, 1908</i>
<i>Colonel of Cavalry.....</i>	<i>August 2, 1915</i>
<i>Retired by operation of law.....</i>	<i>December 23, 1921</i>

His first six years of service was frontier and scouting duty at San Felipe, San Antonio and Fort Clark, Texas, including the Geronimo Campaign in New Mexico. The following two years he was a student at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, terminating the course as an honor graduate. He returned to his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas, performing frontier and scouting duty to September 1888, when the regiment changed station by marching overland to Fort Meade, South Dakota, which consumed four months. In August 1889 he returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for four years as Instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application. From June 16 to December 31, 1893, he was the Superintendent of the Transportation Building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill. From January 1, 1894, to June 30, 1897, he was with his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., Fort Yates, N. D., and Fort Keogh, Mont. The following year he was on duty at the War Department, Washington, D. C. From June 12, 1898, to February 13, 1899, he was the Chief Engineer, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps. The next three months he was Recruiting Officer for the 34th U. S. Volunteers, with which regiment he sailed from San Francisco, California, and immediately on arrival at Manila, P. I., participated in General Lawton's Northern Expedition to November 30, commanding San Isidro, and subposts in Nueva Excija Province to February 10, 1900, when he marched with his Battalion across the Island of Luzon participating in General Funston's Expedition to Baler, to stop the shipping of munitions of war from China to the Insurgents. General Funston placed Major Shunk in command at Baler and adjacent regions and with his command he did such splendid and heroic work,

that thereafter General Funston referred to him as "King Shunk The First" and also mentioned his difficult services at Baler in his book on the Philippine Insurrection. He remained in command at Baler to November 30, 1900, when he was transferred to Pidig, Ilocos Norte and commanded that station and adjacent territory, participating in numerous scouting expeditions and several engagements. He returned with the 34th U. S. Volunteers to San Francisco, California, and assisted in mustering the regiment out of the service. He rejoined the 8th Cavalry at Fort Mackenzie, Cuba, where he remained until February 25, 1902, when he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and later on to Fort Riley, Kansas. On September 16, 1904, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., for four years, and during the months of August, 1906, and September, 1908, performed the additional duty of Chief Umpire, Camp of Instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He was on temporary duty at the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., and the Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. to February 5, 1909, awaiting transportation to join the 1st Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, commanding troops on U. S. Transport *Sheridan* enroute. On duty with and Commanding the Regiment at Camp Stotsenburg to January, 1910, when he returned with the Regiment to the United States, and commanding the Regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to June 30, 1910. During the following nine months he served with his Regiment at the Maneuver Camp, American Lake, Wash., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho, when he was ordered to the Mexican Border. He assumed command of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and the Department of Colorado, with instruction from the War Department to take charge of all detachments from Nogales to Hachita, but not to permit officers or soldiers to cross the boundary. He was in command at Douglas, Arizona, April 17, 1911, during the assault by 1,500 Mexicans upon Agua Prieta, but forbidden by the War Department to take any part.

The Secretary of War in a letter to Colonel Shunk wrote:

"Especially of note, is your record along the Mexican border. In 1911 while in command of troops at Douglas, Arizona, during active hostilities just across the Mexican Boundary, you were warmly commended for your judgment and discretion in successfully meeting the situation."

On July 13, 1911 his Mexican Border duty terminated and he entered the War College, Washington, D. C., graduating July 1, 1912. The next two years he served at Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., in charge of Militia Affairs, when he was ordered to

the Philippine Islands, serving with the 7th Cavalry at Fort Wm. McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg to October 14, 1915, then commanded the 15th Cavalry at Fort Wm. McKinley to September 15, 1916, when he returned to the United States. At Fort Sam Houston, Texas he was Instructor of Cavalry to March 23, 1917; at Camp Vandiveer Park, Montgomery, Ala., he was senior mustering officer to June 21, 1917. For the next two years he commanded Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was the Commandant of the Army Service Schools. From June 18, 1919, to March 15, 1921, he was on recruiting duty at Syracuse, N. Y., and Los Angeles, Cal., when he was ordered to the Mexican Border as Commander of the Southern California Border District, where he retired December 23, 1921, by operation of law, after more than forty-six years of service.

On June 14, 1885, Colonel Shunk married Caroline Stafford Merrill at Fort Clark, Texas, who shared the hardships and privations of frontier life and accompanied him wherever duty called him. He was very happy in his domestic life, and her death in 1930 was a sad blow to him.

His daughter Carrie Cannarissa Shunk survives him.

Colonel Shunk was passionately fond of music and played the violin. He was a great reader and loved good literature. He had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and stories, which often kept his listeners spellbound. He was assistant editor of the Cavalry Journal from 1889 to 1893; wrote one chapter in the West Point Memorial Volume 1902 and a number of magazine articles and reviews of military books. To his intimates he was known as "Lord Woolsy Shunk", the result of an article written by him on Field Marshal Lord Woolsey.

He fell asleep while reading the morning paper in the lobby of his hotel and peacefully passed "to that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns".

—T. F. D.



CHARLES WILLIAM TAYLOR

NO. 2819 CLASS OF 1879

*Died February 13, 1939, at Letterman General Hospital,
San Francisco, California, aged 82 years.*



BORN May 27, 1856 at Ballston, New York, the son of Charles Henry and Esther M. Taylor. In 1887 married Juliet Watson Hart, daughter of Major Verling K. Hart at Detroit, Mich. Of his immediate family three children survive; viz., Julia, now Mrs. E. J. Ely, wife of Colonel E. J. Ely, U. S. A., Retired; Lieutenant Colonel Herbert E. Taylor, Cavalry; and Alice, now Mrs. W. M. Modisette, wife of Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Modisette, Cavalry. Prior to entering the Military Academy, to which he was ap-

pointed in 1874 from New York, Colonel Taylor attended school at Cambridge and LeRoy, N. Y.

Upon graduation at the Academy, Lieutenant Taylor was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, then stationed in New Mexico and engaged in active operations against hostile bands of Indians in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. On reporting for duty at the headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry located at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, he was assigned to Troop "F" (then called Company), the troop at the time being in the field and under the command of Captain Henry Carroll. Four days after reporting at Regimental Headquarters, Lieutenant Taylor left Fort Stanton to join his troop in the field. This early adventure, starting within a few days of reporting as a young officer fresh from West Point, later proved to be the beginning of an extended service embracing many encounters with the hostile Apache and Sioux Indians of the southwest and northwest, covering a period of approximately twelve years and terminating only when the Indian uprisings had subsided and been reduced to minor disturbances. In the campaigns against the Indians in which he participated, Lieutenant Taylor's talents and ability as a field soldier soon developed and attracted the attention of the senior officers of his regiment, eliciting from them high praise and commendations which subsequently culminated in his receiving the brevet award of First Lieutenant from the War Department for gallantry in action against Victoria's band of Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, April 7, 1880. This less than one year after his graduation at the Military Academy.

The desire of Colonel Taylor to participate in active field service against the Indians, which at that time was the only active duty the army was engaged upon, had its inception while still a cadet, for just prior to his graduation and to enable the War Department to issue the necessary orders for assignments to regiments and stations following graduation, Cadet Taylor officially applied for assignment to a Cavalry Regiment which might then be serving in the Indian country and with which he could find active service.

These early years of service against the Indians were undoubtedly looked upon by Colonel Taylor as the best and most exciting years of his commissioned career. They developed in him a keen relish for field duty that never abated, and later on in his service he was always happiest when he could be with his command on the march, whether for practice purposes or in changing station.

He always enjoyed reviving the memories of his Indian service and it is unfortunate that the accounts he so frequently gave to his close associates in the service in after years of his personal experiences, and also the Indian campaigns in general, have not been pre-

served in written form. Several attempts were made from time to time to get him to furnish the data from which accounts might be prepared, but to all he declined.

His almost daily contacts with the Indians during his early service developed within him a keen insight into the character, habits and traits of the Indian both as friend and foe. In matching his wits against their cunning, which he understood so well after a few years association with or opposition to them, he soon commanded their respect and admiration. His bravery is attested to by many who were in a position to observe and to know.

His reputation as a fighter, a humane foe and a staunch friend spread amongst the Indians and earned for him amongst them the sobriquet of "Charlie White Hat". This nickname is attributed to the fact that in those days he affected a light colored campaign hat, which he wore on all occasions and which identified him by contrast with others in his command.

It was while serving in the Northwest during the Indian troubles that Colonel Taylor made the acquaintance of William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill", from which sprang a lasting friendship based upon mutual respect for the ability and talents of each other and the fellowship of a thorough understanding of the Indian character.

Many years after the Indian troubles had subsided and the conflicts between them and the troops had become a matter of the past, older Indians who remembered Colonel Taylor in the early days either because of direct brushes with him or by reason of his reputation amongst them, sought him out whenever he was stationed in the West to reminisce and to consult with him as a friend to whom they could bring their troubles and be sure of friendly aid and advice. This bond of friendship and the confidence the Indians had in him was a source of never-ending gratification to Colonel Taylor.

To illustrate his quick perception and intuitive interpretation of the Indian mind and possible action, it is related that on the occasion of the engagement with hostile Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 28, 1890, Colonel Taylor, then a First Lieutenant and in command of the troop of Ogallalla Indian Scouts he had organized, sensed the unrest of the younger bucks comprising the bands of Big Foot and Hump and predicted that trouble would eventually break out. Big Foot and Hump had left the Indian reservation and headed for the Bad Lands. They had been headed off by the troops then concentrated in the area of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies of South Dakota and had agreed to return to the agencies and behave. The Indians had been marched back to the soldier's camp at Wounded Knee without being disarmed,—the disarmament to be made the next

day. At that time the Indians gave no indication of resisting the surrender of their arms, but as a precaution their camp had been surrounded for the night by the troops. Next day, when the time came to collect the weapons possessed by the Indians, Lieutenant Taylor, witnessing the action of the young bucks, realized they resented the willingness of Big Foot to surrender their arms and return to the reservation. He sensed then that trouble was brewing and went to his own organization and warned the other officers with him to "Look out for yourselves. Hell will be popping soon." Whether the senior officers felt this same concern is not known, but the prediction of Lieutenant Taylor was fully justified a short time later when the younger Indians made a break through the cordon of troops, firing as they went from rifles they had concealed under their blankets, and the fight at Wounded Knee started and made history. The engagement at Wounded Knee was the last active Indian fighting participated in by Colonel Taylor. Following the close of the Indian campaigns Colonel Taylor's service up to the Spanish-American War consisted largely of garrison duty at Forts Myer, Va., Leavenworth, Kansas, McKinney, Wyoming, and Robinson, Nebraska, during which time he was promoted to Captain in 1892.

In April 1898 he accompanied his regiment in command of Troop "C" to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and later to Port Tampa, Florida, where the regiment embarked June 8, for Cuba. Disembarking in Cuba on June 23, Captain Taylor's troop with the other troops of the squadron immediately left Siboney to re-enforce the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division then engaging the Spanish at Las Guisimas, arriving in time to participate in the closing actions of that engagement. On July 1, 1898, Captain Taylor with his troop formed a part of the Cavalry Division at El Pozo. The section of the line occupied was along the road leading to San Juan River and to Kettle Hill, a strongly fortified position protecting the city of Santiago. Kettle Hill was assaulted under heavy fire and captured during the mid-afternoon of that day. It was in that battle that Captain Taylor was wounded, necessitating his removal from further activities and for medical treatment.

In connection with the fight at Kettle Hill, former President Theodore Roosevelt, in his book, "The Rough Riders", gives testimony that "Captains Taylor and McBlain were the first troops" on top of Kettle Hill "on the right", while the Rough Riders were the first on the left. He also states that Captain Taylor, like himself, becoming impatient at the long delay they were encountering at the base of Kettle Hill under the heavy fire from the Spanish lines, decided to move forward to the attack. Here again is evidence of that trait in Colonel Taylor

to estimate quickly the situation and take action, for in moving forward when he did, he not only escaped the depressing effects of inertia while under fire but contributed to the early suppression of that fire which was becoming more effective as the Spaniards found the correct range and concentrated their fire on the troops. For his conduct in leading his troop in this engagement Colonel Taylor was awarded the Silver Star "for gallantry against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898," and awarded the decoration of the Purple Heart on account of wounds received in that action.

Following the Spanish-American War, Captain Taylor advanced through successive grades, reaching the grade of Colonel in February 1912.

While convalescent from his wound he served as Secretary and Treasurer, U. S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C., until April 1902. As a Major he served with the 13th Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and in the Philippines. Later he commanded a squadron of the 13th Cavalry and the post of Fort Sill, Oklahoma. On leaving Fort Sill, Major Taylor conducted his squadron by marching to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where the squadron took station. Upon his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry, which he joined and commanded at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. While in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel he was detailed to duty in the Adjutant General's Department, serving in the War Department and as Adjutant General, Department of Colorado, Department of the Lakes at Chicago, and later the Central Division.

Upon his promotion to Colonel in 1912, he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, joining and taking command thereof in the Philippines. Later he moved with the 8th Cavalry and commanded it at Fort Bliss, Texas. He remained with this regiment until retired for physical disability, October 26, 1916. During the World War Colonel Taylor was recalled to active duty and placed on recruiting duty at Boston, Massachusetts, and on Court Martial duty until relieved in April 1919.

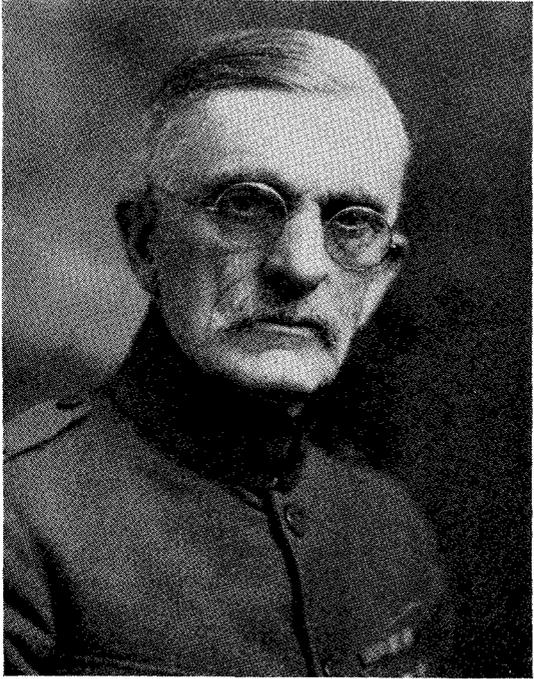
Throughout his long career in the Army, Colonel Taylor enjoyed the esteem and affection of all who served with him and learned to know him. Always courteous and considerate of others he exercised as a commanding officer a gentle firmness and yet inculcated a strict regard for regulations and customs of the service which accounted for the high degree of efficiency displayed by the troops he commanded and the unswerving loyalty of those under him. As stated by one who served with him in his early days in the Service, and who now holds his memory in warm affection, "Charley had few enemies. His capacity for friendship, with his charming smile, distinguished him."



CHARLES LEONARD PHILLIPS

NO. 2891 CLASS OF 1881

Died March 15, 1937, at El Centro, California, aged 80 years.



CHARLES LEONARD PHILLIPS was born in Gardiner, Illinois on October 16th, 1856, the son of Jairus P. Phillips and Ellen M. (Webster) Phillips. During his boyhood his parents came to Maine, and he attended, as a preparatory school for Colby College, what was then known as the Coburn Classical Institute, now the Waterville Classical Institute. He entered Colby in 1874, and in 1877, receiving the appointment from Maine, he left college to enter West Point and was graduated in 1881, being given the rank of

additional second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery. His first service in the Army as 2nd Lieutenant was frontier duty at Fort Canby, Washington. In October, 1881, he went to Fort Warren, Massachusetts, and then, following the custom of that time of alternating service in the Coast and Field Artillery, he was transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he served until the summer of 1885. From 1885 to 1888 by War Department appointment he held the position of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Maine State College in Orono, Maine, being promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, in December, 1887. During the summer of 1888 he was stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., leaving there in September for a two year detail at the Artillery School for Practice at Fortress Monroe, Va. After regimental duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Fort McPherson, Ga., as commander of Battery A., 4th Artillery, in 1892 he went to Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, for a four year college detail as Instructor of Military Science and Tactics.

In July, 1896, he went again to Fortress Monroe, Va., where he served until May, 1899, as Post Adjutant and Secretary of the U. S. Artillery School. Being promoted to the rank of Captain in the 4th Artillery in March, 1899, he served on garrison duty at Monroe until June of the following year. As Captain of the 48th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, he served at Fort Hancock, N. J., until August, 1903. Then three years of southern duty followed, first at Fort Dade, Fla., and, being promoted to Major in June, 1905, he took command of Key West Barracks and the Artillery District of Key West until August, 1906.

Fort McKinley, Maine, was his next post, where, after becoming a Lieutenant Colonel, he served as post commander until October, 1909.

A year at Fort Schuyler, followed by a year at Fort Totten in command of the post and the Eastern Artillery District of New York, preceded his promotion to the rank of Colonel in March, 1911. His next command was that of Fort Screven and the Coast Defenses of Savannah, Ga., until April, 1913, when he was transferred to the command of the Presidio at San Francisco. From the Presidio he went to the Philippine Islands to hold the command of the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay.

Coming back to the United States, in February, 1917, he was sent to Fort Adams, R. I., until May, in command of the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; during this time he was also making recruiting speeches in New England. Receiving the rank of Brigadier General in the National Army, he was, during the summer of 1917, in command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District and also of the 51st Artillery Brigade, 26th (New England) Division, National Army.

From September, 1917, to March, 1918, he was stationed at Camp Spartenburg, commanding the 52nd Artillery Brigade, 27th Division (New York).

Honorably discharged as Brigadier General, National Army, he was sent to Puget Sound, Washington, to command the Coast defenses there until in June, 1920, when after more than 42 years service, he retired at his own request. Later, in accordance with the Act of June 21, 1930, the rank of Brigadier General, U. S. A., retired, was given to him.

In addition to his appointments at educational institutions during active service, after his retirement he was a member of the faculty at Washington University, Seattle, until 1922. He was a "Deke" as members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity are known, and received his B. A. from Colby College in 1879, a C. E. from Maine State University in 1888, and an honorary L. L.D. from Colby in 1918.

After retirement he moved to the Imperial Valley in Southern California and lived in California until his death on March 15th, 1937, in San Diego, at the age of eighty.

General Phillips' first wife was Miss Harriet W. Foster of Millbridge, Maine, who died in January, 1888. They had one daughter, Mary. In 1890 he married Miss Katharine Tiernon, daughter of the late Brigadier General John L. Tiernon, at that time Major in command of Fortress Monroe. They also had one daughter, Cali. Mrs. Phillips died a few years after they moved to California. The two daughters are now Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, wife of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine, and Mrs. Cali P. Harrison who devoted her life to the General after her mother's death and is now living in El Centro, California.

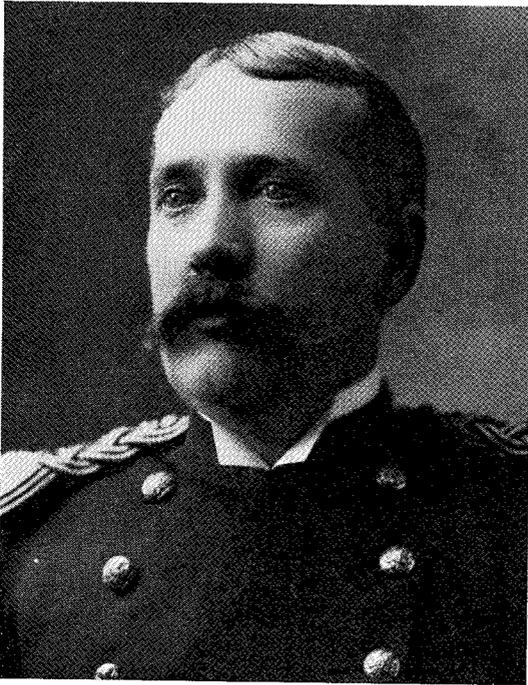
General Phillips will be remembered by all who knew him as devoted to his profession, interested in civic affairs whenever possible, beloved by his friends, officers, and men, younger than his years in viewpoint and activities, a man of whom the "Old Army" may well be proud.

—M. P. B.

REUBEN BANKER TURNER

NO. 2897 CLASS OF 1881

Died March 3, 1939, at San Francisco, California, aged 82 years.



COLONEL REUBEN B. TURNER was born January 28, 1857, at Fort Edward, N. Y., son of George and Elizabeth Swart Turner. His early education was received in the Public Schools of Fort Edward, and he was later graduated from The Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in 1876, an institution of some national renown at that time. He early displayed a particular aptitude for Mathematics which in his later Military Service caused him to pursue his studies in Engineering so that he was on very frequent detail as

Constructing Quartermaster.

He secured his appointment to the Academy through competitive examination in the 17th Congressional District of New York as conducted by Congressman Martin I. Townsend, and entered the service on July 1, 1877.

His Military Record and Service was as follows:

<i>Cadet, U. S. Military Academy</i>	<i>July 1, 1877</i>
<i>2nd Lieutenant, 6th Infantry</i>	<i>June 11, 1881</i>
<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	<i>January 25, 1889</i>
<i>Captain of Infantry</i>	<i>January 12, 1897</i>
<i>Quartermaster Corps by Detail</i> <i>March 14, 1901, to</i>	
	<i>December 7, 1901</i>
<i>Major, 8th Infantry</i>	<i>December 8, 1901</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonel, 29th Infantry</i>	<i>October 28, 1908</i>
<i>Unassigned</i>	<i>March 11, 1911</i>
<i>Colonel</i>	<i>September 27, 1911</i>
<i>Retired on account of disability in line</i>	
<i>of duty</i>	<i>March 11, 1912</i>

SERVICE

Upon the expiration of his graduation leave, he joined and served with the 6th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, from September 30, 1881, to (detached service with his regiment at Fort Thornburgh, Utah, from June 12 to October 8, 1883), January 24, 1888; with his regiment at Highwood and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence to August 13, 1888; at Fort Lewis, Colorado, with his regiment to March 16, 1889; on leave to April 5, 1889; with the 6th Infantry at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to October 29, 1890; also Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, same station from August 14, 1889, to October 29, 1890; in charge of construction at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, with station at Newport, Kentucky to October 12, 1892; at Fort Barrancas, Florida, in charge of construction of Sewer and Water Supply System to (detached service at Key West Barracks, Florida in charge of construction of Sewer and Water Supply Systems from November 26, 1892, to January 28, 1893), May 27, 1893; in charge of construction of Sewer and Water Supply System of Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to July 26, 1893, and on the same duty at Fort Thomas, Kentucky to October 19, 1893; on leave to November 6, 1893; in charge of construction at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, to August 19, 1896; at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, in charge of construction to January 1, 1897; on detached service at Presidio of San Francisco, California, and en route to new station to February 13, 1897; in charge of construction at Fort Thomas, Kentucky to April 14, 1897; with the 6th Infantry, at

Fort Thomas, Kentucky, to April 19, 1898; with his regiment at Tampa, Florida, to June 10, 1898; enroute to and in Cuba at Sevilla and Santiago to August 8, 1898; while serving in Cuba, he participated in the Santiago Campaign, from June to July, 1898; enroute to the United States to August 14, 1898; at Montauk Point, New York, to August 20, 1898; on leave of absence and sick leave to October 19, 1898; at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, with the 6th Infantry to November 10, 1898; at Spokane, Washington, Constructing Quartermaster to March 8, 1900; also commanding Fort George Wright, Washington, from November 9, 1899, to March 3, 1900; Constructing Quartermaster, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio to July 10, 1901; also Post Quartermaster, same station from March 29, 1900, to July 10, 1901; Constructing Quartermaster at Des Moines, Iowa to July 18, 1904; Constructing Quartermaster at Boise Barracks, Idaho, to (detached service at Fort Meade, South Dakota, from July 18 to October 11, 1906), May 1, 1907; on temporary duty in office of The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., to June 8, 1907; commanding Pacific Branch, U. S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, California, and in charge of construction at same station to November 12, 1911; on leave to March 11, 1912, the date of his retirement.

Following his graduation from the United States Military Academy and appointment as second lieutenant of Infantry, June 11, 1881, Colonel Turner was assigned to the 6th Infantry and served with that regiment at various stations. As he advanced through the grades he made a study of construction problems and for a number of years was in charge of construction at posts where his services were needed. During the Spanish American War he served with his regiment, the 6th Infantry, in Cuba, participating in the Santiago Campaign, and following his return to this country his assignments included duty as Constructing Quartermaster at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa, and Boise Barracks, Idaho; and he was in command of the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, California, in addition to his duty as Constructing Quartermaster at that station, for several years prior to his retirement.

During the Santiago Campaign he contracted fever and returned with greatly impaired health. While on leave, which was spent in his home town of Fort Edward, the citizens of that place tendered him a reception on September 18, 1898, and presented him with a beautiful gold mounted sword. The presentation was made by Dr. Joseph E. King who had been at the head of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute from which Col. Turner had been graduated 22 years before.

Colonel Turner married Louise A. Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lowe, of Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 22, 1885. The wed-

ding which took place in St. Mark's Cathedral in that city and the reception which followed were described as being the most brilliant and fashionable event of that season.

Immediately following his retirement in 1912, Col. and Mrs. Turner returned to Fort Edward, N. Y., where he intended to make his permanent residence. The death of his father, Judge George Turner, at the advanced age of 87 years, during that same year, however, was a sad shock to him and caused some change in his plans, so that several years later he and Mrs. Turner returned to the West Coast to take up their residence in San Francisco.

Owing to the fact that Colonel Turner never recovered fully his health, he did not attempt to engage in any particular activity after his retirement.

Shortly after taking up residence in San Francisco, Mrs. Turner died April 2, 1922, and was buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio. From that time on Col. Turner, while maintaining residence in San Francisco, spent his summers in the East. His continued failing health, however, compelled him to forego these eastern trips after 1933, and he remained in San Francisco until his death on March 3, 1939, in Letterman General Hospital. Interment was made with military honors on March 7, 1939, in National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, in a letter to Col. Turner's sister wrote as follows:—

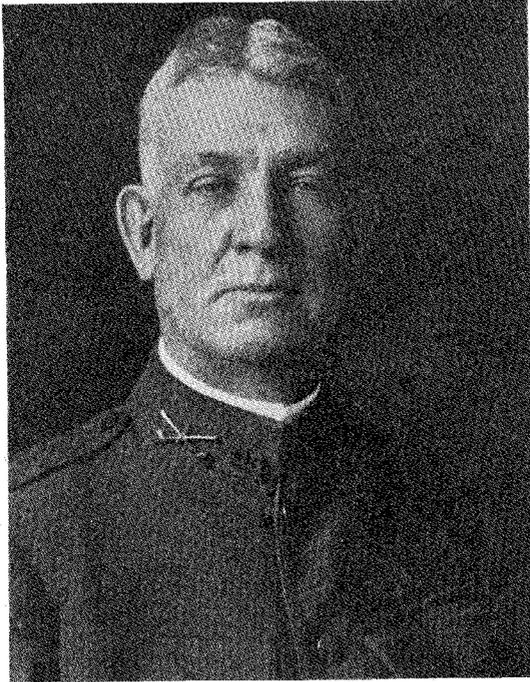
“Colonel Turner was a capable officer well qualified in his profession. Loyal, conscientious, and efficient, he performed the tasks assigned him during his many years of active service, with characteristic zeal and ability, and won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted.”

Colonel Turner is survived by one sister, Mrs. Georgetta Turner Cornell, and two nephews, Harry T. Cornell and Glen M. Cornell, all of Hudson Falls, New York. To his friends and relatives his death caused a feeling of great personal loss as he was a gentleman of integrity, beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

JOHN CHARLES WATERMAN

NO. 2916 CLASS OF 1881

Died February 3, 1939, at Berkeley, California, aged 82 years.



JOHN CHARLES WATERMAN, son of Charles and Phoebe Herrick Waterman, was born June 10, 1857, on a farm near Alpine, Michigan.

His early education was received at the country school of Alpine. He attended high school in Grand Rapids, Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He then attended the University of Michigan for one year. Appointed to West Point from Michigan, he entered the Academy September 1, 1877, graduating June 11, 1881. He graduated from

the Infantry-Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, in 1895.

During graduation leave he married Clara Leonard, his sweetheart of high school days, and for over fifty-two years the two were only separated when military requirements intervened.

Colonel Waterman joined the 7th Cavalry at Fort Totten, North Dakota, September 29, 1881, and served with the 7th Cavalry at Fort Totten, Fort Meade, South Dakota, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. While at Pine Ridge, he participated in the capture of Big Foot's Band, December 28, 1890, in an engagement with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, December 29, 1890, and again five miles north of Pine Ridge Agency, White Clay Creek, December 30, 1890.

On promotion to 1st Lieutenant, he joined the 8th Cavalry at Fort Yates, North Dakota, August 15, 1891, serving with his regiment until detailed to the Infantry Cavalry School. On graduation he rejoined his regiment and served with it there at Fort Yates and at Fort Keogh, Montana, until January 7, 1897. He then was detailed as Professor, Military Science and Tactics, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and was on this duty at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

During the Spanish-American War he was mustering officer for the Iowa and Indiana Troops until June, 1899.

Promoted to Captain, March 2, 1899, he was again assigned to the 7th Cavalry and joined his regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, June 27, 1899. He was assigned to Troop I, the same troop he had served with for over ten years as a 2nd Lieutenant. He commanded his troop at Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, and Columbia Barracks, Cuba, and Chickamauga Park, Georgia, until October, 1903. This was followed by two years recruiting duty at his home town, Grand Rapids, Michigan. His regiment being ordered to the Philippines in 1905, he rejoined his troop at Chickamauga Park and sailed with it to the Philippines, returning with his troop to Fort Riley, Kansas, in July, 1907, serving with the regiment till promoted Major, April 18, 1909.

Colonel Waterman's promotion to Major took him to the 13th Cavalry, and he joined his regiment at Camp McGrath, P. I., January 31, 1910.

As a major, he saw little service with his regiment as he was detailed Paymaster and served as such in Manila and the Presidio of San Francisco.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel December 2, 1913, he served with the 2nd Division at Texas City, with the 12th Cavalry at El Paso, Texas, and on strike duty at Louisville, Colorado, and at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Colonel Waterman was promoted to Colonel, July 1, 1916, and after nearly a year on the Texas Border Patrol was assigned to command the 1st Cavalry. On September 9, 1918, he was detailed to command the Post of Fort Riley, where he served till retired at his own request July 10, 1919.

Following retirement, Colonel and Mrs. Waterman settled at Serverna Park, Maryland, buying a house with a beach and beautiful outlook over the Severn River. Happy years were spent here, on trips to Florida and visits with the children and grandchildren. After Mrs. Waterman's death, Colonel Waterman lived about a year with one of the daughters in Washington, D. C., and then went to Berkeley, California, where he spent the last years with his youngest daughter.

He was buried at Arlington with full military honors, and laid to rest beside his wife and companion of over half a century.

Colonel Waterman is survived by four children—Mrs. Otto Hass, Mrs. H. W. Robertson, Colonel John J. Waterman, and Mrs. R. C. Scott.

—J. J. W.



GEORGE FRANKLIN BARNEY

NO. 2940 CLASS OF 1882

Died February 18, 1938, at La Jolla, California, aged 79 years.



BORN in Dubuque, Iowa, August 15, 1858, he was a son of Colonel Elisha L. Barney, U. S. Volunteers in the Civil War, who died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness.

George Franklin Barney was admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1877. Near the end of his first year as a cadet he was badly injured in the face and head by the careless handling of a rifle, loaded with blank cartridges, in the hands of his roommate. This resulted

in his being turned back into the Class of 1882, graduating number nine in the class of thirty-seven members. Entering the Artillery branch he served in all grades to Lieutenant Colonel as follows:

He joined and served with the 2nd Artillery at Washington Barracks, D. C., from September 20, 1882, to February 26, 1883; at Fort McHenry, Maryland, to October 20, 1883; at Washington Barracks, D. C., to April 30, 1884; student, Artillery School for Practice, Fort Monroe, Virginia, to July 31, 1886; at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to October 9, 1888; with the 2nd Artillery at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to May 16, 1889; at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, to June 1, 1889; Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to August 28, 1895; with his regiment at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, to April 18, 1896; at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, to October 6, 1896; at Fort Schuyler, New York, to September 2, 1897; Aide to Brigadier General William M. Graham, Artillery Engineer Officer, Headquarters, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, to March 16, 1898; and at Headquarters, Department of Gulf to April 16, 1898; at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, regimental quartermaster to November 24, 1898; at Savannah, Georgia, to December 29, 1898; enroute to Cuba to January 1, 1899; at Havana, Cuba, with the 2nd Artillery to October 12, 1901; enroute to United States to October 15, 1901; with his regiment at Fort Wadsworth, New York, to October 14, 1903; student, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, to August 15, 1904; District Adjutant, Artillery District, Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Washington, to June 30, 1905; at Fort Worden, Washington to September 21, 1905; on leave to December 19, 1905; commanding Fort Casey, Washington, to August 1, 1906; at Fort Totten, New York, to October 27, 1907; Member of Torpedo Board: Member, Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, to December 8, 1908; on leave to March 8, 1909, the date of his retirement.

Barney was a lovable character, popular in his class but of a retiring nature, familiarly known as "Booze" because he never took a drink. After his retirement he lived in France, never married, and lost contact entirely with his classmates. He returned to the United States a year before his death, which occurred in hospital at La Jolla, California, February 18, 1938.

—Blanton C. Welsh,
Major U. S. Army Retired.



FRANK ATWOOD COOK

NO. 3078 CLASS OF 1885

*Died December 6, 1936, enroute from Honolulu to San Francisco,
aged 72 years.*



FRANK ATWOOD COOK was born in Providence, R. I., on June 26, 1864. Of humble parentage, from the beginning of his school age he was forced to fight his way in the world.

During the summer after his vacation from high school he noted on a billboard the information that applicants for West Point were desired. Without preliminary coaching, he took the examinations and passed with the highest grades of any competitor.

Upon his graduation from West Point in 1885 he was assigned as

second lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry. At that time Major Lawton was engaged in the pursuit of the wily Geronimo, and the new lieutenant had the finishing touches put to his fighting education by spending two years in this campaign in Arizona, New Mexico, and the Bad Lands. Upon completion of the campaign he resigned from the service in order to marry Emma Louise Murray, of Providence, R. I., whose parents were opposed to their daughter's association with anyone connected with such a hazardous occupation as the United States Army. He was married in Providence on June 15, 1887, and shortly thereafter accepted a position in the Inspector General's Department in Washington, D. C. After a few years he returned to Providence, where he became a teacher of mathematics at the Manual Training High School.

The call for volunteers during the Spanish-American War was too much of a temptation to him, and he soon found himself appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers, with orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands. Upon completion of hostilities he was recommissioned in the regular army as Captain in the Subsistence Department.

He resigned again in 1911 and proceeded to Shanghai, China, where for seven years he was a member of an import and export firm, but upon the death of his wife in 1918 he returned to New York. His personality very promptly won him many new friends, as it had during his army careers. After his retirement, in later years he took up auction and then contract bridge as a hobby. His keen mathematical mind enabled him to become among the leaders of the game and to rank with the experts. It was a joy and comfort to him.

His honesty and blind faith in human nature made him a lovable man all during his seventy-two years of a full and eventful life.

He passed away on December 7, 1936, after a brief illness, aboard the U. S. A. T. Republic, en route to New York from Honolulu, where he had been visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Col. Ralph S. Kimball, and was buried at sea with full military honors.

He is survived by three daughters, two of whom married army officers—Mrs. Ralph S. Kimball, wife of Lieut. Col. Kimball, Retired, and Mrs. F. J. J. Christian, wife of Lieut. Col. Christian, Field Artillery. The third daughter is Mrs. Henry F. La Voie, of Chicago. He is also survived by a son, Mr. Murray Cook, of Forest Hills, Long Island.

—*Murray Cook.*



EDWARD NATHANIEL JONES, JR.

NO. 3168 CLASS OF 1886

Died November 18, 1938, at San Diego, California, aged 73 years.



EDWARD N. JONES, JR., was born in Camden, Alabama, February 26, 1865. His home in Camden was one of the beautiful old southern pre-war plantations, and he lived there, attending local schools, until the age of 17, when he was appointed to the United States Military Academy.

He was admitted to the Academy on July 1, 1882, graduating with the class of 1886. At West Point he was the kid of his class, was extremely popular, and was known to his classmates as "Eddie".

He graduated on July 1, 1886, and after his graduation furlough joined the 8th Infantry, then stationed at Fort Bowie, Arizona, where he remained until November of 1886, when he moved with the regiment to Fort Niobrara, Neb. While at Niobrara he was detailed to take a course of instruction at the old Torpedo School at Willets Point, N. Y. He returned to Niobrara and served with his company during the Sioux Indian Campaign of 1890-91, during which campaign he was wounded in the leg. The results of this wound bothered him from time to time during his entire service.

While at Fort Niobrara he met Florence Myerick Elliott, who was visiting her sister, the wife of Major Whitney of the 8th Infantry. He was married to Florence Elliott at Washington, D. C., in 1891, and they returned to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, where the 8th Infantry had been transferred. They remained at Fort McKinney until 1895, when the regiment was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming (now Fort Warren). Colonel Jones remained there with the 8th Infantry, serving the greater part of the time as Regimental Adjutant, until the Spanish-American War in 1898.

His only child, a son, was born at Fort Russell in 1896. This son bore the same family name as his father and was graduated from West Point with the class of 1918, being known, like his father, to his classmates as "Eddie". Young "Eddie" Jones died in 1922. A daughter of young Eddie's, named Florence Myrick Jones, is the only living descendent of Colonel Jones.

During the Spanish American War Colonel Jones was detached from the 8th Infantry, serving as Aide-de-Camp to General Randell, and serving at various southern concentration camps—Chickamauga, Montgomery, Selma, Athens, Knoxville, and Greenville. He joined his regiment in Cuba in 1899 and returned with the regiment to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he served until 1899. He was transferred with the regiment to the Philippine Islands in 1900 and while in the Philippines accepted a detail in the Quartermaster Department, being Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Mindanao. He completed his detail in the Quartermaster Corps with service in the Office of The Quartermaster General, and at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

In 1907 Colonel Jones was assigned to the 17th Infantry, serving at Fort Crook, Neb., and Fort Russell, Wyo., later taking the course at the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In 1909 he was promoted to the grade of Major and served with the 17th Infantry at San Antonio and Fort McPherson. In 1913 he was assigned to the General Staff in Washington, remaining there until 1916, when he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel

and assigned to the 20th Infantry, serving at Fort Bliss, Texas, with that regiment.

In 1917 his first command was the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., where he remained until promoted to the grade of Colonel, when he was assigned to command the 44th Infantry at Camp Lewis, Washington.

He remained in command of the 44th Infantry, being transferred with the regiment to the Presidio of San Francisco, until 1919, when he decided to retire and spend the rest of his days in California, which was the home of Mrs. Jones. Upon retirement the 44th Infantry presented Colonel and Mrs. Jones with a beautiful silver service suitably engraved with the names of the regimental personnel.

Colonel and Mrs. Jones purchased a home in San Diego where they lived until their death.

That Colonel Jones made an enviable record in the community of San Diego is very graciously illustrated by the following memorial sent his relatives by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce:

"IN MEMORIAM

"During eight years, from 1924 to 1932, this organization was fortunate to number among its members Colonel E. N. Jones, U. S. A., Retired. During a portion of these eight year this loyal civic worker was chairman of the Civic Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and while serving in that capacity handled a campaign to save Balboa Park for recreational and other purposes which would not conflict with the original plans for the utilization of this great asset to San Diego. During this period his advice and counsel, not only on military affairs affecting the growth of San Diego, but on all matters pertaining to Balboa Park, carried great weight in shaping the policies of this organization.

"His services to the American Legion as its first Commander, to the City of San Diego as a member of the Park Board, and to the San Diego Chamber of Commerce as one of its most loyal and devoted workers, all combine to make his period of service in this community outstanding, a splendid example of good citizenship and loyal service on the part of one who could truly be considered an officer and a gentleman.

"To the surviving relatives of this gallant and distinguished soldier, the officers, directors and staff of this organization extend their deepest sympathy in this hour of bereavement. We know that the many good deeds performed by our

fellow worker will live after him and that his memory will long be cherished by the citizens of San Diego with affection and appreciation."

One of the greatest pleasures in Colonel Jones' declining years was the reunion with his classmates at the 50th year after graduation reunion held at West Point in 1936. Colonel Jones, although in frail health, made the trip from California to West Point alone and mentioned to his step-son, Colonel J. D. Elliott, how he had been looking forward to this reunion and how much pleasure he had derived from seeing Pershing and others of the Class of '86, as well as viewing the many changes in the Academy since his cadet days.

— J. D. E.

JOHN TORRENCE NANCE

NO. 3116 CLASS OF 1886

Died April 19, 1938, at San Diego, California, aged 73 years.



BORN and raised in Pike County, Illinois, the son of a country physician, Colonel Nance was a cadet at the Military Academy from September 1st, 1882, to July 1st, 1886. A classmate has written that he was "distinguished in scholarship, in bearing, in conduct, in character and in the esteem in which he was held by the entire Corps," and "he was a classmate whom we all loved and of whom I never heard an unkind word . . . the perfection of consideration for others."

Upon graduation, Colonel Nance was appointed second lieutenant, 2nd Cavalry, and served on frontier duty at Forts Spokane, Walla Walla, Lowell and Wingate, and in the field, until November, 1891. He was then detailed on college duty at Little Rock Commercial College and with the National Guard of Arkansas until June, 1893, during which period he was promoted to first lieutenant. At the expiration of his detail he joined the 6th Cavalry, serving at Forts Yellowstone and Robinson. It was at Yellowstone in 1894 that he took the field on two hour's notice in command of Troop "I", making a forced march to reach and protect a railway tunnel, covering ninety-odd miles in some twenty hours, with only one sore back in the troop upon arrival. His later pride in this record was indicative not only of his own efficiency and devotion to duty, but also of the type of men of that day, with whom he so loved to work, and with not a few of whom he kept up correspondence all through the after years.

During the Spanish American War Colonel Nance served with his regiment at various camps in the United States, and was later stationed at Fort Sill, then thirty miles off the railroad and in the center of the Kiowa and Comanche reservations, with the Apache prisoners of war living nearby. In July, 1900, the regiment, en route to the Philippines, was diverted to North China and served as part of the China Relief Expedition. Acting as regimental adjutant, Colonel Nance participated in the mounted action of August 19th, when a combined international force defeated several thousand Boxers in the *kaoliang* fields, six miles southwest of Tientsin. At the end of the campaign in China in October, his regiment was moved to the Philippines, where he continued as adjutant until July, 1901.

Promoted to captain, Colonel Nance then joined the 9th Cavalry, serving both as adjutant and on detached service as Acting Judge Advocate, 6th Separate Brigade, in the Department of Mindanao. Following return to the United States, he served with his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco until October, 1904, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, at Berkeley.

At that time the members of the University Cadets generally regarded the prescribed military drill and class-room instruction as a cross between a nuisance and a joke, and the state of training and discipline, even for a land grant institution, was deplorable. Captain Nance was too conscientious not to undertake some much-needed reform, the immediate result being some clashes with the more boisterous students which could not be overlooked. With the backing of the University authorities, certain measures of academic discipline were imposed until it became clear to the student body, that, during mili-

tary instruction hours, Captain Nance was in control. Infantry drill began gradually to have some semblance of precision; for a short time the old cry of "Form your sections!" echoed over a startled campus.

The Commandant's attitude bore fruit in 1906, when on April 18th, day of the annual War Department inspection of the University Cadets, the great San Francisco fire broke out. All day long the cadets drilling on the campus could see the billows of smoke arising from across the Bay. As soon as he could leave the inspection, Captain Nance went to San Francisco and offered the services of the cadets to the mayor. The offer was accepted, and then, like Caesar, the Commandant had to do everything at once. Somehow, with what willing but untrained help his cadet officers could lend, the thing was done. The cadets, hastily procuring their own blankets and canteens as they could from scattered homes, reassembled, and about nine hundred strong reached San Francisco on the same evening, with the essential food supplies, field equipment and shelter all provided.

Assigned an area of about a square mile, they had to regulate traffic, prevent crime, suppress fires and lights indoors, preserve order in food lines and prevent the sale of liquor. It speaks volumes for the character of Captain Nance and the discipline he had instilled, that these duties were performed efficiently, to the general satisfaction of the population, without misuse of ammunition or bayonets, and with only one casualty—one cadet wounded in attempting single-handed to break up a drunken disturbance.

Completing his tour at Berkeley in 1908, Colonel Nance was transferred to the 2nd Cavalry and shortly went on foreign service again to the Philippine Islands, where he served as captain and major with his regiment at various stations, and was Secretary, Moro Province, from May, 1910 to May, 1911. Upon his return to this country, he attended the Army School of the Line, where he was a distinguished graduate in 1912.

Colonel Nance was retired from active service, at his own request after more than thirty years' service, but immediately following retirement he was placed on active duty, becoming once more head of the Military Department at the University of California on September 3rd, 1912. He supervised the transition from University Cadets to R. O. T. C. in 1916, and from its creation until his final relief in 1927, the University never missed being on the War Department's "distinguished" list.

During the World War, Colonel Nance served at various stations in the Inspector General's Department, was on duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, and commanded the Army Balloon

School at Fort Omaha to April 4th, 1918. On April 9th he reported for duty in the Office of the Inspector General, Washington, and was assigned to duty successively as Assistant to Inspector, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, and as Port Inspector, Newport News. Charged with the inspection of National Army divisions at Camp Mills before their embarkation for France, he carried out this important duty with efficiency and a sympathetic understanding of the character of the men, thousands of whom had been inducted into the service but a few weeks prior to their departure overseas.

During the seventeen years that he served at the University of California, Colonel Nance impressed his high character upon literally thousands of young men. A graduate of the Military Academy who served under him for eight years—four as an undergraduate and four as an officer on R. O. T. C. duty—writes:—

“The large number of University of California students who graduated from the R. O. T. C. under Colonel Nance and entered and remained in the Regular Army, and their unswerving loyalty and affection toward him, testify not only to the quality of his work at the University, but also to the impression which he made on them as a soldier and as a man.

“Colonel Nance was the soul of honor; he had a high sense of duty, and an intense devotion to his country. He was the embodiment of the military virtues of firmness, kindness and justice.”

Colonel Nance married Maie Rowand, a childhood sweetheart, in 1887, and their life together for more than forty-nine years until her death, was one of utter unselfishness and beautiful devotion.

A very sick man for several years before his death, one of Colonel Nance's last acts typified his character. Realizing how short was the time remaining, he decided that he must see again that part of the family residing in Europe. With a grim determination, and persevering against great odds, he journeyed alone from California to Denmark and back in winter time, and was seized with his last illness within a few weeks of his return. A son, Curtis Hoppin Nance, '11, a daughter, Edith Nance Sisson, and two grandchildren survive him. To his children he has left the rich heritage of an exemplary life and fine achievement.

GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS

NO. 3131 CLASS OF 1886

Died June 26, 1935, at New York, N. Y., aged 70 years.



GUSTAVE WOODSON SMITH STEVENS was born in Richmond, Virginia, on June 30, 1864, and died in New York City on June 26, 1935. Surviving him were his wife, Mary C. Stevens, formerly Mary Claire Mitchell, of Nashville, Tennessee, and a step-daughter, Mrs. Paul S. MacGregor. He was a son of Gen. Walter H. Stevens who graduated from the Military Academy No. 4 in the Class of 1848 and was then commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. In 1861 Gen. Stevens joined the Confederacy and first served

as an assistant to Gen. Beauregard in New Orleans. Later, as engineer in charge of the Gulf Coast, he built the Light House in Galveston Bay. His last service was as Chief Engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee, and as such constructed the defenses of Richmond and Petersburg. After the close of the Civil War, Gen. Stevens went to Mexico and constructed the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He died of yellow fever in Vera Cruz in 1867. Stevens' mother was Ernestine Herbert of Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana.

As a child, Stevens lived for several years in Mexico, England and France. Later he spent three years at the Eastern View Home School, in Fauquier County, Virginia, four years at Gordon McCates' School, in Petersburg, and two years at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, a school which sent to West Point a number of boys who became distinguished graduates. While preparing to enter the Military Academy, Stevens attended Col. Huse's preparatory school at Highland Falls, where he met a number of his future classmates, including Pershing. He graduated in 1886, No. 35 in a class of 77 members. As a cadet, Stevens was well liked and popular with his classmates. He distinguished himself as an excellent baseball player and materially aided the Class of '86 in winning the inter-class baseball championship, the only kind of baseball competition permitted in those days.

Upon graduation, Stevens was assigned to the 4th Artillery, but almost immediately transferred to the 5th Artillery, which he joined at Fort Schuyler, New York. He graduated from the Torpedo School at Willets Point in 1887; from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1890; and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, in 1892. At the outbreak of the Spanish War, Stevens was commissioned Captain and Signal Officer, U. S. Volunteers, and ordered to Tampa to join the Expeditionary Force under General Shafter. He was engaged in constructing advance telegraph lines until stricken with the yellow fever and sent home on sick leave. He was promoted to be Major and Signal Officer during the Santiago campaign, and upon his return to duty after recovering from the yellow fever was assigned to the command of the Signal Corps Post, Depot and School at Fort Myer, Virginia. Later he served with the Signal Corps Post, Depot and School at Fort Myer, Virginia. Later he served with the Signal Corps at Division Headquarters, Luzon, Philippine Islands. He was honorably discharged from the U. S. Volunteers in May, 1901.

Stevens was an officer of unusual initiative, energy and professional zeal in the performance of every duty, and frequently received impressive commendation from his superior officers. In the annual re-

port of General A. G. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer for 1898, he says, with respect to the Santiago campaign:

"The construction of telegraph lines was most speedily carried out by Captain (now Major) G. W. S. Stevens, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, whose interesting report shows the details of his work, which was pursued with a zeal, application and intelligence that merits special notice, particularly in the utilization of broken instruments and the adaptation of local supplies to the end in view. Not allowed to land until June 27, Major Stevens, with a detachment of eight men, reconnoitered roads and constructed that day a telephone line to Siboney and over the ridge to the northwest of that place."

And to this record General George P. Scriven, while Chief Signal Officer, in 1913, adds the following comment:

"I have long known Colonel Stevens, and regard him from experience in the Signal Corps as one of the most efficient officers, especially in the field, that I have ever served with."

Returning to the Artillery after three years service with the Signal Corps, Stevens in 1913 retired, at his own request, as a Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery, after thirty years service. During the World War he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of North Carolina and on recruiting duty in Portland, Oregon. In 1920, he again retired as Colonel, at his own request. After his second retirement he served on recruiting duty at Seattle, Washington, from 1923 to 1928.

—A. D. A.

JAMES T. DEAN

NO. 3225 CLASS OF 1887

*Died June 15, 1939, at Gracefield, Little Whitefish Lake, Province
of Quebec, Canada, aged 74 years.*



JAMES THEODORE DEAN was born in Ironton, Ohio, May 12th, 1865, the son of Judge Ezra V. Dean and Charlotte Anne (Weaver). Appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from his native State, he entered on July 1st, 1883.

Jim was well liked at West Point. He had a placid temperament. Nothing disturbed him and thus he displayed in his cadet days that wonderful control that made him such a dependable officer in his

Army life. This quality also made him very popular with his classmates.

He graduated No. 52 in the Class. After several months service at Fort Shaw, Montana, he accompanied his regiment to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he remained till 1891 when he was appointed Aide to Brigadier General (afterwards Major General) John R. Brooke, serving with him at Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago, and throughout the Spanish American War.

After the war he accompanied General Brooke to Governors Island and remained there with him until the General's retirement in 1902. Jim had been appointed Major and Ordnance Officer of Volunteers during the Spanish American War and was honorably discharged from the Volunteers, May 12th, 1899.

He served at various posts on the Pacific Coast from January, 1903 till July, 1906. He was Adjutant of the 10th Infantry for four years, completing this assignment in August, 1908. While serving at Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1910, he was promoted Major and was then detached from his regiment and sent to the Army War College, graduating in 1911. He served as Assistant Adjutant General from September, 1911 to August, 1914. During more than two years of this period, he was on duty in the Philippines.

When this detail was completed he rejoined his regiment and was sent to duty with his battalion at El Centro and Calexico, on the Border, in southern California. While at the latter place, he was again detailed in the Adjutant's Department in 1916, and sent to join Brigadier General Edward H. Plummer's command at Nogales, Arizona. He next served in succession in Boston and in Washington, D. C., and was on duty in the latter city when appointed Brigadier General, August 5th, 1917.

The 156th Infantry Brigade, 78th Division, with which he served till the end of the World War, arrived in France in June, 1918, and was first affiliated with the British but later participated in the Saint Mihiel and Meuse Argonne drives, as well as in other operations from September 12th till the signing of the Armistice. General Dean continued to command the Brigade until it was mustered out after its return to the United States. He reverted to the grade of Colonel July 15th, 1919. He regained his rank of Brigadier General by the Act approved June 21st, 1930.

After serving at Fort Lewis, State of Washington, until October, 1919, he was assigned to the 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, and commanded it until he was again detailed in the Adjutant General's Department. He served as Adjutant General of the Philippine Department till December 22nd, 1922. His next assignment was as

Colonel, 11th Infantry, and he commanded that regiment for two years. He was then made Recruiting Officer in New York City for two years. He became Assistant Chief-of-Staff of the 77th Division in 1927, and held his post until retired, September 25th, 1928, at his own request after more than forty years service.

After his retirement, Jim spent his winters with his sister and brother-in-law, General and Mrs. Cress, at Mills College, Oakland, California, and his summers at his estate at Gracefield, Little Whitefish Lake, Province of Quebec, Canada, where the latchstring was always out for members of the Class of 1887. He died at his summer home on June 15, 1939, and was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GATCHELL

NO. 3186 CLASS OF 1887

Died February 4, 1939, at San Diego, California, aged 74 years.



BORN in Rhode Island on Washington's Birthday in 1865 amid the patriotic fervor in the North marking the closing days of the Civil War, it was inevitable that the son of James Lawrence and Elizabeth Gatchell should be named "George Washington", and throughout his life he exemplified the high qualities of Truth, Loyalty, Duty, Honor, and Devotion to Country so closely associated with the character of the man for whom he was named.

General Gatchell was appointed to the Military Academy from

Rhode Island and entered July 1, 1883. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the Artillery, and his military career was devoted to that arm.

During his early years of service, he was assigned to the Light Artillery and participated in the Campaign against the Sioux Indians in South Dakota during the winter of 1890-91.

A tour of duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Vermont Academy was followed by service in the Coast Artillery and graduation from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

During the Spanish American War, he was returned for duty with the Field Artillery, and his regiment was prepared to sail from Tampa, Florida, for service in Porto Rico when the peace protocol was signed.

Thereafter, he was again assigned with the Seacoast Artillery, and in 1901 he was a member of a Board of Officers which conducted important tests of new seacoast mortars. From January, 1902, until August, 1903, he was in command of the 24th Company of Coast Artillery which was manning Battery No. 5 of the Defenses at Havana, Cuba, pending the organization of the Cuban Artillery.

In 1903, he returned to duty with the Field Artillery and was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. During the winter of 1905-06, he demonstrated his ability as a horse artilleryman by commanding the then 6th Battery of Field Artillery during the longest march ever performed by horse-drawn artillery, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, approximately 1,000 miles. For this feat, he received the following letter of congratulation from President Theodore Roosevelt:—

*“The White House
Washington*

January 23, 1906.

Sir:

I desire to congratulate you and the men of your battery on the successful march of over one thousand miles from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

It is by such military exercises as you have just conducted that the training, endurance and discipline of the officers and men of our army, as well as the endurance of the animals and carriages, are tested. The more frequently our army can be exercised under service conditions, the better it will be for the service. Every such march, as this re-

presents a real stride in the direction of putting our army on a footing which will make it efficient in time of war.

*Sincerely yours,
Theodore Roosevelt.*

*Captain George W. Gatchell, Artillery Corps,
Commanding Sixth U. S. Field Battery,
Through War Department."*

In 1907, when the Artillery was separated into two separate branches, he chose the Coast Artillery and became equally pre-eminent in his ability as a Seacoast and Heavy Field Artilleryman.

During the World War, as a Brigadier General, he commanded, in turn, the 31st Heavy Artillery Brigade and Organization and Training Center No. 3 at Clermont Ferrand, France. Later, he became Chief of Artillery of the 3rd Army Corps. He participated in the Aisne-Marne, Oisne-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Operations.

In the words of General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff:—

"Throughout the many years of his active service in the Army, General Gatchell displayed a conscientious devotion to his profession and loyally and willingly performed the duties assigned him."

After the World War, at his own request, General Gatchell was retired and made his home in San Diego, California. However, although his military career was now ended, he did not become idle. Always of a deeply religious nature, he had throughout his service assisted in promoting the Christian welfare of the posts at which he had served. Now, with more time available, Church Work became his vocation. He soon was appointed Treasurer of All Saint's Episcopal Church in San Diego and for years represented the San Diego Convocation at the Department of Missions. His work in this field is best described in a letter from the Secretary of the Department to his widow at the time of his death:—

"At the Department of Missions meeting held Monday, the members noted with deep sorrow the death of their friend and fellow-worker. In extending to you their sympathy in the form of a resolution, they felt that their true feelings might not be adequately expressed. I am writing therefore to make known in some degree the loss we feel in General Gatchell's demise. We knew him as a very wise counsellor, devoted to the cause of the Church and most willing to give of his skill, his time and energy to the work of the Department. The place of such a man can not be filled. Our grati-

tude is deep for all that he did for the Church in Southern California and for the privilege which was ours in knowing him and in being associated with him."

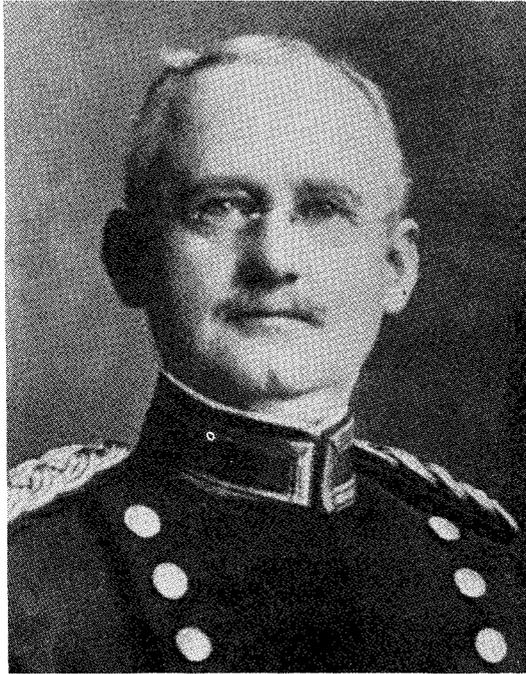
At the time of his death, he had become one of the most prominent laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern California. His character as a Christian Gentleman may be best summed up in the following statement of Bishop Gooden, the Suffragan Bishop of Southern California:—

"He was a great and good man. He has been an inspiration to me and I am a better Bishop because of his example. He was gifted with a fine intelligence which he knew how to use with great devotion for the best things. All the skill he had developed during his active career he placed at the disposal of the Church and we owe him our grateful thanks. He will be greatly missed. How we all love him! May light perpetual shine upon him."

GEORGE FOREMAN LANDERS

NO. 3185 CLASS OF 1887

Died January 21, 1939, at Altadena, California, aged 73 years.



⁶⁶ **I**XCEPTIONALLY qualified to command modern coast artillery, with expert knowledge of electricity and submarine defense—.” Such was his professional reputation because, in substantially these words, George Foreman Landers was repeatedly rated by his pre-World War commanders. It was logical and doubtless in the best interests of the service therefore, that the apex of his career placed him as the wartime commander of the nation’s vital de-

fense area, the Panama Canal—vital not only to the United States' sea lanes, but those of our hard pressed Allies as well.

George Landers was thorough in all things. His cadet record reveals that, as a seventeen year old plebe from Thurmont, Maryland, he stood second in his class, won his highest rating in mathematics. Such was the basis of his accurate straight thinking. He was never a fileboner but always a diligent searcher for truth, for the fundamental facts and principles of each subject. Bluffing was as foreign to his simple nature as were all other forms of pretense. Not unlike his roommate, George Squier, his was a scientific mind, ever seeking a better, more nearly perfect solution to each problem. And yet as a commander, through battery and all field grades, and finally as department commander, he never lost his kindly human touch, the trait that made younger officers turn instinctively to him for counsel and encouragement.

After his graduation with the Class of 1887, 2nd Lieutenant Landers served for two years with the 4th Artillery in Massachusetts, Georgia and Louisiana. He was graduated from the Torpedo School at Willetts Point in 1890, and from the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe in 1892. Returning then to his regiment, he saw service in Florida, Georgia, Maryland and Kansas. As a 1st Lieutenant of the 4th Artillery he served with the Fort Riley troops in Chicago during the railroad strike of 1894. His field artillery duty continued at that old mounted service post until late in 1896. On December 18, 1895, he married Miss Jean Dodd Streeter of Junction City, Kansas. Their mutual devotion through the following forty-three years was one continuous romance—an inspiration to their countless friends.

Lieutenant Landers was given his recruiting detail at Evansville, Indiana, in October 1896, but early in the following summer he was called back to the Military Academy as assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology under Colonel Samuel Tillman. With typical zeal, George Landers used his available leave from June to mid-August on electrical studies at the University of Virginia in order to improve his technique as an instructor in the rapidly advancing subject. The entire year of 1898 held him closely at the Academy, one of the faithful who had to carry on while others more fortunate, seemingly, received field commands with advanced volunteer rank. That his morale never seemed to drop was characteristic of his devotion to duty.

From his Academy detail, in 1901, he went, as a newly commissioned Captain, immediately to the defenses of New York Harbor to command the Torpedo Company, with additional duty as Instructor in the School of Submarine Defense and as a member both of the School

Board and the Torpedo Board until October 1903. It was during 1903 that he was recommended by General G. L. Gillespie for the newly formed General Staff Corps.

Selection for Secretary Elihu Root's new General Staff Corps was a rare opportunity but it was denied George Landers because Coast defense needs came first. The newly developed doctrine of submarine mine technique had to be imparted to the service. Major Arthur Murray, as commandant of the Submarine Defense School, recommended "the detail of Captain Landers to inspect and report upon submarine mine instruction," adding to a statement of his fitness the significant conclusion that "his detail would be of greatest possible benefit to the Country." Such was Captain Landers' duty for two years, when in 1905 he was reported upon by his immediate commanding officer, Colonel G. C. Greenough: "Captain Landers is one of the best all around officers I know." Although now a confirmed Coast Artilleryman, Captain Landers retained his horsemanship and maintained at least one private mount at each of his stations until after the World War.

In 1907, the recently promoted Major Landers was placed in command of the Charleston defenses at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. From then on, he always enjoyed an independent command, except for the three service school details which saw him graduated from the Field Officers Course at Fort Leavenworth in 1915, from the Army War College in 1916, and from the Naval War College in 1917. Meanwhile, he had commanded the Baltimore defenses at Fort McHenry, the Portland defenses at Fort McKinley, the Potomac defenses at Fort Washington, and the defenses of Narragansett Bay with the headquarters at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

During those eleven years of maturity as a field officer, George Landers was repeatedly commended:

"Specially mentioned—post commander, efficient in all his duties—expert in electricity and mines—"

"Especial commendation in preparing and arranging data for guns and position finders."

"In event of war, best suited for coast artillery and submarine defense command—"

"Recommended for the General Staff, for the command of Artillery or of Infantry in War—"

From the Army War College: "An excellent officer in every respect, best fitted for duty with troops in event of War."

From the Naval War College: "He cooperates energetically and loyally with others—"

Such was Colonel Landers' professional standing when, in 1917, he was selected to command of the Artillery defenses of Panama.

Skilled to a unique degree in gun and mine defense, in all electrical specialties of the Artillery service, fresh from both service Colleges, Army and Navy, he was the logical choice for the Canal Zone duty.

For that wartime Panama service, not only was highly competent technical skill demanded but, in order to achieve and to hold such technical efficiency in material as well as in personnel, rare leadership was absolutely necessary. That George Landers more than met his heavy responsibilities is shown by the facts that for his two years of foreign service duty, during which he commanded the entire Panama Department for the critical period August 1917 to March 1918, his official rating was "Superior" and his performance of duty characterized as "most efficient". He received the official thanks of the Panamanian Government, with special mention of his successful personal supervision of the July 1918 elections.

Upon his return to the United States and to the command of the Narragansett Bay Defense and then the First Coast Artillery District with headquarters in Boston, George F. Landers was rated by his Classmate, Mark L. Hersey, as: "Superior. Technically, none better. Expresses his views tactfully and convincingly to subordinates as well as to associates. A high grade officer of distinction. A charming companion—a loyal friend. Should have general officer rank." The Department commander concurred.

At his own request Colonel Landers was retired from active duty December 22, 1922, after more than 39 years of devotedly faithful duty, during which he had neither spared himself nor sought to do other than his full measure of service. He had earned the retirement that he was to enjoy for over 16 years. With Mrs. Landers, he acquired a residence on the outskirts of Pasadena—The Acacias in Altadena, near the place of his classmate, Charles Farnsworth. There he became active in civic affairs, was President of the County Library Board, member of the Civic Association, the University Club of Pasadena, the Twilight Club and of All Saints' Parish.

At his funeral services, All Saints Church was filled with friends, mainly men, which fact probably inspired the Rector, The Reverend Doctor John Frank Scott, to depart from the ritual and state:

"It was not my good fortune to know Colonel Landers for very long—only three years. But that was long enough for me to know something of the richness of his personality.

"No one could miss that twinkle in his eye which betrayed the sense of humor and kindly spirit which made him loved by us all. No wonder the younger officers in his commands instinctively turned to him for counsel and encouragement. With him, discipline was always tempered with kindness.

“He was a real soldier—giving of his best to his country wherever he might be stationed; serving with the same efficiency and devotion in out-of-the-way places as in more glamorous stations. Like the Centurion in the New Testament, he knew how to obey as well as to command. It is fitting that the flag of the country he loved and served so faithfully should drape his casket today.

“Another thing I know (which perhaps some of you here today have not realized): he was a man of deep religious feeling. He was not ashamed to give public devotion to the God of all nations. To me it has seemed significant and characteristic that the bookmark in his Prayer Book, marking the place where he was reading last just before he was stricken, was at that 121st psalm which I read a moment ago: ‘I will lift up mine eyes unto the hill; from whence cometh my help? My help cometh even from the Lord, who hath made heaven and earth.’ That was one of the foundations of his personality.

“So we give thanks to God for him today, cherishing these memories that have made him mean so much to us. We believe he has stepped across that threshold which we call death into a larger and richer life. And in that faith may we lose all trouble of spirit.”

Among the honorary pallbearers was Major General Frank L. Winn, who later wrote of their associations, as cadets, as students at the old Torpedo School, at Leavenworth and “especially at the War College where we shared the same study room. His fine record is indicated by selection as the Army Representative at the Naval War College. The assigned subject of my thesis was: ‘Machine Guns, the number to be allotted to a regiment of infantry.’ George at once said, in substance, the maximum number available, reflecting a far better understanding of the matter than was accepted by the War Department at the time.

“After retirement from active service the many happy hours passed together before sickness interfered are among my most delightful recollections of winter visits to Pasadena. On my last visit during his final illness there was the same engaging manner and responsive interest in the visitor. It was characteristic that he should give himself to work and good deeds, notably on behalf of the Golf Club, the Library, the Community Chest and his Church. He was a good golfer, but kind enough to play with a dub and seemingly enjoy it. It is not my province to cover his long and distinguished professional career, but I do know that during the World War he commanded garrisons at the Canal Zone and for a time the Department, perhaps then, and certainly now, our most important Sea Coast Defenses.

“George Landers was truly one of the finest and best of men, con-

sistently practicing throughout life the Christian virtues, an able officer exceptionally well informed in professional matters, a cultured gentleman whom it has been a rare privilege to know. I mourn the passing of a very dear friend and treasure his memory as something very precious."

Colonel Landers is survived by his widow; two brothers, Colonel Howard Lee Landers, U. S. Army, Retired, of San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Charles Scott Landers of New York City; and by four sisters, the Misses Clara and Fanny Landers and Mrs. Mary Landers Royer of Thurmont, and Mrs. Thomas W. Jones of Ridgeley, Maryland.

Final military honors were paid to the gallant soldier in Kansas, by the artillery garrison of old Fort Riley, when he was laid to rest in Highland Cemetery, near Junction City. 'Twas there in Geary County that Lieutenant Landers, mounted upon his white Arabian charger, became in the 1890's the knighthood ideal of many young lads who followed that ideal throughout the World War, some never to return, but some remaining to pay final tribute to his knighthood—a gentleman of the old Army.



EDWARD R. CHRISMAN

NO. 3261 CLASS OF 1888

Died January 15, 1939, at Moscow, Idaho, aged 72 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD R. CHRISMAN, beloved "grand old man" of the University of Idaho, died on January 15, 1939, at Moscow, Idaho. Since his first assignment to the school 45 years before, he had held a deep interest in and devotion to the University.

Born at Connersville, Indiana, August 13, 1866, he was the son of Jesse Swisher Chrisman and Catharine V. Price Chrisman, pioneer residents of Indiana.

Cadet Chrisman was appointed to the Military Academy from Indiana and entered West Point June 15, 1884. Graduating on June 11, 1888, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. While on detached service at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., he served in the Sioux Campaign from November 18, 1890 to January 27, 1891, participating in an engagement with hostile Sioux Indians December 29, 1890.

In 1894, Second Lieutenant Chrisman was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, and remained on duty there until the outbreak of the Spanish American War. He joined the Sixth Infantry at Tampa, Florida on April 27, 1898, and served with that regiment in the Santiago campaign, participating in an engagement at San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and in subsequent engagements. Lieutenant Chrisman was awarded the Silver Star, with citation which reads as follows: "For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898".

In 1899 he joined the 16th Infantry in the Philippines and remained in the Islands until 1902. Returning with his regiment to the United States, he was ordered to the University of Idaho for his second tour at that institution and served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics until 1905.

He was again ordered to the Philippines in 1905, served in the field operating against hostile Pulajanes, and participated in an engagement at Binahan, P. I., January 6, 1907.

Back in the United States, he served at Fort Crook, Nebraska, then as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at South Dakota Agricultural College, and in 1911 sailed for Fort Gibbon, Alaska. After a tour of duty as Inspector-Instructor of the New Jersey National Guard, Major Chrisman was ordered to the Canal Zone in 1915.

On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and on May 15, 1917, to Colonel. After being promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, National Army, July 11, 1918, he was sent to Puerto Rico as commanding officer of the American forces on the Island.

In 1919 General Chrisman returned to the University of Idaho for the third time, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and remained there until his death. He was retired in 1921 but subsequently was recalled to active duty and served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University until August 15, 1932.

By the Act of April 15, 1936, the signal honor of Professor of Military Science and Tactics Emeritus was conferred upon General Chrisman. He took an active part in the affairs of the Military Department of the University until his death.

C. A. Bottolfson, Governor of the State of Idaho, stated, "The death of General E. R. Chrisman marked the end of the trail for a fine soldier, but it did not mark the end of his influence. The memory of General Chrisman and the fine work he did will remain a very definite part of the University's history and leaves a splendid heritage to its students."

By General Chrisman's own request, his ashes, following cremation, were scattered by airplane over the campus of the University of Idaho. Less than four years before his death he had written the instructions for his own disposition. He loved the University, to which he first came when it was only eighteen months old, and it was only natural that he should select it for his final resting place.

In honor of General Chrisman the University had planned to dedicate its fine new residence hall, CHRISMAN HALL, on January 30, 1939. The President of the University stated that they wished to honor a great living man rather than the customary procedure of honoring one who has died. Unfortunately the untimely death of General Chrisman interrupted these plans. CHRISMAN HALL will be dedicated during commencement exercises in June of this year and will be a fitting memorial to a man who served his Country and Idaho, faithfully and well.

Edward R. Chrisman was married to Florence Ryan, sister of a classmate, March 28, 1892, in New York City. She and their two children, Mrs. Catharine V. Fuller and Ord G. Chrisman, Captain, F. D., U. S. A., survive.

—G. J. Z.

WILLIAM ROBERT DASHIELL

NO. 3275 CLASS OF 1888

Died March 16, 1939, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 75 years.



WILLIAM ROBERT DASHIELL was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, April 3, 1863. In 1869 his parents moved with their family to Norfolk, Virginia, where he lived until he won an appointment to the United States Military Academy in a competitive examination held in that city early in May, 1884.

Entering the Military Academy June 15, 1884, he was graduated June 11, 1888, and appointed Additional 2d Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Infantry. A month later, July 15, 1888, he was appointed 2d Lieut-

enant, 17th U. S. Infantry, and upon expiration of his graduation leave joined that regiment at Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Francis E. Warren), Wyoming. Subsequent promotions and transfers took him to the 24th Infantry as a first lieutenant and captain, 27th Infantry as a major, 2d Infantry as major and lieutenant colonel, and the 43d and 35th Infantry as colonel. His long and faithful service, extending over a period of forty-eight years, included two tours of duty of two years each in the Philippine Islands and two in Hawaii.

General Dashiell was graduated from the Army School of the Line in 1909, and from the Army War College in 1915.

As 2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, he participated in the Sioux Indian (Pine Ridge) Campaign in Nebraska and South Dakota, December 17, 1890, to February 15, 1891. He was again in the field against hostile Indians, August 12 to 14, 1896, while stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, as 1st Lieutenant, 24th Infantry.

War Department orders for the concentration of troops at the beginning of the Spanish-American War required each regiment to leave a commissioned officer in command of the post temporarily vacated. The important but unwelcome duty of commanding Fort Douglas, Utah, during the period of hostilities in Cuba in this way fell upon Lieutenant Dashiell.

During the Philippine Insurrection Captain Dashiell commanded Company C, 24th Infantry, in the advance of General Lawton's column through San Isidro and San José to gain the left and rear of Aguinaldo's forces. In this campaign he participated in the capture of Arayat, October 12, 1899, and in a night attack on Cabanatuan, December 31, 1899. On his second tour of duty in the Philippines Captain Dashiell commanded Camp Downes on the Island of Leyte for eighteen months, and during a Pulajane uprising he was in command of the 3d District, comprising the entire west coast of that Island, from August 15, 1906, to February 17, 1907. For the latter service he was highly commended by his Department Commander, Major General Jesse M. Lee.

Appointed Brigadier General in April, 1918, General Dashiell was assigned to the 11th Regular Army Brigade, which he commanded until its demobilization in June, 1919, except during brief periods of absence on special duty. Training begun in the United States was continued under his direction in the area designated for that purpose in France.

The 6th Division, including the 11th Brigade, relieved a French Division in the Gérardmer Sector of the Vosges Mountains September 3, 1918, where it was engaged in trench warfare until October 12, 1918. After a few days in the training area the Division moved to

the Argonne Forest and participated in the final drive against the Germans, which was terminated by the Armistice.

General Dashiell was awarded a Silver Star with the following citation:

“For courageous and meritorious service and devotion to duty while serving with the 6th Division, during its operations in the Gérardmer Sector of the Vosges Mountains, and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.”

General Dashiell was deeply interested in the youth of our country, particularly in their military and physical training. While still a young second lieutenant he served three years (1892-1895) as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Georgia. He served two years (1909-1911) in the same capacity at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg in his native State of Virginia. After his transfer to the retired list he was detailed on active duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia, High Schools, June 3, 1925. He was relieved from duty with the Atlanta High Schools in July, 1930, but continued with the Fulton County High Schools until August, 1932, when the War Department was compelled by an act of Congress to relieve all retired officers from school and college duty.

The esteem in which he was held by the people of Atlanta and Fulton County is shown by the following excerpt from an editorial which appeared in the Atlanta Journal at the time of his relief from duty with the High Schools in August, 1932:

“That the schools under his direction repeatedly won honor ratings from the War Department signifies much; but more meaningful is the fact that the youths under his guidance caught a sense of duty and a spirit of high manhood which are the soul of true education. He brought to this work, not only a soldier’s prestige, but the heart of a Virginia gentleman. Both County and City are grateful for what he has done, and extend to him, upon his retirement after forty-eight years of devoted service to his country, their warmest good wishes.”

Referring to General Dashiell’s life in Atlanta, the *Army and Navy Journal* of March 25, 1939, states:

“He taught a class of young men in the church school of St. Luke’s Episcopal Church for several years and was twice elected to the vestry of that church.” He bought a home “Maplewood” on Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1909, and he and his wife “came to live there when General Dashiell was ordered for duty with the Organized Reserves in 1921, and they spent the intervening happy years at that place loved by and loving their friends and neighbors.”

In extending sympathy to Mrs. Dashiell the National Secretary of

the Association of the Sixth Division added, "For us, who went through the various perils of war with him, it was indeed a shock. Now that we are safely back home again, the wonderful comradeship that was formed on the battle fields is further cemented by the memories of each other. We truly loved him as a commanding officer."

General Dashiell died in Crawford Long Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia, March 16, 1939, after an illness of two weeks. Upon learning of his death General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, paid him the following tribute:

"General Dashiell was a most capable and experienced officer who, throughout his many years of active service in the Army, performed the duties intrusted to him with unflinching loyalty and good judgment. Thoroughly dependable, conscientious, and devoted to duty, he won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted."

In November, 1889, General Dashiell married Miss Ida L. Pearson of Cave Spring, Georgia, who survives him after more than forty-nine years of unusually happy wedded life. His nearest living blood relative is a grandniece, Miss Martha N. Minton of Portsmouth, Virginia.

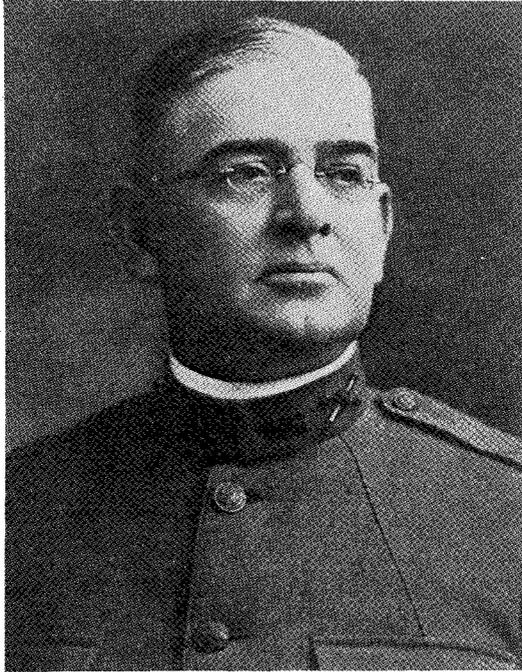
He was especially devoted to his Alma Mater, and it was a great satisfaction to him that he could be present at the Fiftieth Anniversary Reunion of his Class at West Point in June, 1938.

—P. C. H.

WILMOT EDWARD ELLIS

NO. 3291 CLASS OF 1889

Died July 19, 1938, at Summerville, South Carolina, aged 70 years.



A BOYISH-FACED “new cadet” with a few generous freckles and the slight stoop of a student,—I can see “Wocky” Ellis now, as he joyously bounded into the old “Third Div” and gave vent to his overflowing animal spirits in a series of whoops which served to apprise his neighbors that “Wocky’s” period of “trial and error” in the Math section had at last come to an end. “Wockety wock! Squakety wack”! the happy warrior chortled in fearless abandon. And, lo and behold! Almost from that day and hour “Sioux

Flagler" had dubbed the new classmate "Wocky Ellis",—a nom-de-guerre which stuck to him during his entire life.

His birth-place was Trenton, N. J., September 14, 1867, and through an ancestor, John Ellis, his lineage went back to colonial days. His paternal grandfather was Sylvester Ellis a brick manufacturer; and his maternal grandfather, Charles Deane, an iron founder.

His father, Edward Sylvester Ellis, born in Geneva, Ohio, was a graduate of the New Jersey "State Normal School" and studied to become a teacher. But at nineteen years of age, the father was already widely known as a writer of adventure stories, and at twenty had published a notable book,—*"Seth Jones or the Captive of the Frontier"*, of which some 600,000 copies were sold. In later life, ushering in the so-called age of the "Dime Novel", this author of popular fiction and hero stories for boys, turned to historical work. But his thrilling narratives had, for many years, a stirring appeal to a wide circle of readers; some even appeared in the earlier moving pictures. Edward Ellis's death occurred at Cliff Island, Maine, in 1916.

Probably strongly influenced by his father's literary career, Wilmot Edward Ellis attended the Trenton public schools to include the State Model School, but later became a student at the Peekskill Military Academy, where his thoughts somewhat naturally turned towards a military career. Thereupon, he began special preparation for the rigorous West Point entrance examinations, at the Highland Falls (N. Y.) Academy.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy with the Class of 1889, and four years later graduated Number Ten in a rather brilliant class of half a hundred cadets. Although but eighteen years of age in his Fourth or Freshman Class, Ellis's keen analytical mind brought this crucial year to a close with a standing of Number Five in Mathematics, Number Four in English, and Number Six in French. This exceptionally high standing continued through his following academic years at West Point, with outstanding excellence in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Military Law. But from the very beginning, "Wocky's" general standing in his class suffered from a large number of disciplinary demerits or "skins", imposed in great measure for minor offenses resulting from carelessness. At graduation, the Academic Board credited him with suitability for assignment to Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry; and in the years 1898-1900, his mental attainments found further recognition by the War Department in detail as instructor, Department of Philosophy at the Academy.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and his subsequent Army service included all military grades to that of Col-

onel. In the year 1898 he graduated from the Artillery School and in 1904 from the School of Submarine Defense. The stirring World War period found Ellis commanding Fort Stevens, Oregon, and the defenses of the Columbia River (1917-18); and the Coast Defenses of the Potomac (1918-20).

Following Ellis's specialization at the Academy and elsewhere in the study of philosophy, he had the distinction of winning (1909) the Gold Medal and later the Silver Medal of *The Military Service Institution of the United States*, for essays upon professional subjects, in competition with many expert writers and students. In fact, throughout his military service—as he himself has testified—his hobby was research in philosophy and natural science. As a recreation, he delighted in working out abstruse problems in “wave motion” and in ballistics. In his later years, he extended these diversions to the study of metaphysics and to considerable lighter literary work,—the latter, no doubt, a direct inheritance from his gifted father. In fact, for some years after retirement from active military service, Ellis conducted a weekly newspaper feature, entitled “Literary Browsings”, and at odd intervals he wrote reviews for current periodicals.

All this is the more remarkable, perhaps, for the reason that, following his Army retirement, “Wocky” was a semi-invalid, confined for a large part of the time to his bed or to a wheeled-chair. And at the time of his passing, he had not actually walked for the past ten years,—his body being afflicted with a form of progressive arthritis, affecting joints and muscles.

But in spite of physical trials that might have completely downed many a gallant soldier, “Wocky” never lost his cheerful interest in life and in carrying on within his bodily limitations. For, in the year 1934, we find him writing: “I’m still extant; mentally active though physically decidedly inactive. Recently organized a club at my house, consisting of intelligent men (of which I am one), meeting once a week to talk of this and that. All of which is one of the reasons we dubbed the club ‘T. N. T.’. Additional reasons: (a) Highly explosive bombs might be hurled; (b) make curious outsiders guess what the letters represent; and (c), we do not drink ‘tea-and-tea’; not by a jug-ful!”

This neighborhood club which served to bring cheer to a shut-in, included, besides a research-writer, a banker, a mining expert, two army and one naval officer,—all retired from active service. These worthies found keen enjoyment in selecting at random some outstanding subject of the day, and then giving vent to hitherto repressed opinions,—good and bad, criticizing or approving the existing order of men and things.

But a more ambitious project of Ellis's fertile mind,—struggling for self-expression, perhaps, while hampered in part by a helpless body,—was formation of a correspondence club, limited to some half-dozen brilliant scholars and men of letters, free-lance writers and thinkers. With his ever ready sense of humor, Ellis christened the Club, "*The Intellectuals*". Their correspondence consisted in large part of an exchange of views and opinions upon abstruse subjects,—in many cases far too complex and intricate for the ordinary man or woman,—with particular stress laid upon metaphysics and philosophy. The Club included in its small membership, such names as the brilliant Ralph Mershon, Benjamin de Casseres the well-known writer-reviewer whom Ellis had contacted at Honolulu in the year 1915 through their mutual friend, Jack London; and probably the most illustrious of this intellectual group, the noted French Philosopher and stylist, Dr. de Gaultier, a personality of charming personal character as well as a distinguished thinker.

So impressed was Ellis with Dr. Gaultier's attainments that in the year 1928 Ellis wrote and published a review,—"*Bovaryism, The Art-Philosophy of Jules de Gaultier*"* And upon receiving news in 1938 of Colonel Ellis's death, de Gaultier wrote from his native France: "I considered Colonel Ellis a close friend, in spite of the distance which separated us. The philosophic and literary relations which I had with him taught me to appreciate his independence of thought and his critical intelligence,—so fine and so discriminating; his singularly keen sensibility; and above all his other qualities, a rectitude of character which I appreciate in the highest degree. . . . The biography which he devoted to me will always remain a delightful reminder of a warm intellectual friendship, in which our hearts met like the grasp of hands."

Ellis was twice married: First, to Seddie C. Lauderdale, in Philadelphia (1890); and in the year 1905 to Marie L. Lyon, Short Hills, N. J. The Class of '89 "Class Cup Boy" named Edward Lauderdale Ellis, came in 1890 as a joy to the proud father and was followed in 1896 by the birth of Dorothy Y. Ellis, who is now the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Claude W. Cummings, Army Medical Corps, and in 1908 by Wilmar Ellis, who died in infancy. In a burst of paternal joy and pride, "Wocky" wrote the Class Secretary in later years: "On April 30, 1936, Virginia Eleanor was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Daniel L. Hine, (U. S. M. A., '33), at Schofield Barracks, T. H.,—*My First Great-Grandchild!! And Aren't I Proud!!*"

And so, in spite of many infirmities, "Wocky" Ellis maintained throughout this latter period of his life not only on almost abnormal

* Published in Chapbook No. 16, University of Washington.

mental alertness but a spirit of cheerful optimism and happiness,—holding to an unselfish regard for others and a spirit of good-will towards all. Towards all his older friends,—his boyhood chums in New Jersey, his old artillery comrades, and even to remembering household servants in his last will and testament,—“Wocky’s” regard mellowed into a sweet sentimentality. As late as the year 1937, “Wocky” wrote: “My delay in acknowledging has been due to a set-back (physical), that hit me in mid-July, since when I have only been able to attend to ‘must-matters’. My good *medico* patched up the old machine so that it is functioning fairly well now. But I know, of course, that at my age one cannot be patched up for good!”

During his entire life, but especially it would seem, during these last years of invalidism, “Wocky” never ceased in loving and enthusiastic interest in his Alma Mater and his Class of 1889. So that to “Wocky” it was more than a bitter disappointment that his disabilities prevented his attendance at the 40th Anniversary of the Class,—the memorable reunion in the year 1929. Classmates recalled then that it was “Wocky” who, at one historic gathering of the Class, at old Battery Knox,—probably as yearlings looking forward enthusiastically to furlough—originated the “Class Yell”; and this Yell, the only one in the Corps at the time, developed later in the “Corps Yell” of the present day.

But at this 40th Anniversary in 1929, “Wocky” ran true to form, and was present at least in the spirit. For he furnished the Class Secretary with a suggested program of Class events, and with some original “Benny Havens” verses, one of which ran:

*“Oh forty years have come and gone
Since June of '89,
When marched our Class to ‘Last Parade’,
And all stood up in line;
Altho’ the years have creased our brows,
And sprinkled heads with snow,
We’ll all be boys again tonight,
For Benny Havens Oh!”*

And then at last the tired old body reached the end of its physical endurance; the brilliant sparkling mind could no longer snap contemptuous fingers at the steady tap of spirit hands upon the sick-room door. So he went to his eternal rest, a gallant gentleman and scholar as well as soldier, filled to overflowing with loving memories of his Alma Mater; joining that band of devoted classmates who, in other worlds, may still be singing their “Reminiscences of Benny Havens Oh”.

—Charles D. Rhodes.



DELAMERE SKERRETT

NO. 3300 CLASS OF 1889

Died May 17, 1939, at Syracuse, New York, aged 73 years.



WHEN he reported as a rather timid plebe, June 14, 1885, he was such a little fellow that he was dubbed by classmates "The Kid", and "The Kid" he remained until the end of the chapter.

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1866, the only son of William H. Skerrett and Virginia Brown Skerrett. His father came out of the Civil War a Captain of Volunteers, having been an Aide-de-Camp on General Grant's staff and participating in many battles.

His paternal grandfather was William H. Skerrett, who, rumor states, was mayor of his native city; his maternal grandfather was John Murray Brown, an architect.

Del's father practiced civil engineering in Cincinnati after return from the War, and the son received his early education in private schools in Delaware, Saratoga, N. Y., and at Swarthmore. So that when he finally received appointment to the Military Academy from New York, his naturally bright mind and preliminary studies had well prepared him for the severe West Point curriculum. Only once, perhaps, did his natural optimism fail him, and that was when,—so an early room-mate tells,—he was received at "Beast Barracks" by Cadet Sergeant "Bob" Howze, told curtly to follow him, loaded down with baggage, to the fourth floor of the old Seventh Division, and with considerable rough language ordered to "wipe off that smile!" "The Kid" was not used to such treatment, and, after departure of the cadet-officer, sat down on his iron cot, the picture of homesickness and despair.

But Skerrett soon got over this very temporary depression. His was not a nature to remain long in the doldrums. And perhaps, of all members of '89, his was the temperament which, throughout four years of severe physical and mental training, stood out conspicuously as overflowing with humor and often repressed laughter. Pranks and practical jokes filled a large part of his life, and it has been said of him that when at length he realized that this tendency was seriously affecting his studies, he gave up studies!

Be that as it may, "The Kid" easily stood in the upper half of his class, and might have stood much higher had he taken his studies more seriously. He had trouble, however, with foreign languages. He was in particular, a poor Spanish scholar. When, upon one unhappy occasion, the instructor, "Sir" John Totten, gave Del a long English sentence to convert into Spanish, Skerrett gave deep thought to the problem at the blackboard, hoping, as cadets will, to "bugle it". Finally, the time being short and to hide his evident ignorance, he deliberately erased the last letter of each English word, and replaced them in succession by the vowels "a", "e", "i", "o", and "u". Lieutenant Totten glanced at the disguised sentence, and remarked: "Mr. Skerrett, that is the most remarkably Anglicized sentence I've ever seen. You may forthwith bid farewell to your friends in this section!" And then to the amazement as well as delight of the Spanish section, "The Kid" took Totten at his word, and solemnly made the rounds of the room, shaking hands and saying good-bye to each classmate. Totten himself shook with laughter, and strange to say, never reported "The Kid" for his audacious prank.

Upon graduation of the Class of '89, Skerrett stood No. 19 in a class of about half a hundred rather bright graduates, and was assigned to the Coast Artillery,—joining the Second Regiment with his first station Fort Adams, Rhode Island. Thereafter he continued in all grades to include that of Colonel, serving in many coast-artillery regiments and at many stations, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

His garrison duties as a coast-defense officer were, however, broken by service at Sacramento in 1894 in connection with labor troubles; as a student-officer at the Artillery School, where he graduated in 1896; as an Aide-de-Camp and staff officer under General H. C. Merriam, Department of Missouri, and Department of Colorado, 1900-02; commanding the post of Cabana Barracks, Cuba, 1903-04; student officer, School of Submarine Defense, graduating in 1907; Paymaster, 1907-09; Philippines service, 1909-10; Inspector General's Dept., 1914-15; commanding coast defenses of Southern New York, and organizing many units for overseas service, 1917-18. He was retired from active duty at his own request, after thirty years service, December 19, 1918.

Following retirement, Skerrett spent many leisurely but happy hours, living in the vicinity of New York City, and hob-nobbing with friends at the University Club. In this connection it may be said that one of the outstanding characteristics of Delamere Skerrett's long bachelor life was his steadfast devotion to his widowed mother, who, for years, made her home with him. Then followed an even greater devotion, if that were possible, to his sweetheart of later years, Anne Montgomery, whom he married, June 29, 1934. The union was ideally happy; they seem to have been made for each other, and the one regret voiced by many friends was that their marriage could not have been consummated many years earlier. They acquired a lovely home, "The Stanchions", Cow-Pass-on-Dundenberg, near Gilbertsville, New York, and after planning and completing its beautification, the newly-weds cared little for outside attractions.

However, married life seemed to have a rather sobering effect on "The Kid", and although still full of the joy of living, his love of practical jokes and innocent pranks passed to the mental rather than the practical state. But, "when two or three were gathered together", tales of "The Kid's" cadet life would not down; cadet contemporaries held ever in mind that at West Point he could rarely be compelled to look seriously upon life and that depressing and even tragic incidents were made the constant subject of his humor.

It has been related that, calling upon "Miss Supe", Skerrett actually walked off with the Superintendent's uniform cap perched upon

his devoted head. It seemed a tragedy to his barracks mates, but "The Kid" laughed it off and was never reported for his little mistake.

It also has been told that at a lecture upon "Heat and Light" delivered to the Class of 1889 by the Professor of Chemistry, the latter picked up a lighted candle, and, noting Skerrett in the front row of students, asked: "How is it that by blowing upon this candle I can extinguish the flame?" And "The Kid" replied, without the quiver of an eye-lash: "Why yes, Professor! It must be the $C O_2$ in your breath!"

His love of practical jokes upon West Point room-mates led to a number of anecdotes: Unaccustomed to early rising, it was Skerrett's wont, when a new plebe in barracks, to take a nap after reveille, leaving to his room-mate the task of carrying water to the room from the cadet area. The room-mate tired of this after awhile, and one morning after washing face and hands, poured the remaining water into the slop-bucket. Upon wakening from his little nap, "The Kid" found no water for himself, and actually went to breakfast posing as "The Great Unwashed".

Later in his cadet life, Skerrett roomed with Cadet Captain Hagadorn, who was ever spick-and-span in his spotless uniform, and who never seemed in a hurry. This gave "The Kid" an idea. During Hagadorn's absence from barracks, Skerrett carefully removed a number of bell-buttons from the front of his room-mate's dress-coat, and replaced the buttons with pins. When poor Hagadorn entered the room at the last moment, to dress for parade, the pinned-on buttons all gave way, and to the dismay of "Hag", he was skinned for a late at parade.

His keen sense of humor followed him into retirement. For, back in the year 1924, when asked by the class secretary to contribute to a general "flower fund" for the funerals of deceased class-mates, "The Kid" wrote in reply that his opposition to any such plan was based on the following reasons: "(a) It is ridiculous to make the same gesture to a corpse as to a bride. (b) All Lions, Elks, Rotarians, and the like, perform this stunt, doubtless at the suggestion of the Greek florist in their membership. (c) The plan is unfair on the face of it, to those dear departed classmates who never got flowers! And besides, who on earth will furnish flowers for the last survivor! Anybody sending flowers to my bier is not going to make a hit with me. Far from it! All he would get would be an unfavorable notation on his efficiency report in h---!"

And again he wrote, relative to class contributions for a Memorial window in the cadet chapel: "As to the Memorial Window: My reference to placing one in the Chapel was doubtless an oversight. But

it seems far more important to place one in 'Light Prison', the scene of many happy hours shared there with Classmate Jesse Crall!"

After attending an afternoon tea in Washington, he wrote: "I had a rarely good time at the tea. Some dozen of class-mates' widows were there, and one of them persisted in calling me 'General', until I finally broke loose and rudely told the lady that far from being a general, I was actually the only *living* 'Unknown Soldier'!"

Just prior to the celebration of the "50th Anniversary Reunion" of the Class of 1889, Skerrett wrote the class secretary from a hospital at Oneonta, New York: "No use, so far as I am concerned, to start your hog-calling contest for Cullum Hall! This place suits me. I have six graduate nurses on my floor, and I'm taking every known test and doing impossible stunts with queer machines and strange medicines. A shot in the arm can hardly gain my attention!"

But in the back of his mind, "The Kid" still hoped to be present at the reunion of his class in June, 1939, for he planned it in a later letter to the class secretary. And when the end came suddenly to this happy, cheerful, optimist of '89, the news was well-nigh unbelievable. For, those who knew him best could never think of "The Kid" as other than a bouncing ball of stored-up energy, never down-hearted, ever with a joke on his lips or with the merry eyes betraying beforehand what his keen sense of humor was about to utter. His witticisms spared neither friend nor foe, but he it said they left no sting, and his ready, engaging smile welcomed all to his enduring friendship.

To the sorrowing one who so sweetly and graciously shared the last five happy years of Delamere Skerrett's life, the Chief of Staff of the Army wrote: "Colonel Skerrett was a capable officer, well qualified for both command and staff duty. Throughout the many years of his active service in the Army, he loyally and efficiently performed the varied tasks assigned him, and won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted."

And, sharing this grief with the devoted wife, the Class of 1889 mourns this distinct loss to the diminishing ranks of those who so happily entered Uncle Sam's Army fifty years ago.

—Charles D. Rhodes.

MILTON FENNIMORE DAVIS

NO. 3352 CLASS OF 1890

*Died May 31, 1938, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York,
aged 73 years.*



THE military career of this distinguished soldier and patriotic citizen is appropriately ushered into our view by a remarkable letter from the congressman who appointed him, from which I quote:—

*“Roseburg, Oregon,
September 10, 1885.*

*“To Milton F. Davis,
My dear Sir:*

“It affords me pleasure to announce that I have this day

nominated you for appointment as cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from this State. You are among twelve applicants—all ambitious and worthy young men of Oregon. That all might have an equal chance, . . . I waived personal preferences and submitted these young men to a competitive examination. . . .

“You were all subjected to a conscientious and painstaking examination—both mental and physical. . . . The result is now submitted to me. Four of the applicants greatly excel all the rest. Among these you are reported highest by seven percent of the total credits. Physically you are found equal to any. . . . Zealous appeals are made by friends and leading persons of distinguished influence occupying the highest stations in our State, on behalf of others who competed with you. . . .

“Aside from your own merit as disclosed in the examination roll I do not entirely forget that what you are is solely due to your own unaided efforts. I am reminded that you are a poor boy, and that your father was an old soldier having enlisted and fought in the ranks as a private in the late war for the supremacy of our beloved country, and was thrice severely wounded. That while you were still a mere child he died leaving you to care for and cherish your widowed mother. This I feel thankful to believe you have done and are still doing. You have been to the family a son and little father alike. Laboring in odd days and hours in this filial service you have managed to attend the public schools of Polk County in the winter months and thus train your mind. Your neighbors write me, ‘He has worked on the farm during the summer and gone to school or studied at home during the winter and has kept up with classes having much better opportunities.’*

*“With all these disadvantages and struggles I find you now a student** in the State University, from where your eminent President writes me the good words that you are ‘an industrious and faithful student of good habits and gentlemanly deportment.’ . . .*

“It is a joyous privilege in this country of republican government that even the poorest boy has it within himself to mould and establish a character of future greatness and

* 12 years old.—W. C. D.

** In 1928 the University of Oregon retroactively guaranteed him the degree of Bachelor of Arts as of 1888, the year he normally would have graduated, had he not gone to West Point.—W. C. D.

renown. . . . Let not . . . the apparent obstacles in life discourage you. Have faith in the record which is conceded to the elements of character already developed by you. Continue onward and have courage.

"In conclusion may I fondly hope that you will honor the position to which you are now nominated, and that you will ever remain true to your country that is to educate you for her future service and defense, so that in some future year your name, now unknown, may become a symbol of fame,—a rejoicing to your friends and a credit to the State of Oregon from whence you hail.

"I am yours truly,

Binger Herman, M. C."

How well Milton F. Davis lived up to his responsibilities and kept faith with his old congressmen, let those attest who personally knew him or who read herein the record of his service.

He was born November 15, 1864, in Milton township, near Mantorville, southeastern Minnesota, of Evan Richard Davis and Julia Ryder Davis, in what was then a sparsely settled, pioneer section of the State. Several years later the family removed to Oregon, locating on a farm near McCoy, Polk County, in the Willamette Valley. The conditions under which he grew to maturity and acquired his early education have been aptly described in the letter above quoted.

Having won his appointment to West Point, it was thought best for him to do some coaching for the reputedly stiff entrance examinations that the Academic Board served up to candidates for admission to the Military Academy. Accordingly he matriculated for a few weeks with a Highland Falls (N. Y.) preparatory school specializing in this line of work. Here he met a young man from Indiana, much to his liking, who bore the name of Daniel Warren Ketcham. On the fateful morning of June 12, 1886, they walked up together to West Point, registered with the Adjutant of the Academy, took the entrance examination, and for four years lived together in the same room in the cadet barracks. Many years later, writing of this Damon & Pythias friendship, Davis declared, "I consider Dan Ketcham the closest friend that I ever had on earth"—a statement eloquent of the sterling qualities of both members of this friendship. May it be renewed in the Spirit World!

The writer—possessing the same family name—well remembers "MF" when he reported at West Point. He was a handsome young man, straight as an Indian's arrow, and almost as lithe and slender in his build—a characteristic which he never lost. Older than most of

the other members of his Class, the family responsibilities which he had borne as a boy, supplemented by his two years at the State University, gave him a grown-up dignity and *savoir faire* superior to that enjoyed by most of his classmates, by whom he was universally respected and well liked. He took his academic work seriously—but not too seriously—enjoying to the most those brief and infrequent periods of relaxation which the strict regulations of the Academy permitted to its cadet matriculants. He never sought scholastic honors, but, keen-witted and bright, he easily maintained a class standing well above the average, in practically all of his studies throughout the four-year course. He specially excelled in drawing, standing No. 8 in his third class year, No. 5 as a second-classman. His general standing on graduation was No. 22, in a class that graduated 54 members.

His record outside of class-room work is even better. During the four years he attended the Academy, the number of demerits chalked up against him totaled but nineteen—none in his “plebe” year, ten as a “yearling”, none as a second-classman and only nine in his first-class year—a fine, if not outstanding record.

Football and other intercollegiate games at that time were unknown to West Point, but his work in the gymnasium was above the average and in the riding academy his horsemanship was superb. A fine dancer, graceful, good-looking and vivacious, he was always a favorite with the fair-sex contingent that visited the Academy during the summer encampment, and was a hop manager for his class. He was never ambitious for chevrons, but was a cadet sergeant in his second-class year. A general summary of his character as manifested at West Point would include courage, self-reliance, common sense, neatness and friendliness, all displayed to a marked degree.

Upon graduation, June 12, 1890, he selected the cavalry for his arm of the service, and on completion of his graduation leave, he joined his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., as 2nd lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cavalry. His duty at Walla Walla, however, was brief; for in April, 1891, he was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco and assigned to Troop “I”, 4th Cavalry, which had been designated for duty in the newly formed Yosemite National Park. One day, about April 12, 1891, his classmates and future messmates at the Presidio received this terse telegram: “Expect me at six tonight. Have lots to eat. (Sig.) M. F.” It was, of course, from Davis, joining his new post.

The ensuing six years were among the happiest of his life. During the summer season, after the snows had sufficiently melted to permit access thereto, he was on duty in the National Parks; but during the remainder of the year—except for the time spent in marching to

and from the Parks—he sojourned with his messmates at the Presidio, where he regaled them with strange but true tales of his adventures in the High Sierras and adorned the floors of their mess with rugs made from the skins of grizzly and cinnamon bears and catamounts that had yielded their lives to his prowess as a huntsman.

At the Presidio he attended the drills and exercises prescribed for his troop and also shared in the various staff duties—acting adjutant, police officer, exchange officer, signal and engineer officer, etc.,—performing all these duties in such a thorough and competent manner as to elicit commendation from the strict old veteran in command, Colonel (later Major General) William Montrose Graham. But it was his work in the High Sierras that particularly appealed to him, and when orders each Spring came for his troop to march thither he was jubilant.

The Yosemite National Park (organized and set aside by Congress in 1890) contains not only the far-famed Yosemite Valley but in addition takes in a huge section of the Sierra Nevadas, some 1,200 square miles in extent, embracing snow-clad, glacial-covered peaks, deep mountain gorges, high waterfalls, precipitous cliffs, and large forests of gigantic conifers including three groves of the *gigantea sequoia*, or “big trees”. At this time only rough stage roads led over the mountains into the Yosemite Valley proper, where there was a hotel and some civilian population to accommodate tourist visitors. The balance of the National Park was essentially a wilderness, intersected here and there by crude trails built by some adventurous miner to his claim grub-staked in the mountains or by the cattlemen and sheepmen who, as the summer advanced, were accustomed to take their herds and flocks to the elevated green “meadows”, watered by the melting ice and snows in which the mighty San Joaquin and its tributaries, the Merced, Tuolumne (Hetch-Hetchy), and Stanislaus Rivers, have their source. The government, having taken upon itself the responsibility for this large region, turned to the Army for its proper administration, police and protection; and Captain A. E. Wood, 4th Cavalry, was accordingly designated as the first Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, and with his troop (“I”) was ordered to the Park for station. His time, as well as that of his first lieutenant, was almost entirely taken up with administrative matters, so that the patrolling and policing of the Park necessarily devolved upon his “second looney”, Davis.

Search the whole Army through, there could have been found no officer better qualified for the task, nor one who more gloried in his work. Selecting a patrol of some fifteen troopers, with a few pack mules to carry rations, Davis was constantly on the move, expelling

sheepmen and cattlemen, with their stock, found illegally in the Park, aiding old miners in distress, extinguishing incipient forest fires, and stocking with fish the hitherto fishless headwaters of the streams and lakes of the higher altitudes. Bivouacking at night under the shelter of the mighty pines, often in freezing temperatures, and occasionally remaining in camp for a day or two to wear out some unusual snow-storm or blizzard, he and his detachment at the end of ten days or two weeks of this grueling work would return to Park headquarters, where he would make his report; and then, with a fresh detachment, he would start out on another extended patrol. Thus he explored and opened many of the passes now in use in the Park, and gave names to many of the peaks, cañons, and streams. In all this exploring he was systematic and thorough, visiting every section of the Park, improving old trails and blazing new ones, taking photographs and thoroughly mapping and sketching the country. For this purpose he scaled personally nearly every high peak in the Park, some of them for the first time.

On August 31, 1891, he ascended, for the first time by a white man, a particularly high and difficult peak of the Sierras, in the Mount Lyell group, sketching its contour and relation to other peaks. Three years later, in recognition of his services as an explorer and upon the recommendation of the eminent naturalist, John Muir—Davis' life-long friend—this mighty peak, 12,308 ft. high, was christened "Davis Mountain" by the United States Geological Survey.

The summer months of 1891, '92, and '93 were thus spent in the Yosemite National Park; and the summer of 1896 similarly in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, mapping the Southern Sierras. In 1937 Davis gave his carefully preserved collection of historical photographs, sketches, and maps of the Sierra country to the museum of the Yosemite National Park. Thanking him for the gift, the Park Superintendent wrote:

" We have been searching for just this type of material for many years. . . . All of us are finding your photographs extremely interesting and much praise is being spoken of your foresight in preserving them. . . . Very few historical photographs come to us with such detailed explanation and dates. . . . Your photographs will be shown to hundreds of thousands of Park visitors in evening lectures by Park naturalists in the form of lantern slides illustrating lectures on the early history of this region. . . . We note with special interest the cloth blueprint of a sketch of the Sierra Nevada adjacent to the National Parks which you surveyed and drew as second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. You will be interested to

know that the Kings River Cañon country which was surveyed and recorded in detail by you is now up for consideration as a new National Park. . . .

"It would be difficult indeed to over-emphasize the importance we attach to your gift. . . .

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence C. Merriam, Supt."

In the fall of 1895 1st Lieutenant Charles L. Potter, C. E., Assistant to the District Engineer Officer, San Francisco, received orders to investigate and report upon the navigability of the Colorado River from Yuma to the mouth of the Virgin River. Knowing Davis' ability as an explorer, Potter secured his detail as assistant in this duty. They completed the exploration from Yuma to the Needles, approximately 225 miles, and found the stream navigable. Above the Needles the current is rapid, so the officers decided to enter the Grand Cañon at some practicable point above the mouth of the Virgin and go down with the current, rather than to try to tow up the River the 180 miles to the Virgin's mouth. At the Needles they procured a staunch boat, 20 feet long, and secured the assistance of two civilian oarsmen for the enterprise. With supplies, carefully selected and packed, for a two weeks' trip, they shipped their boat to Peach Springs station, hauled it thence overland on the old Grand Cañon trail to the Colorado, and launched it upon the river without much difficulty. Though the water was low and there were many rocks to be avoided, they descended the Cañon for seven days without misadventure, each night tying the boat up and bivouacking until morning.

At the expiration of the seventh day they came to great and impassable rapids. Next morning, having unloaded such supplies as they could carry and secured the balance in the boat, two of the men were sent below the rapids to intercept the boat while the other two launched it in midstream, hoping it might go through. They watched it crazily toss and careen around a bend in the river; but after several hours waiting no boat came to view!

In this crisis Davis' experience as a mountaineer and explorer was invaluable and he naturally took the lead. Passing down the river, they explored numerous side cañons, but each terminated abruptly in sheer perpendicular walls, rising 3,000 feet or more. After two days of this, in which their provisions were nearly exhausted and their shoes all but worn out, signs of mountain sheep were found, where they had come down into the Grand Cañon for water. Carefully reconnoitering, Davis located their trail leading up a side cañon to the South. The party started up this path that wound its way along a ledge so narrow that in places they were forced, for mutual safety

and support, to join hands, with their backs to the overhanging wall, and sidle along foot by foot, with a sheer abyss extending 2,000 feet below them! Finally they emerged from the cañon and made their way some forty miles across the scorching, cactus-covered Arizona desert to the Santa Fé R. R., where they eventually flagged a train, their clothing torn to shreds, their feet pierced and bleeding from the cacti, famished and exhausted. And the train engineer nearly disregarded their frantic signaling, fearing a hold-up!

It is a remarkable commentary on the progress of the world to note that in the Grand Cañon where Lieut. Potter's boat was wrecked there is now a placid lake, several hundred feet deep—Lake Mead—the backed-up waters from the Boulder Dam. Neither Potter nor Davis, however, was ever destined to ride on its smooth surface.

Accustomed as he was to the use of the rifle from his boyhood, Davis was always much interested in target practice and during the years under discussion availed himself of every opportunity to perfect his marksmanship. In this he was quite successful, qualifying as a "distinguished marksman", and being a member of the department carbine and revolver teams in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Army carbine team in 1893.

He was now (1897) promoted to be first lieutenant of Cavalry, after nearly seven years commissioned service, and assigned to the First Cavalry, with station at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At this juncture he secured leave of absence for three months, during which he visited Mexico City and made a record-breaking ascent of Mount Popocatepetl, 17,888 feet high. The Spanish-American War was now in the brewing and Davis, reporting at his new station late in June, assumed command of "C" troop (First Cavalry), assiduously training it for possible war service. He did not have many months to wait.

In command of his troop throughout the war, he was at Chickamauga Park (Ga.) during April and May, 1898, at Lakeland, Florida, and enroute to Cuba, until June 23, when his regiment disembarked as a component of Young's Brigade of Wheeler's Division, 5th Army Corps, fighting dismounted, their horses having been left in the U. S. In the capture of Santiago his regiment took a conspicuous part, and he was cited for "gallantry in action" in leading his troop in the assault on San Juan ("Kettle") Hill, July 1, 1898. For this he was subsequently awarded a Silver Star decoration.

During the siege of Santiago which followed, Davis served with his troop in digging and occupying the trenches overlooking the City and on July 18—two days after the surrender of Santiago—he was appointed Military Governor of El Caney, which place, the scene of Lawton's battle of July 1, had been occupied by a pathetic horde of

some 18,000 sick, starving and shelterless refugees from the City—a task requiring the exercise of all his tact, firmness, and humanity, at a time when he himself, in common with most of the American troops, was ill from privation and exposure. He remained on this duty until August 7, when he embarked for the United States.

After three weeks' sick leave, eight months spent in muster-out duty with Illinois volunteers and a year with his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, we find him (July, 1900) enroute with his regiment for duty in the Philippines against the Insurrectos. Here, in the southern provinces of Luzon, he was in the field, in command of his old troop ("C", First Cavalry), to which he had been assigned on his promotion to captaincy, February 1, 1901. During this period he was very active, participating in a night engagement for the relief of Pagbilao, May 7, 1901, and in the fight at Puas, where he commanded troops "C" and "L" in two engagements, May 26, 1901. This strenuous field duty lasted until October 1, 1901, upon which date he was appointed Adjutant General of J. Franklin Bell's Third Brigade, Department of Luzon, a position which he filled most capably until his return to the United States in March, 1903—the Insurrection having practically been ended with the capture by Bell's brigade of General Malvar, April 15, 1902.

Here was the beginning of a close and lasting friendship between these two splendid soldiers—Bell and Davis—who were to be associated together during most of the seven remaining years preceding Davis' retirement from active duty in 1909; for when Bell became head of the reorganized Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth in 1903, he procured the appointment of Davis as Secretary of the Schools and Staff College, a position which he held until August 15, 1907, when, upon the recommendation of Bell, now Chief of Staff, Davis was appointed to the War Department General Staff and went to Washington as Bell's confidential executive, occasionally serving, also, as military aide to the Secretary of War or to the President.

But 23 years of excessive service had overtaxed even his rugged vitality, so that, in 1909, after his physical examination, he was ordered before a retiring board and, against his wishes, retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty. He would have been retired as a captain, except that, in recognition of his wonderful record, Bell succeeded in having him nominated by the President to the only available staff vacancy—a majority in the Judge Advocate General's Department—to which he was confirmed just two days prior to his retirement.

He was now 44 years old, already distinguished both as an explorer and as a soldier; under such conditions the average man would have

accepted the doctors' advice and "taken it easy" for the remainder of his life. Not so Davis. His restless nature and indomitable will triumphed over physical defects; and in a few days he began another and even greater career for himself—this time as an educator.

Retired from active duty on June 16, 1909, on June 19 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, with which institution he was destined to remain actively connected for the next 28 years, first as Commandant of Cadets and Secretary-Treasurer, Board of Trustees until 1922, next as Superintendent of the Academy until 1937, when a new position, that of President, was created by the Board of Trustees, which he filled until his death.

His success at Cornwall was conspicuous. In 1909, when he reported there for duty, there were but 94 students matriculated with the school. In less than ten years he had increased the attendance to nearly 400. After a conflagration had destroyed practically all the old buildings on the campus, it was largely through his prestige and efforts that the Board of Trustees decided to rebuild, on a much larger scale, with fireproof structures and most modern equipment, making it a model military school. The result has proved the wisdom of their decision and has amply justified the great expense.

On leave of absence from his school during the World War, from March, 1918, to June, 1919, he brought unusual zeal and ability to the difficult task assigned him by the War Department, namely, Chief of Staff, Schools Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, as a reward for which he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Air Corps Reserve and given the D. S. M., with citation as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the School Sections, Division of Military Aeronautics, his work in perfecting a system of training was thorough and complete. His soundness of judgment, fairness in dealing with all the boards of officers and branches of the service, and unusual executive ability made his work a decisive factor in the successful production of trained Air personnel. He rendered services of the highest order to the Government in a position of great responsibility."

Returning to Cornwall upon completion of his duty at the War Department, he thoroughly revised and brought up to date the courses of instruction in his school, in accordance with the lessons learned in the World War.

Meanwhile, under a law passed during the War, he was promoted a lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army, on the retired list, July

9, 1918, and a full colonel May 29, 1921. His commission as brigadier general, Air Corps Reserves, was dated Dec. 23, 1921.

Notwithstanding his heavy school duties, he somehow found time to engage in numerous other activities, such as vice-president of the local (Cornwall) national bank, president of the Cornwall Chamber of Commerce, National Councillor of the Boy Scouts of America, president of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the U. S., fellow of the American Geographical Society, National Councillor, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; and belonged to the Camp Fire Club of America, the Explorers' Club, the Ends of the Earth Club, the Players and the Lambs; he was also a Companion of Foreign Wars, a Companion of the Society of Indian Wars, and Class President of the Class of 1890, United States Military Academy.

From his earliest commissioned service and throughout his career the efficiency reports, citations, and letters of his several commanding officers, on file in the War Department, are numerous and very commendatory. Lack of space forbids the inclusion *in extenso* of many herein, but I will give a few excerpts, by way of example.

1891. Capt. Abram E. Wood, 4th Cav., Supt. Yosemite National Park, finds Lieut. Davis' services in reconnoitering, etc., "almost invaluable".

1892. Col. Wm. M. Graham, Comdg. The Presidio, S. F., Cal.: "Excellent, zealous, a good soldier, a conscientious and efficient officer".

1893-'96. Similar reports by Col. Graham.

1898. Major General Joseph Wheeler: Cites Lieutenant Davis "for courage and dash at battle of San Juan Hill".

1900-'03. Highly commendatory reports by Capt. P. S. Bomus, 8th Cavalry; Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, 2nd Infantry; Col. A. B. Wells, 1st Cavalry; and Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U. S. Army.

1904. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commandant General Service & Staff College: "Capt. Davis has long been associated with me as a staff officer (my adjutant general in the Philippines and secretary at this school), and has done his duty so well, I do not know how he could have done it better. He is an able, dependable and useful officer anywhere he is assigned to duty. The character of the service rendered me in the Philippines has been described in previous reports. He is exceptionally capable, resourceful and self-reliant. Has abundance of initiative. Is industrious, zealous, painstaking and persevering and is interested solely in his business and is an exceptionally capable organizer and systematizer.

Has amiability, patience, forbearance and tactfulness, and his considerate thoughtfulness of others and desire to protect their in-

terests and accommodate and oblige them has exercised a very valuable and beneficial influence in his present position. His possession of the above qualities has kept him on my personal staff for nearly four years."

1907-1908. Similar reports by Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall (new Commandant of the General Service Schools) and Major General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff.

1919. Major General Charles T. Menoher: "You entered the Air Service on February 21, 1918. Your executive ability and sound judgment were early manifested to your superiors. . . . In all your dealings in relation to the various branches of the service and with those under your jurisdiction there has always been manifest the soundest of judgment, fairest of dealing and wisdom of decision, which has distinguished you as one of the most capable of officers of the Air Service".

There is but one conclusion that can be drawn from the foregoing: Had Milton Davis not been physically incapacitated, he would, in all probability, have been a division or even a corps commander in the World War.

In a memorial edition of "The Ramble"—the newspaper published by the students of the New York Military Academy—its editor pays him this tribute:

"General Davis was a man's man and his spirit was a fierce and beautiful flame. He conceived of life and duty and service in terms of conflict. His nature was militant and the great desire of his heart was to be a good soldier.

"His opinions were simple, sincere and expressed with the genuine faith of a true believer. He was thoroughly human. He was frank—overfrank sometimes; but we love that man whose heart runs away with him.

"His chief characteristic was courage. . . .

"He had a public mind and gave himself to the service of the people with a singleness of purpose that will ever be an inspiration to American youth. Nature made him great. . . .

" . . . He gave much of his means and more of himself. In so doing he avoided the spotlight and did good for the sake of the good and not for the praise of men. . . .

"He belonged to the old school with a strict sense of right and wrong and a stern sense of justice. He loved his church and the Christ of his church and to the end of his days he strove like his Master to go about doing good.

" . . . His spirit will always live in this Academy, in our

own hearts, and in the lives of a legion of others who knew him and loved him. . . .”

General Davis died, almost literally in the harness, May 31, 1938, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Surviving him are his widow, Elizabeth A. Davis, two daughters, Mrs. F. A. Pattillo, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, and Mrs. Morton S. Cressy, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and a son Milton F. Davis, Jr., of Cornwall; also a sister, Myrtle, of Portland, Oregon. Funeral services were conducted in the Davis Chapel of the New York Military Academy, on June 2, followed by interment in the West Point Cemetery, U. S. M. A.

With the impressive ceremonies with which his body was laid to rest in the cemetery of his beloved alma mater, the earthly career of Milton Fennimore Davis came to its end. The monument erected over his grave will be a shrine to be visited by his classmates at Class reunions as long as one classmate survives physically able to make the journey. Likewise the great preparatory school which he built up and inspired at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and especially the chapel, named in his honor, will remain another enduring memorial for those who, under his supervision, passed on to life's work through its portals. But more enduring to his fame than all others will stand the snow-clad Sierra peak, Mount Davis, first scaled by him, inspiringly pointing heavenward long after all man-made monuments shall have crumbled to dust!

“In conclusion, may I fondly hope that you will honor the position to which you are now nominated, . . . so that in some future year, your name, now unknown, may become a symbol of fame,—a rejoicing to your friends and a credit to the State of Oregon from whence you hail!”

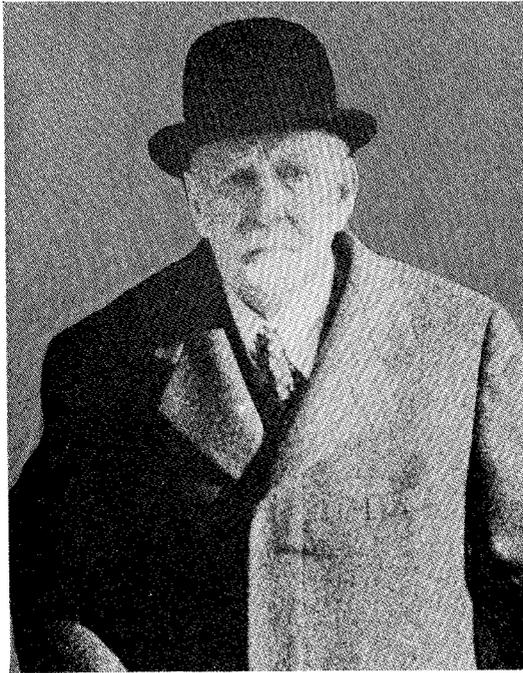
Who will say that the old congressman's appointee did not make good?

—*William Church Davis.*

FRANK BROWNE KEECH

NO. 3382 CLASS OF 1890

Died March 8, 1937, at New York, N. Y., aged 71 years.



FRANK BROWNE KEECH was born of American parents on January 2, 1866, in Maryland. He graduated from the Charlotte Hill School and entered Princeton University in 1883.

In 1886 he received a Presidential appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. He graduated in June, 1890, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He continued in service until his resignation in 1895.

At this time he married Miss Clara Jay Williams of New York City and went into the Stock Brokerage business, with which he was associated until his death. He was successful in this business and acquired a considerable fortune which, however, was much reduced in the panic of 1929. After his resignation from the regular Army his military career included service as major during the Spanish-American War. On April 6, 1917, the Inspector General of the U. S. Army acknowledged Keech's voluntary offer for World War service and appointed him a Major, Field Artillery Corps, September 22, 1917, with station at Newport News. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General's Department, February 9, 1918, and then, in connection with the shipment of Troops and Supplies, he performed distinguished service during the remainder of the war. On December 4, 1918, at Washington, he was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army.

On November 5, 1921 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Congress.

After the war Keech continued in the Stock Brokerage business until his death which occurred on March 9, 1937, when he fell from the platform, under a subway train, in New York City.

Keech had one son, Gilbert, who died not long after his father.

HENRY G. LEARNARD

NO. 3362 CLASS OF 1890

Died March 7, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 69 years.



IN recalling the person and characteristics of Henry G. Learnard, the symbols that first come to mind are the Rock of Gibraltar and the foundations of those New York City skyscrapers that rest on steadfast granite. They are things you can depend upon, things that you can count upon finding just where you expected them, things strong in themselves that inspire confidence and faith.

Learnard early gave promise of a notable career. The characteristics that marked him as a general officer were fully developed as

a lieutenant. Sense of duty, loyalty, industry, fortitude, fairness, zeal, courage, honesty and the spirit of sacrifice dwelt within him throughout his service.

His first duty after graduating from West Point was in the 19th Infantry at Forts MacKinac, Brady and Wayne in Michigan. Promoted in March, 1897, he joined the 14th Infantry at Vancouver, Wash.

During his first year with the 14th Infantry he had an opportunity for a unique field service which he eagerly grasped. The Klondike gold rush in Alaska was on. During the winter of 1897-8, information drifted down from the north that many men in Alaska were destitute. Consequently, the War Department organized at Vancouver Barracks two small relief parties. Learnard went with one of them. On arriving in Alaska early in 1898, it was found that the destitution was greatly exaggerated so the relief expeditions became exploring parties. Learnard was thus engaged for several months, during which time the Spanish War broke out and was fought, but he was returned to the States in time to join his regiment in the Philippines for the Insurrection of 1899.

He participated with his regiment in several engagements there, as he did the next year in China against the Boxer forces. He was with the forces that relieved the legations in Peking. This service in China was another unique one. Never since the organization of our government had our Army fought alongside the forces of associated powers. It was a chance to compare and see how other Armies operated.

Captain Learnard returned with his regiment to the Philippines in the fall of 1900, then back with the 14th Infantry to the United States for station at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Wayne, Mich., until 1903 when he was again returned to the Philippines for two years on the Island of Samar. During the latter part of this tour of duty the 14th Infantry, of which he was now Adjutant, was engaged in field operations against the Pulajanes.

Returning to the United States in 1905, he commanded a company of the 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., until 1908 when he again went to the Philippines with his regiment. Later in the same year he was detailed to the War Department General Staff.

General Johnson Hagood, in his book on the Service of Supply in the American Expeditionary Force in the World War, shows a photograph of an exceptional group of officers who composed the General Staff in 1910. He points out how large a proportion of this group attained eminence in the Army. Henry G. Learnard, then a

captain, was one of them. For a four year period 1920 to 1924, Learnard had another tour of duty with the General Staff.

He became a major during his first General Staff tour of duty and at the end of that tour rejoined the 14th Infantry at Fort Missoula, Mont., also serving with it at Fort Wright, Wash. In 1913 he became a student officer at the Army War College. Back to his regiment again, he commanded a battalion at Fort Missoula.

In 1915 he was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department and ordered to the Panama Canal Zone, where he served as Adjutant General of the Department until after our entrance into the World War. In August, 1917, he was ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in The Adjutant General's Office, where he served throughout the War with such distinction and on such important assignments as to win the Distinguished Service Medal. He was appointed a temporary brigadier general in February, 1918. From 1920 to 1926 he served at Boston, Mass., first as Chief of Staff of the 1st Corps, next as Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs, and finally as commanding Officer of the 13th Infantry at Fort Andrews.

Appointed a permanent brigadier general in March, 1926, he went to Fort Sill, Okla., for a brief course as a student officer at the Field Artillery School, after which he was given command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Hoyle, Md. He commanded the troops stationed at Philadelphia during the Sesquicentennial Exposition in 1926.

In March, 1927, General Learnard was ordered to the Philippine Islands where he had served so many times before, this time to command the 23rd Brigade of Philippine Scouts at Fort McKinley, remaining there until April 25, 1927, when his headquarters were moved to Manila. Upon his return to the States in 1929 he was placed in command of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade and served at Fort Lewis, Wash., the remainder of his active service. As he was born in Missouri on August 19, 1867, he was retired for age on August 31, 1931.

This briefly sketches Learnard's active and varied career in the Army. Because of his service in the Adjutant General's Department and as a General Staff officer where his opportunities for a wide range of acquaintances were better than within the restricted limits of a regiment, Learnard was probably better known to the Service as a staff officer than a line officer. But we of the old 14th Infantry knew him as a subaltern, as a battalion adjutant, regimental adjutant, company and battalion commander. Always a troop leader, exemplary and inspiring, he was the first officer to scale the wall in the attack on Peking already mentioned.

Learnard was not the brilliant or sparkling type. The light of wisdom and common sense that came from his brain and heart was

more like the steady light from a resplendent full moon than that from a far-off scintillating star or a blinding sun. Likewise, the effect on those who were privileged to bask in his light was not insignificant because of its remoteness or irritating because of its power but was a benign one that left comrades and enlisted men with a more complete understanding and a clearer vision.

I have seen Learnard live above the humdrum of garrison life and I have seen him in battle, calm, with an attitude and leadership stimulating to his men, making light of his wound received at Guadalupe Ridge in the Philippines on June 10, 1899, refusing to be evacuated until the enemy was decisively defeated at Zapote River three days later.

Modest and unobtrusive, he nevertheless became a marked man early in his career. In an organization where he had served so many years, his sterling qualities were bound to be uncovered and appreciated. When battalion adjutants for infantry were first placed in the Tables of Organization, it was natural and to be expected that Learnard would be the first one designated in his regiment. And so he was.

He always took his duties seriously, but he had a saving sense of humor. I never knew any man who could laugh more heartily or less boisterously than he. Happy in his married life with his wife and two children, he was domestic in his tastes and spent most of his leisure time at home. In this leisure time, he liked to read or play cards or listen to his wife's music or enjoy the conversation of his friends. Although he rode a horse occasionally and swam when the facilities were close at hand, his principal exercise was walking. He never went in for athletics, but in spite of that it was an affection of the heart that caused his ineligibility for overseas service during the World War. Perhaps in his later years he was too sedentary. After his retirement even walking had to be greatly restricted. The loss of his wife by death about this time was a crushing blow from which he seemed never to completely recover. He was thus compelled to live the partially shut-in existence of the semi-invalid; but he had the powers within himself to use his time profitably and the fortitude to bear his trials patiently, even happily.

The government, which he served so long and faithfully, has testified to its appreciation of his enviable record by the award of the Distinguished Service Medal, already referred to, and of a Silver Star Citation and the Purple Heart.

If the principal objective of education at his Alma Mater is the building of character, West Point should be proud indeed that in Henry G. Learnard it has certainly reached that objective.—*P. L. M.*

GEORGE MONTGOMERY

NO. 3343 CLASS OF 1890

Died December 8, 1938, at New York, New York, aged 71 years.



IN that quiet unassuming manner, so characteristic of the man, there passed away in his apartment at 790 Riverside Drive, New York City, on the morning of December 8, 1938, one of the most unusual men ever to graduate from the United States Military Academy. Had his ancestors been one of the families on the Mayflower or had they been signers of the Declaration of Independence, there would not have been a more loyal American citizen, a more devoted servant to Uncle Sam that was George Montgomery. Son of

William and Elizabeth Smith Montgomery, he was born in Killeshandra, Cavan County, Ireland, July 26, 1867 and he received his early education in the Ponthongfield National School, Cavan County, Ireland. At the age of sixteen he came to the City of New York. Continuing his education in the public schools of that city, he, three years later, received an appointment to West Point from the Hon. T. A. Merriman, M. C., as the result of being the successful candidate in a competitive examination.

During a good part of the four years at West Point, Montgomery and Hamilton, J., were roommates and of those four years Lieutenant Hamilton under date of January 12, 1939, writes as follows:—

“The light that memory sheds upon cadet life at the West Point of half a century ago is dim, uncertain, faltering; yet I feel confident that what I hereafter write of Montgomery is accurate and that, in it, such of his classmates as knew him intimately, in his cadet days, will unreservedly concur. After graduation, our contacts were regrettably most infrequent.

“Only three years before his appearance for admission to the Academy, Montgomery had left the green rolling country of his native Erin for a new home in the States; and he then still retained a bit of the delightful Irish brogue. At that time, he was a picture of good health, with cheeks of a delicate pink, giving him a complexion such as was pre-eminently possessed by Kid Gose and a small group of other youngsters of the class and as might well have been the envy of many a debutante of that now far-distant period. He was frank, unsophisticated, ingenuous. The banter of the barracks brought forth from him no evidence of rankling reaction.

“Early in the course, Montgomery disclosed to me that his preparation for the mathematics part of the cadet’s work had been practically nil, so, he found the pace set for him in mathematics, at the outset, to be a grueling one; and his position would have seemed desperate to any one whose heart was less stout than his own. The strenuousness of the struggle made itself manifest and was reflected in his physical aspect. His body became emaciated; his eyes sunken; his cheeks pale and hollow. Consultation with the post surgeon availed naught. While those members of the class who had prepared, at college, in mathematics prior to admission or had been privately tutored therein, found the course in that subject an easy review, that same course was, for Montgomery, a crushing burden of work, work, and still more work.

“Furlough came and, with it, a respite from scholastic labors; and Montgomery returned to the Academy refreshed. But the work of second class year left him no margin of leisure; and the grind, now uninterrupted, cost him all the physical improvement that he had gained by his furlough rest. The only time I ever heard an officer of the Academic Staff at West Point direct a cadet NOT to study so hard was when the late Professor Michie instructed Montgomery openly, before the section, in the late Lieutenant Pettit’s section-room, not to do that very thing. It was clear that the kindly old Professor was stirred by the pitiable sight that Montgomery presented; and he gave point to his injunction by telling Montgomery: ‘A live private ranks a dead general any day’. But the generous advice fell on deaf ears. Montgomery changed his mode of study not a whit and he continued grimly on his way without regard to his sympathetic Professor’s expressed uneasiness about his condition. Montgomery’s forbears were Irish and had transmitted to him the fighting Irish spirit. The end of second-class year disclosed that his class standing was good but that he had paid for it by sacrificing physical condition. A sick leave was granted him for the period of our first-class camp; and he came back, for the first-class year, apparently fully recuperated. The mental training that he had received, during the previous three years of the course, enabled him to master more readily the studies of the first-class year; and his graduation standing did him great credit. But whether it was worth the great fight that he fought for it is just one of those unanswerable questions. Apparently he thought it was. Any one who may still have a lingering doubt of the mental reach of the young officer may possibly have it dispelled by referring to his record in the Army Register, wherein appears the notation: ‘Honor Graduate, Artillery School, 1894’. Furthermore, his transfer to the Ordnance Department was made as a result, not of detail, but of a competitive examination taken by lieutenants of the line who desired such a transfer.

“Down through the centuries, there comes to us, from Ancient Rome, the admonition: DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM. But to him who speaks of Montgomery, the caution embodied in this adage is needless; for, of Montgomery, only good may now be spoken. In the larger, broader sense, in those matters and things that measure men, not as of this world but for the world to come, Montgomery was without guile. In his ageless Sermon on the Mount, Jesus declared: ‘Blessed are the pure in

heart—for they shall see God'. That decree, handed down to us mortals by the Great Law Giver, was Montgomery's grant of and title deed to an abode with the Most High, to a place where, for an eternity of eternities, his eyes envisage the transcendent magnificence of Heaven."

A glance at the class photographs of the class of '90 substantiates what is stated above. The plebe picture shows a boy with a plump round face and a sunny smile. The yearling one shows a thinner face and a more serious expression, while those of the second and first-class years show hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and a material loss of weight. Nevertheless, with a class standing of No. 47 in plebe year we find him No. 14 in third-class year, No. 13 in second-class year, probably as high as No. 10 in first-class year, and a graduation standing of No. 13.

On graduation he was assigned to the 2nd Artillery and served at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Warren, Mass., during his first two years. Then he was a student officer at Fort Monroe in the Artillery School. To receive a certificate as Honor graduate of that school was no small accomplishment for at that period only two members of the class received that coveted honor. The transfer to the Ordnance Department occurred at the end of the course at Fort Monroe and he was the second man in his class to be promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant.

As an officer of the Ordnance Department Montgomery spent a year as instructor in Chemistry at West Point, then four years at the Ordnance Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J. Then he had a year in Baltimore, Md., as inspector of ordnance and the following two years he was Chief Ordnance Officer on the Staff of Major General A. R. Chaffee in China, Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of the Philippines, and in charge of the Manila Ordnance Depot. With the exception of a short tour of duty at Watertown Arsenal, the next six and a half years were spent in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, D. C. While on this duty in Washington he had temporary assignment at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and duty at the Army Manoeuvres at Manassas, Va. From the early part of 1909 till near the end of March, 1918, he was the Commanding Officer of Frankford Arsenal, Pa. It was here his keen analytical mind had its full freedom of action and registered many well worth while accomplishments. He reorganized the administrative, supply, and manufacturing methods of that Arsenal so that there was a saving in cost of manufacture over that of private manufacture of like articles of over a million dollars annually; the Premium System of compensation of employees was during this time introduced for the first time under the War Department and with

other improvements effected a saving during the first year of its introduction of about four hundred thousand dollars; he reorganized the methods of manufacturing artillery ammunition with a saving, the first year of their adoption and use, of over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; acquisition of about twenty-five acres of land was made at the Arsenal, additional buildings were constructed, the number of employees was increased from about 1,300 to nearly 6,000 and the volume of business from about three million dollars to nearly thirty million dollars. On relief from the Arsenal he was detailed as the senior member of the Board of Officers charged with drawing up regulations for the shipment of ammunition to the firing line in France. He left the United States in April, 1918, and did not return till January, 1919. While abroad he visited the ammunition factories in England, also those in Rome, Genoa, and Turin. For a few weeks he served as Ordnance Liaison Officer with the Italian Government. On his return to the United States he was given the command of the Augusta Arsenal, where he remained till his retirement in April, 1922.

Of Colonel Montgomery's service Major General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, under date of January 19, 1939, writes as follows:—

"The services of Colonel Montgomery in the Ordnance Department were characterized by energy, ability and keen interest. Perhaps his most outstanding work was in connection with the financial administration of the Department, meeting a requirement for more accurate accounting of the funds remitted to the various manufacturing arsenals, and assignment of the cost of each of the orders for manufacture or repair.

"The proper distribution of the costs to the different items turned out by a manufacturing establishment of somewhat varied product is always a matter of concern to the management, which is apt to be puzzled in assigning the overhead charges which form a large proportion of the total cost. The rough and ready method of distributing the overhead in proportion to the recorded cost of labor and material of each job is too inaccurate to possess any reliability, and therefore afford a temptation to the management to juggle the assignment so as to affect the reported cost of certain products which may otherwise appear to be extravagant.

"With the object of improving the financial methods of the Ordnance Department I summoned Colonel Montgomery to Washington and placed him in charge of the Finance Division of the Ordnance Office in which, in the course of several years of service, he made such advance as to be almost revolutionary.

"When the entry of the United States into the World War

required the employment of practically all the resources of the country, the method of competition to secure proper prices became inapplicable, and the rapidly changing conditions made it impracticable to fix in advance a reasonable price for any job which would take a considerable time for its execution; the cost of labor and material alone being impossible to predict. Resort was therefore had to what was known as the 'cost plus' method of compensation. That is, payment was made of the recorded cost of production plus an agreed allowance for profit. This method called for a practice new in the dealings of the government, the entrance of its agents into the establishments of manufacturers to keep track of their costs of production, and the Department of Commerce was called upon to formulate rules under which this cost of accounting should be effected. The volume of instructions which had been issued by the Ordnance Department for the guidance of its own manufacturing arsenals upon this subject, and which was largely owing to the work of Colonel Montgomery, was highly appreciated by the Department of Commerce, which used it extensively in the formulation of the rules for the use of all the departments of the government.

"Colonel Montgomery went from the office of the Chief of Ordnance to the command of the Frankford Arsenal, at Philadelphia, the Department's factory for the manufacture of ammunition for small arms and field artillery, which he conducted with his characteristic energy and absorption in his work."

Colonel William Wesley Gibson of the Ordnance Department, under date of January 12, 1939, writes of Montgomery as follows:

"My early impressions of Montgomery were received when I was principal assistant in the Ordnance Office, 1900-1903. George was on outside duty in an armament district and reporting to me as to his discoveries and recommendations. His reports were full of good information and fairly exuding enthusiasm for his work and discoveries. This same energy was in everything he did whether relating to his work or outside matters. Sometime later he was sent to the Philippines after which he is found in China with the force sent during the Boxer troubles. Back to the Philippines and always busy as Assistant to the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Islands, he kept us posted on all the developments needed in that section. In fact it was difficult to keep up with him in his reports as his mind was working all the time in high gear and

he kept the home office pretty busy in following up his many valuable suggestions.

"In the Ordnance Office at Washington as financial officer, on which duty he completely revised the system of accountability in the finances of the Department, the Chief of Ordnance himself informed me as to his great obligation and debt to Montgomery for his brilliant work in reshaping the finances of the Department.

"A few years later and up to and including a part of the War he was in command of Frankford Arsenal, where his active and ingenious mind found full play in controlling the design and manufacture of all kinds of ammunition and instruments of precision. Montgomery had a very keen mind and was very witty. Some of his brilliant and witty sallies in all probability obscured at times the real solid character of his recommendations, which, if brought forth by a more stolid and grave official, would have been accepted as of the deepest significance and without discussion.

"Montgomery was a genial and likable man and of generous impulses; and these characteristics, based on a brilliant mind, formed a personality that lingers long in one's memory."

On June 1, 1905 at Bryn Mawr, Pa., he married Mary Blair Sharpe who died at Frankford Arsenal November 10, 1910. And on April 30, 1919, in New York City he married Clara Bobbett Hyde who died at the Augusta Arsenal October 27, 1919. He is survived by two brothers and three sisters who live in New York or its immediate vicinity.

In his apartment in New York his collection of oriental rugs, antique furniture, fine linen, and rare bits of art collected here and abroad, revealed to one a love for the beautiful and cultural qualities that the casual observer never dreamed George Montgomery possessed.

His many gifts and kindnesses to others, it is not permissible to here record, for he would strongly object to any mention of the same; suffice it is to say he carried with him a bundle of treasures, for when we pass into the great beyond the only items we take with us are those things we have given away. The controlling motive of his life can perhaps be best epitomized by saying he was the very embodiment of that type of man that Emerson had in mind when he wrote:

*So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When duty whispers low, "Thou must",
The youth replies, "I can."* —T. B. L.



TRUMAN OSCAR MURPHY

NO. 3395 CLASS OF 1891

Died September 1, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 70 years.



TRUMAN OSCAR MURPHY was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on October 4, 1867, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Murphy. Appointed from his home district a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, he reported at West Point in June, 1887, with the Class of 1891. From the first, Murphy impressed us by his quiet dignity, common sense, good nature, and helpfulness to others. In our plebe year your scribe lived in the same "div" as Murphy, and was filled with astonished admiration for his unbelievable patience. An-

other classmate in the same div was a mischievous young scamp by the name of Jay Morrow, who called Murphy "Taurus" and selected him as the butt of innumerable merry pranks. As we witnessed these frequent encounters we wondered at Murphy's uncomplaining endurance; most of us would have felt justified in committing homicide on the spot!

Always business-like and a consistent worker, Murphy promptly assumed high academic standing in the class and maintained it until the end, graduating No. 10 in a class of 65. He devoted little, if any, time to hops, and none at all to tours on the area; he was exceptionally attentive to regulations. It was in our first-class year that the Academy's first foot-ball game with Annapolis was played. There were few cadets who had played the game, but when the challenge came there was nothing to do but to organize a team and sustain the honor of the Academy as well as possible under the circumstances. In this first West Point football team Murphy played center, and though the score went against us, he acquitted himself nobly.

Upon graduation, Murphy chose the Infantry and was assigned to the 19th regiment; he joined at Fort Wayne, Michigan, on September 30, and served there for five years. On December 24, 1891, he was married, at Mansfield, to Miss Katherine M. Terman. This union was blessed with one daughter, now the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Downs and the mother of Murphy's two granddaughters.

Murphy was affiliated with the Lutheran Church, but does not appear to have been connected with any secular societies.

The 19th Infantry was ever his first love in the service, and he returned to it whenever opportunity offered. Approximately half of his forty years of commissioned service were spent in that regiment, and it was a matter of pride with him that his last active command was as its Colonel. This was at Schofield Barracks in 1925-28. With that famous unit he served two tours of duty in the Philippines as a Captain, and one tour in the grade of Major. In the latter grade he was with the regiment in the Vera Cruz Expedition of 1914, followed by duty as Adjutant of the 6th Brigade on the Mexican border to June, 1916.

Other regiments with which Murphy served were: The 10th Infantry, in which, as First Lieutenant, he participated in the Santiago Campaign in Cuba in 1898, and again in the Cuban Occupation as a Captain to February, 1901. Following this he had one month's duty, each, with the 28th and 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1912, in the Philippines, he was attached to the 8th Infantry and commanded Augur Barracks from May to September.

Murphy had a full share of duty at our service schools, being

an Honor Graduate (No. 1) of the Army School of the Line in 1908; graduate of the Army Staff College in 1909; then Instructor in the foregoing to July, 1911. He graduated at the Army War College in 1914 and again in 1921, in addition to a special course in November-December, 1918. He was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Staff details included service in the Adjutant General's Department from December, 1914 to October, 1919, and in the Inspector General's Department from June 1921, to June, 1925. He was on duty at Headquarters 2d Corps Area with Organized Reserves from October, 1928, to June, 1930, then as National Guard Officer until his retirement by operation of law on October 31, 1931.

He was awarded the Silver Star Citation, which reads as follows: "For gallantry in action against Spanish Forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898".

Throughout his career Colonel Murphy enjoyed the confidence of his superiors and the loyal respect of his subordinates. Upon his retirement General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, wrote to him:

"It (your retirement) affords me this opportunity to express the appreciation and gratitude of the War Department of your loyal and faithful service to the Government. . . . You may well be proud of the record you leave in the War Department. . . ."

Colonel Murphy died suddenly at his home in Washington on September 1, 1938. While spending the evening with his wife and some friends, he complained of a slight distress and lay down upon a couch in the room. In a few minutes, apparently without any considerable suffering, he breathed his last and passed to the Great Beyond. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on September 6, 1938.

Murphy was a loyal member of our Class, and was highly regarded by all of us. Whenever possible he attended our class reunions, attended by Mrs. Murphy who is one of the most faithful members of the "Ninety-one Auxiliary". We shall greatly miss him in the years to come.

In a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Murphy, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff wrote in part as follows:

"Colonel Murphy was an able officer of long experience and sound judgment. . . . Capable and zealous in the performance of all his duties, he was considered exceptionally well qualified for his many assignments to staff duty as well as an excellent commander of Infantry troops."

“Throughout his long and honorable military career Colonel Murphy invariably performed the duties assigned him with ability and success. Loyal, conscientious, and possessing fine soldierly qualifications, he won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is greatly regretted”.

A classmate and friend of long standing had this to say of Colonel Murphy:

“Endowed with a modesty commensurate with his superior gifts, Colonel Murphy was never one to seek preferment for himself. Good soldier that he was, his highest reward was his own sense of duty well done”.

L. S. S.

GEORGE P. WHITE

NO. 3396 CLASS OF 1891

Died September 17, 1936, at San Francisco, California, aged 71 years.



NELSON BOUGHTON returning to his little home town of Borodino in central New York in 1854 from a luckless fortune hunting trip to California married Mary, the youngest daughter of Philip Fisher. After three years in New York, with two children they journeyed to Minnesota, and on a farm on the Minnesota-Iowa line they started as all American pioneers started in the days of the Middle Border.

Near to their prairie home lived an old German and his family,

a wife and ten year old son. The German was ugly and a bad neighbor. His wife with the boy on several occasions had fled from his brutality and had sought protection in the Boughton home. One day, September 6, 1859, as Boughton came into his yard with a load of hay he found the German awaiting him. Getting down from his load Boughton asked the German what he wanted. The reply was that he wanted Boughton to stop his interference in his family affairs. Boughton replied that he would when the latter behaved decently and stopped beating his wife. And contemptuously Boughton turned away. As he turned his back the German struck him in the back with a butcher knife which reached the heart. Boughton fell dead. His wife, Mary, who was in the yard, saw it all. She rushed to her husband, drew out the knife and threw it in a nearby corn field, took one of her children in her arms and the other by the hand and hurried to the nearest neighbor. On March 1, 1861, the German was hung on the hill in Albert Lea, Minnesota, where the big court-house stands today. He was the first white man to be executed in Minnesota.

Mary Fisher Boughton's father came from New York and stayed with his daughter until 1863 when she married a neighbor, Silas J. White. To this later marriage three children were born—two boys and a girl. So the White family consisted of the father and mother, three boys and two girls; and, no distinction was ever made between the children. In 1868 the family moved some thirty miles to the southeast, and settled on a farm in Iowa where they all lived for several years. From this home, through competitive examinations, each of the three brothers went to West Point, and their lives from then on are written in the history of our Army. Daniel H. Boughton, the first boy, graduated in 1881, standing 9 in his class; George P. White, the second boy, graduated in 1891, standing 12; and Herbert Arthur White, the third, in 1895, standing 8.

George P. White, the second boy, developed as most boys will on a farm; he became strong and virile, yet with a peculiarly sweet disposition, probably fostered by his interest in and love of animals. The dogs were always at his heels, and the horses knew that never an unkind word, never a whip, was near them when with him. His love of animals and desire to help them when sick pointed out a medical career, and upon this he had started when a competitive examination sent him to West Point. In his earlier years his brawn and health had stood him in good stead. He learned to swim in the little Shell Rock River near the farm and to skate upon its ice. He became a powerful swimmer—later thinking nothing of swimming the Hudson at Gees Point—and a beautiful skater. Then in his years at the Cedar

Valley Seminary—from which he graduated in 1884—his strength and activity pushed him to the front in baseball. He became in those days a local Babe Ruth; and the old inhabitants of Northwood tell of his hit in a game between the little town and the town of Leroy, Minnesota, when he drove a ball into the corner of the Fair grounds, possibly the farthest batted ball in the history of Iowa. His interest in baseball never slackened. As captain and manager of the 1890 baseball team, he arranged the first games ever played at West Point against outside opponents.

Other names have received much attention in the athletic history of West Point, but no other person is as much entitled to the name of Father of Athletics at the Academy as is George P. White. In his service in the Army he was always organizing baseball teams, carrying interest to the soldiers with its effect upon discipline. In his later years he never failed to see baseball games and study them. One day in Columbus, Ohio, he was watching a game in the American Association when a man in front of him by continually yelling disturbed all the grandstand. After listening for about one inning to the raucous individual, White tapped him on the shoulder and told him the people all about would enjoy the game better without his shouting. He promptly invited White below the grandstand and White stood up, six feet and broad shoulders, and said, "Stranger, take a good look at me." The stranger did and subsided, and the game went on with no more hollering from the cowed individual.

There are few people that combine as did George P. White the singular sweetness of disposition with a quiet but determined physical courage—never obtrusively observable, but ready at need. A soldier with the true soldierly characteristics—sweetness of temper, modesty and personal valor, and marked throughout his life.

He is survived by a son, now a retired Major, and two daughters who married in the Army.

Colonel White entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, June 16, 1887, graduated and was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry, June 12, 1891. He advanced through the grades to that of colonel, July 3, 1919, having held the temporary rank of colonel during the World War; and was retired from active service, March 18, 1921, upon his own request, after more than thirty-three years' service.

He was a graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School in 1897, and of the Army War College in 1916.

After receiving his commission in the Army, Colonel White joined in the 3rd Cavalry and served with that regiment at Fort Clark, near Indio, and at Eagle Pass, Texas. After completing the course at the

Infantry-Cavalry School, he served for a short period with the 3rd Cavalry at the Exposition in Nashville, Tennessee, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and was then on duty with the 9th Cavalry at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

In the Spanish-American War he served with the 9th Cavalry throughout the Santiago campaign in Cuba, participating in action at Las Guasimas, June 24, and at San Juan, July 1, 1898; and was later on duty with that regiment in the Philippine Islands during the Insurrection. While on this duty he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps in January, 1902, and thereafter performed the duties of quartermaster with his regiment and in the 3rd District at Neuva Caceras, and was Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Southern Luzon, the Department of the South Philippines, and the Division of the Philippines; and, from 1903 to 1906, was Quartermaster at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Colonel White was stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana, in 1906, and commanded a detached squadron of the 6th Cavalry in the Ute Indian disturbances, October 27 to November 13, 1906. His assignments during the following years included, in addition to duty with Cavalry troops at various stations, General Recruiting Service, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and duty at Headquarters, Department of California, as Judge Advocate of the Department, and Inspector of the Philippine Coinage at the United States mint. In May, 1916, following his graduation from the Army War College, he joined the 7th Cavalry with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico; and then commanded the Motor Truck Company and, later, the 1st Provisional Truck Regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

After the United States entered the World War, Colonel White was on duty for short periods with the 17th Cavalry at El Paso, Texas, and on strike duty at Globe, Arizona; and, in November, 1917, joined the American Expeditionary Forces in France, where he was on duty as a student and instructor, Army General Staff College, at Langres; Observer in the Champagne District; and in command of Camp No. 1, St. Nazaire, until July 20, 1918. He then commanded the 138th Infantry to September 14, 1918, participating in the St. Mihiel Offensive, and later commanded the United States Troops at St. Nazaire. Returning to this country in February 1919, he served thereafter with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and with the 8th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, until his retirement from active service in March, 1931.

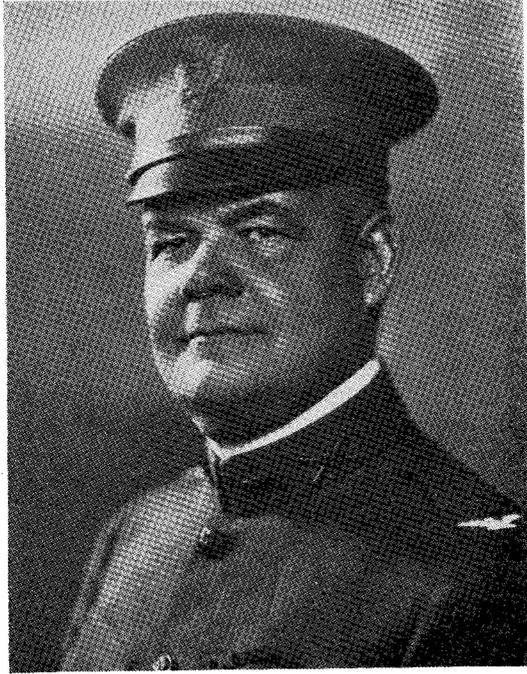
—H. A. White.



LOUIS RAY BURGESS

NO. 3462 CLASS OF 1892

*Died December 17, 1938, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 67 years.*



COLONEL LOUIS RAY BURGESS was the youngest member but one of the Class of 1892. Born at Salem, Wisconsin, on March 22, 1871, he was 17 years old when he entered West Point in 1888 with an appointment from Boone, Iowa. As might be imagined, he had the appearance of a school boy, but his mind was well developed and he never fell far below the sections where the letter B placed him on the first general assignment. His good nature and happy disposition won friends at once, and, where opportunity

afforded, his presence meant laughter and song. He had a remarkable facility of speech, and his "front board" recitations always held the interest of the section and generally won from the instructor a high mark. While he never wore chevrons, he knew and liked the military technique and in camp was fond of exhibiting his manual of arms and marching. He graduated number 13 in the class of 61 members.

The record of his service includes a variety of stations and duties that covers almost every possible assignment. His adaptability and efficiency made superiors seek his detail to staff and line duties wherever the need was greatest. Upon graduation he chose the artillery and joined a battery of the 5th Artillery at Fort Canby, Wash., later changing station with it to Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, Calif. Then followed a detail with Light Battery F of the regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Riley, Kan. Here, he came under the observation of Captain (later Colonel) Charles Morris and the gallant Captain Henry J. Reilly who were to exercise a marked influence on his career. When war came with Spain the battery was sent to Tybee Island and Chicamauga Park, Ga., and then to Tampa, Fla. Here, Burgess paid the price of his ability by being selected as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Light Artillery Brigade and thus lost the opportunity of accompanying the battery to Cuba. After the demobilization of the troops in August, 1898, he served at Fort Hancock, N. J., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and on recruiting duty at New Haven, Conn., to April, 1899.

At this time, Reilly's Battery was ordered to the Philippines and Captain Reilly at once selected his three lieutenants, the senior of whom was Burgess. The battery sailed from San Francisco, April 20, 1899, to take its part in the Philippine insurrection. No one in the army of that day can forget the first voyage, and this one had its share of adventure and new experiences. The life on shipboard, the allurements of Honolulu, and the landing in Manila introduced all to a new world. As Quartermaster and Commissary of the *Newport* Burgess found much to do, but he was a good sailor and a good comrade, happy under all conditions.

After a few weeks in camp on the south line, the battery was divided and Burgess' platoon was sent to Cavite. There were frequent engagements with the insurgents which invariably took toll of the Americans. In one of these, at Imus, on October 3, 1899, Burgess, while employing his guns with great gallantry and skill, was seriously wounded. He was sent to the First Reserve Hospital, and when he was able to travel was returned to the United States on sick leave to recuperate. The time was spent in San Francisco; under

such romantic circumstances he wooed and won Miss Florence Davis to whom he became engaged. No doubt, "She pitied him for the dangers he had seen, and he loved her that she did pity him". During a part of the time he was on recruiting service, and his conquest must be regarded as in the line of duty. On March 17, 1900, he sailed again from San Francisco and rejoined his battery in Manila on April 18th. On June 2nd, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. General J. M. Bell at Nueva Caceres.

Upon the Boxer outbreak in China, Reilly's Battery was ordered to join the Expeditionary Forces and sailed July 15, 1900. Burgess requested to be relieved as aide and followed promptly. He reported for duty with the battery at Yang Tsun on August 7th and participated in the remainder of the march to Peking and in the assault and capture of Peking on August 14th. During the assault on the Imperial City and Forbidden City, August 15th, his platoon was placed on the south wall of the Tartar City at the Chien-men Gate. While the battery was delivering fire with two platoons from the top of the wall and one platoon was blowing open the first gates of the Imperial City, Captain Reilly was killed as he stood in front of the pagoda above the Chien-men Gate. Burgess immediately assumed command of the battery which continued the operation till the Forbidden City Gate was breached. On the morning of August 16th, after burying Captain Reilly and the soldiers who had been killed, the battery went into camp in the Temple of Agriculture.

It was soon announced that the Battery would form a part of the allied army of occupation, and preparations were made to spend the winter. In the many duties and responsibilities that devolved upon him, Burgess showed himself to be the strong leader and the able administrator. There were real privations to be borne and difficulties to be overcome, but his cheerfulness never deserted him and he maintained a high state of morale and discipline. He continued in command till November 12th when Capt. Thomas Ridgway arrived from the states to relieve him.

The contingents from the principal armies of the world gave to Peking a peculiar glamor and adventure. By nature, Burgess was a good mixer and he made many friends among the officers of the different forces. Like many others, he acquired an enviable collection of souvenirs which he dispatched to his fiancée. In May of 1901 the battery returned to Manila, and in June it boarded the "Pak-ling" for San Francisco. The voyages to and from China and to the United States were on horse freighters, but Burgess proved himself, as always, the "happy warrior" with "a heart for every fate," cheering others by his buoyancy and fortitude. Again romance asserted itself when he

cabled his fiancee from Manila of the time of his arrival at San Francisco and urged that their marriage be expedited. It was noteworthy that while Captain Reilly warned his officers that he would not have a married lieutenant, Burgess was married one week after landing and the others on the anniversary of the capture of Peking. Thus, cupid was mightier than the sword.

He was promoted to be captain July 1, 1901, and was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco till July 1, 1906. During the time, he served as a battery commander, commissary and treasurer, Adjutant and Ordnance Officer of the post of the Artillery District. The Commanding Officer, Col. Charles Morris, held him in the highest esteem from the days when Burgess was a lieutenant in his battery, and he availed himself of the loyalty and ability of which Burgess had always given abundant proof. Burgess was one of the pioneer battery commanders who developed modern gunnery from the crude methods and appliances that were available for the new armament.

After taking the course at the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., he served successively as Ordnance Officer, Artillery District Engineer, and Adjutant at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to November 16, 1909. He was on detached service at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in September and October, 1908.

He was promoted to be a major on December 4, 1909, and was assigned to the command of Fort Morgan, Ala., and the Artillery District of Mobile. In November, 1911, we find him in command of the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, at Galveston, Tex., which was a part of the proposed expeditionary force. In June, he returned to Fort Morgan where he remained till October, 1913, except for a period of detached service at Fort Monroe, Va. He regarded this as one of the happiest periods of his career. He then became Materiel Officer, Pacific Coast Artillery District, Fort Miley, Calif., till August, 1916, with a period of detached service at the School of Instruction at Monterey, Calif.

On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and served at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., until October 17, 1916, when he was transferred to the command of Fort Terry, N. Y. He became a Colonel, temporary, on August 5, 1917, and assumed command of the Defenses of Long Island Sound, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to March 26, 1918. His eager and aggressive nature made him restive at not going early to France, for in all his career he had been among the first to be called. His sense of duty and loyalty gave him patience till he was selected to command the 56th Regiment, Coast Artillery, which he took to France, arriving August 12, 1918. In the meantime, he was made a Colonel May 27, 1918. He commanded the 31st Heavy

Artillery Brigade and the 57th Regiment, Coast Artillery, to November 18, 1918. While serving with the A. E. F., he participated in the Aisne-Marne and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives and in the Occupation of the Clarmont-Ferrand Defensive Sector. During the arduous and responsible duties that he performed he displayed the courage, aggressiveness, administrative ability, and leadership for which he had early been distinguished.

Returning to the United States, he commanded Fort Totten, N. Y., to August 15, 1919, when he attended the General Staff College and then served in the Office Chief Transportation Service, Washington, D. C., and as Department Transportation Officer, North Eastern Department, Boston, Mass. On August 19, 1920, he became assistant for Training, 1st Coast Artillery District, Boston, Mass., and from November 14, 1921, to December 1, 1921, he commanded the Coast Defenses of Southern New York at Fort Hamilton.

He arrived in Honolulu, January 18, 1922, and assumed command of the Coast Defenses of Pearl Harbor, Fort Kamehameha, and on August 25, 1924, was made District Inspector, Hawaiian Coast Artillery District. Upon the expiration of his tour of foreign service, he entered upon duty with the Organized Reserves at Erie, Pa., on February 26, 1925, where he remained till October 17, 1930. After a leave, he sailed for the Philippines November 19, 1930, and served at Fort Mills to December 13, 1932. He was then en route and on leave to February 16, 1933, when he was detailed as Recruiting Officer at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained to July 28, 1934. He was retired for disability in line of duty September 30, 1934.

Inspection of Colonel Burgess' efficiency records discloses no less than fifty commendations for faithful, energetic, resourceful, and efficient service. During the period of the World War six general officers recommended him for appointment as Brigadier General, National Army. He was three times recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal for his meritorious services during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

He was awarded the Purple Heart on account of wounds received in action October 3, 1899, and one Oak Leaf Cluster for the Purple Heart on account of the award of the Meritorious Services Certificate for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

After a long and painful illness which he bore with fortitude and courage, Colonel Burgess died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1938.

Thus ended a long and distinguished career that reflected credit alike on him and on the profession of arms. Whatever the responsi-

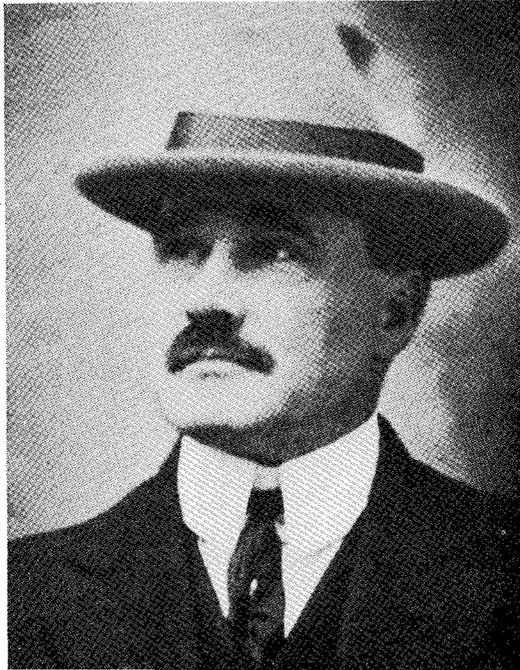
bilities entrusted to him, he bore them unflinching and efficiently. He was true to the highest traditions of "Duty, Honor, Country," and his record will ever be a source of pride to his family and devoted friends. He had a rare sense of humor and a ready and friendly wit. His retentive memory gave him a fund of appropriate quotations derived from his extensive reading. He was clever at such games as pleased him and was especially fond of cards with which he had unusual skill. He could adapt himself to any company with ease and naturalness that came from a lack of self-consciousness, and his genial manner made him a welcome guest. Always sure of himself, he imparted a sense of confidence to others. He never complained, and his loyalty to others attracted the same quality to himself. His ideals were high, and his influence was wholesome. These virtues enhanced his professional attainments and distinguished him as a worthy example of the officer and gentleman.

C. P. S.

ARTHUR W. CHASE

NO. 3456 CLASS OF 1892

Died July 20, 1938, at Presidio of San Francisco, aged 71 years.



Statement of military service of *Arthur Wallace Chase.*

Born September 18, 1866, at Potter, Iowa.

Appointed to Military Academy from Iowa.

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....June 16, 1888

Additional 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery.....June 11, 1892

2nd LieutenantJuly 1, 1892

1st LieutenantFebruary 23, 1899

Captain, Artillery Corps.....May 8, 1901

After leaving the Service, Colonel Chase took over the management of the Coca-Cola Bottling Works of Atlantic City, where he was actively engaged for several years as Manager and Treasurer of the company. After leaving Atlantic City he returned to San Francisco, where he had served for a good many years prior to the beginning of the World War. He made his home in California until the time of his death, engaging in a real estate business which he carried on in the vicinity of Monterey, California.

Colonel Chase died July 20, 1938, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Colonel Chase's work in the Army was characterized by a practical sense and zeal, and during the World War his work at Fort Caswell, N. C., in preparing troops for overseas duty was notable for its thoroughness and good organization.

In his personal character, Colonel Chase was warm in his friendships, though sometimes easily irritated—but just as easily reconciled and always too busy to remember any annoyance or injury.

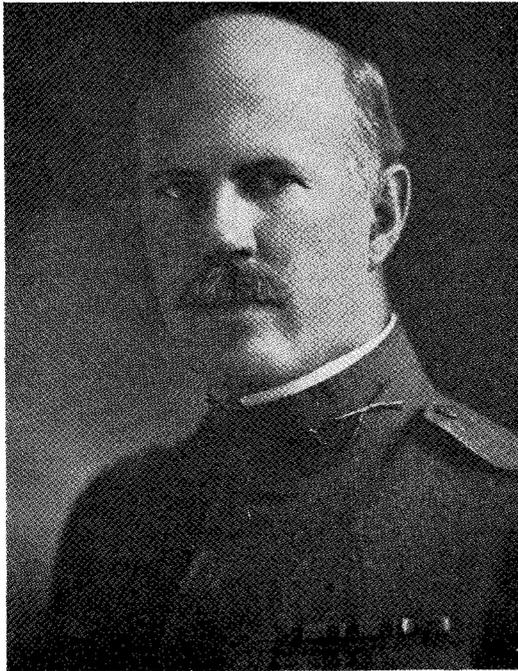
He was twice married; his second wife survives him.

—*A Classmate.*

AMERICUS MITCHELL

NO. 3638 CLASS OF 1895

Died September 1st, 1938, at Tuscumbia, Alabama, aged 67 years.



AMERICUS MITCHELL, son of James B. and Rebecca S. Mitchell, was born at Glennville, Alabama, December 23rd, 1870. He attended the local schools, going from them to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama, where he entered the Senior Class. His father had been an officer in the Confederate Army, and all of his relatives of suitable age had taken part in the Civil War. Therefore, from his earliest youth, Americus was imbued with the military spirit and decided that his best work could be done

in the Army. After a competitive examination, he received an appointment to West Point from Representative William C. Oates of Eufaula, Alabama, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1895.

His first station was with the 5th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia, near his home; and he remained there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. His regiment was so close to the threatened coast that it was split up and performed guard duty and prepared coast camps, thereby missing the invasion of Cuba. However, it went to Santiago for garrison duty after the battle. Those days were the beginnings of our colonial garrisons, and Mitchell acquired experience in controlling foreign populations: also, he learned about the unhealthiness of tropic climes, having caught a mild case of yellow fever.

After six months in Cuba, he went on recruiting duty to Birmingham, Alabama, and then back to his regiment in the Philippine Islands, where he served until June, 1903. On arrival at Manila to resume active duty with the "Fifth Foot," he found that cholera had appeared in his battalion; so he cheerfully joined his men and shared with them the discomfort of close quarantine in tents at Camp Wallace, just outside the walled city of Old Manila.

He was Regimental Commissary for a short time and was then sent as Battalion Commander to Aparri on the outskirts of nowhere in the northernmost part of the Philippine Islands. Within a short time he was transferred to an even more isolated post up the Cagayan River, to command all troops stationed in the important town of Tuguegarao.

It was on arrival at Aparri, in June 1902, that he was made joyous and happy by the receipt of a cablegram saying that his younger brother for whom he felt great and abiding affection, had graduated No. 1 in his Class at West Point. Mitchell's great unselfishness is shown by a statement of one of his captains that "He felt happier than if he had himself stood No. 1".

Returning to Manila, he was stationed with his battalion at Cuartel Meisic, almost in the center of the city. However, after only a brief period there, cholera again appeared among the men, and once more a quarantine was enforced until its disappearance. One of the first soldiers to die from this dreaded, and most dreadful, disease happened to be a non-commissioned officer from Mitchell's own company, a man who had been one of his college-mates back in Auburn, Alabama, and Mitchell's company clerk at Cuartel Meisic.

While at Cuartel Meisic he was sent in command of the troops from the Fifth Infantry to San Mateo to participate in exercises con-

nected with unveiling the monument to General Henry W. Lawton, killed in battle for that town on December 19th, 1899.

During the first six years of his wandering service half around the globe, Mitchell was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1898 and to Captain in 1901.

In June 1903, he was detailed as Instructor in Modern Languages at West Point, in which Department he excelled as a cadet. He reported for duty there in August 1903; and enjoyed the next four years at West Point, this being incidentally the only place in his army career where he remained four years consecutively.

On leaving West Point, Mitchell rejoined his regiment, then at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. In the next two years, he commanded a company, was Adjutant of the Regiment at Cardenas, Cuba, Inspector of Militia, Adjutant of Plattsburg Barracks, New York, leaving the regiment after this varied experience and going to Fort Leavenworth as a Student Officer, Army School of the Line, in August 1909.

At Fort Leavenworth, he found that the Line Course fitted exactly into his ideas of military training, and he had no difficulty in standing so high as to become a Distinguished Graduate in 1910. He then spent his so-called summer vacation as umpire at maneuvers at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Summer over, he went back to Fort Leavenworth for the second year of the Course, and graduated in the Army Staff College there in June 1911. Thereafter, until the World War, in the constant shifting of officers and troops, Mitchell served with the National Guard of Georgia, inspected an Alabama National Guard Regiment, umpired at Connecticut Maneuvers, spent a year with the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, leaving it for the last time for duty with the 25th Infantry in Hawaii, where he spent three years, being there promoted to Major, 1st Infantry, in July 1916.

Returning to the United States, he joined the 9th Infantry at Laredo, Texas, where it formed part of the large force mobilized on the Mexican border, after the Carrizal Massacre. The World War shortly followed, and Mitchell as a Major commanded the new regiment of 47th Infantry for one month; but he soon became an Inspector in the Inspector General's Department, where the promotions caught up with him and he was made a Colonel in August 1917. The Division Camps had now been organized; and Mitchell finally settled down in August 1917 as Commanding Officer of the 354th Infantry in the 89th Division, commanded by General Leonard Wood, at Fort Riley, Kansas. Mitchell trained and went abroad with this regiment, remaining in command until just before the St. Mihiel Campaign, when the 89th Division found itself with one extra colonel of Infantry; so Mitchell was taken from his Regiment and placed on the

Casual List. He was always inordinately proud of his 354th Infantry, which he had prepared for battle; and he was immensely pleased that his Regiment performed its full duty in the wonderful record of the 89th Division in the World War. The Germans realized its power, as shown by orders issued by them, and captured from them, in which the 89th Division was named as "splendid shock troops". The writer personally visited the 354th Infantry in France, and its appearance and morale showed that Mitchell was justified in his feeling that his Regiment was one of the very best.

His next command was the 139th Infantry, 35th Division, to which he was assigned after the Regiment had actually gone forward in the attack at the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He had a very difficult duty to perform, as he reached his regiment in the night, after the attack had exhausted itself and matters were naturally in great confusion. He was several times held up by members of his own regiment to which he was unknown and on one occasion he narrowly escaped being shot as a spy; but, when morning came and the fog of war lifted, it was seen that among the intermingled units of brave and hungry men from the two infantry brigades, clinging to little ridges, lying in emergency trenches, holding together under whatever officer was nearest, there were on two vital hilltops two battalions thoroughly organized and in good fighting condition; and one of them was commanded by Mitchell who had somehow during the night managed to organize one of his battalions and seize a commanding point preparatory to the next day's action. Considering the difficulties and confusion, his complete unacquaintance with his regiment, having to search for its units in the dark after the advance had stopped, it appears that Mitchell's work was of an unusual character. During the operation, he was wounded in the knee and gassed; and was specially cited in Division Orders.

His Division did no more fighting before the World War ended. Mitchell then performed routine duty, commanded a regiment and a brigade for a short time; and in the course of events came back to the United States in May 1919, shortly thereafter being returned to his permanent regular army rank of Major, as with all regular officers when the troops were mustered out and the regulars were reduced to their normal numbers of officers and men. In a few months, by normal promotion he became a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry (1919). He went to Fort George Wright, Washington, which he commanded for a year, becoming a Colonel of Infantry in 1920.

His next detail was for School again, this being his last course in Education, in the Infantry School Field Officers' course at Camp Benning, Georgia, twenty miles from the place he had left as a boy

thirty years before to go to West Point and be a soldier. During these thirty years he had been in two wars, traveled with fighting troops to Asia and to Europe, truly a change from the outlook of every boy in his time who could not possibly have anticipated the changes which thirty years brought forth. Mitchell now decided, correctly, that the wars were over for his time; and, after a year as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, he decided to request retirement after over thirty years service, which was granted and he retired on September 30th, 1922.

Mitchell's civil life has been a varied one, but generally successful. He went to the Lebanon, Tennessee, Law College where his father had graduated just after the Civil War as valedictorian of his Class. Mitchell graduated 2nd in his Class, and was the Class President.

Thereafter, he started the practice of law in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Soon he became diverted into real estate operations by the prospects of growth of the triple city of Tuscumbia, Sheffield, and Florence, from the use of the electric power to be developed at Muscle Shoals. If the Ford Motor Company had been granted by Congress the use of power as it desired, the three cities would have enjoyed unexampled prosperity and Mitchell would have been a very wealthy man. As it was, he kept his investments under good control; and weathered the disappointment, emerging with a fair profit on his money. He then almost entirely abandoned the practice of law and became engaged in real estate business, fruit growing, and farming. In his later years, his activities were limited by heart trouble brought on probably by World War strain, as with so many of our officers. He finally died at the age of 67 years, his heart giving out after a day spent in supervision of workmen in a nursery owned by him near Tuscumbia.

Mitchell was twice married: 1st, to Miriam Atkinson, daughter of Ex-Governor William Y. Atkinson of Georgia, having one son, Americus Mitchell Jr., who is a student in the Senior Class at Vanderbilt University, Nashville; 2nd, to Charlotte Jackson, of "The Forks" near Florence, Alabama, having one daughter Alethea Mitchell, 9 years of age, living in Tuscumbia. He is also survived by a brother, Colonel William A. Mitchell, Retired, formerly of the Corps of Engineers and Head of the Department of Engineering and Military Art at West Point; a sister Fannie P. Mitchell, now living at Tuscumbia, Alabama; and a younger sister, Mary, wife of Colonel Harold C. Fiske, Retired, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, now living at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mitchell's life was based on patriotism and service. He selected the life of the United States Army not as a means of livelihood or even as a career but as the best means of serving his country. Through-

out his entire life, he always kept this end in view. He abhorred uncleanness of any kind; and with his unswerving honesty of mind and purpose, he detested evasion and trickery of any sort. The many letters received from his friends all stress the three qualities of friendship, integrity, and patriotism. Even in his retirement and among new faces, these qualities were still pre-eminent. He was buried at Tusculumbia, Alabama, where he had spent his last years in retirement; and the attendance of an unusual number of civilians at his funeral shows that he had impressed them as well as his army friends with his spirit of service for his country.



GIRARD STURTEVANT

NO. 3662 CLASS OF 1895

Died May 19, 1938, at San Diego, California, aged 65 years.



GIRARD STURTEVANT was born in New York City January 14, 1873, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Sturtevant. After attending the public schools of the City and, for some time, the College of the City of New York, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1891, and graduated June 12, 1895.

Upon graduation he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, assigned to Co. E, 25th Inf., and stationed at Fort Buford, N. D., and Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to April 10, 1898. His next duty was at

Chicamauga National Park and with the 5th Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., to June 7, 1898.

He served with the first expedition to Santiago, Cuba, June 24 to August 13, 1898. He commanded Co. E and took part in the Battle of El Caney, July 1st. Returning to the United States he remained in command of Co. E. at Montauk to August 22, 1898.

He was promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1898; to Captain, March 1, 1901; to Major, July 1, 1916; to Lieut. Colonel, October 11, 1919, and to Colonel, July 1, 1920. Also, Colonel of Infantry, Nat. Army, August 5, 1917 to August 31, 1919.

Assigned to the Field Artillery, February 1, 1924.

Retired from active service at his own request, August 10, 1928.

After the Spanish War, he was assigned as instructor of modern languages at West Point from August 28, 1898, to August 15, 1902, having also temporary duty at Plattsburg during the summer of 1901. After this tour he was ordered to the Philippines and commanded Co. L, 27th Inf. in the Philippines, the United States, and in Cuba, serving also as reconnaissance and intelligence officer in Cuba, 1907 to 1908.

His next assignment was as Military Attache at the American Embassy, City of Mexico, September 17, 1908, to January 31, 1912. He was then transferred to the 24th Inf. and served with his regiment in the Philippines from December 3, 1912, to October 15, 1915. Returning to the United States, he served with the Punitive Expedition into Mexico March 26, to August 26, 1916.

He was senior mustering officer, Iowa National Guard, Des Moines, December 15, 1916, to May 5, 1917. His next duty was instructor, Colored Officers Training Camp, June 10 to September 18, 1917.

During the World War he commanded the 349th Inf. from October 4, 1917, to February 23, 1919. He was a student at University of Paris, Sorbonne, March 7 to June 30, 1919, and a student and graduate, Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, August, 1919, to June, 1920.

Col. Sturtevant was Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Minnesota, July, 1920, to February, 1924. He was at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, student officer and graduate, February to June, 1924. His next duty was at Milwaukee, Wis., as Chief of Staff of the 101st Division, Organized Reserves, from August 30, 1924, to August 10, 1928, when as already stated he was retired at his own request.

Sturdy, as known to his classmates, was a delightful companion, a loyal friend, a true comrade. To his intimate friends he revealed a thoughtful mind, yet he was modest, lightsome and full of humor.

The writer, his roommate for two years, had ample evidence of the depth and charm of his mind and heart. He was especially and unusually gifted in the knowledge and use of modern languages. His assignments at West Point, to Mexico, to the Sorbonne and after retirement as Instructor at Brown Military Academy at San Diego, testify further to his exceptional attainment in languages. He was thoroughly conversant with French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Roumanian, . . . and at the time of his death he had begun the study of Dutch. The Headmaster at Brown's considered him not only one of the most popular and efficient instructors, but valued him also as a man of character and rare ability.

Col. Sturtevant was married September 15, 1897, at Fort Assiniboine to Miss Virginia A. Ritzius, daughter of Captain H. P. Ritzius. His wife died August 29, 1902, at Denver, Col. A daughter of this marriage is Mrs. Gilbert E. Parker, wife of Major Parker whose two children are Girard and Gilbert E. Parker. His second wife was Miss Zinnia Wood whom he married on September 30, 1906, at Herkimer, N. Y., and who now survives him. A son, Girard Palmer, was born in Cardenas, Cuba, August 8, 1907, and died in Mexico City January 29, 1911. Col. Sturtevant had a brother, George W., who died in 1911, and a sister, Annie E., who died in 1915.

The writer and his wife visited the Sturtevants the latter part of April, 1938, spending a most delightful week-end. Sturty appeared in the best of health and spirits, enjoying his sight-seeing trips, his duties and books, a game of bridge or his cigar to the keenest. In three short weeks after this, on May 19, he peacefully passed away in his sleep, his beloved wife being the first to know and report his death. Sturty almost literally died with his boots on, as but the afternoon before he had taught his classes in uniform.

A letter from one of his army friends (Brig. Gen. Asa A. Singleton) reveals Sturty's wonderful capacity for friendship and his many accomplishments. He taught many things not found in books or lectures. His life was zealous and patriotic. This friend stated that he would always be thankful for every remembrance of him. One of his commanders (Maj. Gen. M. B. Stewart), reporting on his high standards of efficiency, speaks of him as thorough, painstaking, resourceful, energetic and full of initiative, . . . always ready for emergencies and asking no questions.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Malin Craig, in commenting on Col. Sturtevant's many duties including the Santiago Campaign and Battle of El Caney, and service during the World War and in the Center Sector, Alsace, wrote the following to Mrs. Sturtevant: "A loyal, conscientious and earnest officer, Col. Sturtevant was well

qualified and interested in his profession, and during the many years of his active service in the Army, he willingly and proficiently performed the duties assigned to him. His death is deeply regretted."

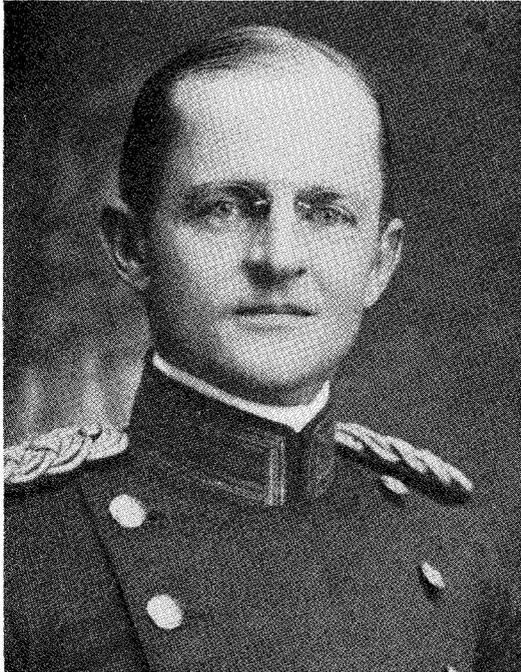
Col. Sturtevant was laid to rest as he had wished in the cemetery of his Alma Mater at West Point, May 26, 1938, beloved and mourned by his many friends and companions of army life. A gallant soldier, a brilliant student and teacher, a loyal friend, his life was an inspiration and his passing away a great loss.

—E. H. S.

JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.

NO. 3631 CLASS OF 1895

Died August 6, 1938, at Wheeler, Alabama, aged 66 years.



IN Northern Alabama, just beneath a majestic sweep of the Tennessee River, spread the broad acres of one of the most famous homes of the Old South. Fertile fields stretch to the river bank and extend for many hundred acres, surrounding a grove of virgin oak trees, centuries old. In the midst of the oaks a stately old-fashioned mansion rises on a gentle slope, gleaming white through the interlacing branches of dog-wood and red-bud which encircle it with a ring of enchantment. On a granite boulder before the entrance gate, children of the county have marked:

*“Home of General Joseph Wheeler.
The record of his service shines,
In letters of living light
In the annals of his country’s history.”*

Along the highway, approaching the gateway from either side, runs an endless picket fence which serves as a background and support for riotous masses of pink and white crape-myrtle, honeysuckle, pink and white roses and wistaria. From the highway to the inner fence which encloses the house garden, stretches an avenue of stately oaks, while over the pathway a white latticed pergola entwined with roses and wistaria affords a grateful shade. A gravelled pathway to one side leads to a splendid natural spring which has been encircled with a stone wall to form a gigantic well. Steeply sloping sides of the natural basin in which the clear waters rest have been carefully developed into an enormous rock garden. Rustic bridges span the gullies, thickly carpeted with wood violets, and white spider lilies bank the stone benches which offer rest under the great oak trees. Between the rocks spring thousands of yellow lilies, purple iris, mertensia and laurel, while in the sunny spaces between the trees, white latticed pergolas support climbing roses, clematis and wistaria. Pink and white dog-wood, crape-myrtle, and japonicas flank the fence which encloses the house garden where forsythia, snowballs, daffodils, blue iris and jessamine mingle in perfumed profusion. Back of the house a flowery pathway leads to the family cemetery, to the east of which is the rose garden centered by a large pergola. A century or more of gracious living is enshrined in every vista.

Built on the familiar plan of many great Southern homes of the anti-bellum period, a broad verandah with classic white columns spreads across the front of the house. A high white doorway in the center is entrance to the broad hall which divides the great double parlors on one side, from the master’s bedroom and the dining room on the other. Every wall of the huge high-ceilinged rooms is closely hung with fine old portraits of the Wheeler and Early families, as General Wheeler’s wife’s mother was a daughter of Governor Early of Georgia. Conspicuous among the portraits is a life-size painting of General Wheeler in the full dress uniform of a Lieutenant General of the Confederate Army painted when he was 29 years old—the youngest American soldier ever to win such high rank. In the two parlors, connected by folding doors, portraits of General Wheeler’s seven children, painted from babyhood to maturity, adorn the walls. A beautiful portrait of the youngest son, Tom, is the center of this group. A broad and stately staircase leads to the second floor, which repeats the plan of the first, and above all is the great attic extending over the whole

house. This attic is a veritable store-house for all kinds of valuable relics, from the copper pots and kettles of the colonial period to the beautiful brocaded dresses of anti-bellum days. But the hearts that beat beneath these fragile dresses, the little feet that tripped lightly under the graceful flounces have been stilled for three-quarters of a century.

Splendid old furniture shining with the dark patina of long polishing fills every room. Some of the fine old tables and highboys were brought to Alabama by Governor Early's daughter when she came from Georgia as a bride in 1823. Other graceful pieces of furniture came from France through New Orleans in the days of the great Napoleon. Priceless old china decorates the walls of the dining-room, and in every room are books, historical relics, and mementos of the General's distinguished military and civil career.

The life and service of General Joseph Wheeler is a brilliant page in the history of this nation. He graduated from West Point in 1859 and served two years in the United States Cavalry before he resigned to join the Confederate forces of his native state. His four years of bitter warfare in the Confederate Army were followed, after the surrender, by many years of service in Congress as a representative from Alabama. When the United States declared war against Spain, he rejoined the U. S. Army, and, after gallant service in that brief war, served a term of duty in the Philippine Islands. A short sketch of his full and useful life will be found in the 1906 Annual Report of Graduates of the Military Academy, and fuller histories and biographies are in every well stocked library.

Into these traditions and surroundings, seven children were born, one of whom died in infancy. It is small wonder that such a heritage left an indelible stamp on intelligent, sensitive young minds, nor that the eldest boy, Joseph, Jr., found the outside world into which life led him somewhat less fine and noble than the home into which he was born. If the boy is father to the man and all character is formed in youth by heredity and early environment, certainly Joseph Wheeler, Jr., was complete when he left his family home. His whole subsequent life demonstrates the impelling influences of those early years.

A year at the University of Virginia was followed by a year at Lehigh University where young Joe stood at the head of his class of 190 boys, in mathematics. On his way home from Lehigh for the summer vacation, General Wheeler met his son at Decatur, Alabama, with a request that the boy, that afternoon, enter a competitive examination for an appointment to West Point. Young Joe protested that he had had no preparation for such an examination and that he was hot and tired and dirty from his long railroad trip, but he yielded

to his father's urging that it would be more gratifying to him for his son to try and fail than not to try at all. The examination was most impartially conducted, with fictitious names signed to the papers. When the papers were graded, it was found that only one competitor had attempted to answer all the questions in mathematics, and he had answered them all correctly. This competitor was young Wheeler, but even when it was decided to throw out the mathematics examination as being too difficult, the boy was still so far ahead of the others in every subject that his appointment was assured. Before the papers had been graded and the winner announced, the tired boy went home and to bed. He was asleep when his father's quick step on the porch awakened him, and from the light, eager footsteps, he knew that he had won appointment to his life work.

Routine examinations at West Point followed just a week later, and Joseph Wheeler, Jr. became a member of the Class of 1895. The Southern youth with his slight stature and gentle manner might have been overlooked in the hundred or more boys from every part of the nation, had it not been for his marked ability in mathematics, which he demonstrated in his first examination by answering correctly every one of a difficult set of questions in arithmetic. It was not long before he was recognized by instructors and class-mates alike as one of the brightest boys in the class. Years later two of his class-mates were speaking of Academy days, and one of them asked the other, "Who do you think had the brightest mind in the Class of '95?" "Well" the other replied, "not wishing to belittle present company, not so much in the form of myself as of you, I should say that Wheeler probably had." The first man answered, "I fully agree with you."

Always a first section man in mathematics, Wheeler found the difficult problems of the course so easy that he had much time to spend reading in the great library of the Academy. One of his class-mates recalls, "How I used to envy him his high grades and the ease with which he obtained them". In the first winter at West Point, the Southern boy fell an easy victim to the white enchantment of snow and ice with which he was unfamiliar. Whenever the ice was right during the winter season, Joe practiced skating on Delafield Pond in every recreation hour, until he became an expert in the Northern sport. He put far more effort into learning to skate than he did into his studies, for the latter required very little of his time and thought.

Though naturally of a modest, retiring disposition, he entered fully into the spirit of West Point, and during his four years there he took an active part in all affairs of his class. He was Hop Manager for three years and was often seen on Flirtation Walk with the prettiest girls who visited the Academy. He was widely popular with his class-mates in spite

of his quietly humorous habit of cutting down any attempt at bravado on the part of any class-mate too much inclined to self-esteem. Perhaps another factor in his accepted popularity was the frequent visits of his four charming sisters, Julia, Anna, Carrie and Lucy, during the years he spent at the Point.

Joe Wheeler graduated from West Point without an extraordinary record, but regarded generally as a young man of brilliant mentality and dependable character. West Point's renown rests largely with the Grants and Shermans, the Lees and Jacksons, whose innate military genius was trained and developed in the old halls; but the Academy's real value to the nation lies in the high average of her graduates whose names are not found in biographical dictionaries or emblazoned on any scroll of fame, yet whose character and impelling regard for duty, first, last and always, have saved the nation so many times.

Believing from his study of war and campaigns that his mathematical ability would find greatest opportunity for service in the Artillery, Wheeler chose that branch of the Army. Record of his useful military service can be found in the Adjutant General's Department. Only his more marked achievements are mentioned in this memoir which is concerned mainly with the character of the man as it was influenced by his wonderful home background and the great training school that developed his inherent abilities.

On graduation and assignment to the Artillery, Wheeler was first stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C. The next year he attended the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and was then detailed as Instructor in Mathematics at West Point. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, he was an aide on the staff of his father, General Wheeler, who had command of the Cavalry Division. He sailed with that Division for Cuba on June 14, 1898, and served throughout the Santiago campaign, being engaged in the famous action at San Juan Hill. Early in 1899 he returned to duty at the Military Academy, but on July 11th of that year he was made a Major of the 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and left for the Philippines with his regiment on September 16, 1899. Quoting verbatim from the Service record of this active period in his career:

"In the field in the Philippine Islands, October 15, 1899 to February 8, 1901, and in the following operations and engagements; Northern Expedition under General Lawton, October 31 to December 11, 1899 (advance in Aliaga, November 9 to 11, expedition to Bautista, under Lieut. Col. Howze, via Victoria and Rosales, November 14 to 20, 1899; General McArthur's advance to Dagupan, November 21-24,

1899; expedition to San Miguel de Mayumo, in command of 34th Infantry Scouts, December 11, 1899; affair near Nera Penaranda, March 6, 1900 (in command); at Malau-ioui, March 18, 1900 (in command); at Minalungao, March 26, 1900 (in command); at Balubad, June 11, 1900 (under Brig. Gen. Frederick Grant); at Callios or Papaya, June 14, 1900 (under Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston); at Simockbou, July 19, 1900 (under General Funston); at Region of Mount Corona, July 21, 1900 (in command); at Tubigon, July 22 and 29, 1900, near Mount Corona, July 30, 1900 (in command); near Sibul August 2, 1900 (in command); at Santa Cruz November 23, 1900 (in command); at Pisa, December 6, 1900 (in command); at Buloc, January 3, 4, and 12, 1901 (in command); at San Nicholas, January 20, 1901 (in command); Acting Military Governor of the Southeastern District of Nueva Ecija in 1900 and 1901."

After his return to the United States he served at various posts; as instructor again at West Point—this time in the Ordnance Department, and then in the Department of Modern Languages. In 1909 he took the new course at the Coast Artillery School, completing it as a Distinguished Graduate. He filled numerous duties at his posts, such as Adjutant, Company Commander, Fire Commander, Post Commander, Brigade Commander, Provost Marshal General, with marked efficiency in every position. In 1914 he was made Adjutant of the Port of Embarkation at Galveston, Texas, and while on that duty was at times in command of Army Transports moving to Vera Cruz, Tampico and Tuxpan Bar. Early in 1917 he was ordered to Hawaii where he filled important positions in command of Fort Kamehameha and also the coast defences of Oahu. He was ordered to the United States in May 1918 and took command of the 67th Artillery and sailed for France with his regiment on August 5, 1918. His various duties in France were commanding his regiment; his brigade; the Organization and Training Center at Limoges; with the Second Army in the Toul Sector. After the Armistice he served at various posts with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Germany, and as a member of Military Courts and Boards in Paris. On his return to the United States he was assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D. C., and then again at various posts including Panama. On his return to the United States from Panama, he was again detailed in the Adjutant General's Department and remained there until his retirement on February 14, 1927.

The remarkably successful character of Wheeler's military service and the high value that was placed on it, is evidenced in the citations

he received. He was awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf cluster and cited for gallantry in action during the attack against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; and again for gallantry in action against Insurgent forces near Papaya, Luzon, P. I., on July 14, 1900.

The following letters of Wheeler's Commanding Generals are from men whose favorable opinions would grace any Army Officer's record, but they are no more than Wheeler's merit and modesty deserved:

"It is my desire to recommend for detail in the staff corps when eligible for such detail, Captain Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Artillery Corps, U. S. A., late Major 34th Infantry, U. S. V. Captain Wheeler rendered gallant and valuable service in the Department of Northern Luzon in 1899, 1900 and 1901, and displayed marked ability for every duty devolved upon him. His energy and attention to every detail of duty will make his services to be desired in the Staff, and such assignment when practicable, will be, in my opinion, for the interest of the army."

Lloyd I. Wheaton.

"As Major in the Thirty-fourth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Captain Wheeler served in my command in the Philippines for two years. He was in Command of the important station of Penaranda, province of Nueva Ecija, in the midst of the country which was the scene of the operations of the guerilla bands under Lacuna, and showed tireless energy and most excellent judgment in hunting down the active enemy as well as in ferreting out conspirators living within our lines. There was not an officer in my command on whom I depended more or in whose judgment I had greater confidence. Captain Wheeler has the advantage of a military education, supplemented by wide reading and much active field service and is thoroughly devoted to his profession."

"Major Wheeler is greatly to be complimented for his prompt and vigorous action in assaulting so strong a position held by a force outnumbering his three to one."

Frederick Funston.

"Please express to Major Wheeler and the officers and men of his command, the warm appreciation and thanks of the Division Commander for the good judgment, determination, and skill displayed in the recent operations which terminated in the attack upon the fortified position of the insurgent TECSON as reported by General Funston."

F. D. Grant.

"During the services of Captain Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Artillery Corps, as a volunteer officer in the Philippines, he was reported on several occasions for good judgment and personal gallantry in conducting field operations. I recall these facts with great pleasure, and in connection therewith recommend his application for detail to the general staff soon to be organized, for such consideration as may be possible."

Arthur MacArthur.

"I do want to express my sincere appreciation of the splendid service you have rendered in the Adjutant General's Department and wish particularly to thank you for the efficient and loyal manner in which you have served in the Adjutant General's Office for the past several years.

Both personally and officially, I regret your retirement, and hope that you may have many successful, happy years in the future."

Robert C. Davis.

"It is with regret that I observe your retirement from active service on account of disability and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your service covering a period of thirty-five years. I feel that I voice the sentiment of the Army in wishing you many years in which to enjoy your release from active duty and hoping that this release will greatly improve your health."

Charles P. Summerall.

"Colonel Wheeler was an able officer of high character and fine professional qualifications. During the Spanish-American War, as aide to General Wheeler, who was in command of the Cavalry Brigade, 5th Army Corps, he served throughout the Santiago Campaign, receiving the award of a Silver Star for gallantry in action during the attack against Spanish forces at Santiago. During the Philippine Insurrection he participated in a number of battles and campaigns and was awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action against Insurgent forces near Papaya, Luzon, on June 14, 1900.

A capable artillery officer, he advanced through the grades to duties of increasing responsibility and was entrusted with varied duties with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Germany during the World War. Detailed in the Adjutant General's Department in July, 1919, and transferring to it in 1922, he rendered excellent service with that department until the time of his retirement.

Throughout his many years of service in the Army, Col-

onel Wheeler invariably displayed a conscientious devotion to his profession and performed the duties assigned him with ability and success. Loyal, possessing sound judgment and fine soldierly qualities, he won the commendation of all those with whom he served."

Malin Craig.

Always of slight physique, Joe Wheeler was never strong physically, but while his high spirit never permitted uncertain health to interfere with his active life, yet it brought his military career to a close before he had reached the statutory age for retirement. And at last, when even he himself was forced to admit the futility of longer active service, he returned to his boyhood home to share the life there of a sister, Annie, who, like himself had never married. This sister had served as a nurse in the Spanish-American War, and between the two remaining members of the Wheeler family there existed more than ordinary ties. The sister, Julia, had married W. J. Harris, U. S. Senator from Georgia and after his death, continued her residence in Washington, D. C. Carrie the youngest was Mrs. Gordon Buck of Greenwood, Virginia; and Lucy, the eldest sister, had died in 1924. The youngest brother, Tom, had died years ago while the morning glory was still in the Eastern sky. He was a naval cadet and during the Spanish-American War, even though a naval cadet, he joined his older brother, Joe, to serve on their father's staff in Cuba; he went with the returning Army to Montauk Point and was drowned in the Atlantic while attempting to save the life of a comrade.

When Colonel Wheeler returned home at the age of sixty, after a particularly active career, he found one of the most difficult tasks he had ever undertaken in adapting himself to the quiet routine of Southern plantation life, and in resuming the neighborhood interests and friendships he had left behind some forty years before. But boys grown to manhood remain boys in spirit and with the help and sympathetic understanding of his sister, Colonel Wheeler soon entered into all the activities of his boyhood home and found them of absorbing interest. Again the Wheeler home became the center of civic and social activity in Northern Alabama.

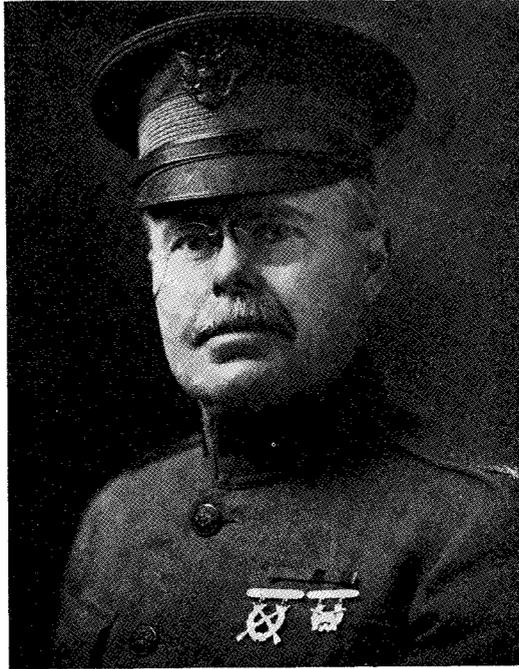
After a few brief years of quiet contentment, Joe Wheeler went one day to a hospital for a short rest and check-up. He insisted there was nothing much the matter with him, but on the day he expected to return home, suddenly he lay back on the pillow, the gallant heart ceased to beat, and the brilliant spark known as the soul of Joe Wheeler passed on to join his comrades gone before upon "those loftier far-reaching heights where bloom the lilies of eternal peace and where shine mid-summer suns on grassy slopes and green."

—H. A. W.

JOHN BUFFALO CHRISTIAN

NO. 3681 CLASS OF 1896

Died April 21, 1938, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 67 years.



JOHN B. CHRISTIAN was born at California, Missouri, August 30, 1870. His mother died when he was two years of age and his father died five years later. He lived with relatives a few years, but from the age of eleven he earned his own living. He attended the district schools of Moniteau and Morgan Counties and saved enough from his earnings to enable him to attend Hooper Institute at Clarksburg, Missouri, where he graduated with high honors in 1892 and was awarded several medals for excellent scholarship.

He became interested in the U. S. Military Academy at an early age and secured his appointment through his own efforts.

Early in his academic career he was recognized as one of the outstanding students of his class. His keen mind and his thorough and methodical work gave him a high standing in the class. Graduating number 13 in a class of 73, he asked for the Cavalry and was assigned to the 2d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1898 he served with his regiment in the Santiago Campaign. On returning to the United States he was stationed at Montauk Point, Long Island, and Huntsville, Alabama. On December 1, 1898, he was married to Mary Lucile Sibley, daughter of Brigadier General Frederick Sibley. In February 1899 he returned to Cuba and was stationed at Matanzas and Santa Clara until August, 1899.

He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant August 31, 1899, and assigned to the 9th Cavalry, but was detailed as instructor, Department of Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy, remaining on this duty until August 13, 1903. Two daughters, Frances Sibley, and Alice Morris were born while he was stationed at West Point. He was promoted to Captain February 22, 1902. On his relief from duty at the Military Academy he joined the 9th Cavalry at the Presidio of San Francisco.

In August, 1905, he was again detailed to duty at the Military Academy, this time as Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy. On being relieved from this duty in 1909, he again joined the 9th Cavalry and was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and San Antonio, Texas, until 1912 when he was transferred to the 8th Cavalry in the Philippine Islands. In December, 1912, he was detailed in the Signal Corps and commanded a signal company at Fort McKinley, P. I. until October, 1915, when he returned to the United States. In a report of a tactical inspection at the annual maneuvers of troops of the Philippine Department, February 18-28, 1914, he was commended as follows:

*"Because of the difficulties which each had to overcome and the success with which he overcame them the following are believed to be especially worthy of commendation: ***** Captain John B. Christian, Signal Corps, commanding Signal Corps Detachment".*

In 1912 and again in 1913 the Professor, Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology made application for the detail of Captain Christian as Assistant Professor in that department at the Military Academy, but the War Department disapproved the request because he was on foreign service.

On his return to the United States he was placed in charge of

the Signal School for Enlisted Men at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In March, 1916, he was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he organized the 1st Provisional Company, Signal Corps. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to Major, and in August of that year he was sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he served with the 17th Cavalry.

On January 13, 1917, he was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps and stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He was again detailed in the Signal Corps in June, 1917, and stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he organized the 7th Field Signal Battalion. On August 5, 1917, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, temporary, and detailed as Department Signal Officer at Charleston, South Carolina. He was promoted to Colonel, temporary, December 29, 1917, and assigned as Senior Instructor, Signal Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas. In September, 1918, he was sent to Camp Meade, Maryland as Commandant of the Signal Officers' Training School and continued on this duty until January, 1919, when he was sent to command Fort McKinley, Maine. In June, 1919, he was sent to France where he served on General Court-Martial duty at Brest and as Camp Utility Officer and Camp Quartermaster at Camp Pontanzen and as Acting Base Quartermaster, Base Section No. 5.

Returning to the United States in February, 1920, he commanded the Coast Defenses of Fort Williams, Maine, until September of the same year, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was promoted to Colonel July 1, 1920.

His work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was so efficient that the President of the Institute wrote him the following letter on June 20, 1922:

"I am pleased to say that under your guidance the Military Department here has made a greater advance than ever before. The entire department is, at the present time, on the same basis as any of our professional departments and the members of your staff rank with the other professors on the Faculty.

"Until within the last few years while the Faculty have not been openly opposed to military instruction, they have not looked with favor upon increasing the allotment of time given to the Military Department for military studies. Today the attitude of the Faculty is entirely changed and this has been brought about largely because the Faculty realize that the Military Department is giving the students efficient and valuable instruction.

"I want to congratulate you on the loyalty displayed by

your staff both to you and to the Institute. I also want to congratulate you on the fine spirit shown by the students enrolled in the R. O. T. C."

At the graduation of 1922, Colonel Christian addressed the graduating class, and the Professor of Political Economy and the Professor of Mechanical Engineering wrote him expressing their appreciation for his scholarly, eloquent, and effective address and stating that it made a deep impression on all present. Major General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the First Corps Area, wrote him the following letter of commendation:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to write you this commendatory letter for the work you have done and the results you have accomplished as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the past year. By your broad policies and scholarly attainments you have placed the Military Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the same footing as that of the other departments, probably a status never occupied by the Military Department at this institution before.

"The masterly address delivered by you at the graduation exercises this year and the innovation introduced by you in the method of bringing the R. O. T. C. graduates into the service of the United States Government as officers of the Reserve Corps are indeed to be commended. It not only made these young gentlemen feel the great responsibility of the step that they were taking and the great honor that was being conferred upon them, but it, together with your address, brought forcibly to the attention of the assembled students, professors, fathers, mothers, and sweethearts the work of the military department.

"Accept my congratulations. This letter will be filed with your efficiency report".

Major General F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, wrote Colonel Christian on August 29, 1922 as follows:

*" * * * * I have been aware for many months that you were getting good results, and that your earnest efforts were appreciated. I feel like extending to you my personal thanks as well as expressing the gratitude the Coast Artillery Corps must feel toward you for maintaining its record in such a highly creditable and honorable way".*

Colonel Christian was retired at his own request December 31, 1922, after over thirty years service. After his retirement he went to France where he lived for two years; he then returned to the

United States and lived in San Diego, California, and Washington, D. C. His wife died in 1928, and he then went to San Diego. In 1930 he married Mrs. Evelyn Ray. In 1932 they went to Europe and on their return lived in San Diego until shortly before his death.

Early in 1938 they went to San Antonio, Texas, where he died of pneumonia April 21, 1938 following an operation at the Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston.

Funeral services with full military honors were held at Arlington Cemetery on April 29th.

He is survived by his widow and his two daughters, Frances, wife of Major Clarence E. Brand, J. A. G. D., and Alice, wife of Major John K. Christmas, Ordnance Department.

In memory of his early struggles for an education he left a fund to the University of Missouri to be used in assisting worthy and needy young men in obtaining an education.

During his two tours of duty as instructor at the Military Academy he endeared himself to the cadets by the thoroughness of his instruction and his sympathetic understanding of their difficulties. Many officers now in the service owe their success at West Point to Colonel Christian.

The admiration of old friends and the high regard in which he was held was expressed in many letters. The love of those whom he had aided was expressed in one as follows:

"I shall always think of Colonel Christian as a thoughtful, conscientious and kindly man and a good soldier. He helped and encouraged me, as he did many others. His happy disposition and many other fine qualities earned him an enviable place in the hearts of all who knew him and to whom his loss is irreparable."



HERSCHEL TUPES

NO. 3702 CLASS OF 1896

Died January 30, 1937, at Los Angeles, California, aged 63 years.



ONE of the youngest members of his class educated in a one room country school, Herschel Tupes brought to the Academy the industry, perseverance and integrity which characterized his whole Army career.

Born on a farm near Washington Court House, Ohio, on May 2, 1874, he was the oldest of five children. His father's people came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, as did his mother's family, the Griffiths, whose antecedents removed from Wales in 1716, where they traced

their ancestry to Rys ap Rydderch of Lladvdyssil, Cardiganshire, commissioned by King Henry I to be Chief Justice of South Wales in 1169. His father, grandfather and several uncles served in the Union Army during the Civil War. His family moved to Missouri when Herschel was six, from where he was appointed to West Point as the result of a competitive examination.

His years at the Academy were characterized by hard work to attain records in Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Civil Engineering, Drawing and Practical and Military Engineering; he ranked in the first half of the class. During the second and first class he ranked eleven in a class of seventy-three in discipline.

On graduating from West Point on June 12, 1896, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of the 15th Infantry, the beginning of much of the colorful service which characterized Army duty in the last part of the 19th and the beginning of this Century. While with the 15th Infantry he scouted hostile Indians from San Bernardino, Arizona.

His service with the 1st Infantry commenced on January 1, 1899, in Cuba at Puerte Principe, Ciego de Avila and Pinar del Rio, service with this regiment continuing for eighteen and a half years, with the exception of details to service schools and the University of Missouri. During those years he distinguished himself in many respects, being co-author in 1906 of *Manual of Bayonet Exercises and Musketry Fencing*, used throughout the Army. In the words of Colonel George K. McGunnegle, his commanding officer at the time, "he was, during that period of his service, one of the finest instructors of small arms practice in the service". His company, during the target year 1906, stood first in the Philippine Division with a general figure of merit of 97.8, receiving a special letter of congratulation from General Leonard Wood. During this period of his Philippine Service his company participated in an engagement against the hostile Pulijanes on the Island of Leyte, in 1907.

During the year 1909-10 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri, where, in addition to his military duties he fulfilled the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in History. He was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1915 and the next year graduated from the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth.

Shortly after the United States entered the World War he received his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, having served at the Mobilization Camp, Syracuse, N. Y., and at Newport News, Virginia. In the fall of 1917 he embarked for France, where, after serving as an observer on the British and French Fronts, he went to the

First Corps School as Commandant and Director of the Infantry School.

In spite of the importance of this work in training officers of the A. E. F., he sought more active service and later was assigned to the 32nd Division as Chief of Staff, while that division was in action holding sectors in the Alsace Front, and to the 1st Division as Inspector, while in action holding sector near Cantigny.

Then on July 12th, 1918, occurred one of the most significant events his life, his assignment to a command at the front. This regiment of negro troops, the 372nd Infantry, was under the supervision of the 13th French Army, the Tables of Organization of the French being used with the exception of the O. D. clothing and the Pinard wine. Quoting from the words of General Goybet, commanding the 157th Division of the French Army, "Through his energy, will-power and military spirit, Colonel Tupes brought his regiment together and he was to have the joy and well earned satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success by the splendid behavior of his men when it was his privilege to lead them to battle for the first time.

"In the course of the Champagne battle, from the 25th of September to the 6th of October, the 372nd R. I. U. S. in liaison with the two other regiments of the Division was constantly in the lead, in form of regiments of long standing reputation, such as the 2nd Moroccan Division for instance, and captured, after a long and hard contested struggle, objectives powerfully organized and strongly manned, such as Cote 188, la Ligne des Observatoires, Ardenil, and the advanced positions of Ferme Triere.

"In connection of the Battle of Champagne, I proposed Colonel Tupes' regiment to be mentioned in dispatches of the Army with the following paragraph:

'Engaged for the first time in action has shown the finest qualities of bravery and daring such as found usually against shock troops only.

'Under the command of Colonel Tupes went forward with splendid vim and daring to storm a position defended by the enemy with desperate energy. Carried off the position in a fine feat of arms and under an exceptionally heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and machine guns; then continued its progression in spite of the artillery fire and heavy casualties, capturing many prisoners, cannons, machine guns and an important lot of material.'

This mutual admiration of soldierly qualities was also reflected in the association between Colonel Tupes and Captain R. Drouhin, the French Advising Officer assigned to the 372nd Infantry. They remained friends through the years and corresponded regularly. Cap-

tain Drouhin's personal reminiscences of his American Colonel recall an incident completely typical of Colonel Tupes' character. They were discussing whether or not the village of Bethincourt had been evacuated. Colonel Tupes, after carefully inspecting it through field glasses, was of the opinion that it was devoid of life. Captain Drouhin did not agree and advised that a patrol should be sent out. This Colonel Tupes did that night with himself as leader. Drouhin awakened two hours later to hear strong machine gun fire from the Germans. This was quieted by a little shelling of the German position by the French, and the Captain went back to sleep. Two hours later he was again awakened. Colonel Tupes stood at the foot of his bed, muddied and torn. He simply said "You were right. The village is occupied." The foregoing incident is completely typical of Colonel Tupes' character. He demanded perfection in himself in all he did, sparing himself in no way, in order to do everything as perfectly as was humanly possible. He left nothing to chance that could be provided against. He gave his ungrudging respect to others who were trying to do things in this way. He was intolerant of sham, but kind toward an honest effort.

He returned to the United States in February, 1919, and was assigned to duty in the Inspector General's Office, where he was also a Special Student at the Army War College. The next year he spent commanding the 52nd Infantry at Camp Grant, Illinois, and it was here that his health finally broke and an incurable disease of the nervous system, paralysis agitans, which he had been fighting off for several years, forced him to retire for disability incident to the service. His death in Los Angeles sixteen years later was due to pneumonia, his last years of disability being conspicuous for the gallant fight he waged against the steadily progressing disease which finally rendered him helpless. He is buried at Arlington.

His widow, Harriet Madeline Tupes, whom he met in Cuba and married on June 5, 1900, survives him, with his only child, Elizabeth (Mrs. Arthur Warner). Other surviving relatives are a sister, Mrs. Margaret Rolley, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; two brothers, David P. Tupes of Boise, Idaho, and Ernest E. Tupes, Chicago, Illinois; an aunt, Mrs. Nancy Griffith Garrett, Fayetteville, Arkansas; and two uncles, David E. Griffith of Minneapolis, Minn., and Jacob R. Griffith of Kansas City, Missouri.

He was a 32nd degree Mason of the Orient of Fort Leavenworth and a member of the Hot Springs, Arkansas Lodge.

As a result of his gallantry in action, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm. The latter decoration was also bestowed on his regiment, the 372nd Infantry.

—*His Daughter.*



CLARENCE RICHMOND DAY

NO. 3785 CLASS OF 1897

Died September 12, 1938, at Bryn Mawr, Pa., aged 65 years.



CLARENCE RICHMOND DAY was born at Jessie's Mill, Virginia, September 23rd, 1872. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Virginia, June 15th, 1893. Upon graduation in 1897, he was appointed Additional Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and served with the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Grant and San Carlos, Arizona, until January, 1898. He was at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, with the Seventh Cavalry, until April, 1898, and at Fort DeChesne, Utah, until September. On May 27th, 1898,

he was made a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. In the summer of 1898 he was on recruiting duty for the 10th Cavalry at Omaha, Nebraska.

During the remainder of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Day served with the Seventh Cavalry at Huntsville, Alabama, and sailed for Cuba on January 13th, 1899. He served at Camp Columbia, Cuba, until March, 1900. At that time he was Acting Assistant Engineer Officer at Headquarters, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Colonel Day was Aide to Brigadier General Lee from May, 1900, until March, 1901, being commended as an excellent officer, conscientious in the discharge of all his duties. On February 2nd, 1901, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

On his return to the United States, Colonel Day served at Headquarters, Department of the Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska, 1901; with the Fourteenth Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, 1903. On September 28th, 1903, he was promoted to Captain of Cavalry. From 1903 until 1905 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bleebs Military Academy, Macon, Missouri. He served in 1905 and 1906 with the Fifth Cavalry at Fort Apache, Arizona, and until 1908 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

In 1909 and 1910 Colonel Day was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, and received the highest commendation from the Commanding Officer of the Fifth Cavalry, particular heed being paid to his skill as Regimental and Post Quartermaster. His zealous and efficient performance of duties under arduous conditions were noted at this time.

Colonel Day was a student at the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, completing his course as a Distinguished Graduate in 1911. He then served with the Eleventh Cavalry at San Antonio, Texas. He graduated from the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, in 1912. At the conclusion of this tour he rejoined the Fifth Cavalry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and remained with it until 1913, when he returned to the United States and was again stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

In 1913 Colonel Day served with the Fifth Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, and on temporary duty at Students' Camp, Ashville, North Carolina. He was commended in 1914 by the Commanding Officer of the Fifth Cavalry for his quiet firmness and stability of character—always one of his marked traits. Colonel Day sailed again for Hawaii in 1915 and served at Schofield Barracks with the Fourth Cavalry until July of 1917, when he returned to the United States. In 1915 he was again commended as an officer of much force, quiet and tactful, who got on well with his superiors, his equals, and his subordinates. The Commanding Officer of the Fourth Cavalry spoke of

him as an excellent officer, quiet and painstaking, who performed all duties efficiently and well. Again attention is called to his levelheaded calmness and ability, his hard common sense, his never-failing dependability and skill in leadership, his straightforward honesty and energy.

On May 15th, 1917, Colonel Day was promoted to Major of Cavalry and on August 5th, 1917, to Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary). On September 22, 1917, he became a Colonel, Signal Corps, National Army, to rank from August 5, 1917. Colonel Day was on duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., until November, 1917, when he sailed for France, where he was on inspection duty and Air Service Representative at G. H. Q. until June, 1918.

Colonel Day then served as Assistant Chief of Air Service and Aviation Officer, Base Section No. 3, London, until November, 1918, when he returned to the United States. Brigadier-General Foulois, Signal Corps, Chief of Air Service, A. E. F., stated at the time that Colonel Day's services has been especially valuable in the initial organization and development of the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Colonel Day was on duty in 1919 in the Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington, and in 1920 in the Office of the Director, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, Washington. His skill as an executive and administrative officer, his loyal performance of duty, his never ceasing conscientiousness marked these assignments with success.

In 1920 Colonel Day went to the Canal Zone as Department Quartermaster, where he was rated as an officer of exceptional ability who had the happy knack of obtaining results in the most practicable manner, whether dealing with officers, enlisted men, or civilian employees.

He was later assigned to the Sales Branch, General Staff, Washington, D. C. From June, 1919, until June, 1920, he was detailed to the Quartermaster Corps. In March, 1920, having been honorably discharged from his emergency appointment, he reverted to the rank of Major of Cavalry, but on July 1, 1920, was promoted to Colonel of Cavalry.

In 1921 and 1922 he was a student at the Army War College, Washington. Colonel Day was detailed to the Inspector General's Department in 1921 and to the Field Artillery by detail in 1922. He was a student at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in 1922 and 1923, then commanded the 15th Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until 1925. In December 1925, he was transferred to the Field Artillery.

The Commanding General of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade commended Colonel Day highly at this time, noting his efficiency, his pleasing personality and happy disposition, coupled with his excellent professional training and experience.

Colonel Day was on duty with the Organized Reserves at Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in 1925, and with the Organized Reserves, San Antonio, Texas, until 1927. In 1928 he was with the Organized Reserves at Denver, Colorado, then commanded the Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until 1931.

In 1931 Colonel Day became Chief of Staff, 79th Division, Organized Reserves, at Philadelphia, Pa., in which capacity he served with the utmost distinction until the date of his retirement from active service, by operation of law, on September 30, 1936. During this tour of duty Colonel Day was commended by three Commanding Generals of the Third Corps Area for his energetic performance of duty, his fine personality, and his great adaptability to conditions.

Major General Conley, a classmate of Colonel Day at the Military Academy, recalls after more than forty years how well founded this popularity had been. "He was beloved by every member of his class. We could always count on dear 'Old Hoggarty' to be level-headed, lovable and just . . . 'Hoggarty' kept adding to his friends, and it could not be otherwise. I don't think he had an enemy in the world. He was a Christian gentleman, a loyal and efficient soldier, and a true friend."

Colonel Day's service with the 79th Division and his contacts with the varied personnel of the C. C. C. units in his widely scattered area of Pennsylvania served to stress again the qualities that made him beloved by his Class and dear to all with whom he served throughout a long and useful life. Again and again for forty years or more, the same words appear on his record—loyal, level-headed, considerate and firm—whether on duty with the cavalry, signal corps, artillery or schools—at home station or abroad—Cuba, Panama, France, England, Hawaii—the same steadfast devotion to duty, the same quiet determination to do the job, the same willingness to help others do theirs a little better, the same respect and admiration on the part of all who knew him.

Colonel Day died at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on September 12, 1938, and he was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Edith Smith Day, his son, the Reverend Allen Richmond Day, and his daughter, Miss Phyllis Day.

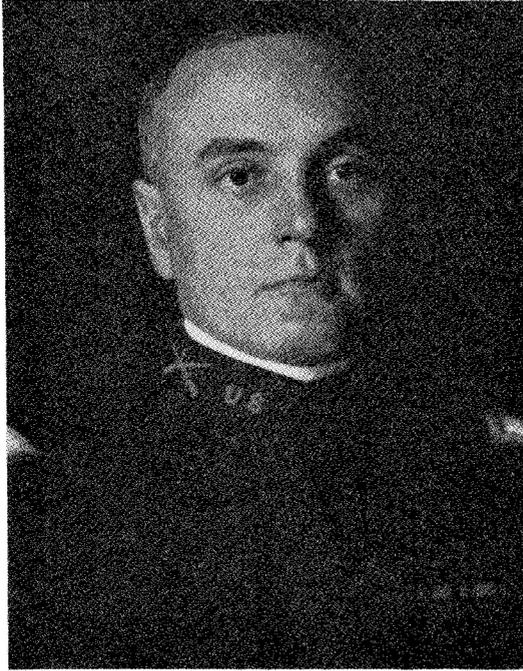
*"So our lives
In acts exemplary, not only win
Ourselves good names, but doth to others give
Matter for virtuous deeds, by which we live."*

—C. L.

WILLIAM F. NESBITT

NO. 3832 CLASS OF 1898

Died January 1, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 40 years.



WILLIAM F. NESBITT, conceded by his classmates at West Point and others who observed him to have been one of the outstanding members of the Class of 1898, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, October 24, 1875.

He first came into the military orbit at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where he took the entrance examination to West Point. One of his future classmates, Berkeley Enochs, says of him at that time "I met him at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, when we, both Ohioans,

reported there to undergo the entrance examination, at that time required of all candidates for West Point. His striking physique, his friendly and simple personality, utterly charming as I recall it even now, so impressed me that I recall distinctly mentioning him to my family in terms of respect and admiration. His later career, all too short, showed that the lad of seventeen had rightly judged his classmate."

CADET DAYS: The following are some of the recollections of his West Point classmates:

"This later career came under my friendly observation only while we wore the bright bell buttons of the Corps of Cadets, but even in the limited theatre of the Corps of Cadets William F. Nesbitt showed the metal of his character. I recall clearly that as the time approached for the new Corporals to be chosen from '98 I heard more and more the name 'Nesbitt' as being certain to be near the head of the list and one day I saw my classmate dressed in full white striding with that erect carriage across the area of barracks, a picture of a soldier which forty-five years of observation have not erased from the tablets of my memory.

"It so adventured that I played football on the same field when Nesbitt was the captain of the Cadet Eleven and thus had a better opportunity to observe and feel the force of his leadership than most of his contemporaries. Other and less prejudiced observers have testified to Nesbitt's ability so I will refrain from discussing that part of his activities. He was affectionately known by his classmates as 'Weary'. Just why, I do not know. What a name for such a man!

"I would like to assert, and without fear of successful contradiction, that had he had opportunity to lead in War as he had on the field of mimic war, then his class would have produced another great name to be added to those of '98 who have earned fame by their deeds and that name would have been 'Nesbitt?'"

(Signed) Berkeley Enochs,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retd.

"My clearest remembrances of 'Weary' are as a football hero. You will probably recall the last football game the class of '98 took part in, which was against Brown College of Providence, Rhode Island. Brown had two very swift half backs. Along about the third minute of the game one of them, either Fultze or Gammon, broke loose and it looked as though nothing would stop him from making a touchdown. He was overhauled by our Fullback and brought down on the three yard line. West Point gained possession of the ball. It was apparent and expected by everyone that an immediate kick would be made. Instead of that 'Weary' Nesbitt, taking the ball about three

yards behind our goal line, drove straight down through the Brown's team for 70 yards. I was close on the side lines where I could see that. I think I swore, feeling that that maneuver might result in a fumble and a touchdown for the Browns. However, as you know, from that time on it was a slaughter so far as the Browns were concerned. The game ended up, West Point, 42—Brown, 0. And then one instance, when I started out one Fall to try for the first team. I was playing tackle. The second team was having a scrimmage against the first. I saw a play coming from the first team on our end and I tried to stop it. In the van was 'Weary' Nesbitt, and back of him came Scales and Foy and one other. I might just as well have tried to stop a hurricane. They drove right over me as if I were a little rosebush or something else. Nesbitt looked about 7 feet tall as I went down. Other than that, I have always found Nesbitt entirely human, always pleasant, and to my knowledge, I never saw him angry or heard him use bad language."

(Signed) Amos A. Fries,
Major General, U. S. Army, Retd.

"His physical make up was well nigh perfect and he was a fine figure of a man, the best, in my opinion, that I have ever seen. He was a good boxer and a very fine football player, All American, I believe. He was well liked by all who knew him, for he was manly and kept his mouth shut, making no enemies, if no very close friends.

On the football field he played hard, gained ground consistently, and made no noise about it. I never knew him to be taken out of a game through injury or any other cause."

(Signed) Lytle Brown,
Major General, U. S. Army, Retd.

"He was a cadet corporal, sergeant and lieutenant; a fine football player for four years and captain of the team. He was a fine horseman, boxer and athlete and as handsome a youth and man as I ever knew. His personality and character were in keeping with the high standard of his military excellence. We all loved him with genuine affection."

(Signed) D. G. Berry,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retd.

"My first real acquaintance with 'Weary' began with our detail together over plebes during our first class camp. 'Weary' was the lieutenant in charge and I was an assistant with the rank of acting sergeant. We often had evening parties in our rooms after the plebes had been put to bed."

(Signed) C. W. Exton,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retd.

"Everyone regarded him as a real man's man, a splendid officer and gentleman, and a football player par excellence."

(Signed) Malin Craig,

General, U. S. Army, Chief of Staff.

"He got 'Second Plebe Colors', and was, also, 'Second Corporal'. He was an outstanding boxer, football player, and cadet in general."

(Signed) Guy V. Henry,

Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

"'Weary' was one of the best boxers of his day in the Corps. Standing 6 ft. 1 inch and weighing 180 lbs., he was one of the finest physical specimens at the Academy.

"He did not turn out for football until his second class year and immediately made the first team playing the position of left half back. In his first class year he was elected team captain. Those who saw him play still remember those terrific line plunges in the mass plays of those days and often wondered how flesh and bone could stand it. Yet 'Weary' never had a serious injury.

"During 'Weary's' four years at the Academy the Army and Navy did not play each other. For West Point, Brown was the traditional rival during those years and victory switched back and forth between the two. The climax of 'Weary's' football career came in the last game in the fall of '97 played with Brown when after having tied Yale a few weeks earlier West Point trimmed Brown to the tune of 42 to 0 and a very great part of that trimming was performed by one 'Weary' Nesbitt.

"In later years after a victory over the Navy the staid precincts of West Point may have witnessed similar celebrations but nothing like what happened after that Brown game had been seen during the years '94-'98. The entire Corps accompanied by some officers staged an impromptu parade along the officer's line and Professor's Row, cheering wildly and led on by such staid professors as 'Pete' Mickie and 'Sammy' Tillman.

"Modest, unassuming, and with a rare sense of humor, neither his successes on the athletic field or otherwise ever went to 'Weary's' head or changed his genial friendliness for all one iota.

"As a plebe, yearling corporal, and sergeant (color) 'Weary' was in D Co. of the Corps but on being made senior line Lieutenant as a first classman he was transferred to A Co. and his roommate, now (June, 1938) a very senior Major General of the line, was transferred with him.

"'Weary' with his roommate and several of his classmates as also some few congenial spirits of '99 and '00 were members of the A. O. K. D.'s, a society whose primary purpose was to promote good fellow-

ship—provided the ‘tacs’ didn’t catch them with the means used to further such laudable intentions. In the very early spring of 1898 ‘Weary’ and his roommate gave a gorgeous reception for the society on a Saturday evening in their room in the first division—no Saturday evening inspection you know. However, after the party there was plenty of labor getting ready for Sunday Morning Inspection and much real anguish shared in by the whole division as to whether ‘Jack’ (1st Lt. John J. Pershing, tac of A Co.) would give the previous evening’s party from sundry odors that couldn’t be dispelled. All earnestly hoped Jack had acquired a bad cold but whatever the reason the room got by.

“During his cadet days ‘Weary’ was an enthusiastic horseman and fully intended on graduation to ‘Jine the Cavalry’. A month or two before graduation however, the War Department notified ‘Weary’s’ class that in view of the necessity for officers in two new regiments of Artillery and as the Cavalry had then a number of additional Second Lieuts. no assignment would be made to the Cavalry from the class of 1898. So ‘Weary’ chose the Doughboys and was assigned on graduation to the 6th Inf.”

(Signed) J. B. Gowen,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retd.

“I knew and admired and loved Nesbitt, as did all of our Class of ’98. We contributed some mighty fine and able men to the army from our small class, and ‘Weary’ was one of our very best and most outstanding men. He was a natural leader of men and I am sure he would have gone far and would have attained high rank if he had lived. The service suffered a great loss in his untimely passing from us.”

(Signed) David Stone,
Major General, U. S. Army.

“His friendliness and interest in everyone and his popularity with all classes was very marked.”

(Signed) L. W. Jordan,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retd.

“I roomed with him for three years and found him an ideal roommate in every way. No man ever had a dearer or better friend. I always considered him the most promising soldier of our class.”

(Signed) Fox Conner,
Major General, U. S. Army, Retd.

The Army & Navy Register of January 8, 1916, contains the following references to Nesbitt’s cadet days. “He was a star in both class and academy athletics. He played halfback on the academy team in 1896 and 1897 and was captain of the team the latter year.

He was even selected as a member of the All-American team. He was class hop manager, passed through the grades of cadet corporal, sergeant, and lieutenant and while the latter was in charge of new cadets. It is given to few men to command the respect and affection of class mates in such measure as did 'Our Weary' and the same held true as to his associates in and out of the service throughout his life."

MILITARY HISTORY: Cadet at the U. S. M. A., from June 15, 1894, to April 26, 1898, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of Infantry, April 26, 1898. Served in the Cuban campaign, May 25 to August 7, 1898; participated in battle of Fort San Juan and siege of Santiago.—In camp at Montauk Point to September 18, 1898; Fort Thomas, Ky., to October 18, 1898.—(Leave of absence to November 18, 1898.)—Fort Sam Houston, Tex., November 22, 1898. First Lieutenant of Infantry, 6th Infantry, March 2, 1899.—In the Philippine Islands, Island of Negros, at Balolod, La Carlota, San Juan de Ilog (in command of native police), Jimamaylan, La Castellana, Island of Panay at Calivo, San Jose de Buena Vista and Iloilo, to May 22, 1902; at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (Instructor, Department of Engineering), to October 5, 1902. Captain, 2nd Infantry, September 24, 1902. Transferred to 4th Infantry, October 1902.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from February 5, 1903, to May, 1903; in the Philippine Islands, at Daet and Lucena, Luzon, to June 13, 1905; at Fort Thomas, Ky., from July 29, 1905, to July 12, 1907; at West Point, N. Y. (Instructor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology), from August 22, 1907, to August 13, 1911; on leave of absence to October 3, 1911; at Fort Crook, Neb., commanding company, October 3, 1911, to February 24, 1913; at Sparta, Wis., with Provisional Regiment of Infantry, June 5th to August 16th, 1912; at Galveston, Texas, commanding company, February 27, 1913, to April 23, 1914; at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with Expeditionary Brigade, April 24 to November 22, 1914; at Galveston, Texas, November 23, 1914, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, student officer, Army Service Schools, August 13th, 1915 to January 1st, 1916.

Died January 1st, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Age 40.

He was buried at West Point, N. Y.

The following order was published on Captain Nesbitt's death:

"Headquarters Fourth Infantry,

Brownsville, Texas, January 10, 1916.

General Orders, No. 1.

It is with deep regret that the regimental commander announces the death of Captain William F. Nesbitt, Fourth U. S. Infantry, which occurred at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 1, 1916, in the morning at half after five o'clock. Captain Nesbitt was born in Ohio, October

24, 1875, appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio in 1894 and graduated 1898. He was appointed second lieutenant of Infantry April 26, 1898, and assigned to the Sixth Infantry. He was appointed first lieutenant March 2, 1899, and assigned to the same regiment. He was appointed captain and assigned to the Second Infantry September 24, 1902, and was transferred to the unassigned list March 11, 1911, and again assigned to the Fourth Infantry, August 15, 1911, to which regiment he belonged at the time of his death, being then a student in the School of the Line, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He served in Cuba and the Philippines, and with the Expeditionary Force, at Vera Cruz, in 1914. He served a detail as Instructor at the U. S. Military Academy. Captain Nesbitt was an officer of the highest type. Of perfect physique, he possessed that gentleness of nature which, combined with strength of body and mind, makes for force of character, and which endeared him to all with whom he served. The regiment has sustained a real loss. The commanding general of the Army Service Schools writes, 'Captain Nesbitt was doing excellent work at the schools, and by his admirable qualities of head and heart has won the esteem not only of his fellow students, but of all other members of the school force'. Captain Nesbitt leaves a wife (formerly Florence C. Spencer, of Cleveland) and three children. To them the deepest sympathy of the regiment is extended.

By order of Colonel Hatch,

L. P. Butler,
Captain and Adjutant Fourth Infantry."

Referring to his career as an army officer Berkeley Enochs says:

"After graduation on that evening of April, 1898, I saw Nesbitt but once or twice and heard of him but little, except that he had done brilliant service against the Ladrones in Negros with the Sixth Infantry. Then came the news of his death while attending the schools at Leavenworth; I could not believe that that powerful frame and will could be overcome by even the Dread Reaper. But it was so. It was a privilege to have known Nesbitt."

Brigadier General J. B. Gowen, Retired, says:

"Within a very few weeks after graduation 'Weary' was on his way with his regiment to Cuba and with it as a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division (Hawkins Brigade) participated in the assault and capture of San Juan Hill and in the siege of Santiago.

Toward the latter part of July, 1898 while still in the trenches in front of Santiago the members of the class of 1898 received a circular from the War Department offering to transfer, those who then desired, to the Cavalry. 'Weary' and several of his classmates, all their young faces dignified by nearly a month's growth of beard, held a con-

ference and all of them decided that the taste they had had of the life of the "doughboy" with the mud behind his ears (and there was plenty there in July, '98 in Cuba) was much to their liking and that they would remain in the Infantry.

By this decision the Cavalry lost and the Infantry retained in 'Weary' Nesbitt the services of one who as time went on proved to be as he had been as a cadet, one of the outstanding men in that arm of the service."

Brigadier General S. E. Tillman, Retired, says:

"I remember Captain Nesbitt well, both as a cadet when he passed through the studies of my Department in his second class year (1897), and also during his four year tour as instructor in that Department (1907-1911), when he was a captain.

It was a long-time practice of mine to put on record, during my observation of them, my impression of second-classmen who would probably make good future instructors. It fully expresses the opinion that I formed of Captain Nesbitt during his second-class year to state that I then noted down in writing my conviction that he would very probably be a good instructor: it was under that anticipation that I applied for him ten years later, and he was detailed to service at the Academy and assigned to my Department.

During Captain Nesbitt's four years' service as Instructor in my Department (1907-1911), my anticipations of 1897 were fully verified.

There is here added the fact, that Nesbitt's military record and bearing as a cadet were such, that in 1897 when the Battalion organization carried sixteen sergeants, he was the ranking sergeant: In 1898, when the Battalion carried sixteen lieutenants, he was the second ranking lieutenant, a most admirable record.

Captain Nesbitt was a calm unpretending man, very dignified, especially in the section room, but always readily approachable by his pupils, a valuable characteristic in an instructor. He performed well and always on time the many duties required in the Department. He was patient and untiring in his efforts to have his pupils understand as well as merely repeat 'what the book says'. He never hesitated to ask information about any point not clear to himself. Though quiet, he never showed depression if he ever felt it. His service with me displayed ceaseless interest and earnestness of purpose.

By his death I am sure the Government lost a faithful and very valuable servant. Though I had retired five years before his death, it brought to me genuine sorrow and regret."

Colonel H. G. Davids, U. S. Army, Retired, says:

"Back in the 'Days of the Empire' dear old 'Weary' and I were in the same regiment in the P. I., namely the 6th Infantry, for about

three years 1899-1902. From almost the first time I ever laid eyes on him I considered him my ideal of a magnificent young officer, fearless and efficient. My opinion has only been strengthened with the passage of years.

We were together in at least one skirmish with the insurrectos on the Island of Negros in 1899, and I was greatly impressed with his utter disregard of danger, in fact, I greatly feared for his safety, for he continually exposed himself when there was no necessity for so doing.

'Weary' was a splendid company commander and idolized by his men. If he ever had an enemy I never heard of it, on the contrary, he was beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was the soul of generosity and kindness and as gentle as a child.

I shall ever consider it a very great privilege that I knew 'Weary' so well and counted him as a true friend indeed".

So, William F. Nesbitt was recorded on the memory tablets of those who knew him as cadet and officer.

* * * * *

*"Accomplishments were native to his mind,
Like precious pearls within a clasping shell,
And winning grace his every act refined,
Like sunshine shedding beauty where it fell."*

—Mrs. Hale.

*"See what a grace was seated on his brow;
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A station, like the herald Mercury.
New lighted on a heaven kissing hill;
A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."*

—Shakespeare-Hamlet.

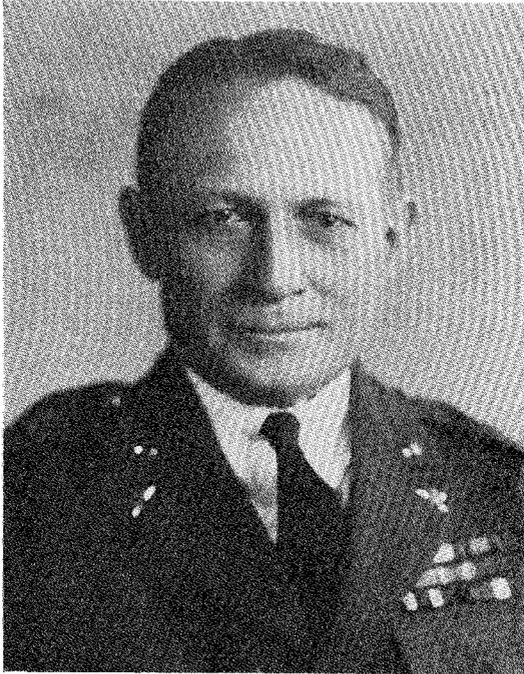
—T. E. M.



GEORGE S. SIMONDS

NO. 3893 CLASS OF 1899

Died November 1, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.



BORN in Cresco, Iowa, March 12, 1874, the son of William O. and Augusta Sherwin Simonds, General Simonds began his military career at West Point, graduating in the class of 1899.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 22nd Infantry, at that time on duty in the Philippine Islands, where during the insurrection he served with distinction in eleven engagements and expeditions.

In 1901 he served with the 9th Infantry in Pekin, China, with the China Relief Expedition. Later that year he rejoined his regiment, the 22nd Infantry, for further service in the Philippine Islands. Re-

turning with that regiment to the United States in 1902, he was stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry. He was Adjutant of this Battalion at Fort Reno, Okla., from August, 1902 until September, 1903.

After graduation at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1904, he was on duty at the United States Military Academy as an instructor in the Department of Law and History and later in the Department of Tactics until September 1908. At this time joining the 22nd Infantry, he served as Regimental Adjutant at Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.

From 1910 until February 1915 his service was on the Mexican Border, at Fort Sam Houston, El Paso, Texas City and Naco, Arizona.

1915 to 1917 he was on duty in the Department of Tactics at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War, he was ordered to duty at the Officers Training Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., remaining there about one month when he was ordered to France acting as an American observer of military operations. Returning to the United States in July 1917, he was instructor at the Officers Training Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, later joining the 26th Division at Boston, Mass., as Division Adjutant. He was again ordered to France in September 1917 in charge of an advance party of the 26th Division until November 22, 1917, when he served as a member of the General Staff at the General Headquarters of the A. E. F. In February 1918 he was detailed as Chief of Staff of the 2nd Army Corps and served as such on the British Front until the close of hostilities, participating in the Somme Defensive, the Lys Defensive, the Ypres-Lys Offensive and the Somme Offensive. On February 1, 1919, he was relieved from duty with the 2nd Corps and assigned as Chief of Staff of the Embarkation Center at Le Mans, France, until his return to the United States in August 1919.

For his efficient wartime service General Simonds received the following decorations:

The Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps during the important operations along the Hindenburg line in the region of the Sambre Canal. His great administrative ability was shown in the excellent manner in which he handled a large force of American soldiers serving with the British."

The British Companion Order of the Bath

Order of the Crown (Italian)

Officer of the Legion of Honor (French)

His post war services were equally as successful as his wartime record. In November, 1924, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Regular Army and advanced to the rank of Major General in May 1933.

His various assignments included: the course at the Army War College 1919-20; instructor at the Army War College the following year; Assistant Chief of Staff, 3rd Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.; instructor at the Army War College, Director of the War Plans Division Course, and then Assistant Commandant Army War College to July 1924; Commandant Infantry Tank School, Camp Meade, Md.; command of an Infantry Brigade in the Panama Canal Zone 1925-27; duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, until Sept. 1, 1931, when he was placed on temporary duty with the State Department as Military Advisor to the General Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1931-32; Commandant of the Army War College 1932-35; Deputy Chief of Staff February 1935 in which capacity he served until June 1936 when he assumed command of the 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif., where he served until his retirement from the active service March 1938.

On November 1, 1938, seven months after his retirement, General Simonds died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Florence Page Simonds, and two daughters, Marjorie, wife of Lt. W. F. Ryan, and Frances wife of Capt. N. A. Costello.

At the Presidio of San Francisco solemn military rites were rendered in respect to General Simonds, who had so recently relinquished his command there. As the remains of this distinguished officer transited the Panama Canal on the U. S. A. T. St. Mihiel enroute for interment at West Point, the military units stationed in the Canal Zone also rendered an impressive military tribute to his memory. Final interment with full military honors took place at West Point, his Alma Mater, to which no son was ever more loyal.

That General Simonds was a brilliant military leader his record of achievement proves. But far more enviable than his successful accomplishments was the fineness and strength of his character, which, combined with an outstanding personality, won the friendship, admiration and respect of all who came in contact with him. This is evinced in the following quotations:

"His dignity was natural and did not have to be asserted or displayed. He won and held the confidence of men with whom he made contact, in the army and in civil life, because of his innate fairness, his clear comprehension of human characteristics, his unquestioned

knowledge of military matters and an intense patriotism that possessed him like a religion.”

“General Simonds exemplified the best type of the professional soldier. He was studious and hard working, painstaking and thorough, and few soldiers of either ancient or modern times have displayed to an equal extent that cardinal virtue of the soldier and leader—wholehearted and absolute loyalty to his superiors as well as his subordinates. The words, Duty, Honor, Country were not merely a motto with him; they expressed the motivating instincts of his entire character. He was one of those unique individuals in whom the above virtues were combined with a brilliant mentality.

“As a Corps Chief of Staff and as a Commander he was one of our truly great soldiers and at the same time one of the most universally beloved. As a man, as a leader, and as a friend he was one of West Point’s greatest sons.”



LEWIS BROWN, JR.

NO. 4028 CLASS OF 1901

Died October 16, 1936, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 60 years.



LEWIS BROWN, JR., was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on February 11, 1876, the son of Lewis and Julia Barker Brown who transmitted to him the priceless heritage of that sturdy New England stock which he exemplified throughout his life.

Until admitted to the Military Academy he lived at Newport where he graduated from Rogers High School with a high reputation for studious conduct and excellent scholarship, as evidenced by the medals awarded him by this institution. His father having responded to his

country's call as a volunteer in the Civil War, it was only natural that his son Lewis, born almost in the reverberations of that great conflict, should conceive an ambition for a military career. The gratification of this ambition began with his admission as a cadet to the United States Military Academy on June 15, 1895.

Early in his cadet days he was given the nickname of "Vif" by his classmates, a sobriquet by which he was familiarly known throughout his lifetime. To his classmates it was a decided surprise when a mid-term examination found Vif deficient in mathematics during his second year at the Academy, for he had always stood well in the class and seemed to have no difficulty with his studies. However, the casualty lists for minor deficiencies numbered many good men in those years, and Vif's military aspirations suffered an eclipse when he was one of a large number of cadets whose service was terminated in January, 1897. Like the true sportsman he always was, a good loser, this setback only brought out that ingrained New England determination to make good. Vif secured a second appointment to West Point and re-entered in June, 1897, graduating well above the middle of his class in 1901.

As a cadet, Vif's personality was such that he was well known in the Corps and quite popular. Affable, social, mature in judgment, prominent in athletics, he had the friendship and respect of cadets and officers on duty at the Academy. He was outstanding in baseball, being a member of the Corps team in his plebe year and captain of the nine in his last year. He was an ardent and enthusiastic horseman, exhibiting qualities in his cadet days which developed into superiority in horsemanship and equitation in his service as a cavalry officer.

In evaluating Vif Brown's long record of faithful service to his country one is immediately impressed by his efficiency as an organizer and administrator and his ability to impart practical military instruction in a minimum of time. These qualities were golden during the hectic days of our training large levies for participation in the World War. His services in this capacity were so much in demand, and his ability so well known, that he was kept in this country and had not the opportunity to demonstrate his fitness for high command and staff duty overseas. The fortunes of war are fickle, and Vif's devotion to duty at home possibly deprived him of promotion which his demonstrated ability on the "other side" might have quickly brought. Level-headedness, sound judgment, hewing straight to his objective, and simplicity in his methods were inherent. These qualities were outstanding in Vif's training of men or horses—for war, athletic competitions, or the show ring.

Vif was a member of the General Staff Corps Eligible List; he graduated from the Mounted Service School in 1910, the Cavalry School Advanced Course in 1923, and the Command and General Staff School in 1924. He was a student at the Army War College in 1926 but was relieved from attendance before graduation, when stricken by the dread malady which he fought gallantly for ten years until his death on October 16, 1936. He was a member of the General Staff Corps from May 24, 1931, to June 14, 1934.

After the early graduation of his class at West Point on February 18, 1901, he joined the 7th Cavalry, then stationed in Cuba. Returning with his regiment in 1902 to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, he remained here until April 22, 1905, a short part of the time as Assistant Quartermaster of the camp. Leaving Chickamauga Park with the 7th Cavalry he served in the Philippine Islands from June 8, 1905, to July 17, 1907, when his regiment returned to the United States and took station at Fort Riley, Kansas. It was during this tour of duty in the Philippines that he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the 13th Cavalry. He never joined the 13th Cavalry, as he arranged a mutual transfer with a classmate and remained with the 7th, where his wife (Anne Fitzhugh Lee) had two sisters and two brothers, scions of that famous leader of Confederate cavalry, General Fitzhugh Lee. While at Fort Riley, in addition to his regimental duties, he attended the Mounted Service School from September, 1909, to graduation in June, 1910; was Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Fort Riley Maneuver Camp, July to October, 1908, and was Depot Quartermaster at the Fort Riley Maneuver Camp, June to October, 1910.

March, 1911, found Vif again going to the Philippine Islands with the 7th Cavalry, where he remained until January, 1914.

Transferred to the 1st Cavalry on January 26, 1914, except for a period of detached service at the Panama Pacific International Exposition Horse Show, Vif spent the next three years and five months with troops in California, from Monterey south to the Mexican border and along the border eastward to Douglas and Slaughter's Ranch, Arizona. This period included the trouble along our southwestern border, when Pancho Villa and other enterprising bandits caused enough irritation to keep our cavalry forces in fit marching condition with their patrol duty and eventuated in our entry into Mexico. His usual efficiency marked this duty—duty hot and dusty, unsung in poetry and without other glory than that of the satisfaction that comes from duty well done. Among the many tributes to Vif's character and efficiency a few lines from a letter, written six months before Vif's retirement, to the Chief of Staff of the Army by that out-

standing American soldier, Major General James G. Harbord, who knows men and efficiency, best pictures him as a man and a soldier: "He is one of the best officers of the service, faithful, efficient, loyal, and fine. I knew him in the intimacy of an adobe shack at Douglas, Arizona, during all of 1916 when he was my adjutant and I was a major of the First Cavalry."

From January, 1914, to May, 1917, as an officer of the 1st Cavalry, Vif had many stations in the course of border patrol duty, spending but from one to five months at a time in the comfort of his permanent station, the Presidio of Monterey, California. After two months at this station, to April, 1914, he went to Calexico, California, where he remained until September, 1914; thence to San Ysidro, California, for a month when he returned to Monterey for a period of five months' garrison duty until March, 1915. He was then selected for assignment with the Panama Pacific International Exposition Horse Show at San Francisco, where he performed his duties so satisfactorily that he was kept at the Exposition in connection with military activities until November, 1915. Returning to Monterey he remained there until March, 1916, when he again set out for border duty, this time at Douglas, Arizona. Excepting one month at Monterey, September to October, 1916, he spent the time until May 7, 1917, at Douglas and Slaughter's Ranch, Arizona. During this time he attained his captaincy, June 22, 1916.

Leaving Arizona May 7, 1917, Vif went to Fort Riley, Kansas, and began service on wartime training assignments, for which he was so eminently qualified. His work was markedly superior from the time of his arrival at Fort Riley in May, 1917, to August 25, 1917, as Instructor of the First Officers' Training Camp. The organization of the 89th Division having begun at Camp Funston, Kansas, he was assigned to this Division and detailed as Adjutant of the 164th Depot Brigade with the rank of Major, Field Artillery, National Army, from August 5, 1917. He was eminently successful in this assignment and highly praised for all-around excellent work by the Brigade Commander, whose main reliance he was. When the Third Officers' Training Camp was initiated at Camp Funston, on account of proficiency shown at the First Training Camp Vif was detailed as Commandant of this School, on December 31, 1917, and remained as such until the completion of the course, April 15, 1918. Then followed his assignment as Commanding Officer of Detention Camp No. 2 until May 22, 1918, when he went to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for duty with the 315th Cavalry, until June 4, 1918. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, to rank from June 3, 1918. From Fort D. A. Russell a long jump was made to Camp Dix, New Jersey,

where he was with the 153rd Depot Brigade until June 23, 1918. At this time he availed himself of a leave of absence, upon completion of which he returned to Camp Funston under his original assignment to the 164th Depot Brigade. However, his services were again sought in forming new units and he was put on detached service organizing the 19th Infantry Brigade, August 1 to 10, 1918, and commanded the 70th Infantry at Camp Funston from August 11 to September 20, 1918.

On October 5, 1918, Vif left Camp Funston for Washington, D. C., to take a course as student officer in the staff course at the Army War College, completing same on November 7, 1918. Finishing this course, he was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, as Instructor, Senior and Staff Officers, to December 20, 1918. Then he returned to Camp Funston to resume duty with the 164th Depot Brigade, remaining here until January 11, 1919. Again he responded to the call for an eminently qualified instructor and was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Commandant of the Cavalry Officers' School, from January 22 to April 22, 1919. Completing this assignment, he was then detailed at the United States Military Academy as Instructor in the Department of Tactics to May 31, 1919, and was Senior Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics to January 6, 1923. He was honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, on August 20, 1919, and reverted to captain of cavalry, being promoted to major on July 1, 1920, and to lieutenant colonel on July 16, 1920.

From West Point Vif returned to a familiar stamping ground, Fort Riley, Kansas, to take the Advanced Course at the Cavalry School, January 10 to June 2, 1923.

Having one time captained both the 7th Cavalry polo team and the officers' team at West Point, and having been a member of an Army polo team which won two junior championships, Vif, as an outstanding polo player, was selected as organizer, captain, and trainer of an all-Army team to play the British Army polo team at Meadowbrook in September, 1923. From information concerning the quality and personnel of the British team, a victorious outcome of the match could hardly be hoped for the U. S. Army team. Undismayed by the seeming odds, upon graduation from the Cavalry School Vif set to work with an energy and ability that resulted in the greatest upset in our international polo, our Army defeating the supposedly invincible British team. The importance of this victory prompted a highly laudatory letter to Vif from General Pershing, General of the Armies, an extract of which appears below.

Upon completion of his duties with the Army polo team, September 20, 1923, Vif reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as student at the Command and General Staff School, from which he graduated

in June, 1924. Following a leave of absence to August 5, 1924, he was detailed in the office of the Chief of Cavalry and remained here as Assistant Plans and Training Officer until August 20, 1926. While on this duty he was placed on detached service as Army representative with the Executive Council of the United States Polo Association, meeting in New York from July 25 to August 20, 1926.

Vif entered the course at the Army War College as a student on August 20, 1926, but remained only until September 27, 1926, when an illness he developed was diagnosed as tuberculosis. Hope was bright that, at his age, this dread disease would with needed rest prove amenable to cure. From sick in Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington he was transferred to Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver. The climate and treatment at Fitzsimons appeared to effect a cure, and Vif seemed fit for duty, especially in the dry climate of the southwest. Accordingly, on June 24, 1927, he was discharged from the hospital under orders to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for duty with the 10th Cavalry. Here he remained until May 23, 1931, seemingly entirely cured of tuberculosis.

Detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, on May 24, 1931, Vif was on leave of absence until July 1, 1931, when he reported at Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. His ability as a general staff officer was recognized at this Headquarters, and responsibilities were given him in the knowledge that none would be too heavy for him to carry out in a thorough and satisfactory manner. An officer who was Chief of Staff of the Corps Area at this time states that Vif impaired his health seriously by his devotion to duty and unremitting work with the Civilian Conservation Corps, staying on the job day and night. From Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Vif was transferred to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, at Fourth Corps Area, on June 30, 1933, and was made Chief of Staff on August 18, 1933. While at Fourth Corps Area Headquarters he was promoted to colonel, November 13, 1931. Though officially carried on the returns of the Corps Area as Chief of Staff from August 19, 1933, to June 14, 1934, in hopes that he might yet be able to carry on as such, due to his physical condition Vif could perform this duty for only a short while. Compelled to go on sick report October 4, 1933, he remained sick in quarters with a recurrence of his old trouble, and, on November 7, 1933, was ordered to Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver for treatment. Overwork had broken down his physical resistance, and he remained at Fitzsimons until, further active service being out of the question, he was ordered before a Board and retired September 30th, 1934.

Upon retirement Vif selected San Antonio, Texas, as home, with the hope that the climate would be beneficial. However, the relapse of the malady which first appeared ten years before proved too deep-seated, and, on October 16, 1936, death brought an end to a useful and promising career. He was laid to rest in the National Cemetery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In going over Vif Brown's record one is struck by the universal agreement of all his senior officers as to his enthusiasm, loyalty, versatility, and efficiency. Early in his career and throughout his service those under whom he served made it of record that he had those rare qualities required of a leader and commander. He inspired their confidence by efficiently executing every assignment of an administrative or staff nature. During the rapid expansion of our Army in 1917 and 1918 his recognized efficiency in varied fields is well illustrated by the numerous requests for his services in both command and staff positions and the universal answer that he was eminently fitted to fill all such assignments.

He was a versatile athlete, expert horseman, outstanding polo player, fine judge of horses, and qualified instructor in athletics and equitation.

In his contacts with civilians he showed tact, judgment, and high qualities of organization and administration, as shown by letters commending his work on such assignments as horse shows and handling the military participation in such activities as the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Major General John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, one of the best polo players developed in the Army and who played on the all-Army team captained by Vif in its victory over the British Army team, remarks as follows concerning his athletic ability:

"Brown was a very versatile athlete. He played on the West Point baseball team as a cadet and was outstanding both as a pitcher and a catcher. His last year he was captain of the team. He later became one of the most outstanding polo players the Army has produced. He was captain of the 7th Cavalry polo team at one time; later on, captain of the officers' team at West Point; member of the Army polo team which won two junior championships; and was captain of the all-Army team which defeated the British Army at Meadowbrook in 1923 in one of the greatest upsets of international sport. The British team was composed entirely of former international players and was a top favorite to win. By outstanding leadership he was able to place on the field a team so finely developed that the combination

team play overcame the individual brilliancy of the British players."

In Vif's military record appear the letters below, written by General John J. Pershing, when General of the Armies and Chief of Staff, and by General Douglas MacArthur when Chief of Staff. The first was written upon the occasion of the Army polo team's victory over the British, and the second upon Brown's retirement from active service. These foremost American soldiers knew Vif well and are quoted to show the esteem in which he was held by the senior officers of our Army.

Extracts from General Pershing's letter:

September 20, 1923.

*Lt. Col. Lewis Brown, Jr., Cavalry,
Mitchel Field, Long Island.*

My dear Colonel Brown:

Please accept my hearty congratulations to you and your team for winning the International Military Polo Championship from the British. Its importance to the service is inestimable, and is a just, personal reward to you after three straight years of stringent effort.

I am most mindful of the soldierly qualities required to captain and manage a high grade polo team. Among such qualities are a determination to win in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles, and the ability to reach a correct decision as to personnel of the line-up and tactics of the play.

In regard to the latter quality, I am advised that your decision, with reference particularly to the third and deciding game, was made most difficult by much advice from noted polo experts to change your line-up. That you adhered to your original line-up, in the face of such contrary advice, and so thoroughly defeated your opponents, indicates on your part a most careful consideration of the really important elements; and ability to reach a correct decision, and a leadership capable of directing and inspiring your team to a well earned victory.

*To the other members of the team * * * * I extend my sincere thanks for the satisfactory part played by each, and particularly for an exhibition of those pronounced soldierly qualities—quick decision, rapid execution, energetic effort and self-sacrifice.*

Sincerely yours,

(Sig): John J. Pershing,

General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

Letter from General MacArthur:

October 4, 1934.

*Colonel Lewis Brown, Jr., U. S. A., Retired,
Fitzsimons General Hospital,
Denver, Colorado.*

My dear Colonel Brown:

Upon the occasion of your recent retirement from active service on account of physical disability, I desire to express the appreciation of the War Department for the faithful service you rendered the country in the United States Army.

The military record you leave in the Department covers a period of more than thirty-three years of conscientious and efficient service on many assignments of importance. You can therefore pass from the active to the retired list with the full consciousness that you never shirked in the performance of duty and gave of your best to the service.

It is regretted that your physical condition necessitated the termination of your active military career, and it is earnestly hoped that relief from duty will greatly benefit your health.

With best wishes for success and happiness in the future, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Douglas MacArthur,

General,

Chief of Staff.

At the time of Vif's death, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff and a life long friend, in a letter to Mrs. Brown wrote as follows:

"Colonel Brown was an able Cavalry officer of fine qualifications and attainments who rendered many years of loyal service in the Army. Possessing a broad grasp of military matters, he displayed a high sense of responsibility and performed the various duties assigned him with characteristic zeal and efficiency. His death is deeply regretted."

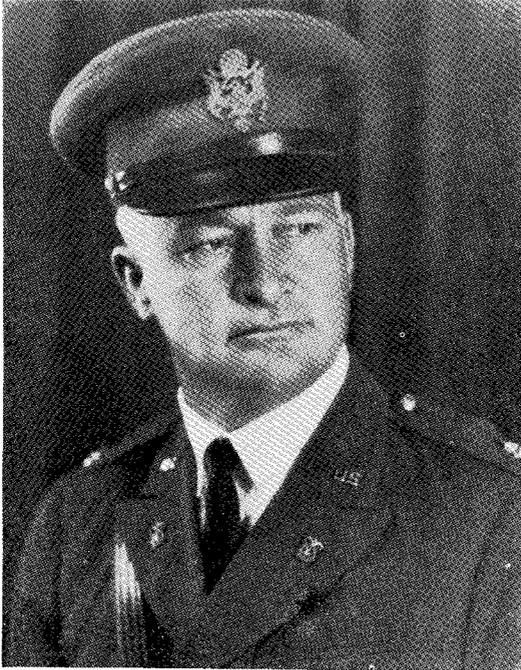
Vif was married February 15, 1905, to Anne Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, daughter of General Fitzhugh Lee, graduate of West Point and a cavalry officer of the Army until the Civil War when he felt called upon to offer his services to his native state, becoming one of the great cavalry leaders of the Confederacy. In the Spanish-American War he was again commissioned in the Regular Army, this time as a brigadier general. Vif was survived by his wife and two children, Lewis Brown and Ann Lee Brown, wife of Mr. Deshler Whiting.

—J. G. P.

JOSEPH FULTON TAULBEE

NO. 4114 CLASS OF 1902

Died April 29, 1938, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 62½ years.



JOSEPH FULTON TAULBEE was born in White Oak, Morgan County, Ky., on November 1, 1876. He was one of five sons of William Preston Taulbee and Lou Emma Oney Taulbee. His father, a lawyer noted for his gift of oratory, served two terms in Congress from Kentucky. His grandfather, William Harrison Taulbee, also a lawyer, was born in Kentucky and served in the State Senate. He served in the Mexican War in 1847; in 1848 he married Mary Ann (Polly) Wilson and settled in the mountains of eastern Ken-

tucky where they reared twelve children, one of whom was William Preston Taulbee, father of Col. Taulbee. Col. Taulbee's great grandfather was William Barry Taulbee, who was born in 1748 in Eastern Georgia and who served in the Revolutionary War. He married a Miss Kennedy of North Carolina; eight children were born of this union, seven of whom settled in Kentucky. His great, great grandfather, William Taulbee, lived in Eastern Georgia. Col. Taulbee's ancestors came from England and Normandy, France, and settled in Georgia and North Carolina.

Joe Taulbee's boyhood was spent at White Oak, Morgan County, Ky., where he attended a country school and later Hazel Green Military Academy. During his father's service in Congress he attended public school in Washington, D. C. As a young man he taught country schools and worked on neighboring farms during vacation, receiving ten dollars per month in cash, as a teacher, with board and room at the various homes of the parents of his pupils. While working as a farm hand from daylight to dark for his neighbors, he received forty cents a day in cash or barter. It was customary in the mountains of Kentucky for labor to be paid for in kind, with such articles as corn, pork, eggs, etc. Here life was strenuous and simple, among a hardy people noted for their self-reliance and independence. He was a member of the Christian Church.

Joe Taulbee obtained a Cadetship from his district in Kentucky and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in June, 1897, graduating in June, 1902. He was assigned as a second lieutenant of the Second Cavalry on June 12, 1902; first lieutenant of Cavalry on 11 March, 1911; Captain of Cavalry, 1 July, 1916; Major, Remount Service, 1 July, 1920; Lt. Colonel, QMC, 2 August, 1925; Colonel, QMC, 1 July, 1934. Temporary Service: Major, 5 August 1917 to 12 August 1918; and Lt. Col., 30 July 1918 to 30 June 1920. Col. Taulbee spent his early military career in the Cavalry Service, in the Remount Service and later in the Quartermaster Corps. He served at various stations in the United States, in the Philippine Islands, in Cuba, and in the Hawaiian Islands. He was an honor graduate of the Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kansas, in both the basic and advanced courses. Upon graduation he was detailed as an instructor at the Cavalry School. He loved horses and was an expert horseman and Polo player. His hobbies were hunting, fishing, and golf. His favorite authors were Shakespeare, Kipling and James Whitcombe Riley.

Joseph F. Taulbee married Imogene Hoyle Shannon on the 21st of September, 1921. They had one child, Josephine Hoyle Taulbee, now living with her mother at 401 Patterson Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Col. Taulbee is survived by his widow and daughter, above mentioned, and by his three other daughters, Imogene Shannon Young (wife of Lt. Millard C. Young, AC, USA), Frances de Russy Shannon, Mary Elizabeth (Polly) Shannon Elliott (wife of Lt. Charles B. Elliott, Jr., FA, USA); and by his three brothers, John Henry Taulbee, Clover Port, Ky., Lt. Col. Milton H. Taulbee, FA, USA; Edgar W. Taulbee, Cav., USA. Col. Taulbee's oldest brother, Dr. James Harrison Taulbee, of Lexington, Ky., died a number of years ago.

Col. Taulbee was a man of stern dignity; of the highest principles and highest character; trustworthy and responsible; of great integrity and high honor; a true friend. He was witty and had a rare dry humor which endeared him to his many friends. Born and bred in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, he developed a taste for the simple and real values of life. In a world of confused beliefs and modern teachings, it is characteristic of Joe Taulbee that he remained steadfast in the fundamental beliefs of his simple mountain people. Frankness, openness, straight from the shoulder honesty; that was Joe Taulbee. As Shakespeare wrote,

*"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."*

So did Joe Taulbee live.

—C. E. Hawkins, Class of 1895.

JAMES SCOTT GREENE

NO. 4315 CLASS OF 1904

Died November 18, 1938, at Orinda, California, aged 56 years.



MAJOR JAMES SCOTT GREENE, son of Major General Henry Alexander Greene and Augusta Barlow Greene, was born in Franklin Park, New Jersey, September 15th, 1882, and died in Orinda, California, November 18th, 1938. He is survived by his widow, Berta Scott Greene, his mother, and three children by a former marriage.

Major Greene served with the 10th Cavalry for ten years, both in the United States and the Philippine Islands. He was on duty at the

Military Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1914, was aide to General Henry A. Greene while the latter was in command of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, (1914-1916), and during that period graduated from the Army Signal School. He served on the Mexican Border in charge of motor transportation in the Eagle Pass District and also as Inspector of Animals and Animal Transportation and Inspector-Instructor, 1st Alabama Cavalry, San Antonio, Texas. He served with the 6th Cavalry—again on the border, early in 1917—later going to France as special aide to General Henry A. Greene. He remained in France and graduated from the Army General Staff College, A. E. F. After the World War he served as acting Chief of Staff at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, and was retired while on duty with the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, in 1922. Interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

—A. B. G.

FREDERICK COLEMAN TEST

NO. 4412 CLASS OF 1905

*Died March 17, 1939, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco,
California, aged 56 years.*



FREDERICK COLEMAN TEST was born in Omaha, Nebraska, October 4, 1882, the son of General Edward Francis Test, an early pioneer in that state, and Rose Dunham of Los Angeles, California. He grew to manhood in the Middle West and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1900 from the State of Iowa.

As a cadet Freddie will always be remembered for the friendly advice and assistance he was able to give and freely gave to his classmates and underclassmen. Upon graduation he was assigned as a

second lieutenant to the 22d Infantry at Angel Island, California. During his tour at that post he was on relief work in San Francisco during the fire following the earthquake in April 1906, and he was engaged on the Progressive Military Map of the United States with headquarters at Sacramento, California. He accompanied his regiment to Alaska in 1908 where, in addition to the normal garrison duty, he was engaged in the construction of the Alaskan Telegraph system. Upon his return to the United States, Test was assigned as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard. He also performed duty with the National Guard of New Hampshire but at the request of the Adjutant General of New Mexico, General Harry T. Herring, a classmate, he was transferred to New Mexico for duty with the National Guard of New Mexico. Upon his relief from that duty in 1915, he was assigned to a regiment in the Panama Canal Zone where he remained until recalled to the United States in May 1918 and assigned to duty in the Statistical Branch of the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C. In October 1919 he was assigned to the 23d Infantry and commanded that famous regiment for four months. He then organized and commanded the Recruit Educational Center, Camp Travis, Texas. In the fall of 1921 he went to the School of the Line and was graduated in 1922 and followed that by a course at the General Staff School which he completed in 1923. Upon the completion of these two school years at Fort Leavenworth he became a student at the War College. Upon his graduation in 1924, he was sent to the Fifth Corps Area at Fort Hayes, Ohio, where he served for four years as G-3 on the staff of the Commanding General. The next six years of his service were spent as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Syracuse University, New York.

In August 1935, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel and assigned to the Command of Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until his transfer, which proved to be his last assignment, at the Oregon State Agricultural College, one of the leading senior R. O. T. C. units in the United States. Here he was taken suddenly ill and after a short illness at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, died of heart disease on March 17, 1939. Funeral services were held at the Fort Myer Chapel and interment was in the Arlington National Cemetery. Among the honorary pallbearers were three classmates—Colonel Frederick W. Manley, Infantry; Colonel Berkeley T. Merchant, retired; Colonel Edward C. Hanaford, Field Artillery, and three other officers, friends of the family.

Colonel Test is survived by his wife, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton Peck, a distant kinsman whom he married in October 1938; his daughter, Miss Jo Test, by his first wife, Jo Bixby Test, who died at

the birth of their daughter; his mother, Mrs. Edward Frances Test of Los Angeles, California; his sister Mrs. Irene Haughey also of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, the sister of his second wife, Edith Fryer Test, who died in Walter Reed General Hospital in September 1937, after a long illness.

Freddie Test was a man of strong, sterling character. He was an outstanding soldier, loyal to his superiors, to his subordinates, classmates and friends. He had a pleasing personality that made him many friends. Those who knew him, loved him and will miss his presence and sincerely mourn his loss.

—*Classmates.*



JAMES SYER BRADSHAW

NO. 4473 CLASS OF 1906

Died January 3, 1939, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 54 years.



JAMES SYER BRADSHAW was born at Superior, Wisconsin, January 16, 1884, the son of Peter Edes and Sarah Syer Bradshaw. He received his early education at the State Normal School in Superior, where his family lived. In 1902 he secured an alternate appointment from Wisconsin to the Military Academy, and, when the principal failed in the entrance examinations, he entered the academy.

Upon graduation, June 12, 1906, he was appointed a Second Lieut-

enant, Artillery Corps. He served for a short period with the 10th Field Battery at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and then attended the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was appointed First Lieutenant in January, 1907, and graduated from the Mounted Service School in July of the same year. He was then assigned to the 1st Field Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco and in 1908 was transferred to the 5th Artillery and ordered to the Philippines, where he served with his regiment until he was retired in September 1909 because of disability contracted in line of duty.

After his return to civil life, Lieut. Bradshaw was interested in mining in Montana and California for several years and then spent three years (1913-1916) ranching in Arizona. From 1916 to 1920 he was with the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., manufacturing war munitions, and in 1922, after some time spent in travel, he accepted a position with Globe Steel Tubes Company, Milwaukee, Wis., where he became an officer and Director of the company and remained until his death.

In 1925 he married Anita Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mann of Milwaukee. Signs of failing health became so marked in the fall of 1938 that the doctors advised spending the winter in California, and it was on his way west with his wife and sister that he was stricken with a heart attack and died in Chicago, January 3, 1939. He was buried on January 5th in Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee.

He is survived by his widow, a son, Walker Syer, and a daughter, Anita Mann, three sisters, Mrs. Martha B. Bintliff, Mrs. Thomas Simons, and Mrs. Paul J. Kalman, and one brother, Peter Edes Bradshaw. He was a beloved and loving husband and brother and a devoted father, trying always to inculcate into his children his own high standards of integrity, courage, and honor.

Lieut. Bradshaw lost his right arm during his service in the Philippines, a handicap of which he rarely spoke and never complained. It was this tragedy, when he was only 24 years of age, which forced him to give up his army career that he loved so dearly. General Craig, Chief of Staff, writes of him:

"Conscientious, loyal, and interested in his profession, Lieutenant Bradshaw willingly and efficiently performed the duties assigned him during his years of active service in the Army. His death is deeply regretted."

—A. M. B.

MEMORIES OF JIM BRADSHAW

Already six feet tall, and growing; stooping a little too much with those boyish shoulders to please the enterprising new Corporals;

smiling a little too freely with those roving light blue eyes and dimpled cheeks, so that he was often wiping away his hilarity; hungry beyond the mess hall allowances; sleepy far beyond those short eight hours available; and quite as anxious as the rest of us to recapture the last freedom of youth, James Bradshaw reported on a day in June, 1902, a day known to him ever afterward as the day of terrible confusion. Before nightfall on that day, as he often remarked, he had sworn away all his individual freedom, had contracted to defend the Constitution against endless unknown enemies, had performed more slave's labor than in any other day of his life, and had suffered greater personal indignities than ever before without being able to defend himself. When the lights were out and the last inspector had gone he was heard to say, "And to think that I asked for this."

Jim knew too much about the business, however. He was never in the awkward squad, was ever ready with the right answers; he became a Corporal and a Sergeant, and one day mentioned the name "Shattuck". He never admitted a tin school training, but suspicion was aroused.

Once he badly timed a Cadet prank, was caught, and, for a while, was in imminent danger of dismissal. His class rallied unanimously to his defense. Whether class intervention helped or not, in the end he walked the area for a long time and saved his Cadetship. When in June, 1906, William H. Taft handed him that elusive diploma, he returned to his seat, rolled up his blue eyes, kissed the parchment and said, "Lady Luck, you're my friend".

At Fort Riley, Brad, Tige Huntley, and I lived together, first on the Artillery Post on one side of a double set of quarters, later in Waters' Hall. On the other side of the Artillery House, lived John Danford, Happy Glassford, F. Q. C. Gardner, and Jim Riley—seven young, energetic, mate-seeking males in that happiest of all army ranks, the irresponsible and irrepressible status of lieutenant.

On a fake order, Brad, Tige Huntley, and a dozen others of the Mounted Service School spent a day of feverish preparation for the much discussed Annual Endurance Ride. Fully equipped, provided with a feed of oats and a cold breakfast and lunch in saddle-bags, they reported one cold November midnight and began the indicated twenty-four hour grind under the direction of various self-appointed inspectors and judges. Behind the doors, peeking through all cracks, was the assembled post. Levi had provided hot and cold refreshments at the club, to which the crowd frequently returned. At last, when George Converse had made 66 laps, the hilarious crowd could stand it no longer, pushed in the riding hall doors, and gave the contestants

a cheer. What a let down it was! After the suckers had paid adequately at the Club, they were allowed to retire, but all thru the night at intervals I could hear Brad moaning in his room and saying aloud, "What a d-n fool I was", and in another room, Tige echoed his raving, "What a d-n fool I was."

By the Spring of 1908, Brad had arrived at Manila, where I happened to be for the moment attending the Division Meet with my mule battery. After a great day of reunion, I sent him off to Stotsenburg. "Sigue Dagupan" said the old conductor. Nearly a year after I returned to Jolo, Colonel Alexander Rodgers (Sandy) received a letter from Colonel Brown of the 1st Field Artillery, stating that Lieutenant James Bradshaw was staying with him after a terrible hunting accident in which he had lost his right arm at the shoulder; that he had survived a most serious gangrenous infection, and was now depressed and despondent, frequently asked for Charlie Mettler, his classmate in Rodger's Command at Jolo. It seemed somewhat important to have the classmate get to Manila sometime soon.

As it was about time for my battery to return home, Colonel Rodgers relieved me from duty as his Adjutant, sent me on D. S. to Manila, with authority to apply for leave to go to Japan and there await my command. I called on Jim at Colonel Brown's quarters at Fort McKinley and waited while he was persuaded to come out to see an old friend. I shall never forget that pitiful cry of glad recognition he gave me. For many minutes we wept together, and then we planned, with Colonel and Mrs. Brown, a campaign of restoration, learning to shave, to tie a necktie, to dress, to shake dice, to deal cards, to do a hundred and one left-handed, one-handed things that had always been done with two hands, and the right one leading. With a little stimulation of refreshments, a little feminine enticement, a lot of masculine association at the Club in Manila and at Corregidor in poker games and story telling contests, Jim began to come back. In a month we secured for him a new station at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, four months leave to return by India and Suez, and finally saw him off toward China on the old *Manchuria* at the end of a grand party.

I did not see him again for some years, but infrequent correspondence kept us in touch. Then one day in 1915 I met Otho Kean, class of 1905, on Fifth Avenue, New York. He was seeking someone to supervise munitions work in a big Gorham Mill. I gave him Jim's name and address, and went off to a new station in Hawaii. I did not see Jim until after the Armistice, and then I learned that he had successfully handled the large Gorham Company Cartridge Case Plant at Providence, Rhode Island, for nearly five years. We then had one grand reunion at the Astor Hotel in New York, and together we cele-

brated the arrival of one of Tige Huntley's babies. I am not sure that the baby ever received the things that we planned to send it, but we had wonderful intentions.

I apologize for the personal pronoun so often used above, but I cannot speak of old Jim any other way. He was a great friend, a wonderful classmate, an efficient business man, a public spirited citizen, and one of the World's finest companions. Above all, he was my friend.

There can be no future reunion of his class that does not recall with happiness, the name of Jim Bradshaw, that does not bring new tales of him at other reunions, that does not recite the old tales with laughter and joyful memories.

—*Charles G. Mettler (P. D.)*.



HORACE F. SPURGIN

NO. 4522 CLASS OF 1906

Died January 30, 1939, at Norfolk, Virginia, aged 57 years.



On January 30, 1939, there passed away at his home in Norfolk, Virginia, one of West Point's most devoted sons—Colonel Horace F. Spurgin, son of General and Mrs. William F. Spurgin. He was born at West Point in 1882, spent his boyhood and Cadet days there and later was Assistant to the Commandant of Cadets. He thus had an opportunity to view the operations of the great Academy from all angles, and as a result had a better than average appreciation of the value of the Institution. His whole career

in the Army was a living example of the meaning of the motto "Duty, Honor, Country".

He entered the Military Academy as a Plebe on that fateful day—June 16, 1902, and after four years of exacting work, graduated on June 12, 1906, as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. After the usual graduation leave he joined his regiment, the 29th Infantry, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and remained with the same regiment until August, 1907.

At this time he was transferred to the Coast Artillery and ordered to his new station at Fort Washington, Maryland, where he arrived in September, 1907. Here he met Miss Augusta Falls of Washington, D. C., whom he later married, and began that happy family life which extended until the day he died. One of his boys, "Bill", is in the Army carrying on the traditions of his Dad. The other, "Tom", is at Virginia Military Institute.

"Spudge" was a student at the Coast Artillery School from August 1910 to June 1911 and was then stationed at Fort Crockett, Texas, until July 1913. For three years after that he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. He spent the next year at Fort Crockett, Texas, and sailed for France in 1918.

His services in the World War with the 57th Regiment of Coast Artillery in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and later as Chief Operations Officer of the Army Artillery of the First Army were outstanding and what would be expected of a man of his quality of heart, loyalty and character.

After returning to the United States in March 1919 he spent a short time at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and then was transferred to duty with the Coast Defenses of the Panama Canal Zone where he served with distinction for two years.

In August 1921 he began a tour of duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, serving part of the time on the important Coast Artillery Board which decides matters of vital importance to the coast defenses of our country.

In 1924 he graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was immediately assigned to duty at West Point as Assistant to the Commandant of Cadets. His duties there were performed in an exceptionally able manner, and the influence of his personality and character will be felt in the Army for many years through the careers of those Cadets whose lives he helped to fashion.

In 1929 he attended the War College, graduating the following year and for five years thereafter was an Instructor at the Command

and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where his common sense, ability and personality won the respect and affection of both faculty and students.

In 1935 we again see him at Fort Monroe, Virginia, but this time, in command of the harbor defenses of that area.

In 1937 he was ordered to duty in the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, serving until early 1938, when he was retired from active service due to physical disability in line of duty.

Of his military record the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Malin Craig, has this to say:

"Thoroughly reliable, forceful, and possessing a pleasing personality, Colonel Spurgin performed the varied duties assigned him with ability and success, and won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted."

The Chief of Coast Artillery, Major General Archibald H. Sunderland, in whose office "Spudge" served just prior to his retirement, pays him the following tribute:

"Colonel Spurgin was a most valuable officer and his intensive devotion to duty not only gained the confidence of his seniors, but set a high standard for juniors and contemporaries. His services under various assignments in the Army in peace time and during the World War with the heavy armament in France were outstanding. In the official records of the War Department will be found many laudatory reports covering his whole career in the Army."

The President of the Class, "P. D." Mettler, in a letter to the writer relates the following among a number of incidents connected with his associations with "Spudge" both at the Academy and later in the Army:

"Shortly after Horace had completed his tour of duty as a teacher of tactics at West Point, his boy, 'Bill', graduated. Just before graduation a group of classmates, in accordance with the class custom, presented Bill with an engraved saber. When the class president finished his emotional presentation speech, he turned toward Horace and said, 'Bill, I give this saber into the hands of our proudest and happiest classmate, the one from whom you will be proudest to receive it, your father'. The big tears filled Spudge's eyes, his voice trembled and his head bowed with emotion. He could only say, 'Take

it, Bill, and turned away too overcome to take the shock of the great moment.

I shall remember him always, standing there, his classmates around him, so proud, so happy, the wells of his soul overflowing in his eyes, his heart almost bursting with joy, fondling that shining emblem of his profession, and in the presentation of it, as it were, conferring knighthood upon his beloved son.

Good old Spudge, worthy soldier, irreplaceable teacher, confident leader, but to us, above all else, the beloved friend and classmate of 1906."

And so the official record ends. A record of deeds well done and duties performed with honor. But, there is another record—one not set down in official documents in the archives of the War Department, but recorded forever in the memories of his loving wife, his sons, his classmates, and his thousands of friends in the Army and civilian life. It is the personal record of his daily associations with others, his quick wit; his human kindness, his thoughtfulness, and his happy viewpoint on life. No one could associate with "Spudge" and not be the better for it. There was no bitterness in his life. All of his actions being based on sincerity and consideration of others brought these qualities out in all those connected with him.

He was laid to rest at West Point among the scenes of his boyhood and of his academy years in that historic region—

*"Where resistlessly the river runs
Between majestic mountains to the sea."*

—A. G. G.



GEORGE E. TURNER

NO. 4517 CLASS OF 1906

Died November 10, 1938, at Redlands, California, aged 55 years.



GEORGE ENGLEMAN TURNER was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 30, 1882, the son of Major General John W. Turner and Blanche Soulard Turner. General Turner was a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1855, who served with distinction in the Civil War as a Brigadier General of Volunteers (brevet Major General, U. S. Army) and resigned from the army in 1871 to settle in St. Louis, where he was prominently identified with business and financial enterprises. On his mother's side,

Turner's great grandfather was one of the founders of the old French Colony in St. Louis, held a commission in the "Missouri Country" under the King of Spain, and signed the transfer documents of the Louisiana Purchase.

Turner graduated from the Western Military Academy at Alton, Illinois, and was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant, Illinois National Guard, in 1900. He then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he joined Phi Beta Epsilon fraternity. His appointment to West Point, at large, gave him the opportunity he most desired, to follow his chosen profession.

At West Point Turner's lovable human qualities made him the center of a group of his classmates who were always devoted to him. He was sensible, level headed, with a maturity of judgment that made him a wise counselor and helpful friend to his fellows, qualities that were then as rare and outstanding among the lower classmen at West Point as they must be among any group of adolescent undergraduates. That his talents were upon occasion employed in extra curricular activities not contemplated by a strictly literal interpretation of the blue book regulations only endeared him more strongly to us. Not many classes have illuminated the stone facade of the West Sally Port tower with the class year in red paint digits a yard high. Nor have the hands of the old guard house clock often been detached, and returned, after a tense interval, by registered mail to the Commandant of Cadets.

But even as a cadet, Turner found himself without the reserves of physical strength and energy to make for himself the place in the classroom and in athletic activities that his excellent mind and gracefully coordinated body could have carried him. This limitation was to follow him throughout his career, placing a serious handicap upon him, especially trying to a man so highly gifted and so sanely ambitious for success and achievement in his chosen profession.

Graduating with his class in 1906, Turner was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, and served with that branch at Fort Crook, Nebraska, and in the Philippine Islands. Transferring to the Coast Artillery Corps in 1907, he was on duty with the Coast Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and in the Hawaiian Department, and in June, 1911, was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, serving in that detail until his return to the United States the latter part of 1913. He then served with the Coast Artillery at Fort Preble, Maine, as a student at the Coast Artillery School, and as Instructor at Citizens' Military Training Camps at Camp Leon Springs, Texas, and Fort Monroe, Virginia. During the World War he held the tempor-

ary ranks of major, Field Artillery, National Army, and lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army. He was on duty as Ordnance Officer, 84th Division, serving with that organization in the United States and in France, and while in France participated in the occupation of a defensive sector.

The remainder of his active duty service included a detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, and duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Due to physical disability Turner was retired on July 1, 1920, with the rank of major, and on June 21, 1930, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list.

In 1908 he married Edith Brown, daughter of Colonel Edward T. Brown (Field Artillery), class of 1873. Their three children, George E. Jr., Edith, and Edward B., are now living in Redlands, California, with Mrs. Turner.

After his retirement, Turner settled with his family in Redlands, California. Redlands is one of those model communities where the civic and social virtues are highly esteemed, and where a man of Turner's social philosophy and background found a congenial and comfortable environment. He established himself and assumed again a routine of duty and quiet accomplishment that brought him the affection and respect of his Redlands friends.

Of his life there, one of them writes "Intimate friends of Colonel Turner, who knew of the disabilities under which he labored, were always amazed at his activities in matters of community interest. He filled executive offices in the Red Cross, the Country Club, the Boy Scouts, the Humane Society and many other societies devoted to public welfare. He did these things so effectively and so graciously that the public never realized how much it actually imposed upon him. His passing was a great loss to the community".

Turner died November 10, 1938, at Redlands, California.

* * * * *

I have lived my life. Turner has lived his life and it is closed. He died last November. The world in which we both lived is dead and gone. But my life, and the lives of others who may read this, and the world in which we lived were happier, better, and more liveable and more comfortable because Turner was with us. This should be in the record, and for it I am grateful to him.

—*Classmate.*



OSCAR WESTOVER

NO. 4495 CLASS OF 1906

Died September 21, 1938, at Burbank, California, aged 56 years.



MAJOR GENERAL OSCAR WESTOVER, distinguished Chief of Air Corps, United States Army, and beloved member of the Class of 1906, United States Military Academy, died as a result of an aircraft accident at Burbank, California, on September 21, 1938, about one o'clock in the afternoon, EST. He was flying his special Northrop two seater plane, accompanied by his mechanic, Sergeant Hynes, when suddenly his plane fell out of control at an altitude of about 200 feet and burst into flames. Whatever failure

of human hands or aircraft mechanism caused this accident, no one will know, for both men and the plane were instantly destroyed. Out of the flames and the wreckage, Oscar Westover's undaunted spirit rose to its Maker. We buried his mortal remains on the grassy slopes of Arlington in the presence of his bereaved family, his sorrowing classmates, and thousands of loving friends, amid such a profusion of flowers as hardly ever had been seen before.

Oscar Westover had just turned into his 56th year. He was born at West Bay City, Michigan, July 23, 1883. I will not try to trace through the genealogy tables the line of descent that produced his short, strong, stocky body, his keen analyzing mind, his deeply spiritual outlook on the world that sometimes marked his face with that indescribable aura of the Christ. It is sufficient to know that he was nurtured to manhood under the guidance of gentle Christian parents whom we knew at West Point and whose early influence remained always with him.

He was my roommate in beast barracks, 4th floor, 12th Div., right hand gymnasium (under the old designation) and thither we carried side by side that unmanageable load of bedding and equipment which was designed to harass and discourage the unfortunate beast. Oscar had already been a soldier in Company "K", 3rd Battalion of Engineers, at Ft. Totten, N. Y., and there he had learned the mysteries of the march and of the manual of arms. With great patience through the long evenings, he helped me to graduate from the awkward squad and in return I kept my name posted as permanent room orderly, until found out and reduced from this high estate. When the beasts received their cadet uniforms and marched over to camp to become full fledged cadets in the Corps, Oscar's five foot-five placed him in a runt company and my six foot-plus sent me to the right flank, but through all the separation of cadet and service years, we never lost that sense of intimacy and confidence which we learned in a cadet room together.

Oscar became promptly, after plebedom, a high ranking Corporal, then a First Sergeant, and then in his first class year the Captain of his company. No one even commented upon his selection. It was taken for granted that he had earned and deserved it. Nor has anyone indicated that he was a good or a poor commander of a company. The question simply did not arise for he held the confidence of his tactical officers and the respect of his organization.

Oscar attended the Y. M. C. A. meetings as a plebe, became the Y. M. C. A. secretary as a yearling, the vice president as a second classman, and the president in his final year at West Point. Twice he went to Northfield, Conn., to student conferences of the Y. M. C. A.

and once to its conference of presidents. He also led in the Bible study classes and in the practice of sensible religion in the Corps.

Oscar was one of the excellent gymnasts of the class, and scored heavily in four of the Indoor Meets of the Corps. Twice he took part in the Outdoor Meets. Four years he played his part on the football squad, but in those days weight and height were essentials for selection to a place on the first team. However, he was never discouraged and stayed on year after year as quarterback of the scrubs, hoping that someday a lucky break might offer a chance to obtain that coveted "A" in football.

As a rifleman, he won a cadet sharpshooter's badge and went to Seagirt with the cadet team. A short time after he reported to his Infantry regiment, he was selected to go as a student to the School of Musketry at Monterey, Calif. There he won a place on the Pacific Coast Rifle Team. In the final competition, he made the Army Rifle Team and went to the National Matches at Camp Perry. For a while, everyone hailed him as the winner of the individual high score trophy at Perry, but a late-comer's score was at last accepted, nosing Oscar out.

As a classmate, he acquired many nicknames, perhaps under the principle that much loved children have many names. He was affectionately called, "Westy", "Oskey", "Shorty", "Legs", "Tubby" and "Eastunder". Although, as a cadet officer, he was excluded from the many absurd pranks of his classmates, he, nevertheless, enjoyed them thoroughly and assisted actively in the organization and management of the class.

He began his commissioned service at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, in the Infantry. There, on December 31, 1907, he had the good fortune to get Adelaide Regina Bainbridge to marry him, and in January, 1908, to go with him to the Philippines. I met them at Manila, a most happy pair, and I saw them again at Camp Bumpus (Tacloban) Leyte on my way north from Jolo later on.

In 1910, they returned to take up garrison duty at Fort Lincoln, Nebraska. Then came three years of duty as instructor at West Point; a year's duty at Fort Wright, Washington, and then a most unusual turn of fate found them at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. There Charles Bainbridge Westover (the Yukon Husky) was born, and christened by his neighbors "Tubby Two" and "Bill". There Oscar started the Fort Gibbon band of 24 pieces that became renowned over Alaska. There he introduced electric lights and moving pictures in this far north station, started rugby football, pulled off a minstrel show, prospected for gold, and trapped fox and lynx, just to show that an active mind

is not stalled by surroundings of cold or mosquitos or isolation but surmounts difficulties as they arise.

And then in 1916, this Westover family of three returned almost half way round the world to take up the duties of Asst. Professor of Drawing at West Point, where the U. S. entrance into the World War found them and soon sent them forth on new adventures. Within a few months, all of his classmates, with the regular rank of Captain, just obtained, and with eleven years of mostly routine garrison service, were called upon to shoulder responsibility for thousands of lives and millions of dollars. Certainly, this was not because we knew how but because no others were available of equal confidence and experience in military matters. That we accomplished much and failed only a little must be credited to the broadening effect of army experience.

In September 1917, Oscar was transferred to the Signal Corps as a temporary major and was promptly assigned in charge of the Signal Office at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. By March 1918, he was in charge of the storage and supply functions of the Signal Corps. By June 1918, he became a part of the Air Service, as it formed under Signal Corps parentage, and took over the storage and Traffic Department, Bureau of Aircraft Production. He attained the temporary rank of Lieut. Colonel.

For the work performed at the ports and in the central office, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with citation as follows:

"He served in turn as signal officer, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., chief of storage department, Signal Corps, and chief of storage and traffic division, Bureau of Aeronautical Production, Air Service. By his great initiative, painstaking attention to details, exceptional ability, and untiring efforts he installed and developed with conspicuous success at all ports of embarkation a complete system of keeping records of shipment of Signal Corps and Air Service property for overseas. His services were of inestimable value to the Government in a position of great responsibility."

At the Armistice, he was Asst. Executive of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, a temporary Colonel of the Air Service and an expert on the handling of spruce forests and mills in the Pacific northwest. Of this great organization, he never let go, for it was too great to liquidate in the post Armistice period and had to be carried along under his personal care.

From July 1919 to July 1920, he was executive officer of the Air Service organization as it gradually organized and was written into

the law. And then, reverting to his regular army rank as Major, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, he transferred to the new Air Corps and remained its Executive Officer. In 1921, he went to Ross Field, Calif., to the Army Balloon School and the next year to the new Airship School. He competed as a balloonist in the National Elimination Free Balloon Race at Milwaukee, Wis., and in winning this race, made one of the longest and swiftest balloon flights on record—866 miles to Lake St. John, Quebec Province, Canada, in 16½ hours. He went to Geneva in August 1922 as a U. S. entrant in the International Balloon Race, and, in losing this race, he was eliminated through the most unusual mishap of having Hungarian peasants seize his drag rope and pull him to earth under the mistaken idea that they were doing him a service. Throughout the remainder of his service, he kept up an active interest in ballooning, assisting in the exploration of the stratosphere and fostering the studies of the high unknown reaches of our atmosphere.

As soon as he finished his balloon work in 1922, he immediately began at Kelly Field, Texas, to perfect himself in advanced flying technique, acquiring there the ratings of Airplane Pilot and Airplane Observer in the next two years. He was among the very few pioneers of the air to hold both the balloon ratings and both the airplane ratings. In 1924, he commanded Langley Field and the Air Corps Tactical School, from which school he graduated after his tour of duty as Commandant.

Having by this time completed his branch education, he attended the Command and General Staff School for education in the operation of combined branches and higher commands, graduating in 1928 and being retained as a member of the faculty for the next four years.

In 1932, having fully prepared himself for the job and having reached the required rank of Lieut. Colonel, he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Air Corps with the rank of Brigadier General. On December 24, 1935, he was appointed Chief of the Air Corps with the rank of Major General and was serving in this rank when he died.

In recognition of the consistent and effective work done by General Westover for the advancement of aviation as an industry, as a means of transportation, as a facility for scientific exploration into the higher atmosphere, as a challenge to the genius and ability of man to rise above his surroundings, and as an inspiration to posterity, Leopold III, King of the Belgians, at Brussels, on March 26, 1937, bestowed upon him the title of Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold, and pinned upon his breast the decoration of that order. Our own government noting the appropriateness of the award, authorized its receipt and made the award of record.

And when at Burbank, California, on September 21, 1938, this

splendid earthly career suddenly closed, a sigh of sorrow went up over the whole nation, reflected in every important newspaper in the country and in many foreign papers also. Oscar Westover had become an international character because of his consistent and continuous efforts in this new science of air travel.

Not only on account of this achievement, but also on account of a life, splendidly lived, acquiring new personal friends at every turn, the chapel at Arlington and the hillsides too were filled with sorrowing people and with magnificent floral tribute from his admirers all over the world.

The official record, however brilliant it has been through many years, does not reveal that other, and to us, more pleasing record of family happiness and classmate intimacy. His friends recognize that he was an expert balloonist, a good flyer, a thorough and careful administrator, an excellent teacher, a natural and confident leader, without personal fear and with a deep spiritual insight into the characters of men, that he has accomplished many valuable things for the improvement of his profession and the advancement of his country, and that, in doing these things, he was in some measure compensated by the recognition of his and other governments, but they recognize above all else a record of family and personal life, a devotion to principle, and an example to others that has placed both his children in his chosen service. He was a charming and devoted friend to all those who knew him well and who rose with him in the regular army, particularly to his classmates of 1906 at the Military Academy, and in this, he will be remembered long and happily.

About two weeks before he left Washington on that last unfinished mission, he asked me to meet him at five o'clock in the Army and Navy Club for a good old talk. He wanted to explore the avenues of the future that we might travel when our Army work was done. It was brought out that at the end of his detail, he would revert to the grade of Colonel for seven years, serving under many officers now far junior to him. To keep his dignity and peace of mind, retirement was desirable. It was also brought out that aviation firms, dealing with the Government, could not have, under the law, a retired officer in their organization, and as all aviation firms had to live largely on government mail and armament contracts, the field of aviation was closed. This is the way he sized up the situation. "I am about to finish both my army and my aviation career and must find a new field of work. Whatever this should be, I must test it carefully by these rules. It must provide for my family that standard of living, which active service has so long required. It must be legitimate, honest and dignified, so that it will not discredit the high offices I have

held or the principles of Duty, Honor, Country, under which you and I have lived our military lives. If I find such a field of work, I will bring to it a wide experience, a good name and willing hands for as many years as I am spared my mind and health."

There is the spirit of Oscar Westover, honest, honorable, and efficacious. Our nation needs more such men. When they are found, the laws should provide for their retention in the service of the state and for their proper compensation in honors and emoluments, so that youth, reading the stories of their achievements, may not be discouraged by the thanklessness of their country.

Adelaide Bainbridge lives on to mourn a beloved husband. Lieutenant Bainbridge Westover of the Air Corps, and Patricia Westover, wife of Lieutenant Freudenthal of the Air Corps, live on to mourn a devoted father. Sixty classmates of 1906 U. S. M. A. survive and bow their heads before the tomb of a great soldier and a much loved member of their class.

Somehow, to me, there is an indefinable yet very wonderful something about the passing of Oscar Westover at the very peak of his life work; something about remaining the leader of his profession instead of accepting that seven years' demotion or that almost inevitable retirement; something about remaining in aviation forever, instead of finding another unknown field of work; something about a reward that could not be given here, but elsewhere is made in greater measure than our selfish minds can conceive.

"Oh, Grave, where is thy victory."

As we stood with bowed heads, on the grassy slopes of Arlington, in the western sunshine, amid that magnificent tribute of flowers, these words of the poet Henley came into my memory:

*"So be my passing,
My task accomplished,
And the long day done,
My wages taken, and in my heart,
Some late lark singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west,
The sundown, splendid and serene,
Death."*

—Charles G. Mettler,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
1906, U. S. M. A.

LAWSON MOORE

NO. 4906 CLASS OF 1910

Died October 16, 1938, at Spokane, Washington, aged 53 years.



LAWSON MOORE was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, on September 23, 1885. When he was a child of four his parents moved to Spokane, Washington, where they built the home which was used as the family residence until his death.

As a young boy in the wild, Western country, he was a great fancier of horses; during his school years he used his summer vacations as a time to trade horses with Indians.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy on June

5, 1905. When he graduated in June of 1910 he had been Cadet Adjutant for the past year. His first commissioned assignment was as Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry.

He was stationed at the Boise Barracks in Idaho during the fall of 1910 and at the Presidio of San Francisco until March 9, 1911; at Douglas, Arizona, on the Mexican Border to April 26, 1911; and at Calexico, California, from April 27 to July 1, 1911, at which time he resigned from the service.

From 1911 until 1917 he was engaged in business as a railroad constructor and contractor. When the war broke out with Germany he re-entered the service as a Captain of Cavalry on May 22, 1917. He recruited his own Machine Gun Company in Spokane, taking them to Camp Lewis for preliminary training. From Camp Lewis, the troop was sent to Charlotte, North Carolina, and his troop sailed for France on December 12, 1917, attached to the 41st Division.

At Langres he was a student officer at the Army Staff College from January 22 to May 28, 1918, when he was graduated and promoted to the rank of major. He was made Assistant G-1 of the 4th Army Corps at that time until the conclusion of hostilities. He participated in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Metz Offensives. He marched into Germany with the 4th Army Corps as an aide to General Dickman and remained in Germany until February 10, 1919, when he was returned to the United States and mustered out of service at Camp Dix on March 1, 1919.

Through his love for horses, Major Moore was a prominent polo enthusiast and his Clubs prize highly many trophies won by his efforts.

His devotion over a long period of years to his invalid mother and his five sisters endeared him to all who knew him. The motto "Duty, Honor and Country" was personified throughout his entire life. His associates, enlisted and commissioned, idolized him both in Army and Civilian life.

He was laid to rest at Greenwood Cemetery beside his father, a Confederate Veteran, and two uncles, who fought for the North during the Civil War.

—M. H. W.



ZIBA L. DROLLINGER

NO. 4981 CLASS OF 1911

Died April 2, 1939, at Washington, D. C., aged 53 years.



ZIBA DROLLINGER—man and soldier. Those words belong to him. The cachets, officer, and gentleman, so richly earned and epitomized in his service, do not convey the rugged virility, the complete dependability, the devotion to work, interests, and friends, the thorough-going and wholehearted application in whatsoever he undertook.

Zib was a bit older than most of us when he joined us in 1911. Looking back—he was always dependable. No one ever thought of

questioning his motives or his actions. Smallness, selfishness, irresponsibility never attached to him. These things we know; but it is well to record such verities for the pattern of those who were not privileged to serve with this gallant comrade; for rarely are these qualities so cleanly cast and wrought as in the fine steel that was Ziba Drollinger.

Born June 28, 1885, at Rolling Prairie, Indiana, he entered the Academy in June, 1906—to a life utterly different from that to which he always gloried in returning when work was done. It is symbolical of the man that outside of his devotion to work and family, his beloved rod and gun, and the far places on the face of the earth to which they took him, his greatest relaxation was savoured when he returned on occasion to plow his straight, deep furrows in his native Hoosier fields.

Typical too, that his first commissioned service should take him to Alaska with the 16th Infantry, with which regiment his destiny thereafter lay through service on the West Coast, centering at the Presidio of San Francisco, until April, 1914, when he went with that regiment to the Mexican Border; and subsequently with the Punitive Expedition to Mexico, March, 1916, to February, 1917, for the complete duration.

Thereafter, as the World War loomed and broke out, his sturdy efficiency drew instructing jobs in Brigade Training Camp at Camp Baker, Texas, and then at the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan. Rejoining his regiment in May, 1917, at El Paso, he sailed with it in the First Expeditionary Force, on S. S. Saratoga, landing at St. Nazaire on June 26, 1917.

Skilled in weapons, his lot early fell to the comparatively new machine-gunnery, in which he gained a notable proficiency—first as student at the 1st Corps School at Gondrecourt, and then as instructor there and at the Army Machine Gun School at Langres.

He commanded the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, 3d Division July 1-21, 1918, in defensive position south of the Marne near Chateau Thierry, and in the Marne Defensive of the 3d Division (Second Marne). As Division Machine Gun Officer, 2d Division, in the period July 22-September 27, 1919, he participated in the defensive near Point-a-Mousson and in the St. Mihiel offensive (on September 27 he was promoted to his temporary lieutenant colonelcy), and September 28 to October 21, in operation around Blanc Mont, on the front of the French Fourth Army.

It was in these operations that he received his Croix de Guerre with citation from the General Headquarters of the French Armies of the East. (Orders No. 12:515):

"Lieut. Colonel Ziba Drollinger, attached to a Machine Gun Division.

"From October 2-10, 1918, during the operation about Mont Blanc, he displayed untiring energy and courage in the control of the machine gun units. He exposed himself to enemy fire in order to increase the security of his personnel and the efficiency of the materiel."
December 22, 1918. The Marshal of France."

His services were recognized further by a Special Citation by the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, copy of which was not available at this writing.

Having participated in five major operations, on October 22 he sailed for the United States for duty as instructor at the War College, on which duty he continued until January 8, 1919.

He was G-1 of the 14th Division at Camp Custer, Michigan, until its demobilization in March; then he was on duty at Alcatraz until he sailed for Hawaii in June, 1919. There he served as Department Inspector of Small Arms Practice and then as Commandant of the Department School of Small Arms until March, 1921, when he joined the 35th Infantry as regimental machine gun officer and concurrently as Division Machine Gun and Howitzer Officer and as assistant to G-3, Hawaiian Division, until his return to the United States in May, 1923.

His service in Hawaii most readily is memorialized in the letter from General C. G. Morton to the then Major Drollinger, in which he said:

"I wish to give you my heartiest commendation for the untiring devotion to duty which you have manifested in the very important matter of training troops in the use of small arms. You have rendered inestimable service to the Army and this department by this work."

Major Drollinger served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Boston University from September, 1923, to August, 1927, during which time he will be remembered with appreciation by the hundreds of youngsters of the three C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. Camps which he commanded in 1924, 1926, 1927, at Camp Devens.

He graduated from the Advanced Course, The Infantry School, in May, 1928; from the Command and General Staff School in June, 1930 (two years' course). He commanded the 1st Bn., 11th Infantry, at Forts Harrison and Knox; and it was during this service that he became identified with the National Matches, in which duty he participated annually thereafter, to include the summer of 1938—usually as Assistant Chief Range Officer. He graduated from the Army War

College in 1933, going from there to Aberdeen Proving Ground as Infantry Liaison Officer until 1937, when he joined his last station, Fort Benning.

Having been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in August, 1935, Colonel Drollinger was given, upon joining the 29th Infantry, the onerous command of the 4th (Heavy) Battalion, where his exceptional experience in heavy infantry weapons found splendid application. The last year of his service was as Regimental Executive.

Essentially an out-door man, devoted to his garden, his hunting and fishing, and photography, a pioneer in skeet, and painstaking in his regular exercise—early morning riding—Ziba's last illness was not credible to most of us. His departure for Walter Reed seemed to be, as he intimated, a mere check-up typical of the care which marked his conduct of things. His malady proved inoperable—but if Zib sensed his destiny as he wasted away, his head was unbowed. As late as March 19, 1939, he wrote:

"Until the past few days, improvement in my case appears to have been very gradual. Right now it appears to be making more rapid headway, and I'm much more encouraged."

But on Palm Sunday, April 2, 1939, Ziba Drollinger answered his last quest. He has gone to that Far Land—those of us who know him doubt not—with the same eager interest that in the intervals of his faithful service took him to the more inaccessible hunting grounds of our country, to Panama, Alaska, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, the British West Indies.

He married in El Paso, the 31st day of May, 1917, Valeria Garrard, daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Garrard. She became the devoted helpmeet and participant in Zib's interests—not least of which was genealogy. His library and researches in both the Drollinger and Garrard connections are outstanding in completeness and accuracy, having been prosecuted by Colonel and Mrs. Drollinger from original sources in Europe in 1934 and 1935.

Mrs. Drollinger survives—sharing with us, his classmates and friends, the memories that have no period except

"Honest and Faithful."

—J. R. N. W.

NEIL G. FINCH

NO. 4954 CLASS OF 1911

Died August 17, 1931, at New York, New York, aged 42 years.

 COLONEL NEIL GRAHAM FINCH, Field Artillery Reserves, died at Harbor Hospital, New York, N. Y., on August 17, 1931. The news of Neil's death, at an age when apparently he had many years of useful service ahead and at the height of a most successful career in the business world, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and particularly to his classmates; he had the gift of friendship and had endeared himself to a host of admirers in Army and business circles.

Neil was born at Boulder, Colorado, October 14, 1888, the son of Edwin J., and Nannie Robinson Finch. His father was instructor in Mathematics, Drawing and Penmanship at the University of Colorado. While he was still a small boy, his mother returned to her home in Washington, D. C., where Neil attended the Friends' Select School conducted by Mr. Sidwell, a Quaker. At the age of six, having a high soprano voice, he joined the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church and continued as a member for ten years, singing many of the solos in that old historic church. His gift of music remained with him throughout his life. He was a member of the West Point Choir during his four years as a cadet, and his classmates will remember his ever ready willingness to take the lead in a barber shop quartette on any occasion.

When he was twelve, Neil developed an ambition to enter West Point, and his stepfather, General W. W. Dudley, obtained from President Theodore Roosevelt the promise of an appointment when Neil arrived at a suitable age. He prepared himself at Western High School, Washington, where he was graduated at the head of his class, sharing honors with George Harrison, now President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. He then called upon President Roosevelt to get his promised appointment, but was informed, to his dismay, that policies had changed and that presidential appointments were limited to the sons of Army and Navy officers.

His next step was to enter the University of Cincinnati and to seek an appointment in Ohio. By daily calls and sheer perseverance he finally wore down the resistance of a Congressman who had a vacancy and secured his appointment. He left the University of Cincinnati in January, 1907, and attended Mr. Swaverly's Army and Navy Preparatory School until he entered the Academy in June.

At West Point his academic standing in all subjects was of a high order, in spite of the great amount of time which he devoted to athletics and extra curricular activities. He was captain of the plebe football team, a member of the polo team, a competitor in outdoor meets, and assistant manager and manager of the basketball team. He was senior hop manager for four years, a member of the glee club and choir, took parts in the Hundredth Night performances, a member of the Howitzer Board, and in his first class year was Cheer Leader. He wore chevrons his last three years, and always seemed to have those which displayed the greatest amount of gold braid. No one who saw him as a first classman will forget his magnificence as Lieutenant and Quartermaster. With these many and varied activities he could always find time to help a goat with his studies or to join a bull session or whatever happened to be the diversion of the moment.

Neil was graduated No. 19 in the class and was assigned to his heart's desire, the Field Artillery. From 1911 to 1915 he served at various Border stations and at Fort Riley, where he was graduated from the Mounted Service School. He sailed for the Philippines in November, 1915, and there joined the 2nd Field Artillery at Camp Stotsenberg, keeping bachelor house with Curtis Nance, John Beatty, and "Spec" Wallace. Those were happy, carefree days. The household, in their combined affluence, purchased a secondhand car, a roadster. Neil drove it to Manila to get his driver's license, and after passing his examination (wholly oral), climbed into the car for a practical test, and with a Filipino official beside him, made the mistake of putting his gears in reverse rather than forward and promptly backed car and all into the Pasig River. In spite of this disaster, he managed to talk the official into giving him a license. This required tact and diplomacy, characteristics always conspicuous in Neil.

After a year in the Islands, he was detailed to the Signal Corps and returned to the States, again serving at Border stations until September, 1917, when he returned to his first love, the Field Artillery, and to Fort Sill as Director of Communications and Liaison. His war service was all in the States with various regiments and brigades, and with promotion through all grades to Colonel. At the war's end he was commanding the 36th Field Artillery at Camp McClellan, Alabama. After a short tour as Director of the Field Artillery Officers' School at Camp Zachary Taylor, he resigned from the Army on June 30, 1919. His resignation was occasioned partly by disappointment that he had had no opportunity to exercise his talents overseas, but mostly by the persuasion of war time fellow officers who were convinced that he would be a great success in the business world.

His life from then on amply bore out these convictions. He began his career with Imbrie & Company of New York, in their Bond Department, and about a year later went to Houston, Texas, where he spent nine months organizing a similar department of the Fidelity Trust Company. In 1921 he returned to New York and became associated with the Bankers' Trust Company, serving in various executive positions until 1927, when he was made a General Partner of Wertheim and Company, Investment Bankers. In this same year he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange at the highest price then recorded. In 1930 he joined Dobbs & Company of New York, and was a partner in this firm at the time of his death.

He had earned success, and he carried it with characteristic modesty. He stood high in financial circles. His advice was sought and his friendship cultivated by many in all walks of life.

Although business demanded a great deal of his time, he never forgot his allegiance to the Army and his devotion to West Point. He took an active part in Reserve work as a Colonel of Field Artillery. He was a Trustee of the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., and also a Trustee of its Endowment Fund. He seldom missed a football game at West Point, and in the spring would spend many a Saturday at the Academy. He was active in the affairs of the New York Section, Association of Graduates, and was never failing in his attendance at the annual meeting during June Week. Many of his classmates will remember their last contact with him, when he left a sick bed to attend our Twentieth Reunion in June, 1931. He was really ill at the time, but his unflinching devotion to his class made him feel that he must be there.

On April 4, 1929, Neil was married in the Cadet Chapel at West Point to Estelle Elizabeth Wilckes of New York. Their married life was a most happy one. A daughter, Barbara Ross Finch was born February 20, 1930. Neil, whom previously we had begun to look upon as a confirmed bachelor, easily fell into the rôle of adoring husband and proud father. It is sad indeed that he died just when his life seemed to be at its fullest. After his last Class Reunion he failed rapidly and died August 17, 1931, in the Harbor Hospital, New York City, with his wife and his mother at his bedside. He was buried in the Cemetery at West Point, the funeral services being conducted in the Old Chapel, where he had once sung in the choir.

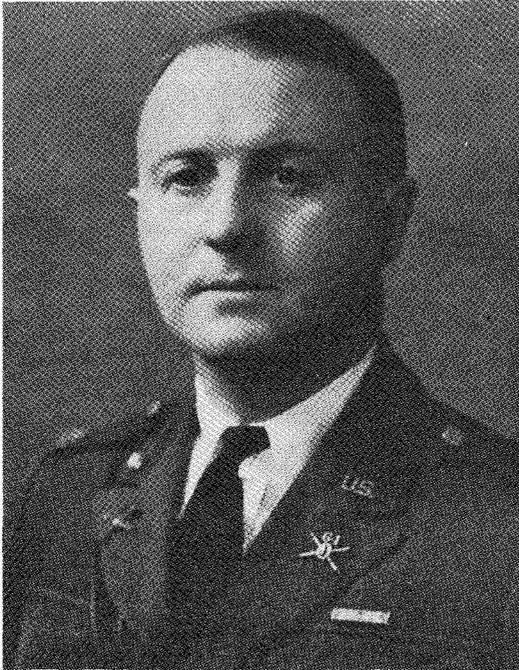
His life was an interesting and a distinguished one; his death was regretted by all those with whom he had come in contact. He is at rest where he wanted to be—at West Point, which he loved so well, and of whose training he was so outstanding an exemplar.

—A Classmate.

RAYMOND VINCENT CRAMER

NO. 5041 CLASS OF 1912

*Died December 19, 1938, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.*



RAYMOND VINCENT CRAMER was born July 3, 1889, in Portland, Connecticut, the son of Christopher and Leonora Lavery Cramer. He attended grammar school in Portland, graduated with honors from Middletown High School, across the Connecticut River from Portland, and then for a year and a half attended Wesleyan University in Middletown.

Cramer entered the Military Academy March 2, 1908. He was assigned to C Company and it was my great good fortune to be his

roommate throughout our days in the Academy, except for a few weeks in first class camp when he was a sergeant in D Company.

As a cadet he was mature in judgment and serious minded, but this was balanced with a keen sense of humor and a zest for fun which made him an enjoyable companion and the center of a loyal group of friends. He was straight-forward and unassuming, friendly and good natured, generous and loyal. He was not in the least self-seeking and he never played to the gallery, nor did he strive for approval or reward just for the sake of such. He devoted himself to the work in hand and did his work well. He was naturally disciplined and obedient but he never allowed military forms or customs to rob him of his independence of thought and judgment. His interests were much broader than those of the average cadet. He was a student of world affairs. His outstanding characteristics were his well balanced mind and his genuine interest in people. These abilities and characteristics took him through the course at West Point with a splendid record and admirably prepared him for a career in the Army.

Following graduation Cramer was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps and was initiated into that service with a three months' course of practical instruction at Fort Monroe. He then served from December, 1912, to May, 1914, with a company of Coast Artillery at Fort Winfield Scott, California. While there he met Miss Dorothy Rees, daughter of Brigadier General Thomas H. Rees, Class of 1886. They were married May 30, 1914, and a week later sailed for the Philippines. For the next two years he was stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, on duty with a company of coast artillery. He performed these two tours of duty with troops in his usual unassuming, quiet, and efficient way to the great satisfaction of his commanding officers. At the same time he substantially widened his circle of devoted friends, and the happy and charming home that he and his bride established in a small nipa palm thatched cottage on the island became a center of attraction.

At the close of this Philippine service in 1916 he was assigned to duty as an instructor of mathematics at West Point. For two months during the summer of 1917 he was on temporary duty as instructor at a reserve officers' training camp at Fort Monroe, but he was retained at the Academy until August, 1918, when he was commissioned a Major of Field Artillery, National Army, and ordered to command the Second Battalion, 27th Field Artillery, a motorized regiment of 155 mm guns being organized and trained at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Two months later he was selected a member of an advance detachment of the 9th Field Artillery Brigade to go to France and was en route to the port of embarkation when the armistice of November

11th was signed. The detachment returned forthwith to Camp McClellan, and he was ordered back to the Academy where he remained until August, 1922.

The excellent performance of this teaching assignment is clearly revealed by a feeling tribute to him from Colonel Echols, Professor of the Department, who wrote, "Ever since he served with me at West Point I have regarded him as one of my very own. I was proud of his loyalty, his ability, his sterling character. I would have trusted him to the uttermost to do anything that I needed to call on him for, and it makes me very happy to know that he had the same feeling toward me. I shall always hold him in affectionate remembrance".

Cramer took the Battery Officers' course at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and then became an instructor in the Department of Artillery of that school. For two months he was on duty in the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, serving during the second month as Harbor Defense Commander. His conduct of this office drew the warm commendation of Major General William R. Smith, then Commander of the Third Coast Artillery District. He also served as executive officer for a reserve officers' training camp.

The next two years, from 1924 to 1926, were spent as Director of the Department of Artillery at the School. During the second year Cramer took the advanced officers' course in addition to his other work. He then attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and was a distinguished graduate. Following this graduation he served three years, 1927 to 1930, in Hawaii; first at Fort Shafter in command of an anti-aircraft battalion, 64th Coast Artillery Regiment, and as the regimental plans and training officer, and later as Chief of Staff of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade at Fort DeRussy. Of his service in command of the battalion of anti-aircraft troops and as chief of staff of the brigade, the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, Major General Fox Conner, wrote, "Cramer showed superior ability and leadership, and combined with his professional ability he had a genial and sunny disposition which endeared him to his men and officer personnel. I consider him one of the very finest and one of the most outstanding officers serving under me during my tour of duty as Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department."

For four years, from 1930 to 1934, Cramer was assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington, D. C., in charge of the Plans and Projects Section. Then followed a year as Director, Department of Tactics, at the Coast Artillery School, a year of instruction at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. and then another assignment at the Coast Artillery School as Director of the Departments of Artil-

lery and Engineering, from July, 1936, until his death. He had been unusually free of sickness through all the years of his service until stricken with serious illness in September, 1938, from which he died three months later.

Cramer was widely recognized as an instructor of unusual ability. Brigadier General Fulton Q. C. Gardner, under whom he served at the Coast Artillery School, wrote in appreciation of "his energy, ability, indefatigable industry, cheerfulness, friendliness, broad professional knowledge, initiative, sound judgment and common sense, unusual administrative and executive ability, his high ideals, his leadership and loyalty". To quote him further, "He was dignified, quiet, modest, unassuming, yet independent in thought, and forceful. He was in every relationship courteous and considerate of others. He inspired confidence in both his superiors and his subordinates and was beloved and admired by both. He exemplified to an unusual degree the highest and finest traditions of the Military Academy. He was outstanding among his contemporaries in his Corps, and in his untimely death the Coast Artillery Corps and the Service as a whole have lost one of its most able and efficient officers".

Another under whom he served at the school, Colonel F. S. Clark, wrote of him, "Cramer blended to a truly remarkable degree the qualities of unswerving loyalty and independence of judgment and viewpoint. He combined a broad grasp of tactical and technical problems with an unusual capacity to handle a mass of administrative detail. Everyone connected with the school leaned on him heavily for the coordination of schedules, time of instructors, use of equipment and space, assistance of troops, as well as instructional methods and tactical doctrine. It is fair to say that while Cramer was a Director he did more than anyone else to keep the school on an even keel. He was a lovable, upright and straightforward soldier. Had he lived his army career would have been crowned with even greater distinction."

Lieutenant Colonel K. T. Blood, who was also associated with Cramer at the Coast Artillery School, wrote of him, "He was distinguished by an alert, discriminating and well balanced mind, with marked capacity for sustained and accurate work. He was an outstanding artilleryman. He was above all dependable and loyal and devoted to the highest standards of his profession. He was particularly well educated and had the essential characteristics of a successful instructor; temperament, interest and the ability to impart knowledge to others".

Not only was Cramer an instructor of extraordinary ability, but he had a splendid record as a staff officer and as a commander. He

was trusted and respected by all ranks whether in the capacity of a subordinate or a superior officer. His relations with both junior and senior officers were based on friendship and trust. He never placed self-interest before the interest of others or before the general interest of the command of which he was a part. He was efficient. It was said of him that he got more done with less effort than anyone else.

One of Cramer's associates for many years, Brigadier General William E. Shedd, wrote of him, "He possessed a keen, logical mind which was satisfied only when every phase of a problem had been investigated and solved. He never hesitated to assume responsibility. He was always ready to give full credit to his subordinates for their work and ideas. His outstanding personal characteristics were his friendliness and his desire to be of help and service to his friends. He liked people and people liked him. On every station he was respected, admired and liked by all ranks. He was always willing and anxious to perform a service for a friend regardless of the time and labor involved."

Brigadier General F. H. Smith, in command at Fort Monroe, Major General A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, Major General W. F. Hase, former Chief of Coast Artillery, and General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, wrote of his loyalty, ability, broad professional knowledge, rare quality of leadership, and his splendid record of service.

Cramer was one of those men who grow in capacity and stature with the years. His best years of service were ahead of him and, had he lived, his worth and merit would have gained still wider recognition, because he was made of the stuff that proves itself under fire and was prepared in character, knowledge and capabilities to measure up to the heaviest responsibilities that might be placed upon him in the service of his country. At the time of his death he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

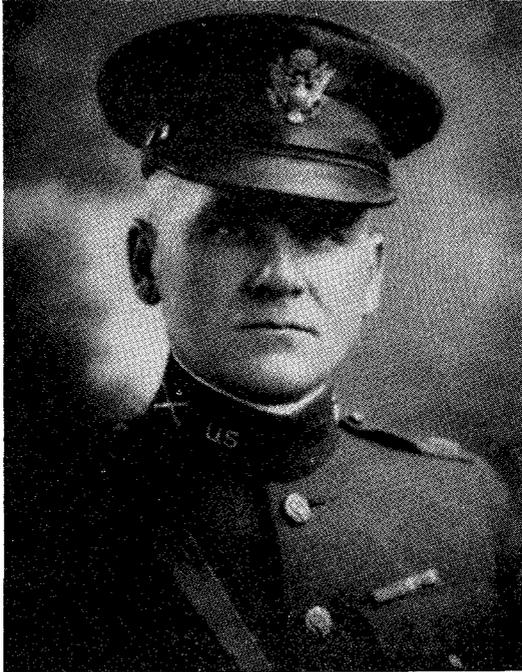
Family ties meant much to Cramer. His family were his greatest pride and the object of his unswerving devotion. His widow, Dorothy Rees Cramer; a daughter, Frances Leonora, born March 27, 1915, now the wife of Lieutenant John Du Val Stevens, Class of 1934; a son, Thomas Rees Cramer, born April 23, 1919, now a cadet at West Point; a daughter, Dorothy, born July 17, 1928; a granddaughter Dorothy Frances Stevens, born June 24, 1936; four brothers and two sisters survive him and mourn the loss of his companionship. Their deep sorrow is shared by a host of friends who cherish his memory.

—H. S. B.

JOHN H. WALLACE

NO. 5346 CLASS OF 1915

Died July 2, 1938, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 46 years.



JOHAN HOBERT WALLACE was born July 25, 1892, in Glenwood, Minnesota.

From his earliest boyhood he displayed exceptional intellectual curiosity and independence of thought. When he entered West Point at the age of nineteen he had already acquired a liberal education through three years of scholarly work at Epworth University, now Oklahoma University. Here he had met the young woman, Florence Hamilton, a fellow student, whom he was to love and cherish

as his wife throughout his life. At this time he was already a man with a firmly molded character which insured his future success both professionally and in private life.

His work at the Military Academy was marked by the same scholarly application to his studies and the same versatility and wide interest which characterized his earlier college career.

His commissioned service was full of activity, and included special assignments demanding professional attainments of the highest order. To every job was brought conscientious effort and marked ability. Shortly after he joined the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, his regiment served a tour on the border at Eagle Pass and then returned to Sam Houston. On the outbreak of the World War he first served a short time with the non-commissioned officers' training school at Sam Houston, and then had a major part in the organization and preparation for battle of the 21st Field Artillery with which he sailed for France May 26th, 1918. He served with the 319th Field Artillery as a battalion commander from August 18th to November 26th, taking part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.

He was an outstanding battalion commander, sparing himself no effort to make the fire of his unit effective. In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, while he was attempting to improve the observation service for his battalion, the balloon in which he had ascended was shot down in flames by a German plane, forcing him and the pilot to jump for their lives.

Following the armistice he served for a short time as Assistant Artillery Officer of the 7th Army Corps and as Brigade Adjutant of the 66th F. A. Brigade. He then went to Toulouse University, Toulouse, France, as a student, and shortly after his arrival was made Commanding Officer of the American School Detachment there. He returned to the United States July 31st, 1919.

After a tour at Camp Funston, Kansas, with the 80th Field Artillery, he became a student in the Battery Commanders' class at Ft. Sill, from which he received a diploma, obtaining at the same time an A. B. degree from Oklahoma City University. He was then assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, being the second officer to occupy that post. In this assignment he contributed a large part towards the advancement of that R. O. T. C. unit to its present enviable position.

He was next graduated from the Advanced Course at Ft. Sill and the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, being an Honor Graduate from the latter. Following this he served three years as instructor in the Gunnery and Tactics Departments of the Field Artillery School and three years as the F. A. Representative with the

Ordnance Department at Aberdeen Proving Ground. He then became Chief of the Materiel Section in the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery. In all these assignments, through his enthusiastic determination and marked executive and cooperative ability, he played no small part in aiding the development of Field Artillery Materiel during that period.

After another year of troop duty, which he enjoyed so greatly, in command of the 3rd Battalion, 80th F. A., he attended and was graduated from the War College and was then ordered to the Philippines. It was while on leave, and preparing for this change, that the tragic accident occurred which ended a career so full of important achievements and of promise for the future. Complete as was the success of his professional career, it was perhaps in his private life that the most lasting imprint of his personality was felt. Always fair-minded, friendly, high-principled and generous in his dealings with others, he endeared himself to all who knew him. He left a family who loved and worshipped him, and a group of friends who will always cherish his memory and feel that their own lives were greatly enriched by his companionship.

—*A. W. Waldron, '15.*

ROBERT GEORGE GUYER

NO. 5490 CLASS OF 1916

Died January 14, 1939, at Washington, D. C., aged 46 years.



ROBERT GEORGE GUYER, the son of George Dickinson Guyer, Class of 1891, and Helen Greenman Guyer, was born at Fort Douglas, Utah, on January 8, 1893. He was the great-great grandson of Daniel Dickinson, a Major in the American Army during the Revolutionary War, and he was the grandson of Captain John W. Greenman of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War.

Descended thus from a long line of army families, it was only

natural for Bob, himself, to turn to an army career. He entered West Point on June 14, 1912, having been appointed from South Dakota, where he had remained to complete high school during the absence of his family in Alaska. Ranking as Number 14 in a class of one hundred and twenty-five members, Bob graduated from West Point in 1916 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His first assignment was to the 3rd Engineers at Fort Shafter, T. H. with which organization he served until December 1917.

At the outbreak of the World War he was Topographical Officer with the 319th Engineers at Camp Fremont, California. Promotion during those two years since graduation had been unusually swift, Bob having become a First Lieutenant on July 1, 1916 and Captain on May 15, 1917. The year 1918 brought similar rapid changes. On April 29th of this year Bob was relieved from duty with the 319th Engineers and assigned to duty as Topographical Officer with the 604th Engineers at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; he served in similar status at Camp Leach, Washington, D. C., until June 20th; and on July 4, 1918 he was promoted to the temporary grade of Major.

After the War, Bob returned to West Point as an Instructor in the Departments of Practical Military Engineering, English and History, and Law. On June 9, 1921, upon the termination of this duty, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which on June 12, 1922, he graduated with degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. He then became Assistant to the District Engineer, 1st New York City District; he was on temporary duty commanding the Engineer Battalion, Citizens Military Training Corps, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, from July 8 to August 28, 1922, at which date he returned to resume his duties with the District Engineer in New York City.

Relieved from this assignment on August 25, 1924, Bob again was ordered to West Point, this time as Instructor in the Department of Philosophy. On July 1, 1926 he was promoted to the permanent grade of Major; and on August 13, 1928, having completed his second tour at West Point, he became Corps Area Engineer Officer, Headquarters 5th Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Ohio, until August 10, 1932 when he reported as a student to The Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

It was at this time that the strange illness from which he was never fully to recover became so severe that Bob could no longer continue on without adequate care and treatment. Reluctantly ending his school course in mid-term, he went to Hot Springs and during the following months of treatment there apparently improved. He returned to the Command and General Staff School the following year,

and completed the two-year course on June 25, 1935. After graduation he became District Engineer, Washington Engineer District, Washington, D. C., until October 5, 1936, at which time he was ordered to Schofield Barracks, T. H.

By December of 1936, however, Bob's courageous efforts to carry on through the crippling pain of a malady that could not be diagnosed or adequately treated once again had to be terminated. On sick leave until March, he returned to the United States, retiring July 1, 1937 with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

After another period of convalescence and settling a permanent home in Washington, D. C., Bob accepted a position as Instructor in the Georgetown Preparatory School, a work that he loved. But, following the Christmas holidays of 1938, he collapsed, suddenly, and died January 14, 1939, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

No words could adequately pay to Bob, as he was known and beloved to everyone who came in contact with him, the tribute worthy of his character. To those whom he leaves, the tragic sorrow of his death is the memory of Bob's own zest and warm humanity in life. Idealistic, sentimental, devotedly loyal to his friends, Bob's interests were those of a man who loved all life. At every post, in every Army town, everyone knew Bob, knew his friendliness, his intense sincerity and lack of sham. He spoke to everyone, knew everyone. No higher tribute can be paid any man than he loved and was beloved by men.

As gentle as he was personally, so too was Bob efficient and capable in his own technical profession. His efficiency reports were solidly "Superior", with constantly recurring notations of "a quiet, sincere, loyal man—a highly superior officer". At his death, letter after letter of tribute arrived from noted officers under whom Bob had served. To his widow came also a letter of tribute and sympathy from the Chief of Staff.

To Bob, West Point was a beloved mother and home. Here for more than thirteen years he lived happily, imbued with everything for which West Point stands. Few graduates, few men could equal Bob in his worshipful love for the Academy and the Corps of Cadets. Death to Bob could have meant only the gentle peace of being forever again home, of joining himself forever to the ideals and beauty of the one army home he knew and loved so well.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rose Ravenhall Guyer; his father, Colonel George Dickinson Guyer; his three sons, Richard, George, and James; a sister, Mrs. Ruth Guyer Burr; and a brother, Lieutenant Lawrence M. Guyer.

KENNETH MACOMB HALPINE

NO. 5553 CLASS OF 1916

*Died September 1, 1938, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington,
aged 47 years.*



LIEUTENANT COLONEL KENNETH MACOMB HALPINE was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 26, 1891, the son of Nicholas J. L. T. and Alice Macomb Halpine. He came from a long line of Service people. His father was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. His grandfather, Charles G. Halpine, was a Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers in the Civil War. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Rear Admiral David B. Macomb, and his great-grandfather was John Pope, a Commodore in

the United States Navy. David B. Macomb, his great grandfather, was a first cousin of Major General Alexander Macomb, United States Army, the first graduate of the United States Military Academy and Commander in Chief of the United States Army 1835-1841.

"Ken" as he was familiarly known by his family and close friends, obtained his early education in the public schools of New York City, Stuyvesant High School, Webb Academy and Shadd's Preparatory School in Washington, D. C. He entered the Military Academy on June 14, 1912, after having obtained an appointment at large from the President.

His official record follows:

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....June 14, 1912
2nd Lieutenant of InfantryJune 13, 1916
1st Lieutenant of Infantry.....July 1, 1916
CaptainMay 15, 1917
Major of Infantry, U. S. Army, accepted.....August 10, 1918
(To rank from July 30, 1918)
Honorably discharged as Major, only, reverting
to Captain of Infantry.....January 23, 1920
Major of Infantry.....July 17, 1921
Discharged as Major and appointed Captain.....Nov. 4, 1922
Major of InfantryApril 23, 1927
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.....October 1, 1937
B. S., U. S. Military Academy, 1916.
General Staff Corps Eligible List.
Graduate: Command and General Staff School, 1928.
Infantry School, Advanced Course, 1927.

His first assignment took him to the Mexican border where he joined the 14th Infantry as a Second Lieutenant. He served with this regiment, the 44th and 84th Regiments of Infantry in company and field grades until the end of the World War found him on duty with the staff of the 17th Division and at Headquarters, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

In addition to his duty with troops in this country and a tour on foreign service with the 35th Infantry in Hawaii, his assignments included a detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and Instructor of Organized Reserves at Rutland, Vermont, and Decatur, Illinois.

Three times he was selected for duty with the Pilgrimage of War Mothers and Widows and while on this duty conducted several parties to France.

After graduation from the courses at the Infantry School and the

Command and General Staff School, he returned to duty with troops with the 2nd Infantry at Fort Brady, Michigan, where he commanded the regiment and post on several occasions.

He was selected as Adjutant General of the VI Corps in the Second Army Maneuvers in 1936.

He joined the 7th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on September 1, 1937, and was assigned to duty as Regimental Executive Officer at the time of his death, September 1, 1938.

Throughout his long service his personal characteristics that made him loved by those who knew him stood out. He was cool, deliberate, clear-thinking and sure of decision. He was thorough and worked quietly toward the common good in a manner that caused those around him to have a feeling of assurance. Loyal to his seniors, encouraging and just to his juniors, he was always willing to go beyond the call of duty to assist another. He had the knack of handling officers and men and leading them quietly over obstacles to the completion of the mission. His painstaking thoroughness assured success.

In expressing his appreciation for "Ken's" work with the Pilgrimage of War Mothers and Widows, Secretary of War Hurley said:

"You have been mentioned from time to time in communications from a number of the Pilgrims themselves, in which reference has been made to the patient, untiring and tactful manner in which you performed the duties that were intrusted to you.

"These references to you by the Mothers and Widows themselves should be sufficient reward for the efficient performance of a duty of such unusual character, but I feel there would be a lack of appreciation on my part if I failed to add my thanks for the splendid manner in which you have fulfilled the demands of a difficult task and met the responsibilities incident thereto."

In expressing sympathy at the time of his death, the Chief of Staff, General Malin Craig, said:

"Colonel Halpine was a capable officer of fine character and attainments. Following his graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1916, and appointment as second lieutenant of Infantry, he advanced through the grades efficiently performing duties commensurate with his rank. In addition to duty with Infantry troops at various stations in this country and on foreign service, his assignments included detail to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and as Instructor, Organized Reserves. He was considered

an excellent battalion commander, well qualified for duty with civilian components, and was warmly commended for the manner in which he performed his duties in connection with the Pilgrimage of War Mothers and Widows to the cemeteries of Europe in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

"Conscientious, loyal, possessing sound judgment and a pleasing personality, Colonel Halpine rendered many years of loyal service in the Army. His death is deeply regretted."

On May 18, 1917, he married Marion Kenny Dilliard of Brooklyn, New York. From this union there are three children, Faith McChain, Kenneth Macomb, Junior, and John Dilliard. Besides his widow and children, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Alice Macomb Halpine, three brothers, Nicholas J., Lieutenant, United States Navy, Retired, an attorney in Washington, D. C.; Charles Greham, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Retired, Annapolis, Maryland; Macomb, engaged in shipping business in San Francisco, California; and one sister, Mrs. F. W. Miller, Wilmington, Delaware.

Marion and his mother accompanied his remains to Arlington where he was laid to rest with full military honors on September 7th, 1938, among his comrades who had gone on before him. Brigadier General George C. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, was one among the many friends of Colonel Halpine to attend the service at Arlington. Classmates of Colonel Halpine paid their last respects to him by acting as honorary pall bearers.

to the United States Military Academy, entering on June 15, 1916.

Due to conditions existing during the World War, his class was graduated on November 1, 1918, at which time he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery. Although only at the Military Academy for a little over two years, because of this policy, his pleasing personality and ready wit made him life-long friends of all his classmates, by whom he will always be remembered as "Stu".

Upon graduation, he and the other members of his class commissioned in the Field Artillery, were ordered to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the group graduating in February, 1919, and proceeding to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, for further instruction. In June, 1919, the entire group received orders to join the A. E. F., and upon arriving in France, inspected the battlefields together. It was not until the end of this trip, when he and his classmates were ordered to duty with regiments,—some to Germany, others to France,—that the group of classmates was broken up.

Ordered to Germany for station, he was assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, eventually returning to the United States with his regiment in May, 1922. During his tour in Germany he also had duty with the Office of Civil Affairs in Coblenz and with the French Army in Wiesbaden. In 1922, while in Germany, he married Jean Lindsay Evans, of Wilmington, Delaware.

After returning from Germany, he served with the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, the 16th Field Artillery, at Fort Myer, Va., and with the 18th Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. There he attended the Battery Officers' School in 1928-9, after which he became Assistant Post Adjutant and Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General William M. Cruikshank until June, 1932, when he was transferred to Fort Bragg, N. C. He was again appointed Adjutant here, and also was promoted to the grade of Captain.

In September, 1935, he was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, and ordered to duty at Headquarters, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md. He sailed for the Philippines in June, 1936, and upon his arrival was detailed as Adjutant of Fort Stotsenburg, transferring to the Adjutant General's Department in October, 1936.

On January 22, 1938, he and four other officers from Fort Stotsenburg, were returning to their post, in an automobile, when a front tire blew out. The car swerved, causing it to crash into a tree and turn over. He and three others were killed instantly, the driver being the only survivor, and he was seriously injured.

Impressive funeral services were held for the four officers in the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila on January 25, 1938, practically the entire body of officers from Fort Stotsenburg attending.

Interment was made in the Arlington National Cemetery on April 20, 1938, the escort being from his old regiment, the 16th Field Artillery.

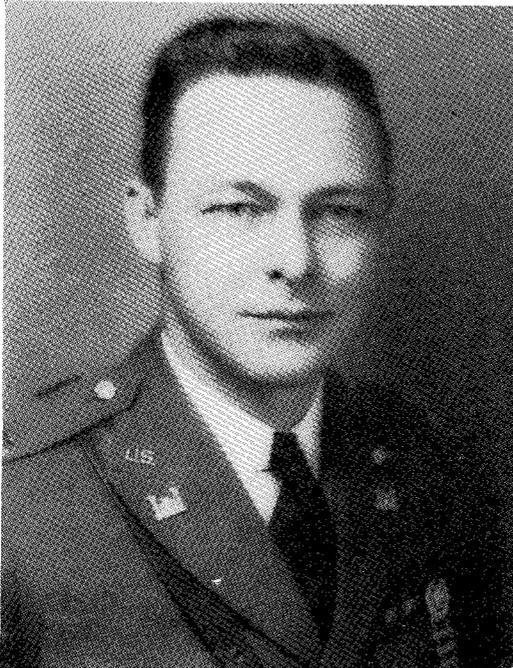
Besides his widow, he leaves three daughters, Eleanor, Marjorie, and Jean, now living at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. His father and mother are now living in Washington, D. C., and he is also survived by a sister, Dorothy, wife of Colonel Floyd Kramer, M. C., Fort Totten, N. Y., and a brother, James M. Bevans, Air Corps, Mitchel Field, L. I., New York.



NEWELL LYON HEMENWAY

NO. 6063 CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918

Died July 2, 1938, at Blacksburg, Virginia, aged 41 years.



NEWELL LYON HEMENWAY, known to his myriad of Army friends as "Jim", was born in Portland, Maine, on April 3, 1897. He was the son of Charles P. Hemenway and Isabell Hall Hemenway and the nephew of the late Major General Charles Badger Hall, U. S. Army, who was Treasurer of the Military Academy, Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets from 1899 to 1902.

Jim Hemenway's early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, where he attended Heseltine School and

Deering High School from which he graduated in 1915. That fall he matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he remained for one year. In high school he played on both the track and tennis teams, and in college he was active in his fraternity, Psi Upsilon. From his earliest youth Jim had dreamed of being a cadet at West Point, and his ambition was realized in June, 1916, when he reported to the Military Academy for enrollment. Upon his graduation in 1918 he was sent to duty as a student at the Engineering School at Camp A. A. Humphreys (present Fort Belvoir) Virginia. He remained at Camp Humphreys, except for the observation tour of European battlefields upon which his class was taken, until 1920 when he went to Camp Pike, Arkansas, for duty with the Sixth Engineers. On August 12, 1919, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. He remained at Camp Pike only about six months, at the expiration of which he returned to Camp Humphreys, again as a student at the Engineering School, and upon completion of the course there he sailed for the Philippine Islands in September 1921.

During his Philippine tour Hemenway served with the Fourteenth Engineers, Philippine Scouts, at Fort William McKinley and at Fort Mills. He returned to the United States in 1923 and was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where he remained for two years. In 1925 he was assigned to the First Engineers and served with that regiment at various posts in the First and Second Corps Areas until 1930, when he was assigned to duty with the Engineer district at Jacksonville, Florida. From 1930 to 1934 he was engaged in engineering work at various places in Florida, for the last year of the period primarily at Clewiston.

In 1934 Jim was sent to Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He was on this duty at the date of his death, although at that time under orders for duty as a student officer at the Army Industrial College.

In 1921, while on duty at the Engineer School, Jim met and married Evelyn Mildred Aiken of Philadelphia. Their home life together was idyllic. Devoted to each other, they were rarely separated, each finding in the other those complementary qualities which, combined with the love of life so characteristic of each, made them such a universally popular couple.

In addition to his widow, who is now located in Washington, D. C., Jim was also survived by his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick V.

Hemenway, Adjutant General's Department, who is at present stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington.

If any one trait of character distinguished Jim Hemenway more than another it was his genius for friendliness. Whether serving in army or civilian circles Jim was always the center of a host of friends. His genial outlook on life, his irrepressible humor and his infectious laugh will live long and cheerily in the memories of his host of friends.

In none of her sons has the flame of the spirit of West Point burned with a steadier glow than in Jim Hemenway. To him West Point was a living ideal, its teaching the rule and guide in all situations, and its traditions proper objects for humble reverence. His devotion to the ideals for which his Alma Mater stands was ingrained, and his love for the Academy and the service was the mainspring of his life. Keenly interested in his profession he was always on the alert to further the interests of the Army. His last detail, which brought him into direct and continuous contact with R. O. T. C. students, afforded opportunities to influence and assist many young men who are now reserve officers and thus to further the objectives of the Army. Jim thoroughly enjoyed this work, and his efforts were held in high regard both by his military superiors and by the students themselves.

Capable, energetic and dependable, his untimely death deprives the Army of one of its most devoted officers and West Point of one of its most loyal sons.

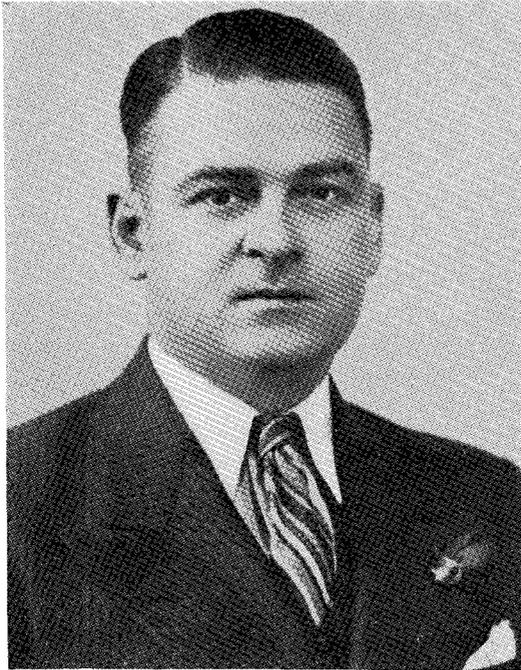
Jim's last bivouac is in Arlington National Cemetery where he sleeps in peace among that noble company of soldiers who, like him, died in the service of their beloved country.

—C. H. T.

EUGENE G. MILLER

NO. 6107 CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918

Died June 17, 1938, at Houston, Texas, aged 40 years.



EUGENE G. MILLER was born in St. Mary's, Kansas, July 19, 1897, one of nine children born to Doctor and Mrs. George J. Miller. He attended St. Mary's College, from which he graduated. Later he attended Wentworth College in Kentucky. He entered the U. S. Military Academy where he graduated in the November Class of 1920.

After graduating from West Point, he was sent to France for six months as Liaison Officer. On his return he was sent to Fort Monroe

with the Coast Artillery by mistake, and shortly afterwards was transferred to the Field Artillery at Camp Stanley, Texas. After several months in San Antonio he was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Upon promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant, he was ordered to Panama.

In Panama he joined the 4th Field Artillery in Empire, for a short period, then Corozal, and the remainder of his stay he spent in Gatun, returning to the States in 1923 under orders to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Miller served with the 12th Field Artillery until he was made Adjutant and Executive Officer of the Second Field Artillery Brigade, under General Paul B. Malone. At short periods he was Aide to General Malone. The summer of 1924 he went to Fort Logan, Colorado, to serve as Adjutant of the C. M. T. C. under General Paul B. Malone. In 1926 he was ordered to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla.

To quote a paragraph from a letter from General Malone concerning services rendered—

“During a period of approximately three years, I have had an opportunity to observe your work. The Headquarters Battery, 2nd F. A. Brigade, was rated among the best in the Division while you commanded it. Your work as Brigade Executive, as B-3, and as assistant G-3, I rated superior. During the whole period of my command, while you have come under my observation, I have trusted you with the most important duties requiring tactical skill and a high degree of diplomacy, and never have you failed, not only to meet my expectations, but many times to surpass them.”

Upon Lieut. Miller's return from the Field Artillery School he was ordered to the 15th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, and served as First Lieutenant in Battery D.

On September 1, 1928, he resigned from the army to take his place in the Civilian World.

Gene, as he was best known to his Army and Civilian friends, accepted a position with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, but not liking the selling end of it, soon resigned to accept a position with the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, where after several years, he rose to the position of Sales Promotion Manager for the San Antonio district. He had been with General Motors nine years when he resigned to accept the position of President of a Finance Company in San Antonio. This position he held until his health failed him from overwork, in March, 1938.

Gene's bright mind and executive ability was proved by the place he had reached in the business world. He was a constant reader, a lover of history and autobiographies.

After resigning from the Army he was made a First Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve and attended one training camp, but found it impossible to continue with his work and resigned his commission. In 1936 he was made a Captain in the 133rd F. A. of the Texas National Guard. During his first year at Camp Hulen, Texas, he was Adjutant of the Regiment; in the second year he was Plans and Training Officer.

He was a member of the Fort Sam Houston Officers' Club.

Gene was very talented musically, and though he never developed it seriously, he afforded his friends many pleasant hours with his perfect rhythm and syncopation.

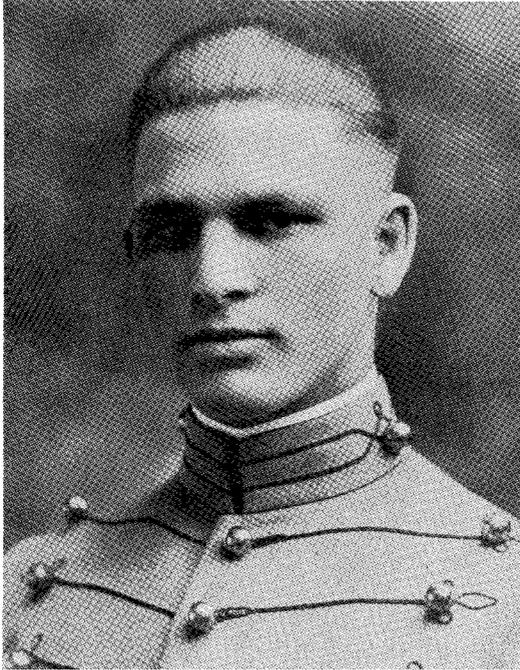
In 1920 he married Mildred Morris of San Antonio, Texas. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Nell Babette Miller; by two sisters, Mrs Phillip H. Kreuzer, wife of Dr. Phillip H. Kreuzer of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Woeber Smith of New York, and by one brother, Edward P. Miller of Seattle, Washington.

His tragic death occurred June 17, 1938, in Houston, Texas. He was laid to rest in the Mission Burial Park in San Antonio, Texas.

JOHN RAUL GUITERAS

NO. 6783 CLASS OF 1920

Died April 2, 1939, at New York, New York, aged 38 years.



^{ee} **J**OHNNY" GUITERAS was born December 24, 1900, in Matanzas, Cuba, while his father, the late Senior Surgeon G. M. Guiteras, U. S. Public Health Service, was on duty there with the American armed forces. Birth under such environment, coupled with an aggressive temperament and qualities of leadership, soon made it evident that he was destined for a military career. Too young for a commission at the outbreak of the World War, he entered West Point at the age of 17 and graduated two years later as one of

the youngest members of his class. As a cadet he preferred indulgence in good fellowship and physical activities to academic endeavor and never permitted his studies to interfere seriously with attendance at all gatherings of the Runts or participation in football and boxing. Although not heavy enough for the varsity team he was a faithful member of the Cullum Hall Squad, and his left hooks were highly respected by boxers of his weight.

After the Infantry School in 1921, Johnny was assigned to duty at Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York, and served with both the 16th and 22nd Infantry Regiments thereat until transferred to foreign service. He served in the Hawaiian Division with the 27th Infantry from January, 1924, to August, 1926, commanding a company of the famous "Wolf Hounds" for the major portion of the time. Throughout his service he demonstrated unusual aptitude for the important assignment of training recruits. Upon the occasion of a massed calisthenics exhibition of 1,300 C. M. T. C. trainees at Plattsburg, whose training he had supervised, he was personally commended by General Pershing.

He resigned from the Army in 1926 and returned to the continental United States to engage in commercial pursuits. At the time of his death he was serving in the office of his former West Point front rank file, Mr. J. L. Piland, Class of November 1, 1918, Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals, New York City.

Like numerous other events in his career, death came unexpectedly—as a result of an accidental fall, causing a fractured skull and concussion from which he never regained consciousness. He died in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, on April 2, 1939, and was buried in the West Point Cemetery alongside his Classmates who have already "fallen in" there.

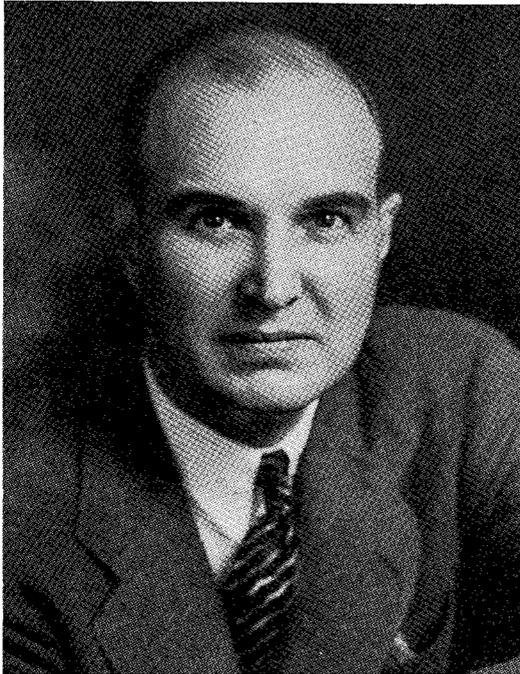
Johnny was married in 1928 to Miss Frances Ferrer, of Havana, Cuba, a childhood sweetheart. She and one son, John R. Guiteras, Jr., survive him. The sentiments of his host of friends are well epitomized in a letter from a classmate received shortly after his death in which he said: "I do not believe I will ever have a better friend in this world than old Johnny, and our close associations during those carefree days at Benning and in Hawaii will always be among my most cherished memories. He was the salt of the earth, and I feel certain that he would have become one of our most outstanding Infantry officers had Fate dealt more kindly with him."

—Charles W. West (*His Roommate*).

RICHARD WILSON JOHNSON

NO. 6858 CLASS OF 1922

Died January 1, 1938, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 37 years.



RICHARD WILSON JOHNSON, born in Kansas June 8, 1900, entered the United States Military Academy on November 4, 1918, in the famous class of Orioles. He graduated June 12, 1922, when he was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps and ordered to Fort Monroe, Virginia, to pursue the Basic Course at the Coast Artillery School. He resigned from the Service in June, 1923, and took a position with the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute, located in Chicago, Illinois. At the time of his death he had risen to the posi-

tion of Executive Secretary of this organization. He died on January 1, 1938, at Evanston, Illinois, of pneumonia complications. He leaves a wife, Louise, and a daughter, Edith Louise, age 13.

Johnny's life although short was a full one. At the Academy, he made numerous friends. No one could resist his ready wit and the enthusiasm he showed. Having an exceptionally quick mind, studies never bothered him. In his short service at Fort Monroe before his resignation he showed all of the inherent attributes of the successful officer. Carrying these into civil life, he rapidly rose in his business to a position of responsibility and community leadership. His resignation from the Army was a loss to the Service, his death a distinct loss to all who knew him.

— *A Classmate.*

GEORGE VOEGELE EHRHARDT

NO. 7933 CLASS OF 1926

Died January 22, 1938, at Fort Stotsenburg, P. I., aged 36 years.



GEOERGE VOEGELE EHRHARDT, son of George D. and Mathilde Voegele Ehrhardt, was born at Fort Slocum, New York, February 28, 1901.

He attended school at Saunderstown, Rhode Island, until he reached the age of ten when his parents moved to Ft. Terry, Plum Island, where he continued his schooling. In 1913 he entered the Greenport Public Schools and graduated from the Greenport High School, being president and valedictorian of his class in 1920.

George was born and raised in a military atmosphere, which perhaps accounted for his interest in military life. His intention was to enter West Point after graduation from high school, but no appointments were made from his county, so he entered the College of Forestry at Syracuse University the fall of 1920.

George entered the Military Academy, July 1, 1922, and upon graduation was appointed Second Lieutenant of Cavalry on June 12, 1926.

George was assigned to the 11th Cavalry and after a short period of duty at Ft. Jay, N. Y., he joined his regiment at The Presidio of Monterey, California. In June, 1929, he was assigned to the 13th Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he served until September, 1930.

He completed the Troop Officers' Course at the Cavalry School in 1931 and was assigned to duty in the 1st Cavalry at Ft. D. A. Russell, Texas, as 1st Lieutenant, and later with the 5th Cavalry at Ft. Clark, Texas, where he remained until April 9, 1937. He received his commission as Captain on June 12, 1936. On the 9th day of April, 1937, Captain Ehrhardt was assigned to foreign service in the Philippine Islands, where he served with the 26th Cavalry at Ft. Stotsenburg, until his death.

The death of George Voegele Ehrhardt occurred while returning from field maneuvers, January 22, 1938, with three of his close friends—Captain Stuart M. Bevans, Lieutenant Milton A. Acklen, and Lieutenant Henry B. Crowell—when their car went out of control and crashed into a tree, instantly killing all four officers.

Services were held for the four officers in St. Mary's and St. John's, Manila, P. I. Captain Ehrhardt's body was then sent home and laid to rest April 20, 1938, in the Sterling Cemetery, Greenport, N. Y., beside his brother, Lyle Titus Ehrhardt. He is survived by his parents, George D. and Mathilde Voegele Ehrhardt, two sisters, Mrs. William B. Conway and Miss Leta Ehrhardt, and one brother, Harwood Grant Ehrhardt.

George was highly esteemed for his Christian character. He lent the worth of his wise counsel and eager interest to the men under him, to his fellow associates, and to every worthy work undertaken. I have had the happy privilege of being a close friend of George during his boyhood days, and knew him as a kind, sympathetic, honest friend. In 1931 George visited the writer in Texas. Time had not changed the sterling character of George, for he was a true officer—a capable troop commander who thought of his men as humans. He was interested in his profession, reliable and conscientious in his

duties to his country and his God. Captain George Ehrhardt died in harness. True, honest, and believing that all men above or under him were human, may his life be an example to the officers of this country.

*We lose what on ourselves we spend
We have as treasures without end
Whatever, Lord, to Thee we lend,
Who givest all.*

—Rev. F. W. Henkel.



DAVID DREW HEDEKIN

NO. 8216 CLASS OF 1927

Died July 20, 1938, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, aged 33 years.



DAVID DREW HEDEKIN was born at Fort Apache, Arizona, on March 21, 1905, and died at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on July 20, 1938.

His father, Charles A. Hedekin of the Class of 1888, was at David's birth a Captain in the 3d Cavalry; his mother was Adelaide Drew, whose father resided in Highland Falls, New York, and was for many years Collector of the Port of New York. General and Mrs. Hedekin now live in Bethesda, Maryland.

Dave's boyhood was like those of most Army boys. A smallish, active, sandy-haired kid with abundant freckles, he grew up following the Cavalry, to Camp Stotsenburg, Fort Clark, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Leavenworth, and Schofield Barracks. From 1912 to 1916, the Hedekins were in Washington. There Dave attended the famous old Peter Force School on Massachusetts Avenue, where hundreds of future officers met for the first time. In 1917, he entered St. Paul's School in Garden City, Long Island. It was during his four years there that he developed into a notable tennis player and established a reputation as a junior star. In 1921, he followed the standard path of Army boys of his generation by entering "Schadmann's" to prep for West Point.

On July 1, 1922, Dave entered the Academy by appointment from the 12th District of Indiana. At the end of his plebe year, he was turned back in Math, and accordingly reported on January 2, 1924, as a member of the Class of 1927. He graduated on June 14, 1927, with a class standing of 194 in a class of 203.

After his first mishap (which his father had encountered before him) he had no serious academic difficulties. On the tennis team he played on the first court and was captain in his final year. Inevitably his game suffered from the late springs and lack of winter practice at West Point, but while his matches with visiting players were not all wins, they were always long and hardfought, marked by extremely long sets which evidenced his remarkable endurance and determination to hold on. Although he could rarely spare time from academics to train for boxing in the winter season, in more than one indoor meet he entered the ring for his class against a member of the varsity boxing squad and proved himself a first-rate scrapper for the full number of rounds. In his first class year he was an excellent cadet sergeant, although he undoubtedly shared with the rest of "I" Company a delusion that they were rebellious bolsheviks. The truth is that while the company was a clannish group with high esprit de corps, it was above the average in steadiness. For three straight years (1925-1927) is furnished the First Captain.

During the last three years of Dave's cadet service, his brother Tom, of the Class of June 1919, was an instructor; and a number of other instructors were men whom Dave had known as playmates. Toward all of these he preserved the strictest formality, setting up in advance a barrier against the slightest indication of favor.

After graduation, Dave served until 1930 with the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning. He then took the Company Officers' Course at the Infantry School. Upon completing that course in 1931, he went to Panama, where he served three years with the 33d Infantry at Fort

Clayton. He was promoted first lieutenant on September 1, 1933. In November, 1934, he reported to his last station, Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he served until June, 1936, with the 22nd Infantry, and thereafter until his death as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Robert O. Van Horn and commander of Headquarters Company, 8th Brigade. He was promoted captain on June 14, 1937.

During these eleven years Dave kept up his tennis and played in most of the important service matches. He was three times finalist in the Army singles championship. He played for Army many times in the Leech Cup Matches with Navy; once he came from Panama for this annual meeting. Meanwhile, his athletic talents found new outlets in horsemanship and polo. His splendid physical coordination enabled him to become very good indeed, both as rider and as poloist, in a short time.

In 1929, Dave married another child of the service, Helen Young, whose father is Lieutenant Colonel Laurence W. Young of the Regular Infantry, and whose sisters married Alfred A. McNamee of the Class of June 1918 and Malcolm R. Kammerer of the Class of 1926. The marriage was supremely happy and successful. Like her husband, Mrs. Hedekin was an outstanding horse-master. She and Dave were a notable pair of competitors. With the Fort McPherson Horse Show Team they went far and wide in the South, and won a handsome reputation not only for successful riding but even more for fine sportsmanship and gracious manners. Around Atlanta, Dave also made quite a name for efficient management of the local horse shows.

As Dave's equestrian interests centered more and more on the show horses in whose training he and his wife shared so much of their time and happiness, his interest in polo declined. The tragedy of his death was heightened, in a way, by its occurrence in a polo tournament which he entered more to complete a team than from any personal desire. He was fatally injured at Fort Oglethorpe on July 17, 1938, and died there on the 20th. Two days later there was a touching ceremony at his home station, Fort McPherson. At noon on July 22d, Headquarters Company, 8th Brigade, which he had commanded, paraded at the flag-staff with Captain Hedekin's horses on the flank of the line; the general order announcing his death was read; and the flag was formally lowered to half-staff. Surely we can say that David Hedekin met a good end: mounted, in the midst of a melee, the captain of a company that loved him well.

From many honestly-earned appreciations a few may be quoted.

The Chief of Staff in his official letter to Mrs. Hedekin said:

"Thoroughly reliable, loyal, and possessing marked ability, his

performance of duty in every department was outstanding and won the commendation of all those with whom he served."

The Corps Area commander, Major General George Van Horn Mosely, who had many opportunities to observe his work closely, said:

"He was outstanding as a distinguished captain, and would have gone far in the Army."

Brigadier General Robert O. Van Horn, his immediate chief, has said on various occasions:

"Captain Hedekin assumed command of the Machine Gun Company, 2d Battalion, 22d Infantry, on November 15, 1934. In five months time, by dint of hard work, organization, and superior type of instruction, his company was the outstanding company in the Brigade maneuvers. Major Reynolds, machine gun instructor of the Infantry School, was emphatic in his statement that it was the best machine gun company he had ever been privileged to test or observe. This was solely brought about by the efforts and abilities of Captain Hedekin."

"From his entrance to the service until the time of his death his record is one of admirable achievement and he displayed at all times the finest soldierly qualifications, loyalty and devotion to his profession."

"There was never an officer in this command of more capacity and promise."

These formal quotations are creditable, but they do not finish the picture. When David Hedekin's friends speak of him, certain words invariably recur: Courage, Integrity, Character. These qualities stand out in the memories of his closest associates, men near his own age, and most intimate in their knowledge. He was the sort with whom integrity and endurance weigh far more than any cleverness. Physically, his exceptional powers of endurance were steadfastly supported by stern refusal to admit he was licked. He had the highest moral courage; in one trying episode he risked his commission because he was convinced that his official integrity demanded it. To such men, responsibilities are simple. What is right must be defended to the end of strength and beyond.

David Hedekin lived his whole life in a service devoted to that creed. His father, his brother, his cousins, brothers-in-law, boyhood playmates, all subscribed to it at the same Alma Mater. Breathing a great tradition with every breath of his life, he stood of nature in that most honorable company who are its especial defenders; a company who, by what they are and what they stand for, sustain our faith in that tradition so far, that even in death they bind us closer to it.

—W. B. P.



GEORGE WILLIAM PEAKE

NO. 8563 CLASS OF 1929

Died May 31, 1936, at Fort Riley, Kansas, aged 32 years.



GEORGE WILLIAM PEAKE, the son of George R. Peake and Florence Peake, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1904. At the early age of five months he lost his father who was prominently connected with the packing business in Kansas City. From infancy it had been planned by both father and mother that their son follow a military career. This was probably due to keen disappointment in the former's boyhood when he lost out in a competitive examination for West Point to Rob-

ert Wood, now General Robert Wood, Retired, who defeated him by one point in English. The desire for military service had been further instilled by his grandfather, who never tired of relating to his young grandson his many exciting war experiences when he served in the Southern army as Aide to General Fitzhugh Lee.

Following graduation from Westport High School and two years of Junior College work, Peake received an appointment to Annapolis which was declined to enter West Point. Though not personally an athlete, he was interested in all forms of athletics, and during his Second and First Class years at the Military Academy was track manager.

Though his military service was brief, it was an active one. Following graduation he was assigned to duty at Fort Stotsenberg, P. I., Battery C, 24th Field Artillery. During his two years foreign tour he attended a native language school, took the horse-shoeing course, and graduated from Cooks and Bakers School at Fort McKinley. Arriving at Fort Sill January 10, 1932, he was assigned to Battery C, 18th Field Artillery and graduated from the School of Fire on July 15th, 1934. His last two years of military service were spent at Fort Riley, where he first served as Assistant Provost Marshal until assigned to Battery C, 14th F. A.

In many ways Lieutenant Peake's life was saddened by his constant dread of retirement, due to a heart lesion which eventually brought about his death. He never wanted to live to be retired from active service, and it is some consolation to those nearest to him that this desire was gratified. When the promotion freeze was lifted by President Roosevelt in 1934, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, October 1, 1934. In both Fort Sill and Fort Riley he was actively connected with the Dramatic Clubs and was said to possess much talent. This was latent for many years, but as a boy of five while a pupil of Mrs. Allen Porter in Kansas City, he had achieved much acclaim by giving Patrick Henry's (his great, great, granduncle's) famous oration at a D. A. R. luncheon on Washington's Birthday. Though married, Lieutenant Peake left no children. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Catherine Peake of Hot Springs, and by his mother, who makes her home at the Ambassador Hotel in Kansas City. He is buried with other members of the Class of '29 in that hallowed spot on the Hudson, the National Cemetery at West Point.

HENRY B. CROSWELL

NO. 8876 CLASS OF 1930

Died January 22, 1938, at Manila, P. I., aged 32 years.



HENRY BITTINGER CROSWELL before entering the U. S. Military Academy was known to his family and friends as a reserved, modest and fun loving boy who for years had a fixed purpose to become an officer in the Regular Army. Living in Washington, D. C., it was clear to all who knew him that he was thoughtfully observant of the stirring events of the World War days, while striving continuously to secure an appointment to West Point. His first opportunity came when an appointment was offered to the

one making the highest marks in a competitive examination opened to all the boys of Washington. The final results showed that in all the mental tests Henry's rating was higher than that of every other contestant. He lost that appointment, however, because he was a little underweight. He had to wait some three years before he finally secured the coveted opportunity to enter the Academy.

During those three years while continuously striving for another chance, Henry spent many hours a week in the Library of Congress with volumes of world history and biography. After his death, among his effects received from posts where he had served, were many volumes of the world's best literature, history, and biography, in addition to many more volumes upon military subjects.

During his service as an officer Henry convinced his family that he truly loved the Army. He was always keen to be assigned to the Service Schools as and when he became eligible; and much of his reading was in preparation for such assignment. His ambition was to deserve to be regarded as a highly trained and efficient officer according to the standards of the General Staff. Always observant of the trend of new developments affecting or pertaining to the Army, and interested in the details of these trends, Henry read and investigated much about aviation and mechanized transport, but his family always remembers his statement, "I would be a Cavalry Officer, even if I were a millionaire!"

—*A Friend.*

Henry Bittinger Crosswell was admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1926, from the First District of West Virginia. Graduating well towards the top of his class, he chose the Cavalry as his arm of service, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 8th Cavalry, with station at Fort Bliss, Texas, reporting there in the fall of 1930. Before reporting to his regiment, he was for a brief period on duty as Assistant to the Personnel Adjutant at Fort Jay, New York. His first assignment in his new regiment was to Troop "E" where he received his basic training as an officer. It was not long before his capabilities as an officer and his genial personality became quite evident to all who knew him, and as his service at Fort Bliss lengthened he became more and more popular not only in the performance of routine duties but on the polo field and in other horse activities as well. While with his Regiment, he was on special duty for a short time as an Instructor at the United States Military Academy Preparatory Academy at Fort Bliss. When ordered away from Fort Bliss, he attended the Student Officers' Course at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, during the school year 1934-35. After completion of the course at Fort Riley he was assigned to

the Fifth Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas. While at Fort Clark he was designated as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Evan S. Humphrey, whom he accompanied to the Philippines in 1936. It was while serving in this capacity, and not far from Fort Stotsenburg, P. I., that the fateful automobile accident occurred which cost his life and the lives of three of his comrades.

The service at large has lost an efficient, popular, and most promising young officer; the Cavalry has lost a true horseman and lover of horses; and his friends and brother officers have lost one whose spontaneous wit and lovable personality have always made him a welcome addition to any gathering. He was active in sports, a genial and willing teammate, a formidable and worthy opponent. As a practical soldier, not as a theorist, he took an active interest in the welfare of the individual in his command. He not only commanded the respect and admiration of his men by his loyalty and fairness, but his willing cooperation and capacity for work made him an outstanding favorite with his superiors.

Let us not consider that Death has taken our comrade. Let us only remember that he has taken the last barrier without a fault and is now riding wider horizons with better footing, under clearer skies, while the cry of an unseen pack leads him on and on, into that Great Adventure into which we all must follow. Let us remember that he will be there waiting to show us the way. May we be fortunate enough to have him as a teammate on some celestial polo field and again hear the click of his mallet as he passes to us for a try at goal, or the welcoming thud of his horse's feet as he comes up behind to lend his support. No, nothing, not even Death, could change him, and we know that the Spirit of one now departed, has brightened a spot in "The Long Grey line—".

—Brainard S. Cook,

1st Lieut. 3rd U. S. Cavalry.

Assisted by Capt. Thos. Q. Donaldson, Jr., Fort Meyer, Va.

The casual observer saw in "Hank" reserve, modesty, and refinement. The thoughtful observer found after even a few words of serious talk with him that he was able to think as well as to speak with a poise and a tone that manifested individuality and charm. These aptitudes ingrained with an unmistakably spirited but kindly and sympathetic nature, made him welcome in any gathering and drew new acquaintances to him as one who was genuinely himself. He did not go out of his way to make friends—he just couldn't help making them because of his almost boyish candor and the artless but definite way in which he gave the conviction that he was of the level-headed type one turned to when in trouble.

There was more to "Hank's" character than appeared on the surface. Behind his carefree manner there was the mind of one who knew the true values of life; the mind of a well and widely read student, and of one who took great pride in every phase of his profession. Apart from his profession, one of his deep interests lay in literature, but few of his friends were aware of the time he gave to it. The knowledge so gained, together with his inherent sense of values, gave him a keen insight into the characters of his fellow men and helped to develop his tolerance of the frailties of others. He was aware of one's good qualities as well as of one's weaknesses. Yet in no way did he give any indication of his thoughts about the latter unless pressed to speak. Then because he was sincere he was tactfully and kindly outspoken. He was generous to a fault and would have done anything for someone he liked. For himself, he bore with a smile impositions that would have tried the patience of other men. He was vitally interested in his profession and would have gone far in his career. When it appeared he wasn't getting the "breaks" he wasted no time complaining. Instead he merely pitched in and turned the situation to his advantage. He was an excellent officer, not only because of his efforts to be one but because of that indefinable quality of character which made him do the correct thing at the proper time and in a spirit that won respect and cooperation.

Much, much more could be said about "Hank", but no amount of writing could ever do justice to his splendid personality and character. He will forever stand out in the memory of the writer of these words as the one man about whom he has never heard a word of condemnation. Fortunate indeed were those who knew him well for he was the finest and truest friend a man ever had.

—*1st Lieut. C. C. W. Allan,*
Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Henry was a wonderful companion. He accompanied me on many trips so we spent many hours together. In my opinion, he was an outstanding Cavalry Officer, and had he lived he would have reached the top of our profession.

—*E. H. Humphrey,*
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

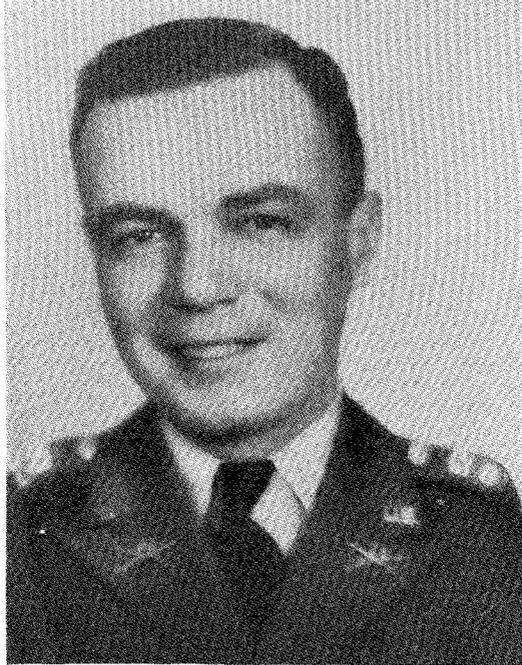
Lieutenant Crowell was an exceedingly promising young officer. Loyal, capable, with a pleasing personality, he efficiently performed the duties assigned him and invariably won the commendation of his superior officers. His untimely death is deeply regretted.

—*Malin Craig,*
Chief of Staff.

WILLIAM DAVID DAVIS, JR.

NO. 9258 CLASS OF 1931

Died February 12, 1939, near Phenix City, Alabama, aged 32 years.



WILL DAVIS was born June 20, 1906 at Fort McPherson, Georgia to William D. Davis, then Captain United States Infantry, and Abbie Harris (Green) Davis. His early years were passed with his family at various Posts of the Army as routine changes of his father's station took place. Consequently his schooling was diversified. But even then, wherever he was, his contemporaries sought his company and followed his lead. His father, posthumously awarded the D. S. C. and the D. S. M. for gallantry in action, was killed

in action in France during the World War, but Bill's association with the Service was continued through his older brother Captain Frank G. Davis.

After preparation at "Shad's" in Washington, Bill was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from at large and joined the Corps in 1927. He always found time to engage in athletics and to argue or joke with everyone. He was on the boxing squad for four years and won his "A", to a considerable extent through sheer gameness. Then, as in later years, he never knew when he should have been licked and consequently he very seldom was licked.

Upon graduation from West Point, a short period of duty with the Air Corps followed before he joined the Ninth Infantry at Fort Sam Houston. After some time in garrison, Bill was placed on C. C. C. duty which took him to a number of states in the Southwest and gained him the reputation of being an exceptionally capable and energetic officer. He was officially commended by Brigadier General Walter C. Short for his excellent work as construction officer.

In March of 1934 he married Mrs. Willard Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Brush, and in December of the same year a tour of foreign service in Panama was started. While in Panama Davis coached the championship Pacific Sector boxing team in addition to his other duties. He was specially commended for his fine work in this connection by Brigadier General Lawrence Halstead, and Colonel C. F. Severson wrote him in part as follows. "It gives me great pleasure to convey to you the appreciation of the officers and enlisted men of Fort Clayton for your success in coaching the Fort Clayton boxing team to turn out the winning team in the Pacific Sector Boxing Tournament. This is a splendid accomplishment for which you may justly be very proud. It has shown technical ability in the sport and leadership of a high order."

Upon completion of his Canal Zone tour Bill availed himself of a well earned and much needed four months leave of absence before reporting for duty to his final station, Fort Benning, Georgia. His successful completion of a course at the Infantry School was followed by duty with the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Perhaps Davis' abilities as an officer of the United States Army are best summarized by the following extract from a letter from the Office of the Chief of Infantry. "The official record of Lieut. Davis indicates a high degree of leadership in the handling of men and a demonstrated ability to influence others in definite lines of action. At the time of his death he was well along toward proving himself as a superior officer of Infantry. The Army in particular and the Coun-

try as a whole can ill afford to lose the services of a man of the type of Lieut. Davis."

Certainly Bill was a man. Never was he vacillating or weak. Never was he overbearing or dictatorial. Never was he inconsiderate or vindictive. Sensitive to the slightest wish of those to whom he had given his allegiance, he was discriminating in his loyalties. Seeing the viewpoints of others, he was still never led to moderate his own high ideals. Independence and courage marked his every act and thought while he was among us. Wisdom and kindness charted his worldly course. He followed this course with steadfast determination and justice. His subordinates loved and admired him while his superior officers trusted and respected him. And withal, his quick humor never failed himself or his friends, either in stress or in monotonous daily routines. Would that his strength and his justice, his kindness and humor, might have lived forever! But Bill is gone now, —gone to join the other half of the Long Gray Line. The world has lost a true gentleman—his chosen companions, a true friend.

Funeral services were conducted at the Post Chapel of Fort Benning and interment with military honors was at Arlington National Cemetery. Besides his widow and his step-daughter Johnnie Lee, he is survived by his mother Mrs. W. D. Davis, his sister Miss Betty Davis, and his brother Captain Frank G. Davis.

—*A Classmate.*



PAUL DELMONT BUNKER, JR.

NO. 9528 CLASS OF 1932

Killed January 7, 1938, near Schofield Barracks, T. H., aged 29 years.



PAUL DELMONT BUNKER, JR., was born March 21, 1909, in Quarters No. 100E at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where his father was attending the Coast Artillery School. On his father's side, Paul traces back through a long line of Down Easters to James Bunker who was in Kittery, Maine, as early as 1639 and later helped found Dover, N. H. Paul's mother, Leila Landon Beehler, was the daughter of the late Admiral William H. Beehler, U. S. N., and Leila S. Potter of Savannah, Georgia.

Adopted as mascot by the Coast Artillery School Class of 1909, Paul was presented with a cup, engraved with his nickname of "Eddy Currents" and this always remained one of his proudest possessions. Thus launched on his career of "Army Brat," he passed his childhood with his parents at a succession of Army Posts: Fort Constitution, N. H., in 1909-1910; Fort Slocum, N. Y., to 1912; Fort Hancock, N. J., to 1915; Fort Mills, Corregidor, P. I.; Regan Barracks, Albay Province, P. I.; and the City of Manila until the United States entered the World War, during which he remained with his grandparents in Annapolis, Md., and started attendance at public school.

After the Armistice he accompanied his parents to Fort Amador, C. Z., until 1921 when they changed station to Allentown, Penna., where he started his athletic career on the Allentown High School football team. To Fort Leavenworth in 1924 and then to Fort Totten, N. Y., in 1925. Here he attended the Flushing High School and was graduated 1927.

On June 27, 1927 Paul enlisted in the 62d Coast Artillery (AA), then commanded by his father, and enrolled in the Second Corps Area West Point Preparatory School which was being held at Fort Totten. As a member of the School team he helped in winning the Corps Area football championship. Living in barracks just across the parade ground from his parents' quarters, Paul and a few of his buddies (Army Brats all) ostensibly honored the custom banning them from the Officers' Row but nevertheless performed diplomatic and strategic miracles in eking out their mess hall fare by levies on the Bunker larder. As a result of the competitive examination terminating the school year, Paul was one of the three soldiers from the 62d who won appointments to West Point. And so, sporting a corporal's chevrons, he reported at the Military Academy and, on July 2, 1928, was sworn in as a cadet.

To carry on a family tradition, he tried for and secured assignment to famous old "A" Company and continued in that company during his cadet service. Responding to the call for football men, Paul made his Plebe team and, next year, was one of the Varsity centers, but an injury which resulted in an almost fatal illness cut short a promising football career whose only later manifestation was participation in the annual Goat-Engineer game. Turning from football to lacrosse, he developed into a stalwart defense and won his major "A" in that sport.

While at the Point he had his share in the escapades that become part of the traditions and legends that are handed down to the plebes of successive generations. Never a file-boner or a bookworm, Paul

received most of his enjoyment by specializing in athletics. His high enthusiasm, when he was actually playing, was inspiring to all except his opponents. His roars of encouragement at the games he watched were manna to the players—the pool still echoes from his bellows of encouragement to his brother, Bill, in the tank. Imbued with the competitive spirit of sports, he accepted the scholastic side of West Point as a necessary evil—always being “turned out” but always managing getting through. His prodigious performance in making up studies lost through his serious illness in his yearling year was a shining example of what he could do when he wanted to.

It was the Virginia trip that crystallized his desire to become an aviator, and thereafter his heart was set on the Air Corps. So much so that, when the examining board at the Point threatened to disqualify him, he was ready for personal combat with the board, jointly or severally, until they accepted him.

While on furlough, Paul met Miss Elizabeth Williams Haynes of New York City, the daughter of Williams and Elizabeth Bowen (Batchelor) Haynes. On June 24, during graduation leave, they were married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City, and departed on a honeymoon in Bermuda.

Commissioned in the Infantry upon graduation, Paul was detailed in the Air Corps and, during the flurry caused by curtailment of graduation leaves in 1932, was temporarily on duty with the 9th Coast Artillery (HD) at Fort Banks, Mass. He was graduated from the Air Corps Primary Flying School and the Advanced Flying School, Attack Course, in 1933, and proudly received the wings of a rated Army Air Pilot. He was then assigned to the 13th Attack Squadron at Fort Crockett, Texas, where he served for almost two years. During this time he had one notably narrow escape when a new ship that he was ferrying to Crockett crashed with him near Athol, Mass. Beyond the loss of two front teeth, he sustained only minor contusions.

He participated in the first and second “Winter Flights,” based on Selfridge Field, Michigan, and Concord, N. H., with the 13th Squadron, which meanwhile changed station to Barksdale Field, Louisiana. Here he had periods of detached service with the Civilian Conservation Corps and completed the special course at the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal. On March 18, 1937, when the explosion in a school at New London, Texas, killed hundreds of children, Paul flew Dr. Wolfe of Shreveport to the scene of the disaster and safely landed him at night on ground totally unknown to him.

Early in his career Paul showed the military characteristics that have always marked great fighting leaders in action. Daring, courage-

ous, quick and sound in his decisions, and oblivious of personal danger—yesterday he would have been a Forrest or a Jeb Stuart; today he was an accomplished Army pilot with a great future ahead of him.

On May 1, 1937, he was assigned to duty with the 18th Group at Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, and left New York City with his wife and his daughter, Carye, on the May voyage of the USAT Republic. In San Francisco they spent the interim between transports with Paul's parents, who had just returned from the Philippines, and then, on June 12, sailed for Hawaii. Reporting for duty on June 19, 1937, Paul served with the Sixth Pursuit Squadron until his death.

On January 7, 1938, the Squadron, with Paul in command, flew out for its periodical bombing practice. Twice he dove on the target, scoring heavily, but on the third dive the bomb exploded prematurely and Paul, instantly killed, was hurtled to the ground just beyond the target in a mass of wreckage. As the accident was reconstructed afterwards, it appeared that the bomb, armed upon release, swerved slightly to one side, hit the landing wheel, and immediately detonated within a few feet of the plane.

His ashes were returned to the States on the same Republic upon which, full of the joy of living, he had embarked only a few months before. Escorted back to West Point by his father, they were laid at rest in the family plot in the cemetery of his beloved Alma Mater.

It was something more than a perfunctory sense of mere duty that moved one of Paul's superiors to say: "Attentive to duty, capable, reliable, and efficient, Lieutenant Bunker was an exceedingly promising young officer who enjoyed the esteem and approbation of his associates". One of his classmates said: "I feel that the last verse of our Alma Mater was written with Paul in mind".

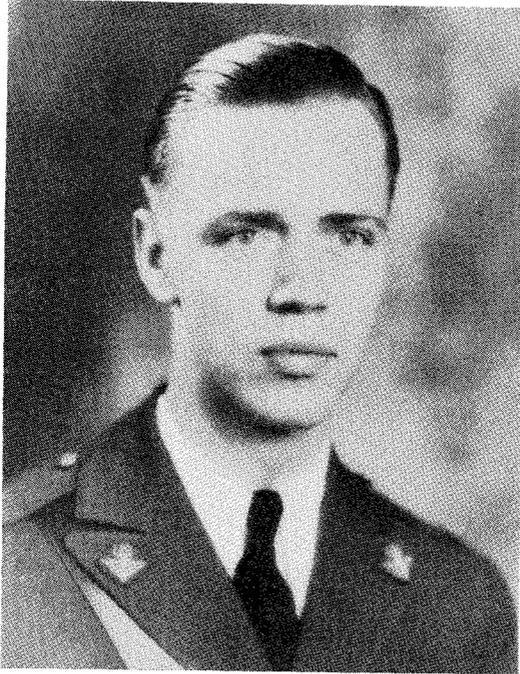
Whether the terrible needlessness of the accident will result in changes to prevent such unnecessary sacrifice of other young lives in the future is not for a layman to say. But there can be no doubt that Paul gave his life for his country just as truly as if it had been in battle. Although he died as he himself would probably have wished—following his star in the profession he loved above all others—nevertheless, his going leaves a void that can never be filled.

*"One petal
Falling from the apple blossom
Is that much beauty
Lost to the world
Forever."*

THOMAS CHARLES MORGAN

NO. 9575 CLASS OF 1932

*Died November 26, 1937, near Greenwood, South Carolina,
aged 30 years.*



THOMAS CHARLES MORGAN was born at Aiken, South Carolina, September 29, 1907, the son of the late Judge Thomas Redman Morgan and Florida Wellborn Morgan. Throughout his boyhood he lived at home in Aiken. Here he attended Aiken Institute, from which he was graduated in 1926.

He entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1926. After a year and a half at West Point he was found deficient in mathe-

matics and returned to South Carolina. He attended Clemson College in South Carolina and later the University of South Carolina where he prepared for West Point re-entrance examinations which he succeeded in passing. He then returned to West Point and joined the Class of 1932 on August 28, 1929. The Class of 1932 is proud of having welcomed so fine a member. He graduated on June 10, 1932, and became Second Lieutenant, Infantry on this date.

Tom was assigned to the Air Corps and was to have reported to Randolph Field, Texas for training in September, 1932. This was the year, however, when all First Class leaves were cancelled under the President's economy program, and so he reported early in August. Flying training began in October, 1932. In turn he completed the Primary Flying School and the Advanced Flying School and was afterwards assigned to take the Observation course at Kelly Field, Texas. Having completed this course, he was graduated from the Flying School and received his Wings in October, 1933. He was rated Airplane Pilot and Airplane Observer.

Luke Field, near Honolulu, Hawaii was his first regular Air Corps assignment. It was his good fortune to have his mother and sister, whom all remember with great pleasure, live with him during the two years he was in Hawaii.

In 1935 Tom was transferred to Brooks Field at San Antonio, Texas and in 1937 to Randolph Field, Texas. It was while he was at this station that the accident which took his life occurred. He was flying en route to the Army-Navy game of 1937. He had last taken off from Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, for Burlington, North Carolina, his next scheduled stop. He encountered bad weather, and it is the writer's belief that he was attempting to reach Augusta, Georgia, the most logical place for a landing since he was familiar with the surrounding country. The weather became worse, and he was forced down before he reached Augusta near Greenwood, South Carolina. Night had fallen and in the dense fog and heavy rain he collided with obstacles which he could not see.

The Class of 1932 and his many friends are deeply grieved by his passing.

Although he did not live the normal span of years, his life was full and his accomplishments were many. It is true that he met with reverses, but these were overcome uncomplainingly and courageously. All of his objectives were accomplished in his characteristic quiet manner. His life was an inspiration; his memory a benediction. It was this calm disposition together with unwavering sincerity which won and held so many friends.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Florida Wellborn Morgan of Aiken, South Carolina, and two sisters, Miss Catherine Morgan of Aiken, South Carolina, and Mrs. Allen Moore of Burlington, North Carolina.

—*A Classmate.*

PAUL R. GOWEN

NO. 9594 CLASS OF 1933

Died July 11, 1938, at Paitilla Point, Canal Zone, aged 29 years.



PAUL R. GOWEN, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, was born in Caldwell, Idaho, February 1, 1909. After graduating from the Caldwell High School, Gowen entered the University of Idaho. In 1929, having completed two and one half years at the University, he began his preparation for the Military Academy. In July of the same year he entered and was graduated in June, 1933.

Spoony, as he was affectionately called by his classmates, stood No. 9 in his class and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

Taking a detail in the Air Corps, Spoony entered Randolph Field in October, 1934. In June of that year he married Miss Betty Wilson of Twin Falls, Idaho.

His first assignment was with the 20th Pursuit Group at Barksdale Field, La., serving with that unit until March, 1937, when he was transferred to Albrook Field, Panama.

On July 11, 1938, shortly after taking off from Albrook, one motor of his army bomber failed. With only the remaining motor functioning, Gowen started a long glide to the water. Unable to reach it because of insufficient altitude, he crashed on the beach at Paitilla Point, near Panama City, and was instantly killed. Two other occupants of the plane, Lieut Kenneth Crosher, navigator, and Pvt. G. H. Bundy, radio operator, escaped with their lives but were badly burned.

Of Spoony's attributes, the best measure may be these: That he had the sincere affection of all those with whom he came in intimate contact; that he won the respect and admiration of his brother officers.

Besides his wife and his parents, he leaves a baby daughter, Stephanie; two sisters, Mrs. Robert Walker of Caldwell, and Miss Daphne Gowen of Lewiston, Idaho; three brothers, William Gowen, of Boise, Justin Gowen of Katowico, Poland, and Ralph Gowen of Twin Falls.

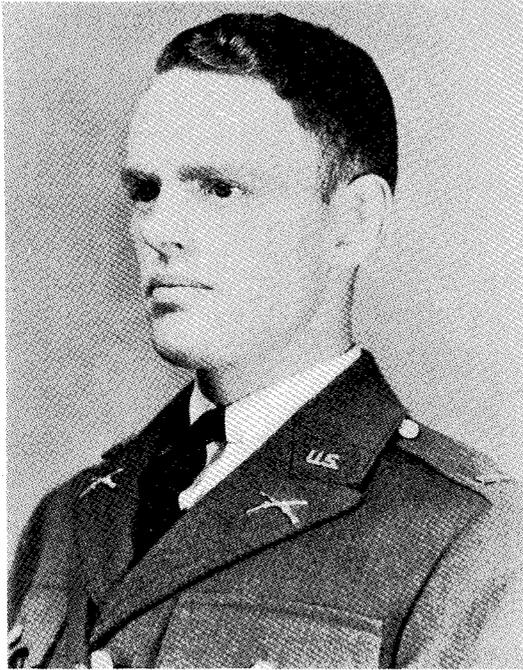
—S. D. G., Jr.



ERDMANN JELLISON LOWELL

NO. 9895 CLASS OF 1933

Died March 25, 1939, at Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, C. Z., aged 31 years.



ERDMAN JELLISON LOWELL, son of Frank Holt and Ethel Blanche Lowell, was born March 19, 1908, at North Tarrytown, New York. In that town he grew up and there attended the Sleepy Hollow Grade School, graduating in June, 1920. In July of that year his parents moved to Ellsworth Falls, Maine, and Erdmann enrolled in the Ellsworth High School, from which he was graduated in June, 1924.

For three years he was employed locally at clerical work, most of that time for the Union Trust Co. Bank.

He decided in 1927 that he wanted to attend the United States Military Academy. He received a Senatorial appointment to West Point through Senator Arihur H. Gould of Presque Isle. In August, 1927, he went to Marion, Alabama, spending the school year at Marion Institute where he prepared for the entrance examinations to West Point. Later he was admitted to the Academy on the basis of rank attained during his High School course.

He entered the Military Academy July 2, 1928, and was assigned to Company H. His cadet days were much the same as those of the average cadet—every day bringing its own duties, which were performed in his quiet, unobstrusive manner. The "Howitzer" describes his life at West Point very well:

"He has never been bold or aggressive about anything. He goes about his duties slowly and in a methodical manner. Lost motion and waste are unknown terrors to him. His patience and thrift have carried him where a more brilliant but less hardy person would have failed. He wants to enter the Service and become useful—a desire which should be fulfilled for he is what every man in the Army should be: loyal, obedient, and a good soldier."

In July, 1929, he qualified as Pistol Marksman and in September, 1929, as Rifle Expert. The Department of Tactics made him a Corporal at the end of his second year.

He had his ups and downs with the Academic Department, but with the determination that was characteristic of him he graduated from the Academy on June 13, 1933, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army of the United States.

He was assigned to duty September, 1933, at Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine. He remained at Fort McKinley until June, 1937.

He received orders to report at Fort Benning, Georgia, August, 1937, for the Officers' Training Course at the Infantry School. Commencement exercises there were June 16, 1938. While there he received orders for Fort Davis, Canal Zone, beginning his duties there September 1st, 1938.

On March 21st, 1939, while on field maneuvers at Camp Clayton, Canal Zone, he was stricken with infantile paralysis and taken to Gorgas Hospital at Ancon, Canal Zone, where he passed away March 25th. His remains were transferred to West Point, where services were held at the Chapel, April 14th, and he was buried in the Military Academy Cemetery with full military honors.

Lieutenant Lowell was a most promising young officer, intensely interested in his work. He gave every evidence of being able of performing much needed service for his country. His untimely passing is deeply regretted by all who had the great pleasure of knowing him. We could but admire his sterling qualities, his devotion to duty, his courage, his efficiency, his loyalty, and his failure to compromise with what is considered right and honorable.

Lieutenant Lowell and family spent his vacations in camp near his parents' home in Maine. He loved the ruggedness of Maine life and its recreations.

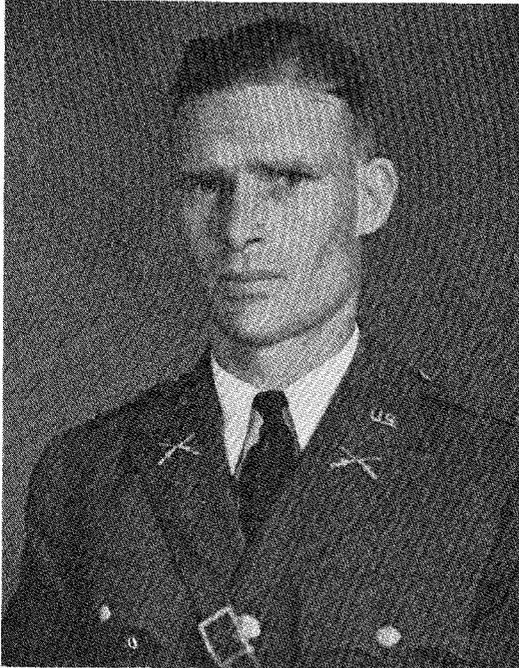
Lieutenant Lowell (the day following his graduation from the Academy), married Miss Esther Rose Briggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Farrington Briggs of Tarrytown, New York.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Esther Rose Lowell, his two children, Edward Jellison Lowell, aged five years, and Marjorie Elizabeth Lowell, aged eighteen months, and his parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holt Lowell.

WILLIAM M. McBEE

NO. 10702 CLASS OF 1936

Died March 18, 1938, near Fort Stotsenburg, P. I., aged 27 years.



*"The bugler blows the last tattoo,
An eerie call that echoes through"*

Time: March 17, 1938; morning. Place: Near Fort Stotsenburg, P. I.

FIVE army observation planes are on routine flight. Two of the planes are piloted by Lt. Joseph Nazzaro and Lt. Wm. M. McBee. The country is new and interesting. This is their first tour of duty. Just three weeks ago they boarded the army transport at San Francisco.

Weather conditions are good. Visibility is good. Only light cumulus clouds like exploded bales of cotton dot the blue sky. But cumulus clouds mark ascending air currents. They mark rough, bumpy air.

Suddenly an ascending current of air catches one of the planes. In a second it has locked wings with another plane.

The remaining planes break formation. They scatter to give the two disabled planes every chance to break free so that the trapped men may bail out.

The planes won't break free. They go into a slow flat spin. Precious altitude is lost and still the planes will not separate. Something must occur at once or it will be too late. Four lives are at stake—two pilots and two observers.

When altitude is almost gone two figures take to parachutes. But two more remain in the locked planes.

Lt. Joseph Nazzaro stayed with the wrecked planes in a gallant effort to save the lives of trapped comrades. He escaped, but delayed his jump so long that he was blown into a tree and suffered a painful shoulder injury on the broken limb of a tree.

Lt. McBee and his observer, Private Northquest, were killed in the crash.

William Maurice McBee was born in Parsons, Kansas, January 11, 1911. He attended high school in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and Springfield, Missouri, where he graduated. He was one of 12 in a class of 300 to make Quill and Scroll, national literary society for high school journalism.

Following high school, McBee worked on newspapers in Springfield, later moving to Memphis, Tennessee, and soon became imbued with the idea of entering West Point.

It became a flaming symbol in his life, and his struggles with algebra and geometry were of herculean proportions. He once remarked that he had read so much Shakespeare for West Point examinations that he had acquired a liking for it.

Upon graduation in 1936, McBee was assigned to the infantry but it was the air corps for him; and in the fall he entered Randolph for basic training.

After graduation from Kelly Field in October, 1937, life moved swiftly for McBee. Furlough in November. A quick trip to New York. Reunion with classmates. Wedding of a classmate.

February, 1938, he and Lt. Joe Nazzaro left from Texas by automobile for San Francisco and Manila. Foreign service. Their first

tour of duty. From San Francisco McBee wrote, "see you in three years". His tour was finished in three weeks.

McBee's life in the army was too short for him to make a name for himself in military work, yet he possessed those qualities that would have enabled him to go far. He had the ability to laugh at life and to infuse laughter in those around him. And life and its problems holds no difficulties for such a man.

Services for Lt. McBee and Private Northquest were held in Manila. McBee was buried in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. He is survived by his mother, a sister, and two brothers.

. . . . and the lines written by McBee while a cadet at West Point are a fitting curtain to a man who was a soldier

*"The bugler blows the last tattoo
An eerie call that echoes through
The crumpled ditch and caponiers
And ruffled wall and covered way.
No more we'll charge with faltering pace
While smoking barrels sear the face;
For faintly now the bugler blows.*

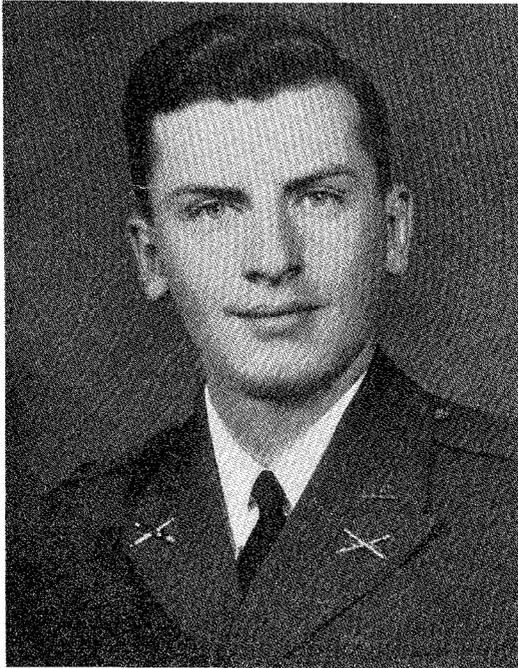
*Gone is our hate, we silent ones
Nay! mock us not with roaring guns,
Our debt discharged, let us sleep,
The bivouac ours, where shadows creep,
Our taps, the bugler blows."*

—V. M.

HAROLD WILLIAM WOLF

NO. 10575 CLASS OF 1936

Died April 5, 1936, at Fort Lewis, Washington, aged 25 years.



IFROM the time he was a small boy, parading with flags in childhood's imaginary wars, to his untimely and sudden death after less than two years in the service, Harold W. Wolf loved the army and cherished the thought of being part of it. Though death came too soon for the metal of his character to be put fully to the test, his splendid qualities, his clean, young life, have built in the time allotted for them an enviable record.

Hal, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer V. Wolf of Allentown,

Pennsylvania, was born October 14, 1912. In 1930, after being graduated from the high school of that city, he entered Lehigh University where he continued his strong interest in sports, playing on the freshman football team and establishing a shot-put record. Upon receiving his coveted appointment to West Point, he studied a year at Braden's Preparatory School, and in July of 1932 his early ambitions were realized and he was soon to don the "Kaydet grey".

Hal was always a "square-shooter" and a true friend, with enthusiasm and pertinacity so deeply imbued in his make-up that all tasks were done well, and most of them became more pleasure than chore. Big in mind and heart as well as stature, Hal was loved by his classmates in A Company to which he was assigned and with which he remained until the last semester of his first class year, when he was made a cadet lieutenant in M Company. While at West Point he was on the football squad, playing right tackle on the first team in his second and first class years. He also participated in track and basketball, played in Hundredth Night Shows, and sang in the Cadet Chapel Choir.

On December 28, 1935, he became engaged to, and on June 13, 1936, the day after he received his commission as second lieutenant, he married Margaret L. Bucheit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bucheit, also of Allentown, in the Cadet Chapel.

That fall Hal reported to the 9th Field Artillery at Fort Lewis, Washington, and began what was destined to be his only tour of service. The same enthusiasm, joy in seeing a job well done, and love of sports which he manifested in cadet days, marked his work for the year and a half he spent at Fort Lewis. He coached soldier football, basketball, and baseball, most often playing along with the team; he was referee for boxing matches, sang on the Post Chapel Choir, and won the runner-up cups in both singles and doubles in the post tennis tournament; in his first efficiency report he was graded superior.

On March 19, the day of the Annual West Point Dinner, Hal fell ill with influenza. Though disappointed that he could not attend the post dinner, Hal with the radio by his bed listened in on the broadcast from New York. Thursday the 29th, when he had practically recuperated, lobar pneumonia in its most virulent form set in, and his strong young body weakened by the attack of the flu, yielded to death in the early morning hours of April 5.

He was very well liked by his superior officers and the following letter signed by all the Non-commissioned Officers of his battery, written to his family, attests to the admiration the enlisted personnel held for him.

"We, the Non-commissioned Officers of Battery 'A', Ninth Field Artillery, because of our respect for and devotion to Second Lieutenant Harold W. Wolf as a man and a soldier, wish to express our sympathy to those who are bereaved by his passing.

"Lieutenant Wolf was always just, fair and soldierly in his management of the men of the battery. He took an interest in the military and private problems of the men and always had a practical solution for those problems. He set a fine example of good living and fair dealing. His passing is a great loss to all who knew him."

Full military honors were accorded him at Fort Lewis after which he was brought home to rest, and was interred in the West End Cemetery in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

It is not ours to question why a strong, clean life, so full of promise should so suddenly end, but it is ours to know that while he lived, he lived well, and those who knew him are the better for it.

—M. L. W.



ROBERT F. LESSER

NO. 10875 CLASS OF 1937

Died September 15, 1938, at Kelly Field, Texas, aged 24 years.



ROBERT FALES LESSER, the only son of Frederick William Lesser and Ruth Fales Lesser, was born at Newark, New Jersey, October 5, 1913.

Bob's early associations cultivated his natural love for adventure. A member of Troop 14, Mounted Boy Scouts, and later a member of the 102nd Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard, he developed a love for horses which found expression on every possible occasion. His alert mind and almost super-sensitive nature responded

to these influences, and before he left for the Academy, Bob was an accomplished horseman and a cavalryman at heart. And, together with a keen sense of humor, Bob possessed a healthy respect for discipline.

Bob's chance to enter the Academy came when he won the competitive examination of the New Jersey National Guard. After a year at Stanton Preparatory School, he took the Presidential examination and became a plebe in July, 1933. Though never neglecting his love for horses, Bob entered into all athletic endeavors which he felt would be of benefit to him in his profession after graduation. During any free afternoon period one could find him playing golf, practicing his tennis service, riding a horse, working on the parallel bars, or swimming a few laps of the swimming pool. In the evenings after supper he could be found with a group of classmates, summing up the incidents of the day in a few witty and well chosen words.

The Cadet Aviation Training Period was another adventure which Bob accepted with his usual enthusiasm. When the training was completed he rendered his cryptic verdict of "The Air Corps is the Cavalry of the air". Still loyal to the Cavalry, he realized that he had at last found his chosen branch.

At Randolph Field, Bob gave his entire energies to gaining a knowledge of his profession. His progress was rapid and his many friends felt pride at his promise of becoming an excellent aviator. From Randolph Field, he went to Kelly Field. It was on September 15, 1938, shortly before his graduation from Kelly Field, that he made his last flight. Bob and fourteen other students were preparing to land at Roswell, New Mexico, when his plane went into a spin from a low altitude, crashed, and was completely demolished. Bob died on the way to the hospital. His parents and a sister, Virginia, survive him.

Bob is buried in the Post Cemetery at West Point, below the hills and near the athletic fields on which he achieved his ideal of versatility.

* * * * *

Robert Fales Lesser, only son of Frederick William Lesser and Ruth Fales Lesser of Lincolnville, Maine, was born in Newark, New Jersey on October 5, 1913.

He attended school in East Orange and South Orange, New Jersey, with notable scholastic success. His creditable service in the Boy Scouts of America, and later in the 102nd Cavalry of the New Jersey National Guard was indicative of the ability and determination that

won him his appointment to West Point in the National Guard competitive examinations in 1933.

At West Point, Bob studied hard, played hard, and worked hard, never forgetting that he was in the service of his country. The last of his long list of achievements at the academy was winning the jumping event at the Tuxedo horse show just prior to graduation.

After being commissioned a second lieutenant, Bob was assigned to the Air Corps Training center for flight training. Shortly before graduating from the training center, he spun in from a low altitude at Roswell, New Mexico, while on a final training flight, on September 15, 1938. He died enroute to the hospital, and was buried in the Post Cemetery at West Point. His parents, and sister, Virginia, survive him.

The cleanness and vitality of his life, colored by true friendliness, were vigorous adjuncts to the spirit of West Point that influenced all those who knew Bob.

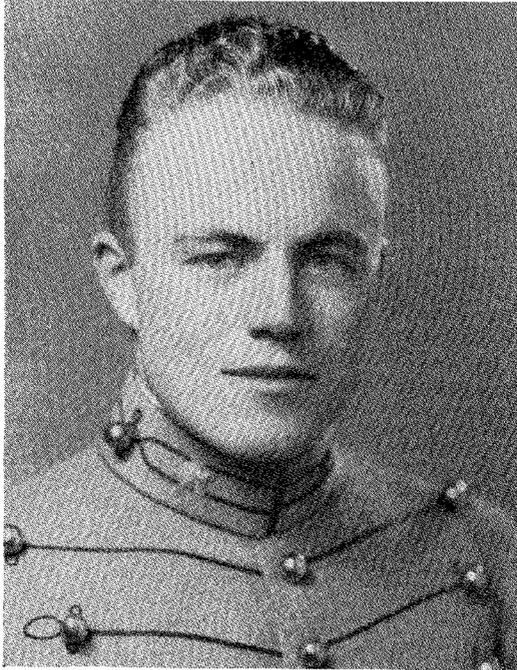
Countless tributes to Bob Lesser, officer and gentleman, may be summed up in the words of one of his commanding officers, "He was held in the highest esteem by all who came in contact with him."



FREDERICK MILLER THOMPSON

NO. 10745 CLASS OF 1937

Died June 7, 1938, at Randolph Field, Texas, aged 24 years.



FREDERICK MILLER THOMPSON, Second Lieutenant, United States army, was born in Blue Rapids, Kansas, November 13, 1913. He was the son of Carrie E. and the late Merle A. Thompson. Frederick moved with his family to Los Angeles, California, in 1920 and was educated in the Los Angeles schools. While attending Los Angeles High School, he was made Captain in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and was an honor student during his entire school career, being a member of the California Scholarship Federa-

tion for three successive years. He was also a member of the High School football team and prominent in all student activities. At the age of fifteen years he achieved the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. In 1933 he was given an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., by the late James G. Strong, Representative from Kansas. He entered the Academy July 1, 1933, and participated in Cadet activities, being a member of the Cadet Choir and Dialectic Society. He was graduated a Distinguished Cadet, June 12, 1937, ranking 10th highest in his class of 298 members. Lieutenant Thompson was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and was detailed as a Student Officer at Randolph Field, Texas, the Army Air Corps Training School. Lieutenant Thompson met his death at the Station Hospital as the result of injuries sustained in an Army airplane accident near Randolph Field, June 7, 1938.

Military services were held at the Post Chapel, Randolph Field, Texas, at 1:00 p. m., June 8, 1938. Concluding services were held at Wee Kirk o' the Heather in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, near Los Angeles, Saturday, June 11, 1938, at 3:30 p. m. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. M. A. Thompson, and his younger brother, Thomas Donald Thompson, who reside at 6509 $\frac{1}{2}$ Orange Street, Los Angeles, California.

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The duty of preparing continuations is confided to five Trustees, viz.: The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; of Engineering; of Mathematics; and of Chemistry and Electricity.

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