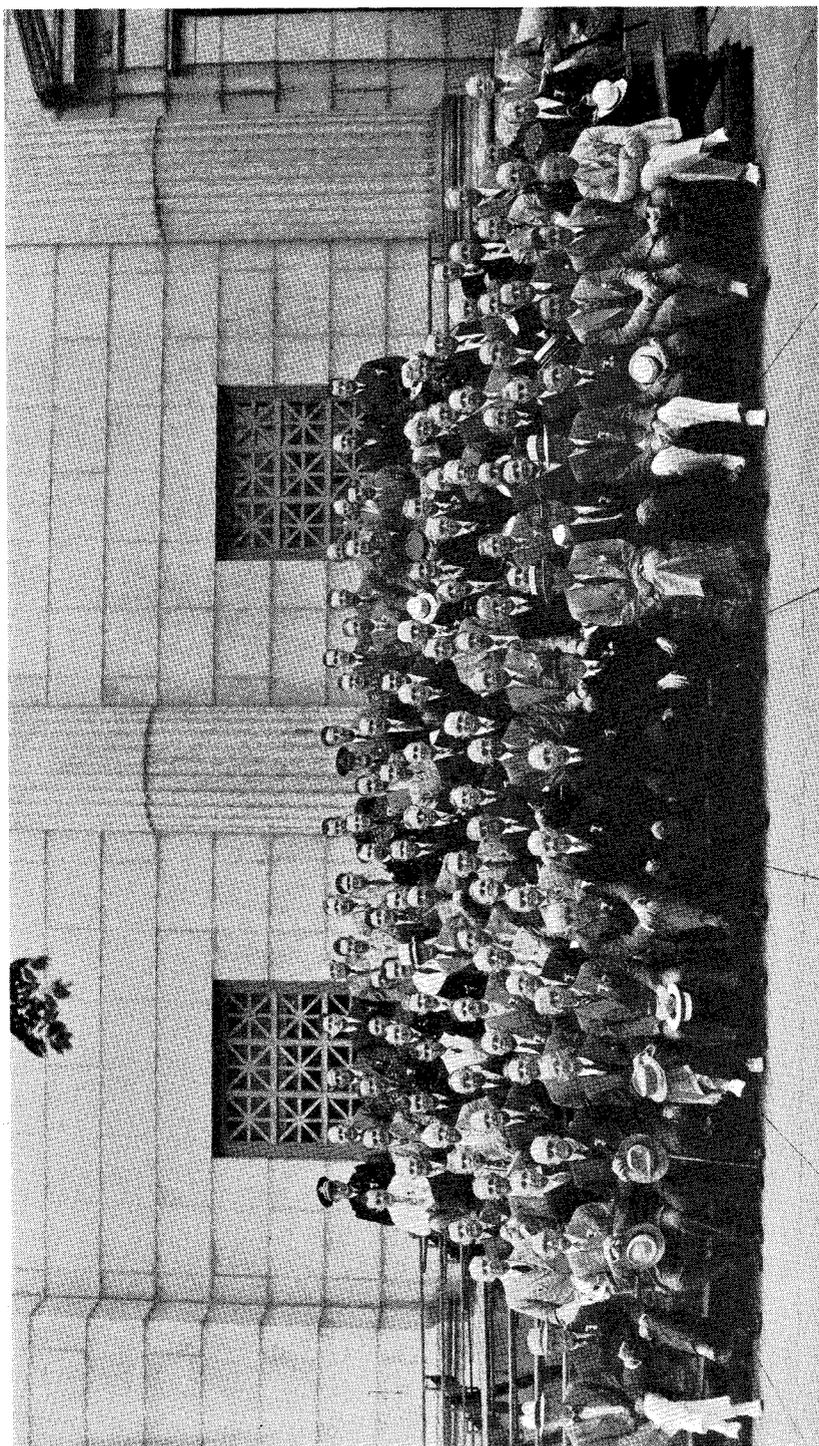


SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 10, 1940



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



Annual Meeting, Association of Graduates, June 10, 1940.

Report of the 71st Annual Meeting
of the
 Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
Held at West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1940.

1. The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p. m., by Nolan, '96, President of the Association. There were 193 members present.
2. Invocation was rendered by the Reverend H. Fairfield Butts, III, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy.
3. The President presented Brigadier General Jay L. Benedict, '04, Superintendent, United States Military Academy, who addressed the Association (Appendix B).
4. The President presented his report for the year 1939-40 (Appendix A).
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 nominations, approved by the Board of Trustees, as follows:

<i>For President:</i>	Frank R. McCoy, 1897
<i>For Vice-Presidents:</i>	John L. Chamberlain, 1880
	Henry R. McCain, 1885
	Beaumont B. Buck, 1885
	William J. Snow, 1890
	James A. Ryan, 1890
<i>For Board of Trustees:</i>	
To Serve Until July 1, 1943:	Allen M. Pope, 1903
	Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904
	Douglas I. McKay, 1905
	James W. Riley, 1906
	Walter S. Sturgill, 1906
	George W. Beavers, 1908
	Meade Wildrick, 1910
	Edmund B. Bellinger, June, 1918
	Francis M. Greene, 1922
	William E. Slater, 1924
To Serve Until July 1, 1941:	Charles E. Saltzman, 1925

A motion to elect the nominees of the committee, by unanimous vote, was made and seconded, and passed unanimously.

7. Fenton, '04, moved that the following resolution be adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, with sorrow records upon its minutes the loss to the Association of one of its members and a former Treasurer, Colonel Charles P. Echols, who died on May 21, 1940,

WHEREAS, Colonel Echols' long and faithful service in the Army, particularly as Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, his loyalty to his profession, and his interest in the Association of Graduates, mark Colonel Echols' character as entirely worthy of our respect and esteem as a soldier, educator, and patriot, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be entered in the minutes of the Association of Graduates and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

The motion was seconded by Alexander, '07, and passed unanimously.

8. The retiring President of the Association presented the new President, McCoy, '97, to the meeting, General McCoy accepting the office in a short address.

9. It was moved and seconded that the President send telegrams of greetings to the oldest living graduate, Dempsey, '65, and also to Tillman, '69, and Pershing, '86. The motion was passed unanimously.

10. The Secretary requested the members to assemble in front of Cullum Hall for the taking of a photograph, immediately after adjournment.

11. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p. m.

—F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX A

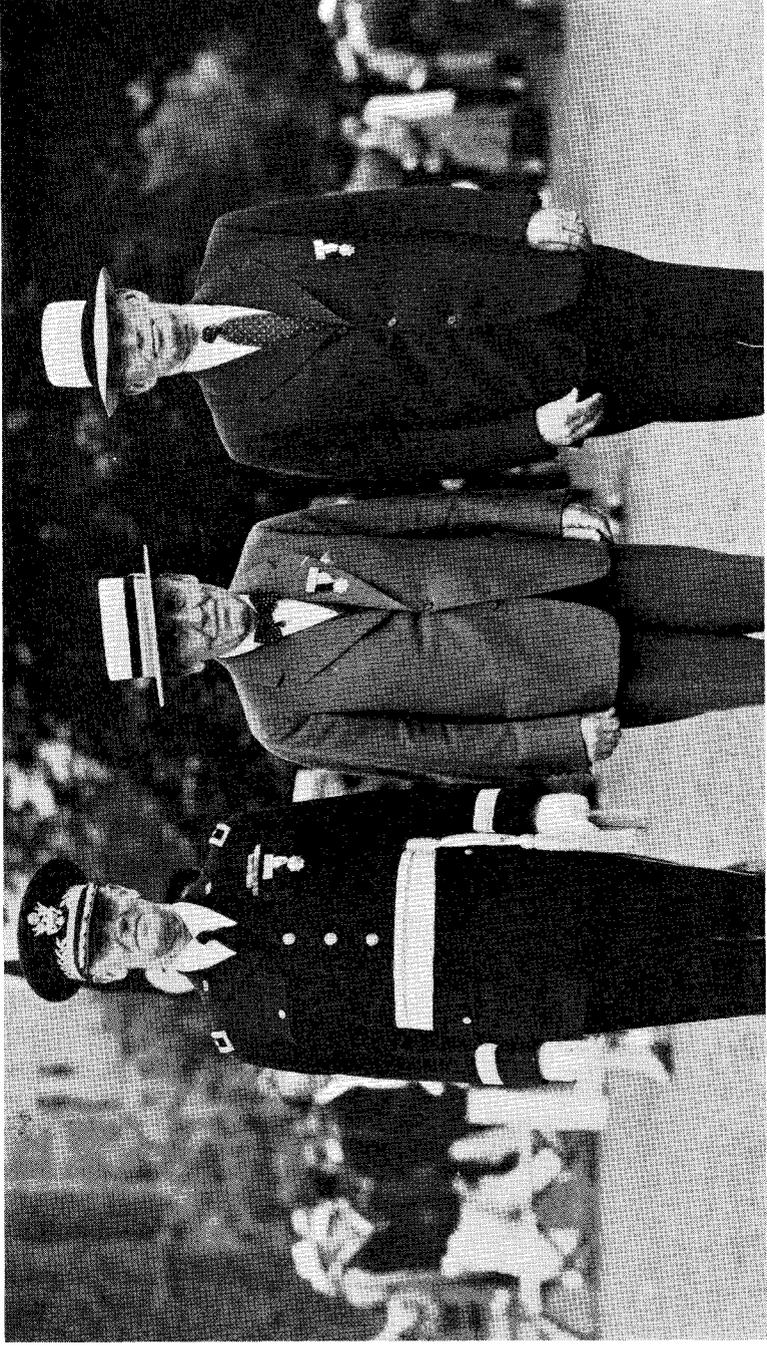
Report of the President,
Association of Graduates

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 efforts of the Association to increase the interest in and the number of the annual dinners held at post stations and large cities in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Academy; and our efforts to secure the selection of General Thayer to the Hall of Fame of New York University.

As you know, the problem of membership, as it concerns the graduating class, has been a difficult one for a number of years. I am pleased to report an increase this year in the number of graduates joining the Association, 352 of the 450 members of the class of 1940 accepting our invitation. In addition, a number of those, unable to accept while cadets, have indicated their intention of joining before July 1st. This is not only an increase in the number of graduates to join from one class, but a larger percentage than has been obtained for some time. However, it is obvious that we have a long way to go, before we again approach 100% membership.

The purpose of the Association was explained to the Graduating Class both by circular and personal contact. A meeting of the entire class was arranged through the courtesy of the Superintendent and the Commandant of Cadets. Unable to attend myself, I asked Colonel Roger Alexander, class of 1907, a member of the Board of Trustees, and of the Executive Committee, and a former Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, to speak to the Graduating Class. I wish to thank Colonel Alexander for his valuable assistance in explaining the purposes of the Association to the members of the Graduating Class—the result of his speech certainly speaks for itself, in view of the greater percentage of the 1940 Class joining the Association.

As a result of the maneuvers being held last March, a number of posts and stations, where anniversary dinners would normally have been held, reported an inability to continue the custom, because of all



Brigadier General J. L. Benedict, Superintendent; Major General Charles J. Bailey, 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, June 10, 1940.

graduates being in the field. However, in a number of cases dinners were held in the field, and where maneuvers were held near the larger posts, attendance at dinners was greatly increased. It is evident that more and more graduates are attending these dinners annually. A very gratifying fact to the Association. The Association again provided information on the activities of West Point for use at these meetings, and arranged with the National Broadcasting Company for a West Point Anniversary program on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, held in January, the committee adopted the recommendation of Harry B. Jordan, class of 1901, that the name of Sylvanus Thayer, Father of the Military Academy, be again presented to the College of Electors of the Hall of Fame of New York University. Elections to the Hall of Fame are held every five years—as our effort to secure the selection of General Thayer for the Hall of Fame in 1939 proved unsuccessful, in making the nomination this year, emphasis was placed upon General Thayer's undeniable fame and prestige as a pre-eminent American Educator. The Director of the Hall of Fame was asked to place the nomination in that category. This has been done. Each member of the Electoral College has, or will, receive detailed information regarding our nomination. A circular has been prepared for mailing to each member of the Association, containing similar information as well as the list of the members of the Electoral College. Members are urged to take advantage of every opportunity to present General Thayer's name to members of the College.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in March a committee consisting of Alexander, '07, Fenton, '04, Morrison, '07, and Beukema, '15, was appointed by the President to cooperate with the Superintendent in his desire to protect the view up the Hudson from West Point, now being destroyed by the operation of the quarry in the vicinity of Cold Spring. The West Point Society of New York, at the request of the Association of Graduates, has also appointed a committee, and both committees are cooperating with the Hudson Valley Conservation Society in this activity.

At its meeting, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, with sorrow, records upon the Minutes the loss to the Association of one of its members, and former Presidents, Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, who died January 17, 1940,

WHEREAS, General Pierce's long and faithful service in the Army, his loyalty and devotion to his profession, and his interest in the Association of Graduates, marks General Pierce's character as eminently worthy of esteem as a citizen, soldier, and patriot, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be entered in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

As members of the Association, you understand that much of the important work of the Association devolves upon the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates. As Captain March's tour of duty at the Academy is now drawing to a close, I wish to make of record at this time my deep appreciation for the splendid and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Association for the past two years during my Presidency.

My term as President of the Association of Graduates expires with this meeting, and I wish to make of record my grateful appreciation to the Board of Trustees and to the members of the various committees of the Board of Trustees who have so generously given of their time to the solution of the problems that have been brought up in committees from time to time during my Presidency.

I want to express my sincere thanks to the Superintendent of the Academy, General Benedict, for his splendid 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 sure you will all be delighted that General Benedict consented in reply to my invitation to address this meeting, though he said that we would not make a speech but would be glad to talk informally about the present-day Academy.

I have known General Benedict for many years and served with him on the General Staff, in which position he rendered distinguished service. He also served under me and commanded troops, in which position he also rendered distinguished service. I want to congratulate him now as Superintendent of the Academy on the very distinguished service he is rendering the Academy and the Country in this position.

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, 1940.*

GENERAL NOLAN AND FELLOW ALUMNI:

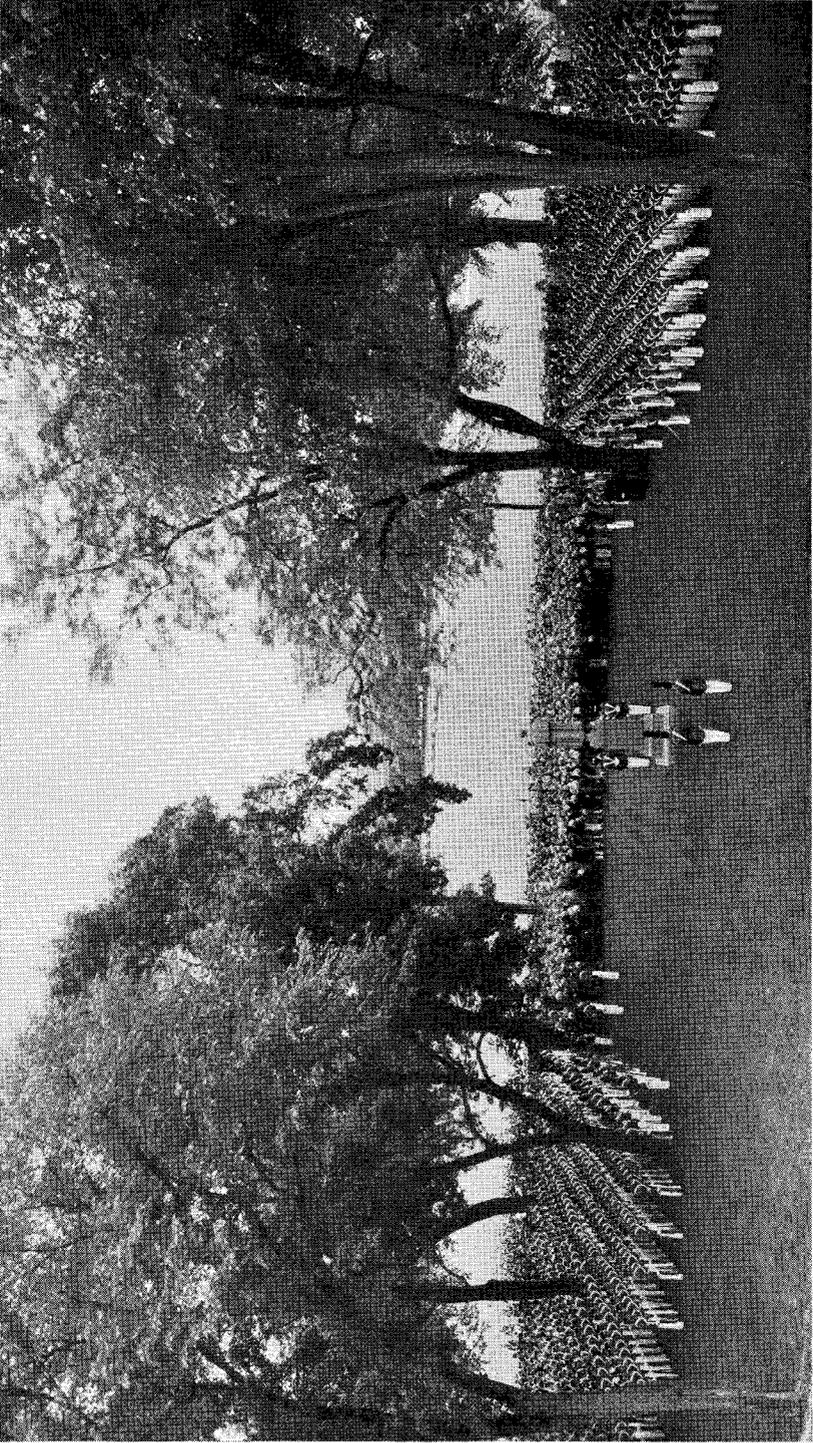
WELCOME to West Point, on this Alumni Day, when you rally to your venerable Alma Mater and its inspiring June Week activities. Your presence on this occasion, in physical demonstration of the continuity of the long grey line, gives also a spiritual stimulation to the Corps of Cadets invaluable to their morale, and inspiration to those of us charged for the time being with operating our revered institution. The best we can do for you while here is but a small return for what you do for us by coming.

General Nolan has asked me to speak to you on the state of the Military Academy. My report will be brief. Primarily, I am glad to assure you that while West Point moves forward—as all living organisms must—it so moves without any tampering with the foundation upon which the Academy has been erected. Such changes as have been made are in an effort to keep in stride with developments of the times, and then only after the most careful study.

This adherence to the system which has been largely responsible for the fame of the Academy is in keeping with my endorsement—made on behalf of the United States Military Academy—of the action of the Association of Graduates in nominating Sylvanus Thayer as a candidate for the Hall of Fame. At that time I stated that “his claim to fame rests solidly upon his genius as the founder and administrator of a system of scientific education whose product has played an important part in the American picture from its inception to the present day.” West Point stands on the record.

Turning to our physical installations, there have been some few changes since last June—some of which many of you may have noted. I particularly invite your attention to the Ordnance and Engineering Laboratories, situated just north of, and across the road from, the old Ordnance shops and barracks. Equipped with the most modern facilities, these laboratories are a great addition to our plant. The importance of this technical development, in today’s world of mechanization, cannot be overestimated.

Another important installation, in tempo with the times, is the 1,000-inch range for .30 and .45 caliber firing. This protected range,



Alumni Exercises, at Thayer Monument, June 19, 1940.

of a type developed at Fort Benning, now permits us to complete rifle, pistol and automatic firing courses with service ammunition, instead of sub-caliber. Upon the completion of the acquisition of land to the south of West Point—now in process—additional facilities for small arms and field artillery firing will become available. Some few parcels of this land have already been acquired, but the larger part is still in the courts on condemnation proceedings.

This morning some of you attended the ceremonies dedicating the memorial to the late Colonel Wirt Robinson. It was with pleasure that we were able to include this ceremony in the June Week program, and I wish to congratulate the committee in charge and the many loyal friends of Colonel Robinson who made it possible.

You may also have noted the improvement in our road-net at West Point. Through the cooperation of the Works Project Administration, a most important development has been carried out—adding not only to the scenic beauty of West Point but to the comfort and convenience of the Post and of our visitors.

Let us turn now to the Corps itself, in which I know you have primary interest. It is our alumni prerogative, earned when we graduated, and jealously guarded as our privilege, to make one stock comment amongst ourselves whenever the Corps of today be mentioned. Let me assure you that you need have no more than the usual misgivings. The Corps is still of the highest order.

I reported last year that we are constantly seeking improvements, and that, periodically, the course must be adjusted to keep abreast of the times. A careful study of all academic departments has been just completed, and the results are in the hands of committees, who will digest them in detail and make recommendations. That this report is the result of a year of work is an indication of the care insisted upon that none of the fundamentals—providing for sound minds and bodies, attention to duty, and sterling character—will be modified by one iota.

In our military training we are also making changes to keep abreast of military developments. Our basic purpose remains, however, to lay a broad foundation of personal qualities and attributes; of general knowledge of the history, development and employment of military forces; of the organization, armament, powers and limitations of the various arms; and of their functions in the combined use of the arms. It may have been possible in the long-ago days of simplicity to qualify each cadet in the technical duties of a second lieutenant in every arm, but this I am inclined to doubt. It certainly is not possible under modern complex conditions without sacrificing our main objective,

upon which the reputation and true worth of the Academy rests. The acquirement of proficiency in technical branch duties is a post-graduate activity and not a responsibility of the Military Academy.

Although this is no new conception, it is not fully understood or accepted. The tendency of our times seems to be to judge the product of any school by the superstructure rather than the foundation. We receive frequent complaints that graduates upon joining troops are not fully proficient in detailed technical duties; we feel pressure to stress such proficiency at the expense of the broad foundation. Needless to say, we are resisting such pressure. What the immediate future may demand of us I do not know, but I earnestly hope it will not be necessary for West Point to become virtually a training camp as it did during the last war.

A more extensive utilization of first classmen as military instructors, initiated last June, has been found eminently successful. The experience gained and the problems in leadership solved have proved well worthwhile. Seeking to ease the transition from the life of a first classman to that of a Second Lieutenant, means have been adopted during the past year to treat these men more and more as junior members of the officer corps. In this important task a certain enlargement of the scope of cadet limits and responsibilities has aided. I may add that this has been in the nature of an experiment, with future continuation dependent upon the responsiveness to it and the results achieved.

In many other details—too many to enumerate here—we are seeking to improve the quality of our graduates and better fit them for their lifetime careers as officers. In all of this work the Academic Board has shown initiative, cooperation and earnestness of the highest order. To all of its members you are deeply indebted for the sound condition and progressive spirit of your Academy. And I can not speak too highly of the loyal, intelligent and cooperative service being rendered by all the officers and other personnel on duty at the Academy. And while on this subject I cannot omit a compliment to the ladies of the Post, who share our responsibilities and who contribute so much to the morale, contentment and pleasant life of the garrison.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of the fine support given the Academy by the Association of Graduates. Our relations with the retiring president of the Association have been most happy, and I am certain they will so continue with the new president.

At three o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Benedict and I are receiving the graduates, old and new, their families and friends, at the Superintendent's quarters. I trust we may have the pleasure of greeting all of you there.

APPENDIX C

Annual Report of the Secretary,
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
June 10, 1940.

SINCE the last annual meeting of the Association of Graduates, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees has met once, as has the Board of Trustees. The first meeting took place in New York City on January 26, 1940, at the call of the President, the second taking place at the Hotel Astor, New York City, just prior to the Annual dinner on March 16, 1940.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee in January, provisions for the reestablishment of the bequest of General Cullum to the Association, which had decreased in value, were adopted. Funds and securities relating to the bequest are now segregated in the Cullum Fund of the Association; the cash on hand, \$7,130.33, has been invested in U. S. Baby Bonds, will be reinvested until \$7,500.00 is invested, and then allowed to mature until the sum of \$10,000.00 is reached, the amount required by the terms of General Cullum's will.

The Committee transferred the sum of \$6,325.33 from the General Fund to the Endowment Fund for investment. This amount includes a bequest of \$3,325.23 made by Colonel George F. Barney and \$3,000.00 not needed for current expenses.

The proposal of Colonel Harry B. Jordan, 1901, to renominate General Sylvanus Thayer for the Hall of Fame of New York University was adopted. Our nomination has been accepted by the Senate of the University, and General Thayer's name has been included on the ballot sent to the College of Electors. The Association has mailed a folder containing letters of endorsement from a number of prominent graduates and a detailed biography of General Thayer's career, to each of the electors. A circular, containing similar information, has also been prepared for each member of the Association.

The Executive Committee again considered steps to be taken regarding a bill before Congress, which would have jeopardized the promotion of several of our junior classes. General Nolan reported that he had been advised by the War Department that no further action was necessary.



Alumni Review, June 10, 1940.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in March, a resolution was adopted, noting with sorrow the death of General Palmer E. Pierce, a former president of the Association. A copy of this resolution has been sent to the family of the deceased.

The action of a committee appointed by the Superintendent of the Military Academy to investigate the possibility of preventing further marring of the view up the Hudson was discussed, and the President of the Association appointed a committee to cooperate with the committee appointed by the Superintendent.

Prior to the anniversary dinner, held on March 16, 1940, all committees were provided with lists of the reunion dinners, thirty-one in all, an article on West Point activities, and "skin lists" where desired. A number of colored films, taken at West Point, were also provided. The National Broadcasting Company again provided an anniversary program, featuring the Cadet Choir, on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

The distribution of the Annual Report was a problem because of the many changes of stations of members. Those not receiving copies may obtain same by communicating with the Secretary.

—F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary*.



Bequests and Gifts

The following bequests and gifts have been made to the Association of Graduates within recent years:

BEQUESTS

1934	Charles G. Morton, Class of 1883.....	\$ 2,000.00
1935	Albert S. Cummins, Class of 1873.....	10,000.00
	(Contingent upon certain eventualities.)	
1936	Willard A. Holbrook, Class of 1885.....	1,000.00
1936	James M. Andrews, Class of 1890.....	4,540.00
1939	George F. Barney, Class of 1882.....	3,325.23

GIFTS

1936	Robert W. Wood, Class of 1935 (20 shares, common stock, Sears, Roebuck & Company.)	
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APPENDIX D

Annual Report of the Treasurer
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
May 31, 1940

- EXHIBIT A:—Balance Sheet as at May 31, 1940.
EXHIBIT B:—Income and Expense Statement of General Fund, from June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.
EXHIBIT C:—Income and Expense Statement of Endowment Fund, June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.
EXHIBIT D:—Income and Expense Statement of Cullum Fund, from June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.
SCHEDULE 1:—Investments as at May 31, 1940, and income received on investments from June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAY 31, 1940

ASSETS

<i>Securities:</i> (See Schedule 1)	
Irving Trust Company	\$ 86,917.80
Office, Treas., Association of Graduates....	7,187.50
	\$ 94,105.30
 <i>Cash in Bank:</i>	
First National Bank of Highland Falls.....	\$ 1,777.76
Newburgh Savings Bank	376.78
Irving Trust Company.....	12,003.82
	\$ 14,158.36
 <i>Suspense Account:</i>	
First N. B. of Highland Falls Waiver.....	\$ 36.42
	\$108,300.08

LIABILITIES

<i>General Fund:</i>	
Balance as at June 1, 1939.....	\$ 19,227.62
Less Waiver, First N. B. of Highland Falls..	72.89
	\$ 19,154.73

Subtract excess of Expenditure over income (Exhibit B).....	13,749.68	
	<u> </u>	\$ 5,405.05
Add Waiver, First N. B. of Highland Falls..		\$ 36.42
<i>Endowment Fund:</i>		
PRINCIPAL:		
Balance as at June 1, 1939.....	\$ 85,411.38	
Add Excess of Income over Expendi- ture (Exhibit C).....	6,360.23	
	<u> </u>	\$ 91,771.61
INCOME:		
Balance as at June 1, 1939.....	\$ 496.76	
Add excess of Income over Expenditure (Exhibit C)	496.76	
<i>Cullum Fund:</i>		
Excess of Income over Expenditure.....		\$ 11,087.00
		<u> </u>
		\$108,300.08

EXHIBIT B

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT
OF GENERAL FUND

From June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940

INCOME

Initiation Fees, Dues, etc.	\$ 5,549.40
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	218.02
Interest from Endowment Fund.....	3,690.10
Bequest	41.62
Sale of Securities	6,043.33
Annual Dinner Surplus	64.12
Sale of Reports, Rosettes, etc.	69.40
Payment on Waiver.....	36.47
	<u> </u>
	\$ 15,712.46

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$ 1,660.00
Printing	2,919.07
Postage	806.26
Office Supplies	514.57
General Expenses	106.68

Securities Sold	6,043.33	
Transferred to Cullum Fund.....	11,087.00	
Transferred to Endowment Fund.....	6,325.23	
		\$ 29,462.14
Excess of Expenditure over Income.....		\$ 13,749.68

EXHIBIT C
INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT
OF ENDOWMENT FUND

From June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940

INCOME

Principal:

Contributions	\$ 35.00	
Bequest (Col. Barney)	3,325.23	
Trans. from General Fund.....	3,000.00	
Securities Sold	200.00	
		\$ 6,560.23

EXPENDITURES

Sale of Securities.....	\$ 200.00	
Excess of Income over Expenditure.....		\$ 6,360.23

INCOME

Interest:

Interest on Securities	\$ 3,299.17	
Payment of General Fund Securities.....	2,333.33	
		\$ 5,632.50

EXPENDITURES

Transferred to General Fund	\$ 3,690.10	
Payment G. F. Secur. (Trans. to G. F.)....	2,333.33	
Safekeeping of Securities.....	105.50	
Registration Fee.....	.33	
		\$ 6,129.26

Excess of Expenditure over Income		\$ 496.76
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EXHIBIT D

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF CULLUM FUND

From January 30, 1940, to May 31, 1940

INCOME

Transferred from General Fund	\$ 11,087.00	
Securities Purchased	7,125.00	
		\$ 18,212.00

EXPENDITURES	
Securities Purchased	\$ 7,125.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure.....	\$ 11,087.00
F. A. MARCH, 3RD, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

Audited and found correct:
 E. J. BEAN,
Captain, Finance Department,
Finance Officer.

SCHEDULE I
 INVESTMENTS AS AT MAY 31, 1940, AND INCOME
 RECEIVED ON INVESTMENTS
 From June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940
 CULLUM 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. N.P...\$	3,956.67	\$1,672.67
NOTE: Bequest of \$10,000 to 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 the principal occurs, interest is to revert to principal until its original value is again attained.			
Feb. 3/40—U. S. Gov't Baby Bonds..\$	7,125.00	\$7,125.00
	\$ 11,081.67	\$8,797.67

GENERAL FUND

Aug. 1/33-5 shs. 1st National Bank of Highland Falls, Common, par value \$7.50 @ \$12.50.....\$	62.50	\$ 62.50	\$ 2.50
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ENDOWMENT FUND

<i>Date Purchased and Name of Security</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Interest Received</i>
Jan. 29/29—Alabama Power Co. 1st Ref. Mtg. 4½%, 12/1/67.....\$	4,717.50	\$ 4,950.00	\$ 225.00
May 21/29-9, 700 N. Y. T. & M. Co., 1st M. Group ctf. Gtd. Title, 5½%, 7/1/39, Stpd F-1.....	9,700.00	5,321.00	495.00
July 12/29—5,000 Chicago & North- western Ry. Co., 1st Ref.M., 4½%, 5/1/2037	4,756.25	312.50

<i>Date Purchased and Name of Security</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Interest Received</i>
July 25/29—10,000 T. G. & Tr. Co., Ptn. Bm. C. Cappellani Const. Co., 373 92 St. Bkln 4 7/12%, 7/1/38....	10,000.00	5,200.00	469.32
July 7/30—5,000 St. Louis, San Fran- cisco Ry. Co., Ser. A, C/D 4½%, 3/1/78	4,620.88	375.00	41.85
July 18/30—5,000 Colorado & So. Ry. Co. Gen. M. Ser. A, Stpd. 4½%, 5/1/80	4,889.00	1,156.50	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	500.00	70.00
June 1/31—100 Lefcourt State Bldg. (1375 Bway Corp.) 1st mtg. 1 shld. Stpd. 6¼%, 4/25/48.....	100.00	45.00	5.00
Feb. 2/33 2,000 Long Island R. R. Co., 4%, 3/1/49 Ref. Mtg.....\$	1,815.00	\$ 1,730.00	\$ 80.00
July 2/36—20 shs. Sears, Roebuck & Co. NP.	1,500.00	1,300.00	85.00
July 11/37—100 Fortham Constg. Co., Inc. Fortham Apts. 1st M. 6%, 12/15/37, Ext. 5 yr.	100.00	80.00	3.00
Nov. 10/37—5,000 Gt. Northern Ry. Co. 10 yr. Gen. Con. Ser. H, 4%, 7/1/46	4,850.00	4,450.00	200.00
Nov. 10/37—5,000 Southern Kraft Corp 1st. Lshld. Gen. Mtg. 4¼%, 6/1/46	4,775.00	4,981.25	212.50
Nov. 10/37—50 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. \$4 Pfd. Ser. A PV 100	4,506.25	4,162.50	200.00
Nov. 10/37—50 shs. Consumers Power Co. \$4.50 Cum. Pfd. NP.....	4,212.50	4,625.00	225.00
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Chicago Burlington & Quincy 3½—7/1/49 (Ill. Div.)..	4,912.50	4,550.00	175.00
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Pittsburgh, Cinn. Chi. & St. Louis 5s, 6/1/70.....	5,037.50	4,937.50	250.00
Nov. 25/28—5,000 Toledo Edison Co. 1st Mtg. 3½%, 7/1/68.....	5,225.00	5,250.00	175.00
Jan. 1/39—5,000 Ohio Power Co. 1st 3¼%, 10/1/68.....	5,243.75	5,212.50	162.50
	\$ 82,961.13	\$ 59,138.75	\$ 3,299.17
Int. on General Fund Securities in- cluded in payments to Endowment Fund by the depository			100.00
			\$ 3,399.17

Officers and Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates

For the year 1940-41

OFFICERS

President

Frank R. McCoy, 1897

Vice Presidents

John L. Chamberlain, 1880	Beaumont B. Buck, 1885
Henry P. McCain, 1885	William J. Snow, 1890
James A. Ryan, 1890	

Secretary and Treasurer

Edward L. Munson, Jr., 1926

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

Harry P. Storke, 1926

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To Serve Until July 1, 1941

Robert L. Bullard, 1885	Jay L. Benedict, 1904
Charles D. Rhodes, 1889	Roger G. Alexander, 1907
Dennis E. Nolan, 1896	Herman Beukema, 1915
Robert C. Davis, 1898	Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918
John C. Montgomery, 1903	*Charles E. Saltzman, 1925

To Serve Until July 1, 1942

Avery D. Andrews, 1886	William E. Morrison, 1907
Alexander R. Piper, 1889	Benjamin F. Castle, 1907
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896	Hugh H. McGee, 1909
Frank R. McCoy, 1897	R. Parker Kuhn, 1916
James S. Jones, 1903	Clare H. Armstrong, April, 1917

To Serve Until July 1, 1943

Allan M. Pope, 1903	George W. Beavers, 1908
Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904	Meade Wildrick, 1910
Douglas I. McKay, 1905	Edmund B. Bellinger, June, 1918
James W. Riley, 1906	Francis M. Greene, 1922
Walter S. Sturgill, 1906	William E. Slater, 1924

* *To fill unexpired term of Charles P. Echols, 1891, deceased.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Robert C. Davis, 1898
 Roger G. Alexander, 1907
 Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918

ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Frank R. McCoy, 1897, President of the Association.
 Edward L. Munson, Jr., 1926, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1942
 Howard P. Richardson, June 12, 1918, Chairman
To Serve Until June 30, 1943
 Allan M. Pope, 1903
To Serve Until June 30, 1945
 Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MEMORIAL HALL FUND

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Frank R. McCoy, 1897, President of the Association.
 Edward L. Munson, Jr., 1926, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1942
 James W. Riley, 1906
To Serve Until June 30, 1944
 Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904
To Serve Until June 30, 1945
 R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

APPOINTMENTS

Appointments made subsequent to the Annual Meeting of June 10, 1939, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws:

July	1, 1939	Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov., '18 <i>Reappointed Secretary and Treasurer.</i>
July	1, 1939	Edward L. Munson, Jr., '26 <i>Appointed Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.</i>
August 2,	1939	Palmer E. Pierce, '91 <i>Reappointed Member and Chairman of Memorial Hall Fund Committee.</i>
April 22,	1940	Harry P. Storke, '26 <i>Appointed Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer.</i>
May	1, 1940	Roger G. Alexander, '07 James W. Riley, '06 R. Deck Reynolds, '24 <i>Appointed Members of Nominating Committee.</i>

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. Whitemore.....	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 1940
Frank R. McCoy.....	Class of 1897.....	1940 to

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Cornélis 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 Fiebeger	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 1940
George H. Cameron.....	Class of 1883.....	1939 to 1940
Walter A. Bethel.....	Class of 1889.....	1939 to 1940
Charles D. Rhodes.....	Class of 1889.....	1939 to 1940
Lucius R. Holbrook.....	Class of 1896.....	1939 to 1940
John L. Chamberlain.....	Class of 1880.....	1940 to
Henry P. McCain.....	Class of 1885.....	1940 to
Beaumont B. Buck.....	Class of 1885.....	1940 to

William J. Snow.....Class of 1890.....1940 to
James A. Ryan.....Class of 1890.....1940 to

SECRETARIES OF THE ASSOCIATION

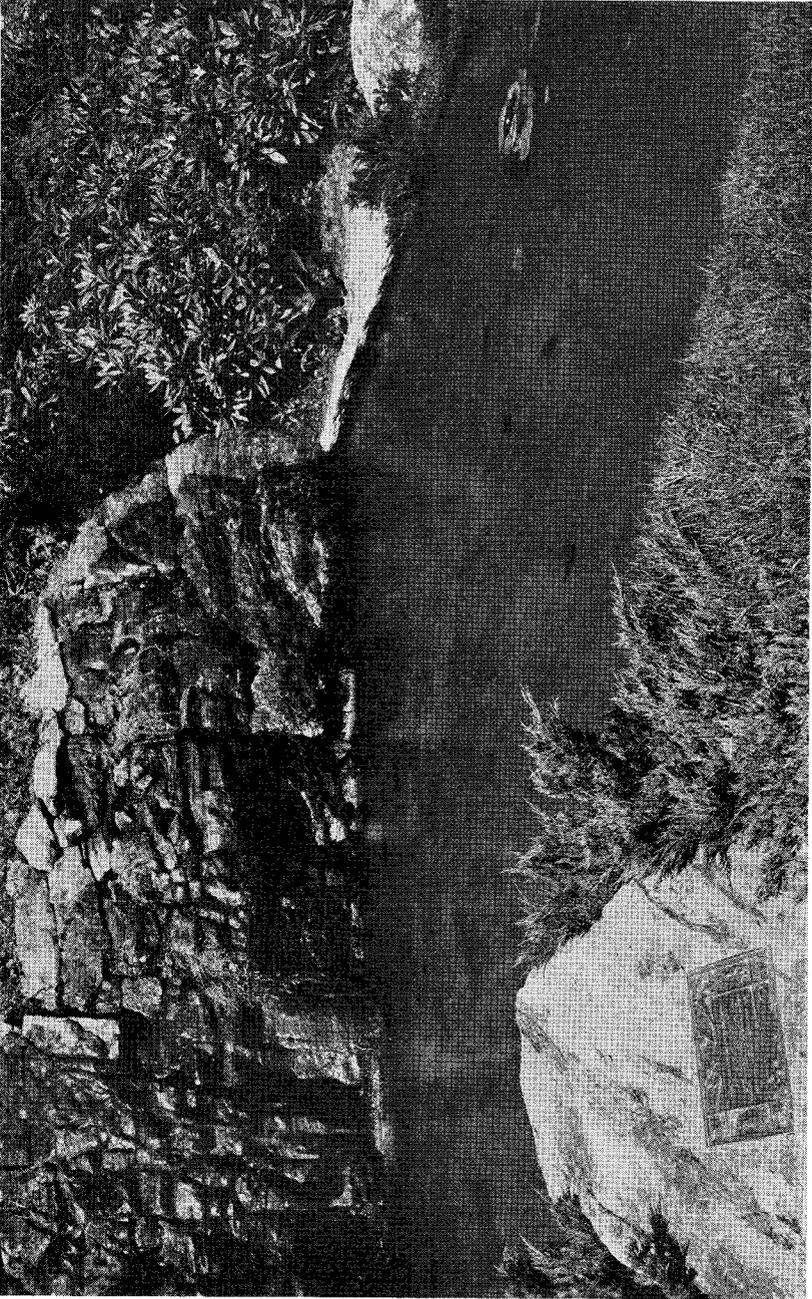
Charles C. Parsons.....Class of June, 1861....1870 to 1871
Edward H. TottenClass of 1865.....1871 to 1874
Robert Catlin.....Class of 1863.....1874 to 1878
Stanhope E. Blunt.....Class of 1872.....1878 to 1880
Charles BradenClass of 1869.....1880 to 1890
William C. Rivers.....Class of 1887.....1900 to 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 1940
Edward L. Munson, Jr.Class of 1926.....1940 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. PierceClass 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 1940
Edward L. Munson, Jr.Class of 1926.....1940 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 1940
Harry P. Storke.....Class of 1926.....1940 to



The Wirt Robinson Memorial.

Remarks of General J. L. Benedict

*at presentation of Wirt Robinson Memorial
on June 10, 1940.*

IT HAS been a long step from the inception of the general idea of this memorial to its completion. The determination of its general nature and location, the development of detailed plans, selection of materials, and constant attention to the execution of the plans have required painstaking thought and effort over a long period. For all of this we are indebted to Colonel Roger Alexander. I can pay him no higher compliment than does the result he has achieved.

The gift of this memorial is precious both for the sentiment which inspired it and for the spirit in which it is offered. Its inception springs from that very wholesome reaction the young always have to a teacher who can inspire confidence and esteem by character and mental attainments. It is offered with the kindly and unselfish desire of doing a gracious act and of serving the Military Academy.

As one who enjoyed the privilege of Colonel Robinson's acquaintance, I take pleasure in expressing my personal admiration for him. I feel that no one ever had a stronger sense of duty than did he, and I believe that his high-minded sense of duty set all the more effective an example because it was accompanied by so many other admirable qualities. It is to such professors as he that the Academy must look for the permanent preservation of its standards and traditions.

Moreover, it is gratifying that the donors, without any attempt to glorify or exploit themselves, have done the Academy a very real service. Throughout the years to come cadets and others will enjoy the beauty of this quiet spot and at the same time be reminded by this tablet that a life well lived is even more beautiful.

It is my great pleasure to accept it on behalf of the Military Academy, and to ask Colonel Wheat to consummate the dedication in a few words of prayer.

Program for June Week, 1940

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st, 2d, and 3d Classes, South Gymnasium....	9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

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 noon-1:30 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, 1st, 2d, and 3d Classes, South Gymnasium....	9:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 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 noon-1:30 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, 3d Class, Dinner Dance, Thayer Hotel.....	7:30 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 2d Classes, South Gymnasium.....	9:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

4th Class Swimming Exhibition, Pool, South Gymnasium..	10:00 a.m.
4th Class Gymnastics Exhibition, Main Floor, South Gymnasium	10:45 a.m.
Graduation Ride, Riding Hall.....	2:00 p.m.
Field Artillery Exhibition Drill, Riding Hall.....	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, 2d Class, Dinner Dance, Thayer Hotel.....	7:30 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 3d Classes, South Gymnasium.....	9:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Athletic Review on Plain.....	10:30 a.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, 1st Class, Cullum Hall.....	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 2d and 3d Classes, South Gymnasium.....	9:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

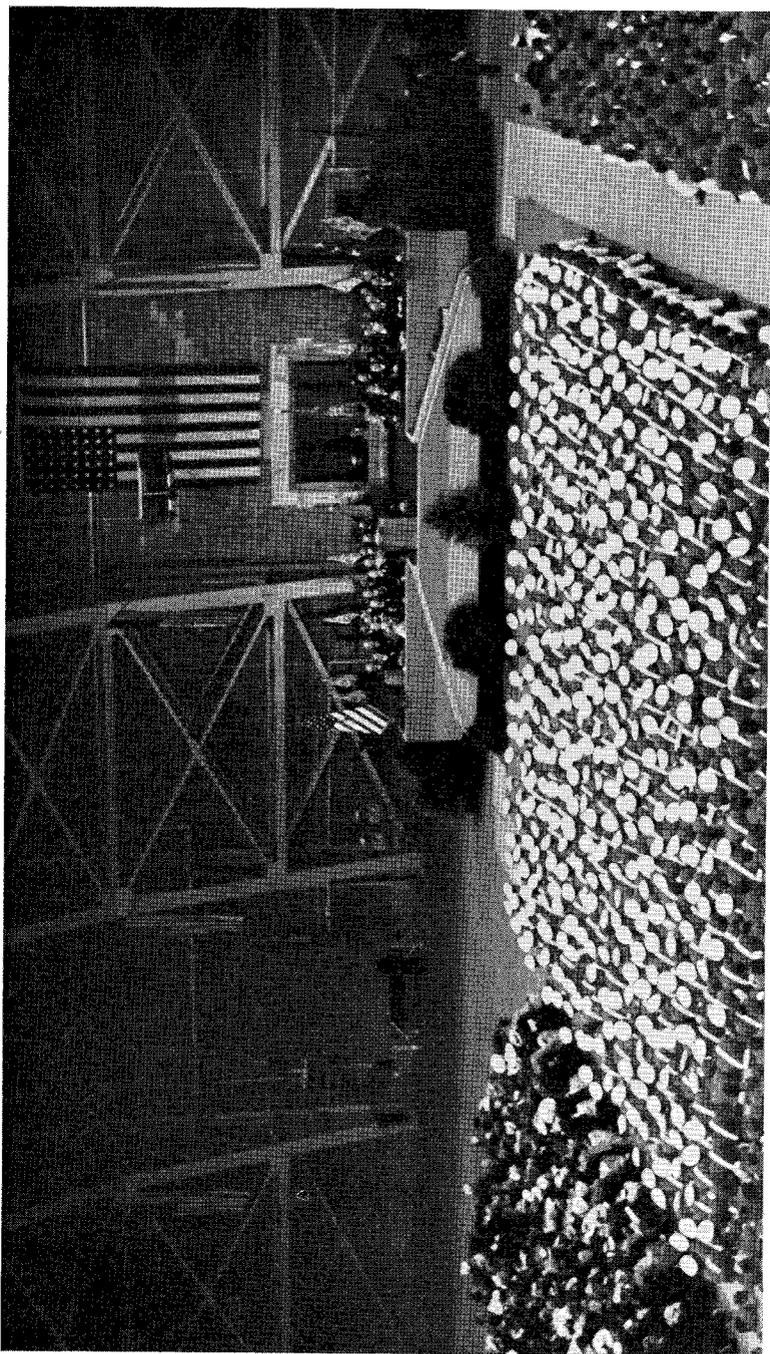
Services at Catholic Chapel—Military Mass and Baccalaureate Sermon to Catholic Graduates.....	8:00 a.m.
Mass	9:30 a.m.
Mass	10:30 a.m.
Early Service at Cadet Chapel.....	8:50 a.m.
Service, and Baccalaureate Sermon to Graduating Class, Cadet Chapel.....	11:00 a.m.
Dedication of Class Windows and Memorial Organ Stops, Cadet Chapel, followed by Informal Organ Recital....	2:30 p.m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards..	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1st showing	7:15 p.m.
2nd showing	9:15 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Alumni Memorial Services, Holy Communion, Cadet Chapel	9:00 a.m.
Dedication of the Wirt Robinson Memorial.....	10:00 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.
Graduation Parade	5:30 p.m.
Graduation Hop, 1st Class, North Gymnasium—2d and 4th Classes, South Gymnasium—3d Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Graduation Exercises.....	10:30 a.m.
Formation of the Corps on Plain, immediately after graduation; for publication of orders announcing appointments of cadet officers.	
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....	8:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, New 1st and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall.....	9:00 p.m.



Graduation Exercises, June 11, 1940.

Introductory Remarks of General J. L. Benedict *at Graduation Exercises on June 11, 1940.*

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES, GENTLEMEN:

WE ARE honored and happy to have you present today to participate in these exercises, adding another distinguished class of graduates of the United States Military Academy to the commissioned ranks of our Army.

To you young men of the Class of 1940 we extend our congratulations and best wishes. During your four years here you, individually and collectively, have left your mark upon the Academy and the Corps by your loyalty and support of the high ideals and traditions. Your Alma Mater has in turn given you the priceless components of a firm foundation upon which to build your lives and your careers. We are happy to put our stamp of approval upon you. We send you forth into the Army with full confidence that you will measure up to every demand made upon you.

You are going into a changing Army. The long and ominous shadows of world events have reached our land and have aroused a concern for our national defense that is bringing about a speedy revitalization of our military forces. It is bringing about augmentation of personnel, increase and modernization of equipment and expansion of field training—critical necessities too long delayed. It is our good fortune to have with us today an officer of our Army who, throughout his forty-two years of commissioned service, has been keenly alive to our military needs and who has devoted himself unsparingly to their fulfillment.

Entering the service during the Spanish-American War, he has served with distinction and accumulated experience in all of our wars and military expeditions since that time. In all stages of his career and in all grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant general, he has added to his distinguished record, and to his knowledge and experience, in an endless succession of positions of highest responsibility. As a general officer he has commanded all units from a brigade to a field army. It has been my good fortune to know him well and to have profited, as have thousands of others of our Army, from his example of outstanding leadership, professional ability and energy. Always striving for an efficient, balanced and adequate national defense, he has been and will continue to be an outstanding leader in the revitalization of our Army, and in any service it may be called upon to perform. A staunch friend and supporter of the Military Academy, we welcome him here today, to speed our graduating Class on their way into that Army.

It is an honor to present the Commander of our First Army, Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum.

Address of General Hugh A. Drum

*to the Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy
on June 11, 1940.*

GENERAL BENEDICT, GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC BOARD, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, MEMBERS OF THE CORPS OF CADETS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

IT is a special pleasure for me to join you on this occasion. Forty-two years of commissioned service, experiences in three wars, and active service in all grades from Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant General have given me a thorough appreciation and lasting admiration for the United States Military Academy, the Corps of Cadets and the graduates thereof. In these years it has been my pleasure and good fortune to include among my closest friends graduates of the Academy. In peace and war, in the distant Philippines, in Europe and here at home the ties of this friendship have grown, and in some instances have stood the test of personal sacrifice beyond which man can give no more. Consequently, I am indeed happy to participate in this personal way in these exercises today, and also as the senior line officer of our Army to extend its best wishes to the graduating class of 1940. The Army welcomes you into its commissioned ranks and assures you of its sincere and loyal friendship. You enter upon your future career during days momentous for men and women of all walks of life. They are especially ominous for the soldierman. I need not dwell long on this assertion; the world situation speaks for itself. Millions of men, armed with weapons more destructive than heretofore, have invaded and destroyed the homes of peace-loving people with a ferocity no less barbarous than in the days of the ancient wild tribes.

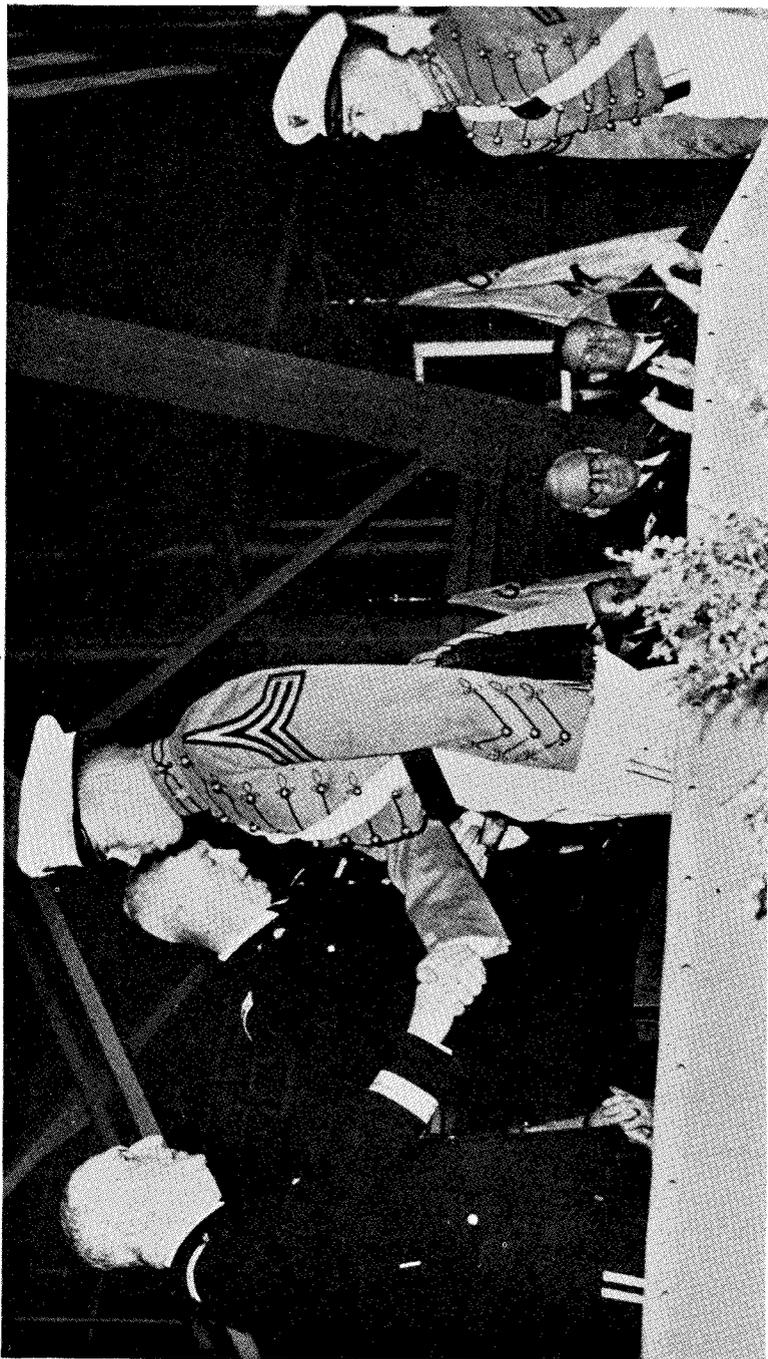
Similar catastrophes endanger the whole world, causing all peoples to be alert, to set aside their peaceful pursuits and to prepare for any eventuality. With such a gruesome picture in mind, our Congress has just inaugurated a preparedness program larger than our people have ever accepted heretofore in times of peace. These are the circumstances, briefly stated, which unfortunately surround your entrance into the commissioned ranks of our Army. While we pray and hope to avoid the catastrophe of war, all of us must realize that our national life and welfare face precarious international conditions and influences. This world situation and our haste to be prepared recalls

an incident in the last World War. During an inspection of a certain regiment in the front line, I asked the Colonel to show me his plans of defense in case of an enemy attack. These were locked in a small field safe and the Colonel had forgotten the combination by which to open it. While the Colonel endeavored to work the combination, turning the dial right and left, his soldier orderly could not resist the predicament faced by his Colonel, and after coming in and out of the dugout several times the soldier said, "Sir, Colonel, I can open that safe". "How can you do that?" inquired the Colonel. "Well, sir, I can get Jim Johnson of my company to come and do it—he is a professional burglar".

We must realize that the world is infested today with professional international burglars, and at the same time that safety plans—defense schemes—locked in safes are of little value. These are times when the best of conceptions are valueless, even dangerous, unless the means of putting them into execution are not only immediately available, but organized, efficiently trained and coordinated for immediate employment. "Long on conception, but short on the means of execution" represents the state of national defense which the President, our Commander-in-Chief, is now endeavoring to remedy. As you will participate in this great undertaking of preparedness, let me picture, in a brief way, some of its problems.

These are critical days, not only internationally, but likewise within our nation—domestically. The repercussions due to international events are seriously and increasingly affecting our domestic problems. Whether or not we become involved in war, the world crises of today are creating problems of serious domestic concern. The problems of finance, welfare and security of our people, intrusion of doctrines alien to the fundamental principles of a free people, and other contentious domestic considerations will grow as the dangers and imminence of war become more acute. These conditions will increase and heighten the responsibilities you as a citizen as well as an officer of the Army must face and share.

While the nation is struggling with serious and critical situations the Army is alive to its problems of being ready in a modern way to meet any outcome resulting from these situations. There is a quickening attitude marching step by step not only with the increasing intensity of international affairs but also in securing and adapting weapons and means of modern warfare to its ever-changing methods. This demands increased vigilance and efforts to insure human and materiel efficiency to prevent being caught inadequately prepared.



General Drum presenting Diplomas to members of Graduating Class, June 11, 1940. Cadet Harold C. Brown, No. 1 graduate, has just received his Diploma.

In the last 20 years since the World War the power and mobility of practically every weapon has been more than doubled due to more efficient munitions and other improvements. Aviation has passed from its infancy into a decisive weapon operating independently of or in close cooperation with ground forces. Such has been its development that the decisiveness of sea power is threatened and air infantry (parachutists) has become an element of modern armies. The tank and motorized armored vehicles plus other mechanized instruments, have developed power and speed combined with air bombing that gives to combat a force and lightning effect never known to war heretofore.

Hand in hand with developments of modern weapons are the problems relating to the human factor—the leading, controlling and training of the soldier individually and in groups. The soldier under your command and the manner in which you display leadership of him are the most important responsibilities that will fall to you. No matter how accurate and efficient are the weapons, how fast the airplanes, how strong the tanks, they are worthless unless the man using them knows how to do so and has the courage, character and determination to see a fight through. Under the conditions of modern battle, efficiency in this respect is more difficult to secure than ever before. Teaching the soldier how to use his weapons efficiently, how to conduct himself in the field, how to look out for his human necessities, and leading him in battle—these are your greatest responsibilities, and they are the most important and the most difficult of all you will face. Under such circumstances, with the support of the people, the President and Congress, and American industry, the Army is more than doubling its efforts to modernize and bring up-to-date its equipment, organization, and training in the light of experiences in recent battles and of scientific developments.

You will join the commissioned ranks of the Army in a period of their efforts to prepare themselves for such conditions. You will be called upon to exert your best efforts—mentally, morally and physically—in helping to solve these problems and to prepare yourself as an efficient and important element in this modern organization. These conditions will challenge one's best thought and effort. At the same time, they present opportunities seldom seen in our Army in peace and of which professional soldiers should take every advantage. Irrespective of your relative rank and position at the Academy, whether in academics or other activities, each of you will start from scratch. In the face of possible war there will be new opportunities for advancement. You may experience a rapid promotion to the field rank and

all the responsibilities associated with the command of 800 men in battle.

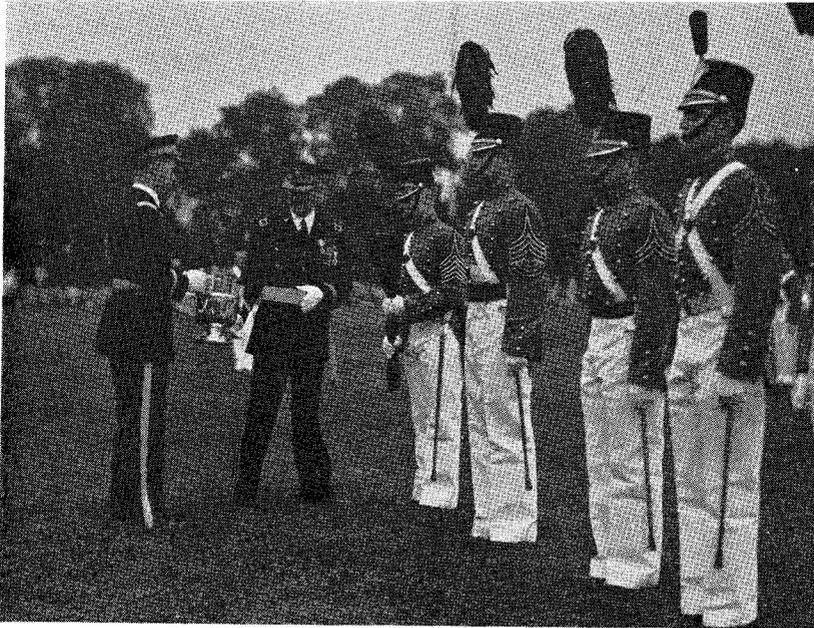
In these responsibilities you will be called upon to meet conditions especially peculiar to our democratic Army, for it is a democratic Army. While you will serve first as subalterns in regimental and like units, later your duties will include our civilian components, National Guard, Reserves and R. O. T. C. You will have to deal with industry, manufacturing and civil transportation—rail, sea, motor and air. You will work side by side with officers who came into the Army directly from civil schools as well as those from West Point. You will find all groups teamed to a harmonious tempo to secure efficient preparedness.

In conclusion may I sound a more pleasing note—touch upon a more personal and human aspect of your future. Upon reporting at your first post—and indeed at every post thereafter—you will find officers and their families eager to welcome you and make you feel at home. You will become an integral part of the garrison family—enjoying its pleasures and at times its hardships. You will serve off and on with many officers you have known at previous stations. You may even serve with those officers who until today were your instructors and “Tacs” here at the Academy, and many of you may be quite agreeably surprised to find what good “files” they are despite your present feelings in the matter! Also, as you go through your career in the Army from duty to duty you will find there is a certain reluctance to terminate happy associations, but down in your heart you will know it isn’t a final break, for some day, somewhere you will again encounter those old associates and possibly return to that particular place for another tour of duty. So when the time comes to bid farewell one doesn’t say “goodbye”, but just “Till we meet again”. In hardship and in pleasure you will be a member of a group whose sole purpose is service to the nation and helpfulness to fellow-soldiers—the man in ranks is included in this spirit as well as is the commissioned officer.

I have always had the highest admiration for the Academy and what it has produced. From the days before “Scott’s Fixed Opinion” to today West Pointers have continuously proven their value to the nation both in peace and in war. Your motto “Duty, Honor, Country,” so concisely phrased, yet so full of import, sums up all the principles instilled in you here. They have remained unchanged during nearly a century and a half and are still fundamentally what the father of our country visualized.

To your Superintendent, my old friend General Benedict, I wish to pay tribute as one of our most outstanding officers and graduates. We have known each other for many years. To my mind he exemplifies the highest type of graduate and one you may well emulate throughout your career.

Gentlemen of the Class of 1940, I congratulate you on the completion of your cadetship and welcome you to the Corps of Commissioned Officers of the Regular Army of the United States.



General Benedict, at the "Star" Parade, June 9, 1940, making awards to Cadet John F. Presnell, Jr., First Captain and Regimental Commander, for highest military excellence. The Pershing Sword, presented by the late General Charles G. Dawes, is a permanent award; upon the cup, a present of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, will be inscribed Cadet Presnell's name.

Visiting Alumni Registered at West Point, June, 1940

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

Name	Class	Name	Class
William H. Hay.....	1886	Arthur W. Waldron.....	1909
Alonzo Gray.....	1887	James L. Walsh.....	1909
John J. Bradley.....	1891	William E. Larned.....	1911
Orlando H. Harriman.....	1891	Leonard L. Barrett.....	1912
Lewis S. Sorley.....	1891	Sidney V. Bingham.....	1912
Samuel B. Arnold.....	1892	Albert E. Brown.....	1912
George H. McMaster.....	1892	Benjamin F. Delamater.....	1912
Arthur M. Edwards.....	1893	Colon E. Alfaro.....	1913
Robertson Honey.....	1893	Carlos Brewer.....	1913
Robert R. Raymond.....	1893	Henry B. Cheadle.....	1913
Charles F. Crain.....	1894	Samuel A. Gibson.....	1913
William B. Ladue.....	1894	Desmore O. Nelson.....	1913
Clarence C. Williams.....	1894	Allen P. Cowgill.....	1914
Frederick W. Lewis.....	1896	James P. Hogan.....	1914
Isaac Newell.....	1896	Thomas H. Monroe.....	1914
Dennis E. Nolan.....	1896	Philip L. Thurber.....	1914
Arthur S. Conklin.....	1897	Raymond P. Campbell.....	1916
William D. Connor.....	1897	John W. Rafferty.....	1916
John H. Hughes.....	1897	William E. Woodward.....	1916
Frank R. McCoy.....	1897	Roy L. Bowlin.....	April 20, 1917
Earle D'A. Pearce.....	1897	William F. Heavey.....	April 20, 1917
Charles S. Beaudry.....	1898	Thoburn W. Kinnear.....	April 20, 1917
Berkeley Enochs.....	1898	Joseph N. Marx.....	April 20, 1917
Amos A. Fries.....	1898	F. G. von Kummer, Jr.....	April 20, 1917
Ernest D. Scott.....	1898	George D. Wahl.....	April 20, 1917
Fred R. Brown.....	1899	Harold McC. White.....	April 20, 1917
Arthur S. Cowan.....	1899	Sterling A. Wood, Jr.....	April 20, 1917
Duncan K. Major, Jr.....	1899	Hiram B. Ely.....	Aug. 30, 1917
Frank P. Lahm.....	1901	Edmond H. Leavey.....	Aug. 30, 1917
Walter D. Smith.....	1901	F. A. Macon, Jr.....	Aug. 30, 1917
William Tidball.....	1901	Wm. A. Rochester.....	Aug. 30, 1917
George W. Cocheu.....	1903	R. F. Whitelegg.....	Aug. 30, 1917
Owen G. Collins.....	1903	George B. Aigeltinger.....	June 12, 1918
Corbit S. Hoffman.....	1903	George B. Barth.....	June 12, 1918
Julian L. Schley.....	1903	T. Q. Donaldson.....	June 12, 1918
Walter Singles.....	1904	H. P. Richardson.....	June 12, 1918
Clement H. Wright.....	1904	Patrick H. Tansey.....	June 12, 1918
Dawson Olmstead.....	1906	Alfred N. Bergman.....	Nov. 1, 1918
James W. Riley.....	1906	Jerome D. Cambre.....	Nov. 1, 1918
Henry H. Arnold.....	1907	Donald F. Carroll.....	Nov. 1, 1918
Fred H. Coleman.....	1907	Robert B. Coolidge.....	Nov. 1, 1918
James L. Collins.....	1907	Bernard W. Slifer.....	Nov. 1, 1918
Paul A. Larned.....	1907	B. St. J. Tucker.....	Nov. 1, 1918
Henry H. Pfeil.....	1907	Ernest J. Riley.....	June 11, 1919
William E. Shedd, Jr.....	1907	Henry E. Sanderson.....	June 11, 1919
Thomas C. Spencer.....	1907	Rupert H. Johnson.....	1921
George W. Beavers, Jr.....	1908	Mervin E. Gross.....	1922
Lawrence C. Ricker.....	1908	Francis M. Greene.....	1922
Franklin L. Whitley.....	1908	Harry H. Haas.....	1922
Eley P. Denson.....	1909	Francis B. Kane.....	1922
Cleveland C. Gee.....	1909	Arthur A. Klein.....	1922
Carlin C. Stokely.....	1909	John E. Adkins.....	1923

Name	Class	Name	Class
Philip R. Dwyer.....	1923	D. B. Smith.....	1928
Russell J. Minty.....	1923	Carl H. Sturies.....	1928
Frank E. Wilder.....	1923	John F. Carson.....	1929
Logan C. Berry.....	1924	Lucien A. Rowell.....	1929
W. J. Cleary.....	1924	Frank M. Steadman.....	1929
Francis W. Johnson.....	1924	Ernest C. Peters.....	1931
Edward O. McConahay.....	1924	William H. Culp.....	1932
David P. Page, Jr.....	1924	Thomas C. Darcy.....	1932
Emil Pasoli.....	1924	Stanley T. Wray.....	1932
James E. Poore.....	1924	William J. Given, Jr.....	1933
Armand J. Salmon.....	1924	W. H. Richardson.....	1933
Samuel W. Smithers.....	1924	D. O. Smith.....	1934
Gerald J. Sullivan.....	1924	Philip S. Greene.....	1936
Fremont S. Tandy.....	1924	Charles C. Segrist.....	1936
Richard G. Thomas, Jr.....	1924	Robert F. Seedlock.....	1937
Robert A. Gaffney.....	1926	George M. Simmons.....	1937
Francis P. Molloy.....	1926	Harry F. van Leuven.....	1937
James O. Wade.....	1926	Carroll D. Wood.....	1937
Raymond E. Bell.....	1927	Matthew J. Altenhoefen.....	1938
William L. Hoppes.....	1927	Glenn P. Anderson.....	1938
Winston W. Ehrgott.....	1927	Harvey P. Barnard, Jr.....	1938
John T. Hopper.....	1927	Gabriel C. Russell.....	1938
Ruby E. Hunter.....	1927	Jaime E. Alfaro.....	1939
Arthur E. Solem.....	1927	Harry J. de Metropolis.....	1939
Paul Todaro.....	1927	William J. McConnell.....	1939



Alumni Parade.



Recognition.

New Members

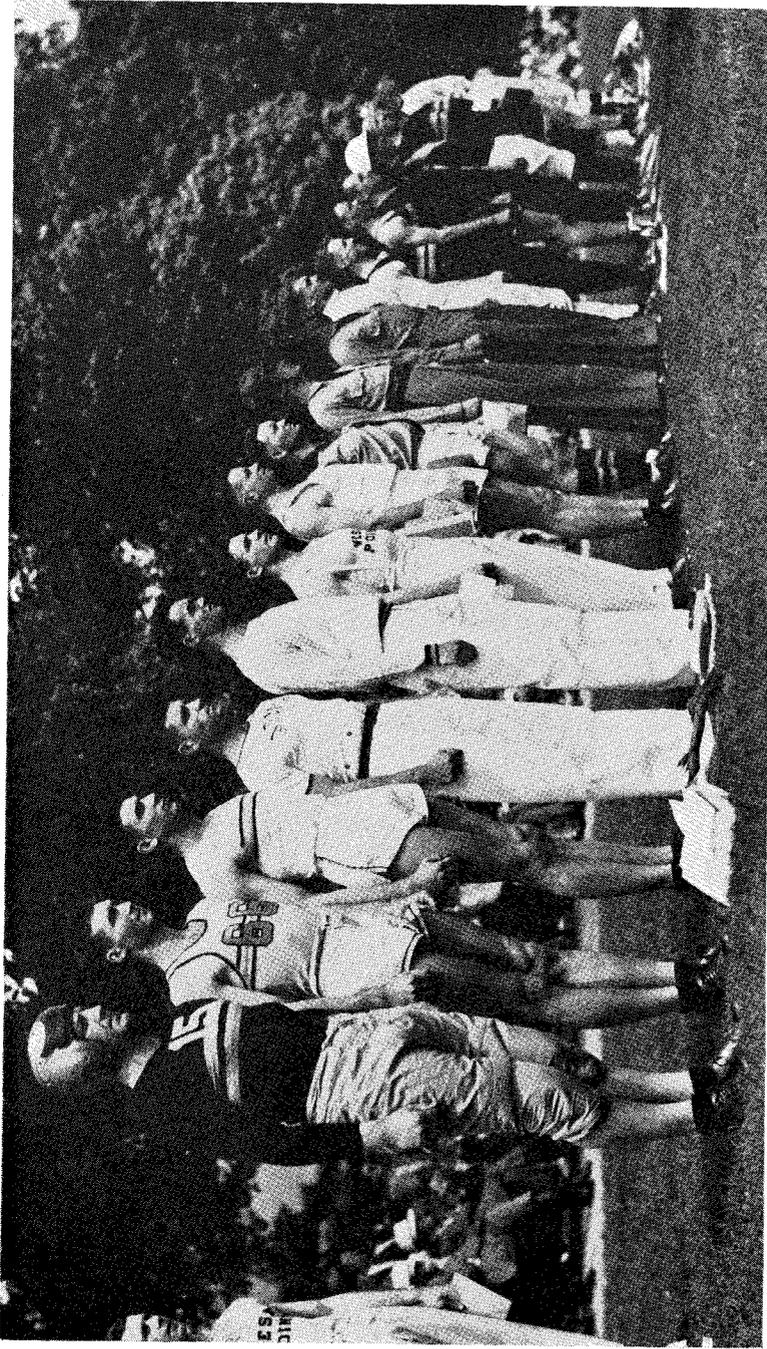
R. C. Richardson, Jr., '39, joined June 10, 1939
Robert Sears, '09, joined June 10, 1939
J. P. Dawley, '39, joined June 10, 1939
C. C. Gee, '39, joined June 10, 1939
Donald K. Nickerson, '39, joined June 17, 1939
Cuyler L. Clark, '14, joined June 22, 1939
Edwin J. Messinger, '31, joined June 22, 1939
Estel B. Culbreth, '39, joined June 22, 1939
Eugene A. Romig, '39, joined June 22, 1939
E. Jarvis Jordan, '39, joined June 22, 1939
Barton G. Lane, '39, joined June 22, 1939
Frank J. Kobes, Jr., '39, joined June 27, 1939
Harold Mac V. Brown, '39, joined June 29, 1939
James J. Hornbrook, '90, joined June 29, 1939
James M. Cochran, '39, joined June 29, 1939
Clarence E. Seipel, '39, joined June 29, 1939
L. A. Kunzig, '05, joined June 29, 1939
J. A. McChristian, '39, joined June 29, 1939
David B. Goodwin, '39, joined June 29, 1939
Richard Moushegian, '39, joined July 5, 1939
H. D. Wendorf, '39, joined July 5, 1939
William M. Hall, Ex-'82, joined July 5, 1939
John W. Carpenter, III, '39, joined July 5, 1939
Edwin J. Latozewski, '39, joined July 5, 1939
Chandler G. Lewis, '39, joined July 5, 1939
James L. LaPrade, '39, joined July 8, 1939
Harley B. Bullock, '13, joined July 12, 1939
Keith M. Hull, '39, joined July 28, 1939
Foster R. Dickey, '28, joined July 28, 1939
J. L. Loutzenheiser, '24, joined July 28, 1939
Charles H. Chase, '31, joined August 9, 1939
Duncan B. Dowling, Jr., '36, joined August 10, 1939
Charles E. Coates, Jr., joined August 10, 1939
W. J. Halligan, Ex-'24, joined August 11, 1939
William Nichol, Ex-'90, joined December 9, 1939
John B. Cary, '34, joined December 22, 1939
James B. Gowen, '98, joined January 12, 1940

Haviland Wright, Ex-'20, joined February 9, 1940
 L. W. Reese, Ex-'20, joined March 9, 1940
 Charles B. Winkle, '34, joined March 9, 1940
 R. C. Partridge, '20, joined April 1, 1940
 Fay B. Prickett, '16, joined May 9, 1940
 H. R. Jackson, April 20, '17, joined May 5, 1940

Class of 1940, Joined June 11, 1940

Richard S. Abbey	Edwin F. Black
Emory S. Adams, Jr.	James B. Bonham
Achod Ahmadjian	Jack Borden
Urey W. Alexander	Herbert M. Bowlby, Jr.
Frederick L. Andrews	Henry H. Brewerton
Robert E. Applegate	Charles S. Brice, Jr.
Luther D. Arnold	Dan P. Briggs
Henry H. Arnold	Chester K. Britt
George A. Aubrey	André R. Brousseau
Charles W. Bagstad	Gerhard E. Brown
Alan G. Baker	William E. Buck, Jr.
Arthur R. Barry	Andrew D. Budz, Jr.
Dennis L. Barton	Harry F. Bunze
Raymond H. Bates	John W. Burfening
Donald H. Baumer	David B. Byrne
Michael F. Bavaro	Leland G. Cagwin
George J. Bayerle	Robert C. Cameron
John J. Beiser	William B. Campbell
Olin L. Bell	Neri P. Cangelosi
Richard L. Belt	George D. Carnahan
Albert H. Bethune	Eugene J. Carr
Nils M. Bengston	Scott M. Case
Anthony Benvenuto	Robert C. Cassibry
Donald V. Bennett	Thomas C. Chamberlain
William J. Bennett	Homer B. Chandler, Jr.
Dean M. Benson	Martin B. Chandler
James F. Berry	Philip R. Cibotti
Donald L. Bierman	Clarence W. Clapsaddle, Jr.
William H. Birrell	Leon L. Clarke, Jr.
Charles T. Biswanger, Jr.	William L. Clay

Reginald J. Clizbe
Raymond M. Clock
Marshall Cloke
Wendell J. Coats
Frank Colacicco
Ralph A. Colby
Joseph M. Cole, Jr.
Fred H. Coleman, Jr.
William F. Coleman
Robert L. Colligan, Jr.
Victor G. Conley
Edward G. Cook
J. Aaron Cook
John B. Coontz
Robert G. Cooper
John B. Corbly, Jr.
Joseph R. Couch
William C. Craig
David R. Crocker
Francis J. Crown
Augustus J. Cullen
Paul S. Cullen
Henry A. Cunningham, Jr.
Henry F. Daniels
Davison Dalziel
Mercer P. Davis
Theodore W. Davis
Paul S. Deems
Ben F. Delamater, III
Robert J. Delaney
Frank A. de Latour
Bryce F. Denno
Francis T. Devlin
John Dibble, Jr.
Robert I. Dice
George F. Dixon, Jr.
Robert R. Dodderidge
Joseph P. Donohue
Raymond J. Downey
James F. Downing
James G. Dubuisson
Leo E. Dunham, Jr.
Kermit R. Dyke
Joseph J. Eaton, Jr.
Delano Edgell
Phillip L. Elliott
Dill B. Ellis
John C. Emery
John Z. Endress
George W. England, Jr.
Sanford P. England
Florian J. Erspamer
Charles G. Esau
Charles R. Fairlamb
Robert J. Fate
Walter J. Fellenz
Harlan B. Ferrill
Barnard A. Ferry
Sydney G. Fisher
Edward D. Fitzpatrick
Edward A. Flanders
Thaddeus P. Floryan
Alfred J. Floyd
Winston C. Fowler
Richard H. Fraser
Harry A. French
Chester M. Freudendorf
Lee W. Fritter
Ford P. Fuller, Jr.
Lawrence J. Fuller
Silvio E. Gasperini, Jr.
Alan E. Gee
Francis C. Gideon
William J. Gildart
Alvan C. Gillem, III
Roland M. Gleszer
Raymond H. Goodrich
Samuel McC. Goodwin
Thomas F. Gordon
John A. Grof
James S. Greene
Walter E. Gunster
Clarence E. Gushurst
David R. Guy



Army Team Captains and Representatives, at Athletic Review, June 8, 1940. Left to right: Cadets Stella, Gillem, de Latour, Webster, Hardin, Krauss, Vanderhoef, Wright (Hazettine absent), Gunster, Stewart, J. G., Rorick, A. G., Downey, R. J., Lavell, Brewerton, Milton, Larkin, Eaton, J. J., Esau.

Wallace J. Hackett
Burdett E. Haessly
Edwin C. Haggard
Thomas R. Hargis, Jr.
Charles E. Harrison
Henry P. Heid, Jr.
James T. Hennessy
Lester C. Hess
William E. Heinemann
George C. Hines
Elbert D. Hoffman
Theodore L. Hoffmann
William N. Holm
John S. Hornett
Edward F. Hoover, Jr.
William F. Horton
Lloyd W. Hough
Aquila B. Hughes, Jr.
Joseph V. Iacabucci
Bertil A. Johnson
Carter B. Johnson
Ernest B. Jones
Wing Jung
William M. Kasper
John J. Kenney
Richard J. Kent
William P. Kevan
Roy H. Kinsell
William R. Kintner
Lawrence R. Klar
Archie J. Knight
John R. Knight
Francis E. Kramer
Paul H. Krauss
Nathan L. Krisberg
Michael Kuziv
George J. LaBreche
George T. Larkin
Osmund A. Leahy
Milton D. Lederman
Joe W. Leedom, Jr.
Lawrence J. Legere, Jr.

Kenneth McR. Lemley
William F. Lewis
Willis F. Lewis
Everett D. Light
Philip C. Loofbourrow
James Lotozo
Edison A. Lynn, Jr.
James B. McAfee
Joseph L. McCroskey
Eugene O. McDonald
Earl McFarland, Jr.
James E. McGinity
Stewart L. McKenney
Burton E. McKenzie
John R. McLean
Richard W. Mabee
James R. Maedler
Frank C. Mandell
Thomas F. Mansfield
Clarence T. Marsh, Jr.
Morrill E. Marston
Arthur D. Maxwell
Robert E. Maxwell
George Mayo, Jr.
Montgomery C. Meigs
Louis G. Mendez, Jr.
Marvin H. Merchant
Frank Meszar
Raymond W. Millican
James W. Milner
Theodore R. Milton
John E. Minahan
Ralph E. Miner
Thomas H. Monroe, Jr.
Bidwell Moore
Craig L. Moore
Philip J. Moore, III
Stephen B. Morrissey
George H. Mueller
Thomas H. Muller
William H. H. Mullin
Delbert E. Munson

Cornelius A. Murphy	William H. Reedy
John J. Murphy, Jr.	Francis M. Rooney
Arthur H. Nelson	Alan G. Rorick
Roy W. Nelson, Jr.	Melvin H. Rosen
Henry H. Norman, Jr.	Ralph N. Ross
Robinson R. Norris	Joseph W. Ruebel
John W. Norvell	Austin J. Russell
Thaddeus M. Nosek	Clayton A. Rust
Charles C. Noto	Graham C. Sanford
John A. O'Brien	Ivan Sattem
Robert A. O'Brien, Jr.	Virgil A. Schwab
Carey L. O'Bryan, Jr.	Wendell B. Sell
Robert F. O'Donnell	Richard A. Shagrin
John T. O'Keefe	William R. Shanahan
Leonard M. Orman	Charles A. Shaunesey
James L. Orr	Lawrence C. Sheetz
Ralph A. Osborn, Jr.	Raymond L. Shoemaker, Jr.
Frederic W. Oseth	Mooris L. Shoss
David S. Parker	Stephen Silvasy
Maurice E. Parker	Harry T. Simpson, Jr.
Samuel M. Patten	Raymond S. Sleeper
Michael Paulick	Page E. Smith
Howard L. Peter	Stanton T. Smith, Jr.
Howard W. Penney	Woodrow M. Smith
Samuel R. Peterson	John T. H. Spengler
Hobart B. Pillsbury	Milford E. Stablein
James A. Plant	Harry A. Stella
Edward T. Podenfaly	Glenwood G. Stephenson
William L. Porte	Donald B. Stewart
Bradley F. Prann	Jodie G. Stewart, Jr.
John F. Pressnell, Jr.	Warren C. Stirling
Thomas D. Quaid	William G. Stoddard
Robert C. Raleigh	Alan M. Strock
James H. S. Rasmussen	Robert W. Strong, Jr.
Karl Rauk	Francis R. Sullivan
Paul S. Reinecke, Jr.	Julius B. Summers, Jr.
Raymond Renola	Walter D. Swank
Rowland H. Renwanz	Eben F. Swift
Harmon P. Rimmer	Leonard E. Symroski
Salvo Rizza	James K. Taylor
John K. Roberts, Jr.	James R. Taylor
Oval H. Robinson	Alan P. Thayer

Louis A. Thommen
Jack P. Thompson
Jerry G. Toth
Robert T. Tuck
Hugh J. Turner, Jr.
James E. Tyler
Otis M. Ulm
Dean T. Vanderhoef
Frank B. Wagner
Israel Wald
Edward J. Walker
James W. Walters, Jr.
Everett H. Ware
Frank T. Watrous
Clyde H. Webb, Jr.
Sanford H. Webster
Rush S. Wells, Jr.
Anthony L. Wermuth
Roderick Wetherill
Manford J. Wetzel

Robert I. Wheat
Frederick G. White
John R. Wilbraham
William W. Wilcox
Gordon J. Wilderman
James F. Williams, Jr.
Robert L. Williams
Robert R. Williams
Solomon T. Willis
Harry L. Wilson, Jr.
Walter F. Winton, Jr.
Landon A. Witt
John A. Wohner
Howard T. Wright
John M. Wright, Jr.
Jules D. Yates
Frederick J. Yeager
Donovan Yeuell, Jr.
Ralph E. Zahrobsky
Victor S. Zienowicz



“Benny Havens Oh!” . . . The New Picture

[[IN THE winter of 1839-40 there passed through West Point one Lucius O'Brien, Lieutenant, Medical Corps. He decided to stop over to renew his acquaintance with old friends. In the evening all present decided to re-new their acquaintance with another old friend, Benny Havens. When they repaired to Benny's Tavern at the foot of Buttermilk Falls much merriment ensued.

At the height of the evening's conviviality the muse tapped Lieutenant O'Brien on the writing hand, which, at the moment, was occupied. But with a fortitude evoking the enthusiasm of all present Lieutenant O'Brien freed his hand from entangling alliances and called for paper and quill. “Benny Havens Oh!” was the result. But mere poetry struck

the company as pallid fare; therefore the versatile O'Brien proposed a tune to which the words could be sung. The tune, strangely enough (the author's name was O'BRIEN), was “The Wearing O' the Green.” No data exists as to when the party broke up.

One hundred years later the West Point Army Mess commissioned Mr. Paul C. McElroy to reproduce in an oil painting the festive occasion. In the painting the pensive O'Brien has just completed the first stanza and is pondering the second while the company gives the first the acid test. The song seems to give satisfaction to all save two cadets standing just outside the door. But perhaps it is the company and not the song which pains the cadets.

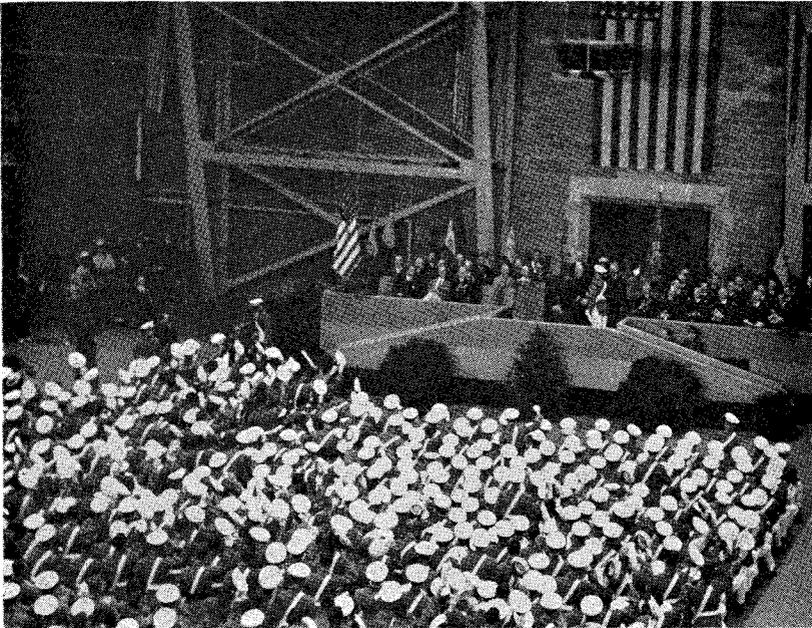
Class Representatives

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.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen,	St. Malo Beach, Oceanside, Calif.
1874	Capt. T. H. Eckerson,	P. O. Box 1056, Portland, Oregon.
1876	Gen. William Crozier,	1735 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1877	Gen. Wilbur E. Wilder,	University Club, 1 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.
1878	Col. George McC. Derby,	1015 S. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.
1879	Gen. F. S. Foltz,	The Wyoming, Washington, D. C.
1880	Gen. Charles 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	Col. C. E. Dentler,	5732 S. E. Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon.
1885	Gen. Robert L. Bullard,	2 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.
1886	Gen. Avery D. Andrews,	Winter Park, Fla.
1887	Gen. John M. Jenkins,	The Dresden, 2126 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey,	131 Church St., Charleston, S. C.
1889	Col. Alexander R. Piper,	7522 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. J. A. Ryan,	23 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
1891	Col. Lewis S. Sorley,	239 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.
1892	Gen. William R. Smith,	Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. C. W. Kutz,	2032 Allen Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
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.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1897	Gen. Edgar T. Conley,	R. F. D. 2, Silver Spring, Md.
1898	Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Washingt- ton, D. C.
1899	Gen. Robert C. Foy,	c/o A. G. O., Washington, D. C.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	162 Laurel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
1901	Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave. & Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Col. W. A. Mitchell,	1601 S. Arlington Rd., Arlington, Va.
1903	Gen. U. S. Grant,	Governors Island, N. Y.
1904	Gen. Wm. Bryden,	War Dept., Washington, D. 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	Col. Joseph P. Aleshire,	Ft. Bliss, Texas.
1911	Col. Wm. E. Larned,	Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.
1912	Lt. Col. W. H. Hobson,	Ft. Benning, Ga.
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.
Apr. 20,		
1917	Lt. Col. John M. Devine,	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Aug. 30,		
1917	Maj. John W. Coffey,	Army War College, Washington, D. C.
June 12,		
1918	Capt. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 1,		
1918	Maj. F. A. March, 3rd,	Fort Hoyle, Md.
June 11,		
1919	Maj. R. G. Gard,	Fort Sill, Okla.
1920	Maj. Lawrence E. Schick,	Hq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.
1921	Mr. R. H. Johnston,	70 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
June 13,		
1922	Maj. Lemuel Mathewson,	Ft. Sill, Okla.
1923	Maj. E. S. Gruver,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1924	Mr. Dennis Mulligan,	Bureau of Air Commerce, Washing- ton, D. C.
1925	Capt. Charles A. Barth,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1926	Capt. Richard W. Pearson,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Capt. George T. Derby,	O. Dist. Engr., New Orleans, La.
1928	Capt. E. K. Daley,	O. Dist. Engr., New Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1929	Capt. Don Z. Zimmerman,	West Point, N. Y.
1930	Capt. 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,	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	Ft. Dupont, Delaware.
1935	Lt. Herbert C. Gee,	U. S. Engr. O., Milwaukee, Wis.
1936	Lt. William M. Connor, Jr.,	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
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.
1940	Lt. R. W. Strong, Jr.,	Spartan Sch. of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Okla.



“ . . . the last man . . . ”

Sixtieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1880

AS THE date of graduation recedes into the past there is naturally an increasing tendency, at reunions, to live in that past and to recall to mind those who have gone before. So with reverence and love we drink a toast to those of ours who have joined the "Thin gray line."

The successful reunion then devotes its attention to what the Association of Graduates terms a "lighter vein", when it asks for these articles for its Annual Report; and it is right to do so. The reunion this year of the Class of 1880 pursued this course, and did it very well, and the few present finally departed with happy memories of men, times, and the dinner.

Last year, an off year, the class president of 1880 was the only representative present, and he was asked to be ready to lay the wreath on the Thayer Monument. He was accordingly elated until, at the last moment, a member of the Class of 1879 appeared, and that was that. This year nothing like that happened; '80 was the oldest class, its president claimed the honor, with his classmates' approval, and they said he did it all right. Then, as he started to rejoin his classmates, the Superintendent asked him and Major General Dennis Nolan, who was the president of the Association of Graduates, to go with him, and both stood with General Benedict to receive the review of the Corps of Cadets for the Alumni. How General Nolan felt about this is not known, but the writer feels sure that his bosom also "Swelled with Pride", like Sir Joseph Porter's in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pinafore*. It was a great day for the Class of '80.

The Class reported at West Point on April 15, 1876, in order that it could be properly trained to go with the upper classes for the summer to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. It had some hundred and twenty members and the writer, a Sep, was told by them, in the intervals of hazing, that they did it very well indeed. Very likely they did, but it did seem a bit superfluous to hear about it so often. That was, however, only a temporary phase, and the class from that time on was united in enduring bonds of comradeship that never weakened and with very few internal dissensions, all of which disappeared many years ago. It was not a class which broke many records for scholarship, and at graduation its numbers were but fifty-two. Of these fifty-two nine attained the rank of general officers; this attainment was not

confined to those of high class rank, nor is it now, in any class, for that matter.

These nine were:

<i>Class Standing</i>	<i>Army Rank</i>		<i>Wartime Rank</i>
2	Major General	George W. Goethals	Panama Canal and Q. M. General
5	Major General	John L. Chamberlain	Inspector General
8	Major General	Charles J. Bailey	Division Commander
11	Major General	Frederick E. Strong	Division Commander
18	Major General	James B. Aleshire	Quartermaster General
22	Colonel	James B. Erwin	Brigadier General
26	Brig. General	William S. Scott	Brigadier General
43	Major General	George Bell, Jr.	Major General
44	Major General	Henry G. Sharpe	Quartermaster General

Possibly the most outstanding event of the cadet days of 1880 occurred on New Year's Eve before graduation. Long and elaborate preparations had been made: fire works, tin horns, a bronze cannon from Trophy Point on the roof of barracks, round cannon balls in quantity to roll down the iron stairways, locking cadet officers in their rooms, locking all the entrances to barracks, and loading the battery of siege guns below Trophy Point. At midnight all these noise producers were set off, and bedlam reigned for many minutes until some bright mind had the long-roll sounded, whereupon all the cadets came out and fell in ranks; and the Tumult and the Shouting died. The aftermath of this riot was, in the opinion of the cadets, badly managed, and the writer, who with others lost his short-lived chevrons, shared in this view. It is believed that conditions of later years warrant the statement—"It can't happen here." The increased size of the Corps would, alone, prevent a recurrence. But it was pretty good while it lasted.

At the reunion, just over, this episode was recalled with some amusement, particularly as one or two of those present had taken an active part in it; not the writer, for he was an innocent bystander, locked in his room with a perfect alibi.

The Class has still nine living members; four were unable to attend, prevented by their physical condition. The five present were:

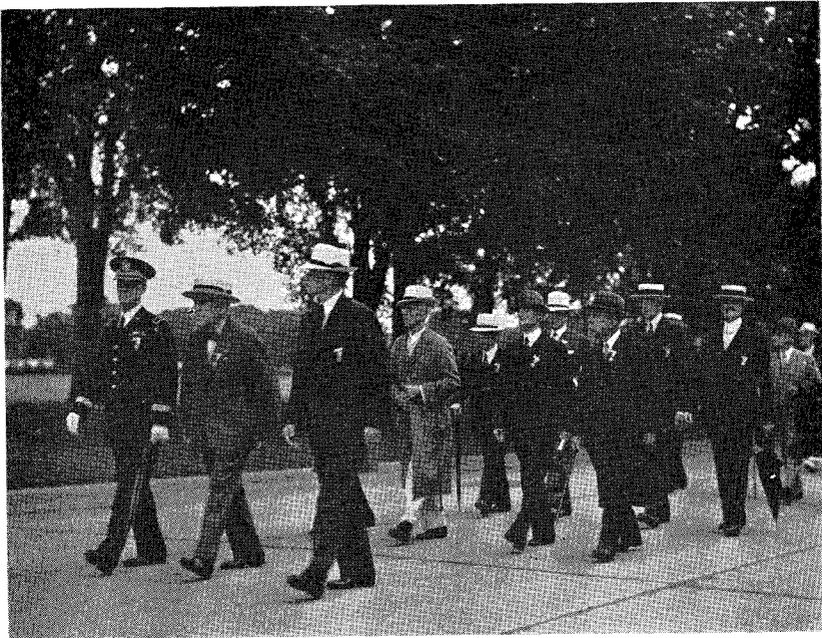
Major General John L. Chamberlain,
 Major General Henry G. Sharpe,
 Colonel George H. Morgan,
 Colonel George L. Converse,
 Major General Charles J. Bailey.

It is due the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the Association of Graduates to record here the appreciation of the Class of 1880 for the admirable arrangements which had been made for the yearly visit of the alumni to West Point. Everything was done for the comfort of the visitors, and the committees left nothing untried to this end.

The Class of '80 was offered accommodations in the new north barracks, with hot and cold water in every room and with baths on every floor. These conditions were a revelation to those who remembered the old stone bathtubs and the "sink" across the area of barracks; but nevertheless the Class preferred the quiet and comfort in that Asylum for the Aged, near the Officers' Mess, Cullum Hall.

The Class of '80 gives this advice to every alumnus who has yet to come to the Point for June Week: Just try it once.

—Charles J. Bailey, Major General, Retired.



Alumni Parade.

Fifty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1885

THE CLASS was fortunate in having six members present, inasmuch as but ten graduates have survived the ordeals of army requirements after so many years.

To the roll-call the following responded:

“Bob” Bullard
 “Dan” Devore
 “Deacon” Fuller
 “Billy” Martin
 “Percy” Townsend
 “Uncle Sam” Ward

“Billy” Martin came furthest—all the way from Atlanta, Georgia.

The new North Barracks, latest addition to cadet quarters, can boast of all of the conveniences and comforts of the up-to-date hotels, so that most of our members preferred to house themselves there, it being central and within easy reach of the cadet mess with its most excellent menus.

Everybody turned young again—who could help it? Our men are all light-hearted, although none ever forget their responsibilities. To quote “Bob” Bullard, everybody talked day and night; nobody listened, yet everybody heard.

Pardon a fragment of class vanity, but the presence of “Danny” Devore recalled the period of the gay nineties when thirteen of our young lieutenants (one third of the class of '85) were instructors at the U. S. M. A.: Barrette, Biddle, Brooks, Brown, A. H., Brown, R. A., Carson (adjutant), Curtis, Devore, Holbrook, Hubbard, Kuhn and Willcox; Devore is now the one survivor. At that time reunions were of daily occurrence with '85 men.

When the alumni parade formed we found ourselves at the right of the line, just behind the big West Point Band with its dashing, inspiring melody. We were preceded only by Chamberlain, Bailey, Converse, Morgan and Trippe, the grand old remnant of 1880, and a few others.

Despite our small number, all present voted our reunion and dinner a marked success and hopes for other reunions not too remote.

—U. S. Ward.

Fiftieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1890

ARRIVING at West Point on June 6th at about 7:00 P. M., I found an officer and orderlies to meet me and an automobile to take me to Alumni Headquarters. Lieutenant Lash awaited my arrival to take me to dinner at the Cadet Mess Hall. Plowman of Missouri had already arrived; he looked so much like Vice-President Garner that for a moment I thought the Vice-President had decided to come to the 50th Anniversary of the Class of 1890 in place of Nunn, his fellow statesman and member of the Class, who was unable to be present.

Next day Primus Davis from California and Ferguson from Florida were reported registered with their wives at the hotels. On the eighth came Nichol from Arkansas, Lamoreux and Deakyne from San Francisco, Plummer from Massachusetts, Olinger from Kansas and Clark from Washington. Rennard, Rogge, Rand, and Kingsley were accounted for by suppertime and Guber Brown blew in just before we gathered to take dinner on Sunday. A separate table was assigned to the Class of 1890 at which we assembled for meals which brought back many memories of cadet days as well as of cadet fare. But, a surprise was in store for us. At the first meal it was evident that Oscar of the Waldorf Astoria was in the kitchen preparing the menus. One never expected to find at a cadet mess such excellent viands, and such willing, cordial service. Those waiters made you feel that they had been looking forward to your visit and had conspired to make you realize that you had come back to your old home.

West Point looked more gorgeous than ever before; the trees were permanent waved; the grass, a rich green, was manicured to the limit; roads and walks were swept, dusted, watered, and oiled; at least it looked that way. Even the old chain that had been stretched across the Hudson in Revolutionary Days was painted and varnished. I assure you that West Point had on its streamlined clothes.

The Officers' Quarters looked as though the Commanding Officer and the Quartermaster had personally inspected them, as required

by Army Regulations, and received the appropriation needed to maintain this post in first class condition.

Sunday morning was devoted to the Chapel Services at the beautiful West Point Chapel overlooking West Point and at the small Catholic Chapel where Archbishop Spellman of New York delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Catholic Cadets of the graduating class. The solemn High Mass, the Guard of Honor, the presentation of arms at the Elevation of the Host, seldom seen in our country but most impressive, the blessing of the venerable Archbishop upon those young soldiers already in the service of their country but soon to enter actively in their life's work to preserve that country, left a deep impression upon all present.

Sunday afternoon the class proceeded by automobile to the West Point Cemetery, where a short service was held at the grave of our beloved "Davie", and a wreath from the Class was placed at the foot of the monument by the President.

From the cemetery we proceeded to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson to the beautiful new home of Mrs. Bess Davis, where refreshments were served and where all enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. She was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughter and by Miss Nell Cashman.

The Reunion Dinner was held at the Officers' Mess, June 9th, 1940, at 7:30 p. m. The following is a list of those who were present:

From: Arkansas	Nichol
California.....	Davis, Deakne, Lamoreux
Connecticut	Ryan
Florida	Ferguson
Kansas	Olinger
New Hampshire.....	Rand
New York.....	Brown, Rennard, Rogge, Kingsley
Massachusetts	Plummer
Missouri	Plowman
Washington, D. C.....	Clark

All were on time, the orchestra played softly "The Blue Danube," "Sobre las Olas," "Little Annie Rooney," and other airs reminiscent of the hops of fifty years ago. After a photograph was taken, we found our seats by the place cards. At each place was the menu card, on which was a photograph of the Class taken just before graduation, on the back of the menu card were "Songs of Now and Then," a statement of the Flower Fund and a miniature book in the shape of a fiddle containing the "Songs We Love To Sing", by Stephen Foster.

The following is a diagram of the seating at the 50th Anniversary:

Olinger	Rand	Rogge	Clark	Plummer	Deakyne
Dinner—Officers' Mess West Point, N. Y.					
Lamoreux	50th Anniversary—Class of 1890 June 9th, 1940				Ryan
Nichol	Rennard	Kingsley	Davis	Brown	Plowman Ferguson

As soon as the cocktails were served, the President rose and asked that a toast be drunk standing, in memory of those who had passed on as well as for those who though still living were, because of illness and other causes, unable to be with us.

At intervals during the dinner letters and telegrams were read from: Mrs. McNair, Peter Murray, Mrs. Hendricks (niece of Dad Mauldin), Bill Snow, Sam Jones, Keller, Duncan, Nunn, Dick Beach, Meyer, Laidley, Pablo Wolf, Mrs. Lindsay, Hornbrook, Searing and Voorhies.

Keen delight was registered on the countenance of those present when Fergy read the stories which had been sent in by members of the Class relating to incidents in cadet life. They recalled old jokes from the section rooms, color-line entertainments, plebe camp, and light prison. Sam Jones contributed more generously than any of our members and we are deeply indebted to him for his rich fund of humor.

Lamoreux was gracious enough to read extracts from letters of the First Annual of the Class written in 1891, expressing the hopes and the fears of the then struggling Second Lieutenants. It is true, Bill Snow's letter did not arrive until April 15th of this year, but it was worth waiting for, and Bill has promised to write another letter for the next 50th Anniversary.

The President called on Nichol, Olinger, and Plowman, and they responded with interesting accounts of their careers since leaving the Academy. The conversation became general, interspersed with short speeches from members as the spirit moved them, till after midnight, when a motion to adjourn till 1945 was voted unanimously.

Monday, June 10th, was Alumni Day, and at 11:00 a. m. we formed in column of fours in front of the Officers' Club and marched to slow music to the Thayer Monument. The Class of '90 was close to the head; there were but fourteen graduates in the column in front of us.

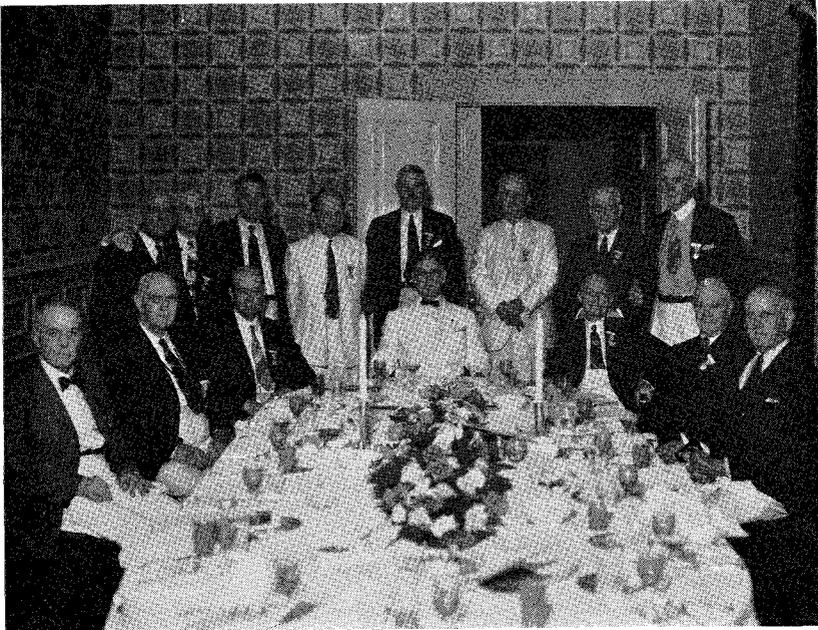
That ceremony is always most impressive to me. All nature seemed to stop while the Cadet Choir so beautifully rendered choice selections and then "The Corps", sung as no other body can sing it. Bailey

of '80 placed the wreath at the foot of the monument and we all withdrew to receive the review of the Corps.

At 1:00 p. m. the Alumni assembled at Cullum Hall for luncheon, after which the usual meeting of the Association was held and the new officers were installed. The Class of '90 was represented in the new officers, Bill Snow and Paddy Ryan both being elected vice-presidents of the Association.

It was planned to have a photograph of the Class taken at the Class Tree Sunday afternoon on its return from the tea at Mrs. Davis's, but rain prevented it; instead a photograph was taken at the Cadet Barracks, although Plowman and Rand had already left.

At 3:00 p. m. the Class repaired to the quarters of Captain Hughes, son-in-law of Deakyne, where Mrs. Hughes received us with a generous tea. We were all delighted to meet our classmate's beautiful daughter and her husband, who is now on duty in the Department of Engineering.



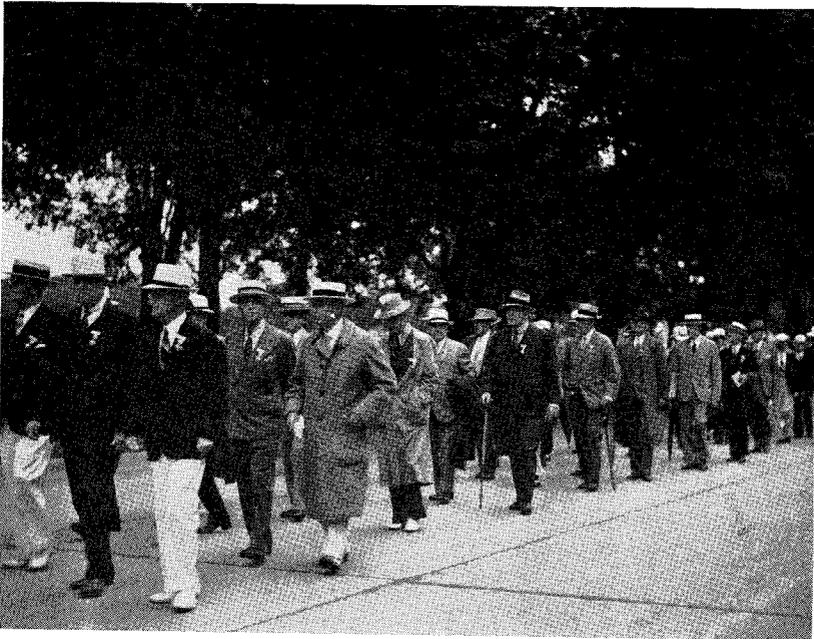
Class of 1890—Fiftieth Anniversary, West Point, June 9, 1940.

Leaving the Hughes' quarters, we proceeded to the reception of the Superintendent of the Academy given to the graduating class.

Graduation Parade and the hops that night were left to the cadets and friends of the graduates. We were fortunate in being quartered in one division, the porch of which constituted our assembly place, and there each evening you were sure to find four or five of the class enjoying the opportunity of being again in each other's company as in old cadet days.

Tuesday, June 11th, Graduation Day, our class dispersed. The goodbyes were said after breakfast and most of us by evening were swallowed in the great city of New York as we had been on our graduation day fifty years ago.

—*Ryan, President.*



Alumni Parade.

Forty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1895



A grand total of an at-one-time-or-another one hundred and eleven members of the Class of '95, the following ten reported in person for the 45th Reunion, June Week, at West Point:

Ames	Miles
Averill	Nuttman
Cavanaugh	Schulz
Darrah	Stout
Langdon	Watson

They represented the continental limits of the U. S., from New York to California and from Massachusetts to Virginia (all inclusive), and did it in the spirit of old.

Those with a "plebe early" registered on Friday, the 7th, and the other arrivals were evenly distributed up to about the last note of the assembly, on Monday, the day before Graduation.

There were no introductions, even after these many years—everybody was "recognized"; and if the undue hilarity of the early nineties was not fully in evidence, there was nothing missing in cordial greetings and good cheer in any phase of the formation.

Ninety-five, upon disembarking at North Cadet Barracks, saw his name and room assignment promptly posted by the amanuensis at the first front board in the sallyport; and as the processing then progressed, his memory no less realistically, but persistently, retrograded to the days of yore—some forty-nine short years or more. No "yearling corps" today to conduct him and console him on his way; but polite and obliging officers and enlisted men at the Alumni Reception Committee Headquarters to equip him with badge and meal tickets and a cute little bow of ribbon for his wife, too, if she was a Reunion camp follower.

Now, stepping out, after having been told how young he looked, Ninety-five was ushered, bag and baggage, by his attentive orderly, to a cadet room. Nor was it the Model 1891, gas-lighted and equipped with the familiar wooden washstand and accessories. It has a stationary washstand, with hot and cold running water; a toilet and shower are on every floor. With no water buckets to be filled, there

is now no row of hydrants in front of the barracks, and therefore no more bumping along that line. Whether or not hydrants were ever used for bumping purposes—well, among those of '95 present there were at least one or two who might be asked with confidence.

Leaving his room on the way to supper, Ninety-five paused before the life-size mirror in the hall, but turned away with not a little mis-giving after a facetious contemporary had just assured him that he looked "not a day over eighty".

The new Mess Hall is where the Gymnasium used to be; and the Corps at meals is as hilarious as ever throughout the meal, barring interruptions for publishing the orders. Then, at command, it's all over for the cadets; on this occasion, as usual, out they rushed, and Ninety-five continued his meal, with his thoughts.

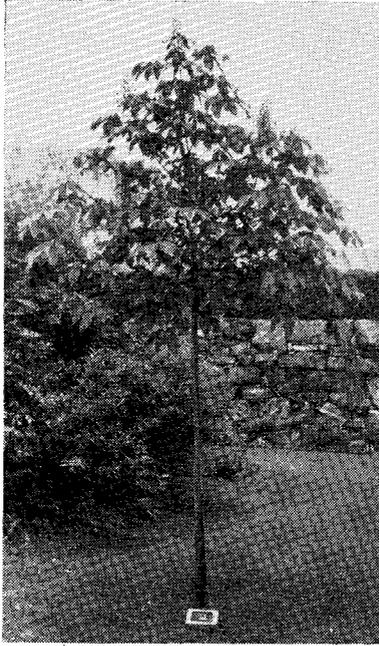
The new Gymnasium, back of the Superintendent's Quarters, was a whirl of gayety—at least so to Ninety-five at this time. With motion pictures and cadet hops in full swing, the cadets and their girls were in evidence everywhere with "colors flying" (black, gold and gray). There were Old Grad's sons and daughters among them, of course; and grandchildren. Ninety-five's grandchildren are as yet too young, but they're on the way. And with all the ins and outs of that complicated structure, what a job for the O. D. inspecting for "cons" "confined to barracks, area of barracks and gymnasium"!

On his refresher course around the Post, Ninety-five paid his respects to the Class Tree—in the Com's yard, to honor Smith, M. F., and Bugge, Commandants when they died. From there to the Cullum Memorial, where tablets in bronze memorialize Classmates who were killed in action and those who died from wounds received in action. Then to the Cemetery, out of respect for those of the Class who are buried there. And finally to the Cadet Chapel, where the beautiful Class Window, facing the setting sun, becomes more and more impressive as the day shortens for Ninety-five and the time comes to lower the shade.

In a bird's-eye view from the commanding level of the Chapel, North Entrance, is:

a. The Hudson, still headed south, then veering east, and south again, altogether regardless of the fate of the dear old *Mary Powell* and the chubby little *Highlander*, "riding double" in Ninety-five's time; they too just couldn't stay on—well, forever.

b. No Execution Hollow—not a trace; buried and forgotten. And the Battery—well, without digging into that, it's gone too; as is the old Hotel, "relieved" by the new one at the South Gate, moved Highland Falls way some time ago.



Class Tree—Class of 1895.

c. Battle Monument; ever since Ninety-five's second class year, when he saw it growing, but on his own time—it wasn't good for even one "lecture".

d. The flag—"still there," at Trophy Point.

e. Cadet Camp, in its trim straight rows and clean-cut outlines.

f. The entire landscape, as beautiful as ever, whatever the level, and the sky the limit.

And Ninety-five, pensive, made his way down.

The Old Grads paraded from Cullum to the Thayer Monument at 11:00 o'clock (Monday), then took the review by the Corps, which was followed by the annual luncheon and meeting in Cullum; making good connection with the brilliant out-of-doors reception by the Superintendent and Mrs. Benedict at 3:00 p. m.

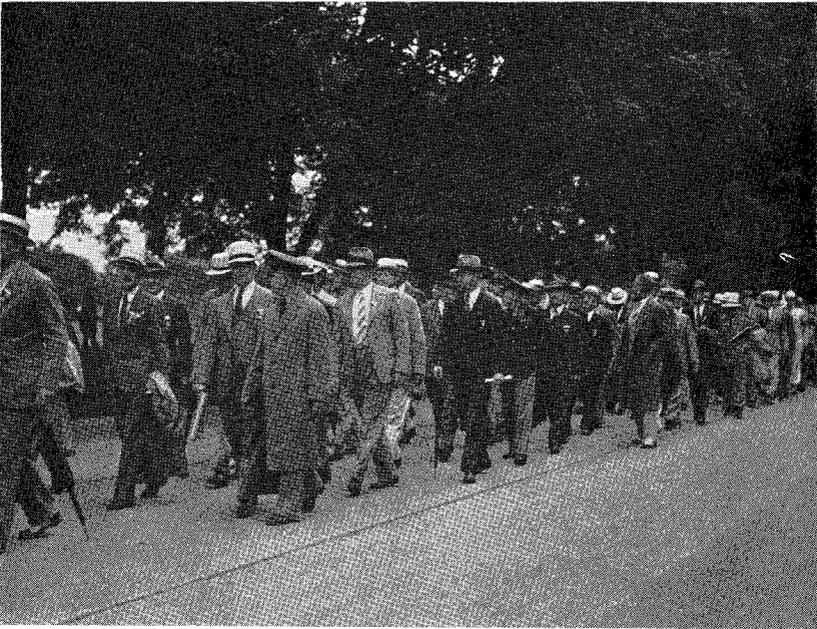
Then Graduation Parade at 5:30. The visitors' seats were crowded, of course; but Ninety-five's badge was the countersign, as was Mrs. Ninety-five's ribbon bow, and the iron benches for the Old Grads

hadn't changed a bit. A drizzle threatened to shorten, if not altogether end, the crowning parade of the year, but those in authority held to the schedule, and completed it in full; and the plebes became yearlings, as out of a clear sky.

In the evening, Ninety-five reunited for dinner at the Officers' Mess. The table was set attractively for ten, with skillfully arranged sprigs from the Class Tree for the decorations. While those absent were missed, if not mourned, those present applied themselves to the business at hand and made the most of the opportunity to do so. As the dinner progressed and lost ground was recovered from the intervening years, there was no lack of most solicitous interest in the absentees, and particularly in whatever became of those of the Class who didn't graduate.

The dinner over, there were farewells, assurances and reassurances, since the next day was Graduation and the day of general departure. And while it was Ninety-five at forty-five for a little while yet, it was Ninety-five going on fifty, from the Reunion point of view.

—*F. B. Watson.*



Alumni Parade.

Fortieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1900

FORTY-FOUR years ago 109 young men from all parts of the country climbed the hill to the Adjutant's Office at West Point, each carrying in his hand his luggage, and in his heart a high ambition. In September one other joined us, and in the ensuing months, six more, turned back from the preceding class.

Forty years ago 54 of those same young men, with light hearts and high hopes for their future military careers, diplomas in hand, went gaily down the hill again, bidding farewell to their Alma Mater. Eight months later, following an early graduation in February, eight more of them received their diplomas. Fourteen others won commissions in the Regular Army by way of the ranks, the Spanish War Volunteers, or civilian appointment, making a total of 76 who have served as officers of the Regular Army. Four have reached the grade of Major General, eleven others that of Brigadier General and thirty-nine others that of Colonel.

Of the remaining forty members of the Class, many have gained enviable reputations, and some fame, in the fields of medicine, engineering, law, politics, education, railroading, business, industry, and agriculture. Some of them also served with credit in the armed forces of the United States during the Philippine Insurrection and the World War, but elected to return to civil life after the termination of hostilities.

Today 42 are known to have answered the "last roll call." The present whereabouts of but one is unknown. Ten still remain on the active list of the Army, but of these four are already under orders for retirement within the next few months.

In June of this year thirty of those 116 young men returned to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of graduation. Accompanying them were ten wives, seven sons and daughters by blood or marriage, one niece, and two friends.

The Class Reunion got off to a start on Saturday, June 8th, with classmates quartered in the 46th and 47th Divisions of the new building of North Barracks. How different it seemed to have hot and cold running water in each room, and with showers and toilet facilities on each floor! Quite different, indeed, from the old 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th "Divs" which we knew so well in "beast barracks"!

Each man was provided by the Alumni Reception Committee with a distinctive badge bearing the Academy seal and his name and class designation, and by the Class Secretary with necktie, hat band, and arm band in the West Point colors, the arm band being embellished with the numerals "1900" in gold. Each man also received a West Point pennant for his car, and each of the ladies a ribbon rosette in the West Point colors, stamped "1900."

The first event on the class program was a reception tendered to classmates and their families by General and Mrs. Wood on their private car, which the railroad had spotted near the West Point station. It was a delightful affair, and the hospitality of the hosts was much enjoyed by all in attendance.

Returning to the plain, we witnessed for the first time the "1940 model" of regimental parade, and while all appreciated the practicability of the new mass formation, yet there was the feeling that the older one in line of companies in platoon columns, and the march past in column of platoons, showed the Corps off to better advantage.

Saturday evening each man utilized his time as he saw fit, but there was scarcely a moment during daylight hours when there was not some event of the program in progress, but that a group was to be found seated on the porch of barracks, reminiscing of our cadet days and Army life, or discussing matters of current interest, chiefly the present war.

Sunday morning some of the class attended one of the several services held in both the Cadet Chapel and the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity. Visits to points of interest in and about West Point filled a part of the day, and some made a pilgrimage to the graves of classmates, "Daddy" Davis, Billy Morris, and Frank Whitlock, in the West Point Cemetery.

In the afternoon we journeyed to Garrison as the guests of Colonel Benjamin. Several years ago he purchased the "Mandeville House," more than 200 years old, and the oldest house in Garrison. Since then he has been vastly interested in restoring it to its colonial character, and although the work has not yet been completed, the setting for his reception to his classmates proved to be a most delightful one, and the occasion distinctly pleasurable.

Sunday evening the first of the two class dinners was held at Bear Mountain Inn, with the ladies and members of our families and

friends to enjoy the festivities with us. At the dinner the Class Secretary read telegrams and letters from absent classmates and the widows of two of them, all expressing regret at being unable to be with us, and wishing us happiness in our Reunion.

Monday morning a High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity for the two deceased members of the class, "Buck" McManus and Johnny Sullivan, who were of the Roman Catholic Faith.

During Alumni Day we all participated in the various scheduled events on the official program, including the Alumni Exercises at the Thayer Monument, when we heard the name of Leonard Prunty as the Necrology was read, the review of the Corps by the Alumni, the Alumni Luncheon and the meeting of the Association of Graduates, the "Supe's" reception to the graduating class and the Alumni, and Graduation Parade.

In the evening the high point of the Reunion was reached when we sat down to dinner in the Green Room of the West Point Army Mess. We had hoped to have Benedict with us as our guest for cocktails and the social hour preceding the dinner. As the "plebe" of "Goat" Amos, we look upon him as an honorary member of the class, but unfortunately his many appointments for Alumni Day made it impossible for him to attend.

George Pillsbury, our "No. 1" classmate and Class Vice-President, presided, and at the appropriate time introduced Henry Glynn as the toastmaster. From then on until we broke up at 1:30 the next morning, Glynn's sparkling Irish wit and humor, interspersing the informal addresses of all who were present, made the evening a most enjoyable one. Our great regret was that more of the class could not have been with us, especially our Class President, Walter Grant, who was at the time en route home from the command of the Philippine Department.

Tuesday morning a memorial service was held in the Cadet Chapel, with Arthur Hyde officiating, for all of the deceased members of the class.

Many of those in attendance at the Reunion witnessed the graduation exercises, while others were obliged to leave at various times during the morning. After lunch at the Cadet Mess, those who had remained took their departure for their respective homes or stations, and the Fortieth Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1900 came to an end.

Those in attendance were:

Colonel and Mrs. Joseph A. Baer	Colonel and Mrs. Morton C. Mum-
Thomas A. Barco	ma, Lieut. Comdr. Morton C.
Colonel Julian A. Benjamin	Mumma, Jr., Lieut. Comdr. and
Colonel and Mrs. Paul Stanley	Mrs. Albert G. Mumma, Dr. and
Bond, Mrs. J. B. Lloyd, Mrs.	Mrs. John C. McClintock
Kent Robinson	General George B. Pillsbury
Colonel and Mrs. Frank E. Davis	Colonel Francis A. Pope
Colonel and Mrs. Fred C. Doyle	Colonel James P. Robinson
William C. Frost, M. D.	Colonel Verne La S. Rockwell,
General William E. Gillmore	Lawrence D. Rockwell
Hon. Edward S. Godfrey, M. D.	Major William F. S. Root
Hon. Henry R. Glynn	Colonel William Tidball
William T. Graham	Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jay Weath-
Colonel and Mrs. Charles G. Har-	erwax
vey	General Charles M. Wesson
General Jay Paul Hopkins	General and Mrs. Robert E. Wood,
Colonel the Reverend Arthur P.	Robert W. Wood, West Point
S. Hyde	'35, Mrs. Buell
Major Robert F. Jackson	Major and Mrs. George C. Wright
Hon. Irving J. Joseph	Major Allen M. Yonge
Colonel Lewis S. Morey	General and Mrs. Gilbert A.
	Youngberg

—Arthur P. S. Hyde,
Class Secretary.

Thirty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1905

THE reunion of the Class of 1905 started on Saturday evening, June 8th, on the roof balcony of the Rainbow Room in Radio City, New York, where the following members of '05 were assembled: Bain (with Mrs. Bain), Case (with Mrs. Case), Curley, Doe, Hodges, J. N., Horowitz (with Mrs. Horowitz), Kean, Lentz, McKay, Tipton, Weeks, and Wilby. After greetings had been exchanged—and we had all been properly awed by the amazingly beautiful view from the balcony—we stepped back into the lounge, where a section had been reserved for our reception, and were served with cocktails and canapes. A toast was drunk to 1905 and to West Point. Then we sat down to a superb dinner, during which we watched an exceptionally good floor show, and did a bit, but not much, of general dancing. We broke up about 11:00 p. m.

Next day, it having proved impractical to charter a private bus, Horowitz took Bain, Lentz and McKay in his car, while Case and Mrs. Case, Doe, Weeks, and Mrs. Bain rode in Case's car, and we started for West Point. Our first objective was the Sleepy Hollow Country Club just north of Tarrytown. By the time the Horowitz car arrived (it had been lost on the road for about an hour), Doe had been joined by Mrs. Doe, her sister from Los Angeles, and a charming young daughter of the latter. There at the Club we had a lovely luncheon, the affair being enlivened by much banter and fun. After some time we finally pulled out; we arrived at West Point about 3:30 p. m., to find Kunzig and Merchant already installed.

We were quartered in the 43rd Division—the last word in new construction (and within a few feet of the Cadet Mess Hall). The general layout of barracks, as we knew them, is preserved, but so many conveniences and improvements have been installed! In each room a wash basin with hot and cold water. Parquet floors. A bathroom at the head of the first flight of stairs in our Division, all tiled and with the best of fixtures. And so on.

Immediately on the heels of our arrival came "Slum" Gullion, with his "Sergeant-Chauffeur". Were we "shirty"? I'll say! To have a classmate rating such appurtenances! But Slum, who was

demanding a room on the ground floor, had to ascend to the second, along with his malacca cane and impedimenta. We couldn't let a mere Major General put anything over on us.

Most everyone spent Sunday evening in barracks, just reminiscing and gossiping. Horowitz and Dunwoody had to leave that night.

Next day—Monday—we turned out in due season and good shape for the Alumni exercises, Association luncheon, Supe's Reception, and Parade. The ladies, including Mrs. Kunzig, were parked in various spots, but joined us on all appropriate occasions.

Who do you suppose turned up on Monday? None other than Daly! We were all tickled pink to see him. He looked so well—fine head of white hair, but otherwise unchanged. He was at the Association luncheon, with Bain, Casey, Curley, Gullion, Kunzig, Lentz, McKay, Merchant, Weeks, and Wilby.

Curley and Lentz left on Monday night, but the rest stayed over.

The saber presentation at the class tree was handled in fine style by Bud, who said the elements of a good speech are (1) to be clear, (2) to be brief, and (3) to be seated. Mrs. Endress was there. We all had a chance to meet John Endress and his pretty fiancée, a Miss Ross, as well as Jack Merchant, the other saber recipient. We had teased Bud unmercifully about his speech by asking him if he wanted to recite it to us. As might have been expected, he told us consistently to go to Hell.

The prize *mot* of the occasion must be credited to Horowitz. The conversation had been on the subject of personal appearance, based on apparent and actual ages. Many felt that Gullion was the youngest-looking of our classmates present. But Horowitz—with deadly seriousness and emphasis—disagreed and said, "Wilby looks more like Wilby *now* than he did when he was a cadet!" Doc Lentz, who was having a swallow of liquid refreshment at the instant, almost choked to death.

Graduation Exercises, which several of us stayed over to attend, marked the end of this delightful Thirty-fifth Reunion of the Class of 1905.

—Douglas I. McKay.

Thirtieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1910

THE Class of 1910 turned out twenty-four strong for their 30th Reunion. The Class lived in the 21st Division (Old North Barracks).

On Sunday afternoon, June 9th, the members of the Class and those wives and daughters who were here for the big event assembled at Jack Christian's quarters for tea and for the presentation of the Class Saber to Cadet Craig Lowe Moore, son of Walter Moore, the only 1910 junior in the graduating class.

A picnic supper was held the same night at Round Pond for all Nineteen Tennessees and their families. The party was held in the pavilion just recently completed. Good food and drink, an open fire and the singing of 1910 songs made everyone forget the rain.

Monday, the 10th, was devoted to the Alumni Exercises and Luncheon, the Superintendent's Reception to the old grads, and of course Graduation Parade.

The Class Dinner took place in the Officers' Club at 7:30 Monday night. It was a real get-together party, enlivened by speeches from everybody, the showing of movies (taken by Solbert) of the 25th Reunion, and the explanation of military delinquencies of the period 1906-1910. One of the features of the dinner was a very attractive Souvenir Menu gotten up by Meade Wildrick.

Those present: Barnett, Beach, Brown, Byars, Calvo, Christian, Chapman, Coleman, Garlington, Griswold, Hines, Marshburn, McCoach, Miles, Millikin, Moore, Ray, Robb, Scowden, Solbert, Strong, Wallace, Waterman and Wildrick.

Wives who attended the reunion: Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Marshburn, Mrs. Millikin, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Wildrick.

Juniors of 1910 at the Saber Presentation: Cadets R. C. Miles, C. L. Moore, C. H. Brown, J. Millikin, D. H. Connolly and J. W. Heard. Also present were the young sons of Walter Moore and Marshburn and the daughters of Jack Christian, Oscar Griswold, Jack Heard and Fred Strong.

Committee on Arrangements: Christian and Scowden.

Everyone voted the Reunion a great success and all promised faithfully to make the 35th bigger and better.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1915

WITH all sail set and without benefit of either canes or crutches, 58 members of the finest class ever to graduate from the United States Military Academy gathered at West Point on June 10th of this year to celebrate the 25th reunion of the Class of 1915, U. S. M. A. They came by train, by automobile, by airplane (and it was said that Hubbard started on horseback), but so far as we know, nobody walked. Some brought their wives; some brought their children; the majority had no impedimenta except what they carried on their hips. Unfortunately two or three were not able to stay for the dinner on Sunday night, but we assembled 54 for that function. Some last minute arrangements were necessary in the Officers' Club to accommodate even that number.

As mentioned above, 58 of the faithful were present. Their names follow: Aurand, Beukema, Boye, Bradley, Brownell, Busbee, Conklin, Davidson, J. Davis, M. Davis, Ellis, Emery, Evans, Ferris, Finley, Gibson, Hanley, Harmon, Herrick, Hess, Howard, Hobbs, Hocker, Howell, Hubbard, Hyde, James, Keliher, Larkin, Leonard, Lindner, Lyon, Marsh, McCormick, Melberg, Meneely, H. Miller, O'Brien, Peabody, Prichard, Richards, Ryder, Sayler, Small, Stickney, Strong, Summers, Swing, Tate, T. Taylor, V. Taylor, Tenney, Van Fleet, Wallington, Watson, Weart, Woodruff, Young.

For a number of these lads it was their first reunion, and they, as might have been expected, were the most enthusiastic of any who attended. Seventeen members had their wives with them, and three members had children present in addition. The ladies present were Mrs. Beukema, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. J. Davis, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Lindner, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Ryder, Mrs. Small, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Wallington, Mrs. Watson, and Mrs. Woodruff. In addition, the former Miss Marjorie Beukema (now Mrs. C. F. Leonard), Miss Dorothea James, Miss Betty Hess, Mr. Brewster Lindner, and Mr. Gordon Strong were also present. If the name of any wife or child who was present has inadvertently been omitted from the list, it is due to the misfortune of your scribe, who was unlucky enough not to have seen them.

A roughly chronological statement of the events of the reunion which concerned the class most directly would run about as follows. Most of the gang got to West Point Sunday morning or Sunday afternoon, June 9th. At 2:30 p. m. Sunday afternoon, at an impressive ceremony in the Cadet Chapel, the window which was presented by the class as a memorial to the Class of 1815, was dedicated by the Military Academy Chaplain, in the presence of a large congregation. The window is on the east side of the chapel, in the fifth group from the door and in the lower row of that group. The window is entitled "Hosea".

After the dedication ceremony, everyone repaired to the Plain for Regimental Parade. Following the parade the ladies assembled at Ida and Doc Ryder's house, where they were entertained at dinner by Ida Ryder and Peggy Beukema. At 7:30 fifty-four members of the class assembled in the Officers' Club for the Sunday evening Class Banquet. Unfortunately, Tom Hanley, Jack Keliher, Vic Taylor, and Nig Lindner were not present at the banquet. The first three had been



Class of 1915—Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, June 10, 1940.

obliged to leave before the banquet, and Lindner did not reach West Point until Monday.

The banquet itself was a huge success, primarily because of the fact that there were no speeches. After much persuasion Doc Ryder was finally forced to his feet in order to tell the clamoring group whether or not the Corps had gone to hell. Doc's story was that while the close personal touch between cadets and officers with which we were familiar in our own time, no longer existed, nevertheless the other things which make the Corps what it is have not suffered by reason of this change. It appears that cadets are given and assume much more responsibility today than they did in our own time. In matters affecting the honor system, the long-established standards still prevail with all their traditional splendor unimpaired.

The banquet was enlivened by frequent and spirited interchanges between the six full Colonels (the adjective is used accurately and advisedly) and the other forty-eight members present. One or two attempts were made to harangue the gathering by would-be speech-makers, but these were promptly squelched. After all the food and liquor in sight had been consumed the party broke up into small groups devoted to reminiscing and settling the affairs of the nation. About midnight most of the gang drifted back to the barracks. Herick and Jake Meneely, together with a few other wide-awake spirits, joined the Class of 1920 down in the Club bar-room, where the festivities continued until the small hours. Reports have it that Jake "Hamburger Mary" Meneely succeeded in assembling a group of alleged ground-scouts and persuading them to close in on Bear Mountain Inn about four-thirty a. m. in search of hot dogs. Report has it that the expedition was a total failure.

Monday morning, in accordance with the traditional custom, all the old grads assembled in front of Cullum Hall and the Officers Club for the Alumni Parade. The Class of 1915, conspicuous by reason of the blue armbands with white numerals which everyone wore, was, we believe, the largest group in the column. No absentees were reported except Buddy Saylor, who was said to have repeated his cadet habit of sleeping through reveille, breakfast, and half of the morning duties. The simple, beautiful and impressive ceremony at Thayer Monument was witnessed by a large group of visitors. This ceremony was followed immediately by a review of the Corps by the Alumni present. Directly after the review, the saber which was the gift of the class to Cadet Adjutant R. W. Strong, Class of 1940, was presented on the parade ground. So far as is known this was the first time that a Commandant of Cadets

officiated at the presentation of a saber to the son of a classmate at a reunion of the Commandant's own class. The actual presentation was accomplished by Trooper Strong himself after Doc Ryder had paid the young man a well-deserved tribute.

At this juncture everyone adjourned to Bear Mountain Inn for the class luncheon. This function concluded the formal entertainment which accompanied the reunion and thereafter everyone followed the dictates of his own desires during the balance of his stay at the Academy. A few people had to leave Monday afternoon, but the majority stayed until Tuesday morning. Some of our former hop managers were observed trying to kid themselves that they were still candidates for a red sash.

Lindner holds the record for coming from the point farthest away, namely, Hawaii; O'Brien takes second place from San Francisco; Finley and Weart were up from Panama; Tom Hanley and Vic Taylor from Puerto Rico. A group photograph was taken on the steps of the Mess Hall after the review Monday morning. A reconnaissance party had to be sent out to round up Hooks Howell for this formation, and then he had to be strong-armed into removing his hat for the picture.

To all those members of the class who found it impossible to get back for the reunion this year those of us who were fortunate enough to be present want you to know that you were frequently in our thoughts during this get-together. There may still be some who carry so firmly in their minds recollections of unpleasant happenings during their cadet days that they never wish to see West Point again. We think that, fortunately, there are but few of these people in our own class. However, if there be any such, we daresay that if he will wash his mind clean of these thoughts and come back to the Academy in 1945 for his 30th reunion he will leave there refreshed and inspired with a new realization of what West Point has meant to him, even though he has not admitted it, during all the intervening years. To all those who were not present at the 25th Reunion all those who were present send *aloha*, and we hope to see you five years hence at the 30th reunion.

For the Class,

C. H. Tenney.

Twentieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1920

WITHOUT taking the trouble to calibrate our map measurer, it appears that Ted Knappen, travelling from Caracas, Venezuela, outdistanced all other fifty-one of his classmates returning to frolic about on the old stamping grounds. A few came in on June 7th and by cocktail time on June 8th a total of 41 had arrived in good voice (16 with wives) as follows: Brewster, Byers with, Chitterling, Clark, Claterbos with, Daniel with, Dillon with, Dixon, Durst with, Felli with, Gay with, Hill, Horn, Howard with, Kelly, Knappen, Krause, Kreuter, Lanahan, Lemnitzer, Lowry, McBlain, McCullough with, McGaw, McMillan, W. W., McNulty with, Mitchell, J. D. with, Mudge, Nye with, Oxx with, Pearson (B-food), Raymond, Reuter, Ryan, Schabacker with, Sharrar, Sullivan, Taney, Tombaugh with, Travis with, Walsh, and Wischart with. Operations opened at the Officers' Club with a cocktail supper starting at about 5 p. m. and ending about midnight. The clarion tones of "Benny Havens" and the "Piping Song of Twenty" were reported sweetly floating on the breezes in the vicinity of old mermaid cove, which must, sadly, be chronicled as a place no more.

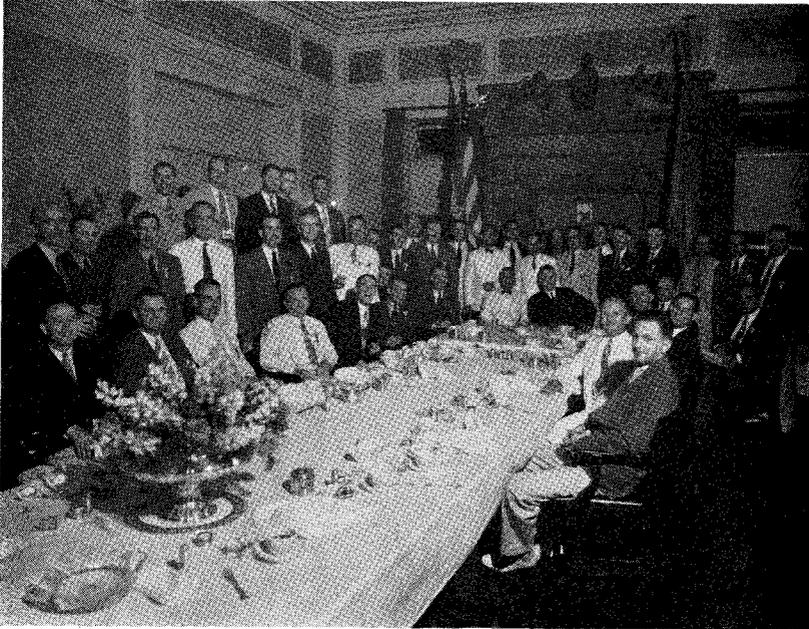
The song and good cheer of the cocktail party w(h)etted the voices and sharpened the harmony of the boys for the stag dinner at the Officers' Club on June 9th. Nine others added their stentorian tones on this occasion as follows: Cullum, Wahl, White, D. G., Williams, H. K., Collins, J. G. and Gleason, the latter two being faithful class casuals.

The stag dinner was the occasion of the business meeting of the class. John McNulty (with the aid of the New Jersey Hague machine) was unanimously elected to succeed to the Presidency of the class vice Abe Lystad, deceased. Lobbyist Kelly, P. G., declared himself Treasurer pro tem and no one seemed to object (much). It was the expressed sense of the meeting that Washington, D. C., be made the future headquarters of class activities. Someone moved that the class award a saber to each class son graduating from a service academy. This was amended to a .45 calibre pistol. This amendment provoked a discussion which went from wage and hour social reform, through technocracy to National Defense and on the latter subject, Loper

Lowry, who supplied autographed cigars for the dinner, made a stirring appeal that the class go on record in support of a standing army of a million men. To date no one knows what happened to the original motion about the saber. Somehow a song was started (no one knows who did it), and it continued until the sun sneaked over the horizon and the boys silently folded their tents.

The morning of June 10 was the one serious moment of the reunion. John McNulty, accompanied by the class delegation, placed wreaths on the graves of Abe Lystad, Johnny Guiterras, and Ken Hammond. The delegation also saluted the grave of our adopted classmate, Col. Herman Koehler.

The usual Alumni Exercises were attended en masse, and following Graduation Parade the crowd, somewhat bedraggled and worn, trekked up to Round Pond for the Class Picnic. The weather, foggy and damp, did not favor the occasion, but ever resourceful Shabby had an inviting log fire in the cabin and a good time was had by all. A few new faces



Class of 1920—Twentieth Anniversary, West Point, June 9, 1940.

greeted the picnic. McDonald, Mabus with, the Wahls and the family, and Collins introduced his new bride. As usual song broke out, and on through the night harmonious trills were echoing from the highland hills. Bull Daniel, Hardy Hill, and Pete Howard outlasted the group at the picnic, which all goes to show that the Field Artillery is the branch that is really conditioning its personnel.

Many stayed over for Graduation Exercises the following morning, and then left by plane, train, and auto for points North, East, West, and South.

A letter from "Red" Sharrar sent a day or so after his return (in an attempt to locate a missing bathrobe) sums up pretty well the expressed reactions of most of those attending: "Having unfortunately not been able to attend our previous reunions, frankly I have looked forward to this past one for twenty years. I can assure you now that it was worth looking forward to, even though I did feel as if I had been run over by a tank by the time I arrived home Tuesday evening."

For the few days that the Class of Twenty turned back the clock twenty years, many old friendships were renewed, with promises to keep them alive and vitalized until the next days of reckoning. No doubt time has taken its toll but most of us seemed to enjoy "Slimey Joe on the Poopdeck Stood" as much as we did when we were in gray.

—*J. V. deP. Dillon.*

Fifteenth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1925

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, having been declared Mobilization Day for the Class of Twenty-five, members from Greenland's icy mountains to India's sunny clime began assembling on that day to renew old acquaintances and to do honor to the memory of the "four best years of their lives." Unfortunately, the requirements of maneuvers and the press of official and other duties prevented a good many of the classmates in the east from being with us, but there were thirty-nine of them, at least, which is not so bad for fifteen years after. Nearly all brought their wives (if any) with them. The following members were present for at least a part of the reunion period: Arleigh Bell, Cliff Bradley, Gus Bruner, Jimmy Channon, Haskell Cleaves, Jack Clare, Joe Cleland, John Daniel, Miles Dawson, Joe Denniston, George Deutermann, Harry Ellinger, Jerry Galloway, Ed Garbisch, Mike Geraghty, John Haskell, Billy Kost, "Pickles" Martin, Bill McLaughlin, Carl Meyer, Wiley Moore, Campbell Palmer, Fred Powell, Brenner Purdue, Russ Randall, "Lit" Roberts, Art Ruppert, Charlie Saltzman, Harry Spillinger, and John Willems. In addition, there were present, of course, the members on duty at the Academy, that is to say: Andy Barlow, Al Bowers, Jack Chamberlain, Mike Esposito, "Hoppy" Hopkins, Ron Shaw, Frank Steer, Dave Tulley, and Bill Wood.

Sunday afternoon the covered wagons began the trek to Round Pond, where the reunion festivities opened with a barbecue-picnic followed by dancing in the lodge. The party brought many classmates together for the first time in several years; in fact there were a number who had not seen each other since that momentous day, lo these fifteen years, when they saluted General Pershing on the steps of Battle Monument, and avidly grabbed a certain long roll of parchment neatly done up with a pretty ribbon.

On Monday morning a goodly number turned out for the march of the long gray (and sometimes bald) line of Old Grads to Thayer Monument, and for the review of the Corps which followed. The Class was well represented at the Alumni Luncheon and at the Meeting of the Association afterwards. During the course of the day a number of

those who had been present at the picnic had to leave, but their ranks were filled by late arrivals who were with us for the Monday evening party. After the Superintendent's Reception for the Graduates and the Graduating Class, and Graduation P-rade, the classmates assembled at Bear Mountain Inn, where assembly blew at 8:00 for the dinner dance, the final wind-up of the Reunion.

Very few of the visiting members remained for the Graduation Exercises. Most of them had urgent duties which called them home to their regiments, to their departments, or to their civilian occupations. However, all who had come to the reunion returned to their divers occupations, we are certain, with a sense of pleasure in their hearts at having once more experienced the camaraderie of class and having once more come under the spell of their Alma Mater.

—*J. L. Chamberlain, Jr.*



Alumni Parade.

Tenth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1930

RECOGNITION at last! After ten long years we have been initiated into that most desirable and envied of all Army grades—that of Captain. Captain has always sounded better in our ears than L-oo-o-tenant or Mister (in particular), so when Col. Danielson, the Post Adjutant at West Point, administered the oath of office not one minute later than midnight on the eve of June 12 he made 41 of the class and their wives very, very happy, to say the least. Those who weren't soon got that way.

So ended the tenth reunion of the Class of 1930. Despite the disappointing turnout, thanks to the existing world turmoil, everyone agreed it was a grand success. "Give it the needle", MacLean's relic from his try at the Air Corps, became the class cry. And despite the fact that Mac, Gerry Mason, Taber, Dunn, Joe Ausman, Wank Ewbank, Joe and Troup Miller, Pablo Blanchard, Hamlett, Winston Rose Maxwell and others of the needle-giving gang found it impossible at the last minute to make the grade, those doing so did their best to accomplish the deed. True, the supply still exceeded the demand when all was over—but then it generally does, as many will testify.

Fred Terry's committee of Happy Brooks, Bob Timothy, and Bing Kunzig, which had been appointed by the local class president, Herb Mitchell, to prepare for the reunion, did a fine job. The Visiting Team Room in Washington Hall became the reunion hangout. There's where the cup always flowed and where much of the water which has passed over the dam was retrieved. In addition the committee arranged several parties which turned out to be what the doctor ordered. These started Sunday afternoon, June 8, with a beer party on the lawn of Bud Millener's quarters in South Apartments. Something like 18 gallons of beer were guzzled while the lads were catching up on each other and the lassies were getting acquainted. Even though Ace Pitcher will probably swear he wrecked the place, Bud tells us that the beer strangely made all those in attendance act with undue dignity and decorum. Bud always was a good host, not to mention Linda Millener!

Monday was so occupied by official reunion activities that the committee staged nothing during the day. Some ten did sit at the

class table at the annual alumni dinner, and a like number crawled out and fell in with the annual parade. Watching them, everyone remarked how well they had taken the past ten years (and that's the gospel—well, for most of them anyway). But in the evening all cares dropped aside as we got together for a scheduled stag party. Phil Kromer, for instance, proved that three children and ten years had left him unscathed when he virtually gave several of us (Mandelbaum, note) shell-shock by playfully dropping cannon crackers behind us when we weren't looking. And Jim Luckett lamented deeply the absence of Allan Duard MacLean and Seafood Garton. We were all delighted to find Brombie, Larry Talcott, Nelson, and Wally Thiede up for the fun. Ace Goodwin sadly announced that Phil Smith, with four, holds the present championship for families.

The day the wives have long been awaiting came on Tuesday. Despite the fact that Graduation came on that day and a general exodus ensued, some 40 of the class stayed with their wives for the promotion party and "boogley-woogley" scheduled for Tuesday evening in the new (to most of us) lounge at the West Point Army Mess. There we found out who the jitter-buggers really were (Ace Goodwin and Bill Grubbs,—and oh! yes! Juddy Heriot—hang your heads). Frank Dohs, Lindquist, and Olin dropped up for this party especially. And they vowed it was well worth the trouble. At twelve sharp Col. Danielson lined up all the embryo captains, with their wives, and administered the oaths of office. The wives duplicated the ring ceremony of cadet days by pinning on brand new captain's bars. Everyone called each other Captain—and a good time was had by all.

Now, only memories remain. But all of us who were back swear we'll be on hand for the next—the fifteenth get together.

Many of the Air Corps—and those who hoped to come back with them—had, through no faults of their own, to renege at the last minute. Nevertheless, during the reunion period the following members of the class attended the reunion:

Allen	Burnett	Edgar
Ammerman	Carter	Fernstrom
Baker	Castle	Ganey
Booth	Clarke, C.	Goodwin
Brisach	Clark, P.	Grubbs
Bromberger	Dickinson	Gunderson
Brooks	Dohs	Heitman
Broom	Dudley	Herbert
Brown	Duehring	Heriot

Hutton	Neil	Sutton
King	Nelson	Talcott
Kiser	Odenweller	Terry
Kromer	Odom	Thiede
Kunzig	Olin	Timothy
Lindquist	O'Meara	Walsh, J. X.
Luckett	Peterson, C. L.	Watson, A.
Mandelbaum	Pitcher	Weber
Millener	Rothschild	Wehle
Mitchell	Smith, P. W.	Whipple
Morrow	Strode	Wood, R. J.

Several toasts were given to the memory of those of the class who have passed to the Great Beyond. Good boys all, these were:

Crosswell	Gibner	Meguire
Curcio	Grisham	Piper
Geoffrey	Hill	Sutherland
	Holtzen	

And over our cups we learned that the following are out in civilian life "giving it the needle" as they carve their niches:

Anderson	Diddleback	Smith, A. M.
Barrow	Ferguson	Strode
Brett	Lunn	Thiede
Castle	Murrell	Walsh, J. X.
Dickinson	Shaffer	Winters

YEA! 1945!

—F. G. Terry.

Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1935

WE '35ERS got off to a flying start with our first reunion, despite flood, high water, cancelled leaves, maneuvers, and other obstacles. Twenty-seven of the brotherhood got to the Point for at least an hour or two during June Week.

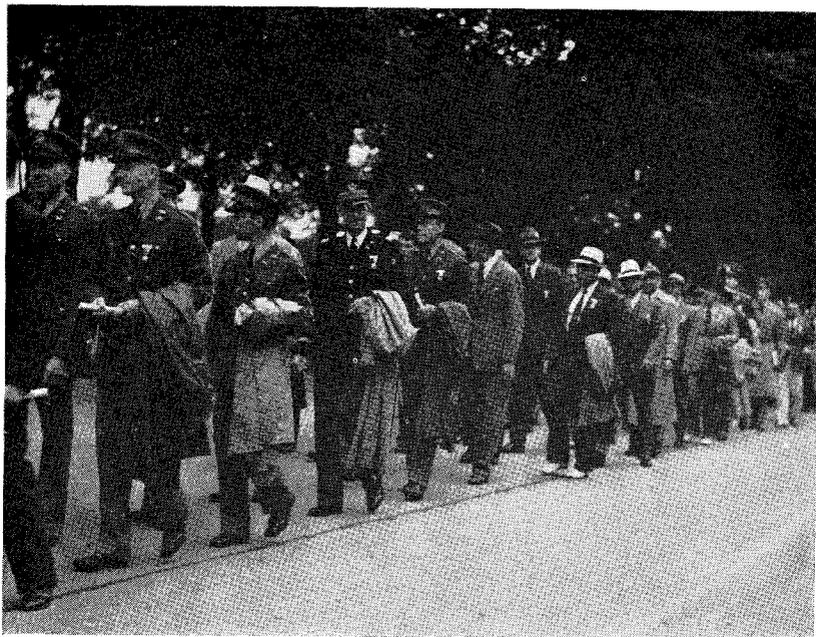
The echoes of Uncle Jack Roberts' extraordinary sound-off are still bouncing back and forth between Crow's Nest and Bear Mountain, with overtones of Bob Wood's baritone adding harmony. The long shadow of Jimmy Adams fell upon the Plain. That paragon of all first captains, little Herbie, was on hands as always to keep the situation well in hand. There were rumors that Sid Spring was having a wonderful time, and Chuck Symroski forgot all about horses for three days. McGehee, Riemenschneider, and E. H. Walker arrived only in time to make the party, but considered opinion is that they caught up without any trouble. Everett, Ivan Rumsey, and Kip Boys gave an excellent account of themselves, thus leaving the fame of the 2nd Bat. undimmed. "L" Co. was out in force; Ham Twitchell is bearing up well under the stresses and strains of life, Joe Anderson has the durndest line of long and tall stories ever heard, Cliff Hildebrandt looks very prosperous, and Russ Miner has such a fine, big family that we had to send him home to take care of it. Amongst the last of the boys to draw books but first to join the reunion movement were Van-Roo, Wollaston, and Waterman. Butch Bristor, in his own inimitable way, had lightly cast aside his responsibilities and entered 100% into the spirit of the occasion. Charlie Leonard could stay but a moment, as he was enroute to Perry. Tommy Lang left his outfit while on the march to stop for an hour or so. Johnny Neiger managed a couple of days early in the week before his transport sailed for Manila. And finally, here, there and the other place, the committee, Davis, L. I., Saxton, and Kemper, wandered, corralling the boys for a united effort whenever such was necessary.

Because of a number of last minute changes in plans and dates, only one set party was scheduled. But actually the party started with the arrival of the first classmate and ended only with the departure of the last. It merely changed its location from time to time as quarters got cramped or simply because someone said "Change Posts". Various, the rabble could have been found in barracks, on the plain, at the Club, in the railroad yard, or at a classmate's quarters on the post.

The party proper, however, was held the night before graduation at Monty Saxton's quarters on the fourth floor of Central Apartments. Monty converted his apartment to a penthouse set-up and located the bar on the roof. To the great relief of the committee no one fell off. Shortly after the party got under way, dinner was served. The committee was thus successful in satisfying all requests for types of party by having a cocktail party, dinner, and picnic combined. During the evening those who wished went over to Graduation Hop for a look-in. Many had kid brothers graduating this June, but even the family ties were not strong enough to keep them away long, as they all came back to Monty's until about one o'clock, when the party broke up.

There were many others who planned to come but who were forced to remain away at the last minute. To them and to all the others who couldn't make it, but whom we knew were with us in spirit, a toast was tendered, and it was resolved by unanimous vote of those present that our tenth reunion will be bigger and better. There will be two good reasons why it should be: firstly, we, as a class, like to get together; and secondly, at that time, may it please the Gods, we will all be due for promotion.

—J. M. Kemper.



Alumni Parade.

Notes of Interest

COLONEL CARTER RETIRES

Colonel Clifton C. Carter, Class of 1899, whose long and distinguished career as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy began on August 14, 1917, departed from West Point on March 2, 1940, on leave of absence until he retired from active service by operation of law on July 31, 1940.

ANNUAL DINNER

The date for the next Annual Dinner celebrating the founding of the Military Academy has been set for March 15, 1941.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGES

Par. 2 *b.*, Circular No. 68, War Department, dated September 12, 1939, states:

In case any second lieutenant commissioned in the Army after July 1, 1942, marries within one year subsequent to the date of his original commission, such marriage will be considered cause for the revocation of his commission.

FIRST CLASS PRIVILEGES

Among current activities which may be of interest is the introduction of an expansion of First Class privileges. In order to ease the transition of the cadet from the status of a first classman to the status of an officer, certain privileges, which have been extended in the past near the end of the year, will be placed in effect earlier. An extension of Saturday, Sunday, and holiday afternoon privileges affecting limits has been placed in effect, in that first classmen may leave the post in automobiles, as passengers only, on those afternoons; room inspections are confined to one a week, on a day previously designated by the Company Tactical Officer; first classmen may draw money from the Treasurer instead of credit checks; First Class Club privileges

are extended to cover every evening; "Lights Out" is at 11:00 o'clock instead of at 10:00; and first classmen proceed to classes individually, except in the case of lectures and military instruction.

WEEK-END TRIPS

With a view to a general social and intellectual broadening of cadets by allowing them more opportunities than cadets have previously had to contact civilian life off the West Point reservation, the number of extra-curricular cadet activities which permit those who participate in them the privilege of week-end trips has been increased. The immediate object of these trips is competition with other colleges and schools. The privilege of the trips is, in general, open to all cadets, including fourth classmen.

NEW ORDNANCE AND ENGINEERING LABORATORY

The new Ordnance and Engineering Laboratory, which is situated just north of the old Ordnance Lab, is now in use, and well worth a visit. It is of brick and concrete construction, three floors high, with a tower at its eastern end. It is an ell-shaped building, approximately 200 feet long by 50 feet deep, the ell extending 50 feet to the rear. Costing approximately \$245,000.00, the new equipment installed cost an additional \$40,000.00. Of course, a certain amount of equipment was transferred from the old laboratory across the street, which is now being rebuilt for Ordnance Detachment barracks.

On the first floor of the laboratory is a garage and repair shop for maintenance of Ordnance and post motor transportation, a machine shop with overhead crane, a small-arms repair shop, an instrument repair shop, a welding shop, a carpenter shop, and a modern heat treatment and physical testing laboratory for instruction in metallurgy.

On the second floor is the concrete testing laboratory, which is a model of the latest developments in this phase of engineering; a gas engine laboratory with dynamometer for instruction in automotive engineering; a chassis laboratory, equipped with section chassis, motors, etc., loaned after exhibitions in the National Automobile Show; and a lecture hall, seating 225, with a sound projector.

On the third floor is a machine shop which contains 20 lathes, 11 milling machines, 11 shapers, 20 special machines, such as grinders, planers, etc.; a gage laboratory with manual equipment aids for instruction in industrial preparedness and procurement problems. Also

on this floor is a cadet cloak room and lavatory, the latter containing modern washroom facilities as used in large plants.

Each cadet will get 34 hours in both mechanical trades and automotive engineering, and 8 hours in concrete testing. Cadets are encouraged to use the shop facilities during release from quarters, and during the winter months approximately thirty cadets per day spent their afternoons making model airplane motors (which work), telescopes, models of artillery pieces, etc., as well as the boot jacks and boot hooks of the days of yore.

STEWART FIELD

Stewart Field is located four miles west of Newburgh, N. Y., just south of the Cochecton Turnpike. This field is part of the U. S. M.A. Reservation, and is operated by the U. S. M. A. Air Corps Detachment at West Point, N. Y. It is primarily for use of Air Corps Officers on duty at the Military Academy. It also serves as a convenient stopping place for transient pilots of the Air Corps who visit the Academy from time to time, June Week being an especially busy period.

The City of Newburgh, at the suggestion of Mr. Samuel Stewart, who gave them the land, gave Stewart Field to the Government in 1935. The Military Academy was badly in need of a flying field. Although Air Corps Officers at West Point were flying from the river in good weather, there was need for a field to use in bad weather and especially in the winter, when ice in the river prohibited its use. Also there was need for a field to accommodate transient aircraft arriving here on official business.

Since 1935 much work has been done on Stewart Field to make it safe for the operation of modern Army airplanes, most of this work having been done by W. P. A. labor. From 1936 to 1938 about \$800,000 was spent on the field. Two hangars were erected, 180 acres of brush and timber were cleared, 600,000 yards of dirt were moved, 900,000 square yards of grading was accomplished and 20,000 feet of drains were installed. More recently the following additional improvements have been made: an operations office, radio control tower, locker room, squad room, concrete apron, gasoline servicing system, and a heating plant.

Projects for the immediate future call for the construction of two hard-surfaced runways which will greatly extend the use of the field, especially to large aircraft and in bad weather. Plans call also for

cutting down several small hills to the south of the field and for eliminating many large trees which obstruct approaches to the field.

How extensively Stewart Field will ever be used in connection with cadet activities at the Military Academy is not known. Its only use so far along that line has been in June of this year as a pick-up station in connection with the trip of the First Class to Langley Field and Wright Field. At that time 15 C-39 airplanes were used to carry the cadets. Three trips were made, the airplanes arriving at Stewart Field on Fridays and leaving on Saturdays. Until this year, cadets have been going down to Mitchel Field by truck for their Air Corps summer training.

As far as taking care of the needs of transients is concerned, Stewart Field is now adequately equipped. Hangar space is limited to single engine planes, but parking and gassing facilities are adequate, and an emergency crew is on duty at all times at the field. Government transportation is available to take pilots and crews to West Point, where suitable accommodations can be found for the night. Radio facilities at Stewart Field are limited at present to a receiver, but a transmitter is being installed and should make two way communication possible in the near future. Airplanes coming into Stewart Field now can make use of the Civil Aeronautics Authority Station at New Hackensack, N. Y., 10 miles northeast of Newburgh, N. Y. A teletype at Stewart Field supplies adequate weather information and forecasts. It is expected that, as time goes on, more and more graduates will take advantage of the facilities at Stewart Field and visit the Military Academy. This alone would make Stewart Field an exceedingly worth-while project.

OTHER CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Other recent construction this year has been the installation of a heating system in the big Field House, the installation of a removable basketball floor, the installation of a cinder track, and the erection of removable stands to seat five thousand. All basketball, wrestling, and boxing was conducted in the Field House this winter, as well as several track exhibitions.

PROGRESS OF WEST POINT LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT

The expansion of the reservation is now a matter of time, as Congress has appropriated the entire \$1,500,000.00 which was authorized by Act approved March 3, 1931, for the purpose of acquiring the de-

sired lands, now estimated at approximately 10,373.70 acres. The process of condemning the land which cannot be purchased at what is considered a reasonable price is quite involved and time-consuming. As most of the land wanted is in this category, it will be some time before the entire transaction is completed. 528.11 acres have been purchased outright, and 267.04 acres will be purchased as soon as titles are authenticated. 3,743.46 acres are being condemned, and Commissioners of Appraisal are now receiving testimony on value. Proceedings on 1,586.87 acres will be ready for the courts in the near future. About 699.88 acres are being acquired from the Palisades Interstate Park Commission by trade and purchase, the transaction having been authorized by Act of Congress approved June 2, 1939. This completes the first priority, leaving approximately 3,548.34 acres for further action, at a later date.

The land involved in this acquisition lies to the south and southwest of West Point, but does not include any part of the Village of Highland Falls or the community known as Fort Montgomery, or any land along the Hudson, east of Route 9-W. It extends south to the Bear Mountain Park holdings.

A small dam is being constructed in the Popolopen area, which will improve the water supply to some degree. However, this is but a temporary expedient, as a larger dam may be built when the entire tract is acquired.

STRENGTH, CORPS OF CADETS, AS OF JULY 2, 1940

First Class.....	429
Second Class.....	386
Third Class.....	436
Fourth Class (New Cadets).....	559
Total	1,810

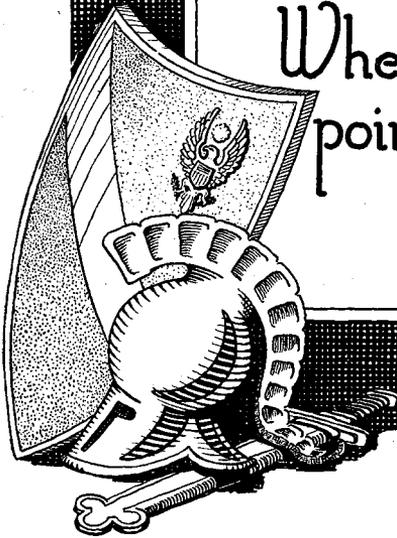
HISTORICAL SUMMARY

1. Number of cadets who have entered the Academy.....	22,446
2. Total number of Graduates.....	12,239
3. Number of graduates on active list.....	6,415
4. Number of graduates on retired list.....	835
5. Number of graduates in civil life.....	1,019
6. Total number of living graduates.....	8,269
7. Members of Association of Graduates.....	5,921
8. Associate Members of Association.....	186
9. Number of graduates not members of the Association.....	2,348

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

Name	Class	Date of Death
Rogers Birnie.....	1872	September 25, 1939
George K. Hunter.....	1877	February 2, 1940
Henry O. Flipper.....	1877	May 3, 1940
Charles G. Woodward.....	1877	November 23, 1939
J. F. Reynolds Landis.....	1878	October 18, 1939
Abner Pickering.....	1878	October 6, 1939
George P. Scriven.....	1878	March 7, 1940
Gustav J. Fieberger.....	1879	October 18, 1939
John A. Johnston.....	1879	January 5, 1940
Samuel W. Miller.....	1879	April 21, 1940
Williston Fish.....	1881	December 20, 1939
Thomas B. Dugan.....	1882	April 27, 1940
Blanton C. Welsh.....	1882	September 7, 1939
Jacob F. Kreps.....	1883	June 10, 1939
Omar Bundy.....	1883	January 20, 1940
Frederick Perkins.....	1883	April 27, 1940
Edwin B. Babbitt.....	1884	December 9, 1939
Robert H. Noble.....	1884	October 27, 1939
David C. Shanks.....	1884	April 10, 1940
Everard E. Hatch.....	1884	May 14, 1940
Henry C. Keene.....	1886	March 24, 1940
Charles G. Lyman.....	1886	August 4, 1939
Ernesto V. Smith.....	1886	April 16, 1940
James H. McRae.....	1888	May 1, 1940
James T. Dean.....	1887	June 15, 1939
John S. Winn.....	1888	January 24, 1940
Edwin T. Cole.....	1889	February 24, 1940
William S. Graves.....	1889	February 27, 1940
Ben Johnson.....	1889	May 5, 1940
James R. Lindsay.....	1890	April 25, 1940
Frank G. Mauldin.....	1890	January 25, 1940
Palmer E. Pierce.....	1891	January 17, 1940
Edward D. Anderson.....	1891	May 22, 1940
Charles P. Echols.....	1891	May 21, 1940
John S. Sewell.....	1891	April 20, 1940
Claude B. Sweezey.....	1892	September 22, 1939
Otho W. B. Farr.....	1893	February 3, 1940
John M. Morgan.....	1893	November 29, 1939
John H. Rice.....	1893	January 7, 1940
Alexander M. Miller, Jr.....	1896	December 2, 1939
Mervyn C. Buckey.....	1897	March 20, 1940
Charles Burnett.....	1901	November 27, 1939
Leonard W. Prunty.....	1901	September 24, 1939
W. Goff Caples.....	1901	May 15, 1940
John M. Gibert.....	1902	February 16, 1940
E. Llewellyn Bull.....	1903	November 8, 1939
Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr.....	1903	April 30, 1940
Walter B. Pridgen.....	1905	May 16, 1940
Patrick H. Winston.....	1905	April 30, 1940
John S. Hammond.....	1905	December 9, 1939
Richard D. Newman.....	1908	September 19, 1939
Walter Gullion.....	1914	April 23, 1940
John E. Rossell.....	1915	November 8, 1939
Francis G. Bonham.....	April 20, 1917	December 16, 1939
Elmer H. Almquist.....	Aug. 30, 1917	December 30, 1939
Herbert B. Williams.....	June 12, 1918	August 25, 1939
James M. Young.....	June 12, 1918	October 17, 1939
Nathan A. Smith.....	June 11, 1919	November 30, 1939
Joseph W. Kullman.....	June 11, 1919	April 4, 1940
Arthur M. Andrews.....	1920	June 3, 1939
Lynn E. Brady.....	1923	November 24, 1939
Elmer E. Count.....	1924	June 7, 1939
Samuel J. Simonton.....	1927	August 15, 1939
John W. Joyes.....	1929	August 15, 1939
Robert M. Losey.....	1929	April 21, 1940
Clark N. Piper.....	1930	March 12, 1940
Augustus W. Dannemiller.....	1931	August 15, 1939
Scott M. Sanford.....	1931	October 2, 1939
Field H. Tapping.....	1931	December 10, 1939
Paul G. Miller.....	1931	May 17, 1940
Sam H. Wiseman.....	1932	March 29, 1940
George F. Wells.....	1934	February 11, 1940
Carl M. Parks.....	1935	September 17, 1939
Raymond W. Sumi.....	1935	January 23, 1940
Jackson H. Gray.....	1936	October 3, 1939
James W. Rhymes.....	1938	February 10, 1940
Paul B. Cozine.....	1939	December 9, 1939
William W. Nichols.....	1939	December 20, 1939
Elmer E. Rager.....	1939	February 28, 1940

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



ROGERS BIRNIE

NO. 2411 CLASS OF 1872

Died September 25, 1939, at Washington, D. C., aged 88 years.



ROGERS BIRNIE was born April 5, 1851, at Glenburn Farm, Carroll County, Maryland, the son of Rogers and Amelia Knode (Harry) Birnie. His parents were both natives of Maryland. Colonel Birnie's grandfather, Clotworthy Birnie, came from Belfast, Ireland, to Frederick County, Maryland, in 1810 and settled on a 2,300 acre tract of land given him by his uncle, Doctor Upton Scott, British surgeon and distinguished citizen of Colonial days.

After some tutoring at the Glenburn school, of which his father was principal, Rogers Birnie entered the Military Academy September 1, 1868, and was graduated, at the head of his class, June 14, 1872.

On graduation he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the 13th Infantry and was stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, for two years. From 1874 to 1879 he served with the Expedition for Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, and each year of that duty he commanded one of the field parties, including topographers, meteorological observers, and a pack train, operating in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

In June, 1878, Lt. Birnie was transferred to the Ordnance Department and the following May was sent to Springfield Armory. A year and a half later he went to Europe on leave of absence for nine months, to visit ordnance manufacturing establishments in France, England, Italy, and Germany. On his return to the United States he was assigned as assistant to the Constructor of Ordnance at the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, New York, and he remained on that duty for nearly six years. It was here, while he was still a Lieutenant of Ordnance, that he made an indelible impression upon the constructive work of the Ordnance Department by his contribution to the science and art of built-up gun construction. The first studies on the subject had been made in Europe, but Lieutenant Birnie was the first officer to utilize those studies in the United States and to apply modern methods to the construction of ordnance for this Government. His keen analytical mind stood him in good stead in this work. By his careful study he ascertained the errors, discovered the correction, reconstructed the theories and was able to harmonize his corrected formulas with the results actually found in practice. He scored a real and important advance and contributed substantially and valuably to the establishment upon a sound basis of the construction of ordnance in the United States. The sufficiency of his solution is evidenced by the fact that it has not since been improved upon, nor has there been any marked change in his methods and formulas for the regulation of the shrinkage as applied to gun construction.

On the completion of fourteen years commissioned service Rogers Birnie was advanced in June, 1886, to the grade of Captain and was ordered to Washington, D. C., as assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, in which capacity he remained for twelve years.

His work in Washington, while not so well known as his work on gun construction, was, however, just as important. He was tireless in his efforts to induce Congress to restore the country's coast

defenses that were in such urgent need of restoration, because of total neglect after the Civil War. At this time there was in Congress a willing but not greatly interested majority in favor of doing something for the coast defenses of the country, but there was also a determined opposition. Captain Birnie prepared many reports and memoranda to meet attacks of interested parties upon the proposed schemes of ordnance construction. He urged upon members of Congress the views which were subsequently adopted in the fortification bill of September 22, 1838. The enactment of this law marked the beginning of the rehabilitation of the coast defenses of the country. As a result of this legislation Captain Birnie made arrangements for installing the first modern gun making plant in the United States at Watervliet Arsenal, which is still in service as the Army gun factory.

In July, 1898, Rogers Birnie was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, and he served as Chief Ordnance Officer, 7th Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; with the Army of Cuban Occupation; and as Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of Cuba, Havana, Cuba, until he returned to the United States in March, 1899. He was discharged from volunteer service, only, and reverted to Captain, Ordnance Department, April 10, 1899.

During Captain Birnie's absence in Cuba, and without his knowledge, Congress enacted legislation which authorized the President to transfer and appoint him in the Corps of Engineers with a resultant increase in rank. In spite of the personal sacrifice involved he declined the privilege because he thought that the precedent thus established would not be beneficial to the service. The loyalty and high sense of honor that caused him, in this instance, to subordinate personal to official consideration was thoroughly characteristic.

In July, 1899, after a short period of duty at Springfield Armory, Captain Birnie was detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board and Board for Testing Rifled Cannon at New York Arsenal, but his duties were principally at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey. He was advanced to the grade of Major in February, 1901; to Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1906; and to Colonel in October, 1907. Upon the retirement of his old friend, Brigadier General Charles S. Smith, Colonel Birnie was assigned to the command of Sandy Hook Proving Ground in January, 1908, where he remained until October, 1912. He was then called to Washington, where he was Acting Chief of Ordnance during the assignment of Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to duty as president of the Army War College and until July, 1913. After that date and until he retired April 5, 1915, on reaching the age of sixty-four years, he was on duty at Sandy

Hook Proving Ground as a member of various boards of officers. Among the important ones were:

Ordnance Board, 1899-1915.

Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, 1899-1915.

Board of Engineers, 1902-1908.

Board on Ordnance Material, 1907-1911.

Joint Army and Navy Board on Specifications for Gun Forgings, 1907-1915.

Board on Ordnance and Fortification, 1912-1913.

Even his retirement did not discourage this tireless worker. From 1919 to 1922, he was a member of the firm of Birnie, Hawkins, and Watson, of New York City, Consulting Engineers, employed by the Government in various suits involving knowledge of ordnance material.

Colonel Birnie prized the many letters of appreciation that were sent to him upon his retirement, especially one from the Honorable Lindley M. Garrison, then Secretary of War, which expressed the Secretary's regret that he was unable to properly recognize Colonel Birnie's valuable services.

In 1913, upon his relief from duty as Acting Chief of Ordnance, Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, wrote as follows:

"I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which you conducted the affairs of the department.

"Your entire relations with this office have been marked by a spirit of helpful cooperation which has tended greatly to facilitate the transaction of public business."

On the date of his retirement, Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, stated:

"In mentioning these characteristics of your service, I wish to specifically state that you have exhibited them in an unusual degree, and to add that you received no reward other than the opportunity to continue to exhibit them in the public service. Your advancement has been no more rapid and no higher than that which marks the career of one who simply does not make failures. But your marked successes and the qualities which have attained them have secured for you un-

alterably the high reward of recognition upon the part of that larger number of persons who know your career through having watched it, of your conspicuous merit as a public officer."

In 1935, the Army Ordnance Association awarded its Medal of Merit to Colonel Birnie with the following citation:

"For engineering skill and invention in the development of modern armament. The Army Ordnance Association acclaims Colonel Birnie as a leader in the field of modern gun construction and as a technical officer of exceptionally distinguished service to the Ordnance cause. In 1887, he presented a thesis before the Military Service Institution on Gun Making in the United States which marked the beginning of a new era of metallurgical development in gun construction and modernized the entire theory and practice of gun design and manufacture."

His wife, the former Helen Gunn of Springfield, Massachusetts, preceded Colonel Birnie several years in death. He is survived by his daughter Lucy, the wife of Colonel Ernest Graves, Retired, and two grandsons.

In his life Colonel Birnie has been a shining example to others not only for his scientific attainments, which have been perpetuated in his professional papers, and their application but for his unfailing consideration for others which marked his high sweet spirit to the very end.

Upon the younger officers who were privileged to be closely associated with this exceptionally fine officer and gentleman, he left his stamp as the embodiment of the finest traditions of the Army.

—N. F. R.

CHARLES GWINN WOODWARD

NO. 2651 CLASS OF 1877

Died November 23, 1939, at Palo Alto, California, aged 86 years.



COLONEL WOODWARD was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 24, 1852; he was one of four sons of Charles W. and Amanda Blakely Woodward, who were in turn descended from English colonial stock, rooted in this country during the latter portion of the eighteenth century. There is slight available record or knowledge of his early life beyond that at least a portion of his youth was spent in San Francisco, where he attended Saint Ignatius College (now University of San Francisco).

Entering the United States Military Academy July 1, 1873, he successfully completed the prescribed four years course, graduating on June 14, 1877, when he was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. Apparently he rendered only brief service in that regiment, since the record shows that he was promoted Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and first joined the latter regiment early in December, 1877.

He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1884, and up to 1898 served in various garrisons on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

Shortly after the declaration of the Spanish-American War he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General M. P. Miller, and during the period July-November, 1898, he served as Acting Adjutant General of the Independent Division, Eighth Army Corps.

Embarking for the Philippines in November, 1898, he arrived in Manila in December, was appointed Acting Adjutant General of the First Separate Brigade, Eighth Corps, and with the brigade participated in four engagements in the vicinity of Manila between February 4-7, 1899. Immediately afterward the brigade sailed for Iloilo, P. I., and with it he took part in the forced landing there, February 11, 1899, and in other actions near there on February 12 and March 16 of the same year; then he served as a brigade staff officer until June, 1899.

Upon promotion to the rank of Captain, February 13, 1899, he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, but soon transferred to the Sixth Artillery, of which he was appointed Adjutant, as well as Adjutant of the large artillery garrison of Manila. In those capacities he continued until his return to the United States late in 1901.

Next he was detailed on recruiting duty, and performed garrison duty at Fort Hamilton, New York, until promoted to the rank of Major, after which he commanded the Tenth Battalion of Field Artillery at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, until July, 1905.

Upon separation of the Coast and Field Artillery, he elected to transfer to the Coast Artillery, and successively commanded Forts Miley and Rosecrans, California, and Fort Terry, New York, until early in 1908, when he was detailed to the Inspector General's Department, and served as Inspector of the Department of the Gulf, and of California and the Columbia.

Promoted to Colonel in 1910, he was ordered to the Philippines, where he served as Coast Defense Officer of the Philippine Department until late in 1911, when he returned to the United States, and at

his own request was retired after more than thirty-eight years of service.

Upon retirement, Colonel Woodward made his home in Palo Alto, California, and proceeded to enjoy a well earned rest. But following our entry into the World War, his long and valuable service as a commander and staff officer led to his recall to active service, and although then more than sixty-five years of age, he again served his country for almost two more years, as Inspector of the Hawaiian Department, after which he reverted to retired status.

I first knew Colonel Woodward when he joined at Fort Rosecrans, California, early in 1906, as my commanding officer, and I regard it as most fortunate that as an unseasoned and impressionable young Lieutenant, I should have been provided with so competent a mentor, and such a fine example of the old army type which made the term "officer and gentleman" more than a mere phrase. Although he was somewhat reserved both in official and personal relations, this attitude did not in any degree serve to diminish the loyalty, respect, and confidence which his subordinates so freely and fully rendered him—none felt that it should have been otherwise with one of such fine character, professional attainments, and sense of fairness. He believed in and consistently observed all of those traditions and customs of the service which did so much to maintain the high standards of the old army, and he was a vigorous and able defender of the proper rights and privileges of his subordinates, which, never infringing himself, he brooked no infringement of by others.

I have never heard him voice a mean or petty thought about anyone, nor have I ever known him to countenance, much less inspire, any course of action characterized or even tainted with deceit or sharp practice. He believed in literal compliance with regulations and the orders of higher authority, and required all, including himself, to conform to that policy; yet with this rigidity of military character and outlook, his treatment of all ranks was marked by consideration and kindness.

Our early friendship was refreshed and maintained by occasional service contacts until my own retirement and settlement near Colonel Woodward's Palo Alto home, when I saw him frequently, and in the sunset of his long life became one of his principal contacts with the active world, and was able through personal service and devotion to make some slight return on the debt I owed to him.

His interest in current affairs never flagged, and was maintained almost to the day of his death. He was intensely loyal to his Alma Mater, attended all West Point gatherings in his vicinity, and at his last one, some two years ago, his voice rang out sturdily in the rendition of "Benny Havens."

His personal and family life was no less exemplary. Married early in 1879 to Mary Henrietta Needham of Baltimore, their lifelong happiness was marred only by the death in infancy of their only child—a son. Their devotion was one of the most touching and beautiful things I have known, and the death of his beloved wife less than two months before his own passing must have weakened the will to live, and hastened his end.

With the passing of the years my youthful reverence of him was transformed into deep, mature appreciation of the lessons I learned from him of honor, of duty, and of character. Now that he is gone, and I am entering the twilight of my own life, the memory of him is like a beacon, clear and strong, still lighting the way along the straight, clean path I hope to tread to the end.

God rest the soul of this gallant gentleman.

—F. L. D.

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS LANDIS

NO. 2737 CLASS OF 1878

Died October 18, 1939, at San Diego, California, aged 82 years.



JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS LANDIS, the eldest son of Captain Henry D. Landis, U. S. V., and Katherine Ferree Lefever Reynolds, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1856. His mother was the sister of the late Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, and of Major General John F. Reynolds, U. S. V. (Class of 1841) who was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1861, in command of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac; his grandfather was Captain Samuel Moore, 3rd Pennsylvania Infantry, who

served from 1776 to 1778 and was retired subsequent to severe wounds received at Brandywine.

Landis received his earlier education in Switzerland, at Lawrenceville, and at Colonel Symond's school. He reported at the Military Academy June 1, 1874.

Upon graduation he joined the 1st Cavalry and served at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, until 1882, later serving at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, until 1883, when he was for a year Acting Aide to General Frank Wheaton at Vancouver Barracks. In 1885 he was a student at the Infantry-Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and on graduation reported to the 1st Cavalry at Fort Custer, Montana. From 1886 to 1890 Colonel Landis served as instructor in French and Spanish at the United States Military Academy. Upon relief from that detail his next service was with the 1st Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Wyoming, at Fort Custer, Montana, at Fort Myer, Virginia, and at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. From 1895 to 1897 he served as Aide to Brigadier and Major General James W. Forsyth and as Inspector, Small Arms Practice, and Acting Engineer Officer until 1897; with the 1st Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, to April 18, 1898; at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to April 24, 1898; Aide to Colonel A. K. Arnold, Commanding Cavalry Division, Provisional Army Corps, to May 13, 1898; and with the 1st Cavalry at Lakeland, Florida, and in Cuba to July 17, 1898. Colonel Landis participated with the 1st Cavalry in the operations at Santiago, for which action he was subsequently awarded the Silver Star citation. After his return to the United States he was detailed as Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port at Caibarien, Cuba, to June 30, 1900.

His next duty was instructor at the United States Military Academy until June 15, 1904, from which station he proceeded to the 1st Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas. In 1906 he was detailed as a student at the Army War College, and after graduation joined the 6th Cavalry at Malabang, Philippine Islands, which post he left in 1908 to assume the duties of Military Attache at Rome, Italy. During his tour of duty at that station Colonel Landis was on detached service at Messina, Italy, in 1909 in connection with the relief of that city following the earthquake of December 28, 1908. On May 1, 1912, he left Rome, and at his own request was retired September 10, 1912, making his home at 1413 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where he remained, except for a period of about one year in New York City while employed by the Aetna Explosive Company, until he was re-

called and served on active duty in the Office of The Inspector General, Washington, D. C., from May 1, 1917, to October 31, 1919.

He was awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and also received the foreign awards of the Italian Silver Medal and the Italian Red Cross Medal.

On June 12, 1901, Colonel Landis married Mary Louise Lynch of New York City, a grandniece of General W. T. Sherman. She died May 23, 1930, in Rome, Italy.

Colonel Landis is survived by two sisters, Mrs. John Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia and Miss Bertha L. Landis of Washington, D. C., and by a nephew, Major J. F. R. Scott, J. A. G. D.

Because of the many friends which Colonel and Mrs. Landis had made in Rome during the former's tour of duty there, it had been their custom, following the World War, to spend each summer in Italy, and this custom was continued by Colonel Landis after his wife's death. In view of the uncertainty of affairs in Europe in 1937 Colonel Landis instead went to LaJolla, California, and shortly after arrival there found it necessary to enter the Mercy Hospital in San Diego, where he died October 18, 1939. The interment was at Arlington, Virginia.

ABNER PICKERING

NO. 2735 CLASS OF 1878

Died October 6, 1939, at San Diego, California, aged 85 years.



ABNER PICKERING was born July 11, 1854, in Wabash County, Indiana, and died at San Diego, California, October 6, 1939, at the age of 85 years.

He was a descendant, on his father's side, of Timothy Pickering, who was prominent in the early history of our country, having served on the staff of General Washington as Adjutant General, 1777-78; and Quartermaster General, 1780-85, being also a member of the Board of War; and he was afterwards prominent in the civil affairs

of the national government, having been Postmaster-general, 1791-95; Secretary of War, 1795, in which office he supervised the conversion of the post of West Point into the Military Academy; and was Secretary of State, 1795-1800. He also served as Federalist U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, 1803-11; and member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1813-17.

Abner entered the Academy July 1, 1874, and was graduated June 14, 1878, with the degree of B. S., U. S. Military Academy.

He was assigned to the 2nd Infantry upon graduation and served in that regiment for twenty-five years. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant July 27, 1887; captain August 6, 1897; major, 22nd Infantry, June 9, 1902; transferred to 1st Infantry September 30, 1903; lieutenant colonel, 22nd Infantry, February 23, 1910; transferred to 9th Infantry, March 12, 1910; colonel of Infantry, March 30, 1912; assigned to 11th Infantry, May 12, 1913.

He was retired from active service by operation of law July 11, 1918, having reached the statutory age limit after forty-four years service. However, he was again placed on active duty from July 15, 1918, to October 31, 1918.

Joining the 2nd Infantry upon his graduation in 1878, he remained a member of that regiment until he received his promotion to major in 1902. While with the 2nd Infantry he served at Ft. Harney, Oregon, from October 24, 1878, to June 3, 1880; at Ft. Spokane, Washington, to March 1, 1882; at Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to July 2, 1886; at Ft. Omaha, Nebraska, to October 18, 1888. He was professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, from October, 1888, to October, 1891; with his regiment at Ft. Omaha, Nebraska, to June 29, 1896; at Ft. Keogh, Montana, to October 1, 1897; at Ft. Yates, North Dakota, to April 19, 1898; at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to May 12, 1898; at Tampa, Florida, to June 14, 1898; and en route to Cuba to June 24, 1898.

In Cuba, he served through the Santiago campaign with his regiment and participated in the "reconnaissance in force" against Aguadores, June 26, 1898; in the battle of San Juan Hill; and at the siege and surrender of Santiago.

He served with his regiment in Cuba to August 5, 1898; at Montauk Point, New York, to August 19, 1898; with regiment (being Assistant Judge-Advocate, 1st Separate Brigade, 2nd Army Corps, January 2 to March 21, 1899) at Anniston, Alabama, to March 26, 1899; at Augusta, Georgia, and Savannah, Georgia, to April 12, 1899; with the army of Cuban Occupation, commanding post and district of Trinidad,

Cuba, to September 16, 1899; commanding the Depot Battalion, 2nd Infantry, en route to Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, to September 28, 1899; commanding Battalion and Post of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, to December 13, 1899; at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, to April 19, 1900; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to August 3, 1900; at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, to August 20, 1900; en route to the Philippine Islands to October 1, 1900; with regiment in the Philippine Islands to August 26, 1902.

While serving in the Philippine Islands during the Philippine Insurrection, he participated in the numerous expeditions against the Insurgents on the Island of Masbate and adjacent islands.

He was en route to the United States from August 26, 1902, to October 14, 1902; served with the 22nd Infantry at Ft. Crook, Nebraska, from October 21, 1902, to October 20, 1903; en route to the Philippine Islands to November 29, 1903; at Marahui (Camp Keithley), Mindanao, P. I., and vicinity to December 15, 1905.

While in the Philippine Islands on this tour of duty, he participated in several expeditions against the Moros, including the Taraca Expedition from April 2-10, 1904, and the 3rd Sulu Expedition from May 1-10, 1905. During the latter expedition, he participated in the capture of Peruka Utig's Cotta, May 2-3, 1905.

He was en route to the United States from December 15, 1905, to January 14, 1906; commanding post and Military Prison at Alcatraz Island, California, to June 15, 1907; with regiment at Presidio of Monterey, California, to November 16, 1907; on General Recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio (now Ft. Hayes), to November 20, 1909.

He served with the 1st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, from December 1, 1909, to March 10, 1910; with the 9th Infantry, en route to the Philippine Islands, April 5 to May 5, 1910; commanding post and Military Prison, Iloilo, P. I., to November 23, 1911; on duty Manila, P. I., to April 15, 1912; en route to the United States to May 16, 1912; with the 11th Infantry at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to February 24, 1913; at Texas City, Texas, (Student Short Course, Field Officers, Army Service Schools, January 11 to March 20, 1913) to August, 1914; student, Army War College, Washington, D. C., from August 15, 1913, to April 27, 1914; with regiment at Texas City, Texas, to December 7, 1914; at Nace, Arizona, to January 25, 1915; and at Douglas, Arizona, to May 24, 1917.

He was in charge of mobilization at Chickamauga Park (Camp Forest) from May 25, 1917, to December 28, 1917; commanding 41st

Infantry at Ft. Crook, Nebraska, to June 7, 1918, and at Camp Funston, Kansas, to July 11, 1918, the date of his retirement.

He was on active duty, commanding War Prison Barracks No. 1, Ft. McPherson, Georgia, from July 15, 1918, to October 31, 1919.

He was awarded a silver star with oak leaf cluster for gallantry in action at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; and for gallantry in action May 3, 1905, at the capture of Peruka Utig's Cotta, Mindanao, P. I.

Colonel Pickering's first wife, Celeste Florence, died in 1917 and he later married Ada Holcomb, whom he had known for a number of years; she survives him. He is also survived by his two daughters, Yeteve Pickering Smith, wife of Brigadier General Mathew C. Smith, Retired, and Mauree Pickering Mahin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Frank C. Mahin, Infantry; by two sons, Colonel Woodell Pickering, Infantry, and John K. Pickering of Manila, P. I.; by four grandsons, seven granddaughters, one great grandson, and one great granddaughter.

Colonel Pickering spent the last years of his life at San Diego, California, where he had many friends among the Army, Navy, and civilian residents of that place, among them J. F. Reynolds Landis, a classmate, and George W. Goode, class of 1880. He died at the Navy Hospital in San Diego October 6, 1939.

Always keenly interested in his alma mater, the high-light of his last years was his visit to West Point in June, 1938, to attend the reunion of his class, 1878, celebrating its sixtieth anniversary.

A kindly, congenial, and upright man of high character and attractive and genuine personal qualities, he lived a long, useful and honorable life, and his passing is mourned by many friends as well as by his devoted relatives.

Requiescat in pace.

—M. C. S.

GEORGE PERCIVAL SCRIVEN

NO. 2721 CLASS OF 1878

Died March 7, 1940, at Southern Pines, North Carolina, aged 86 years.



GEORGE PERCIVAL SCRIVEN was born at Philadelphia, Pa. On graduation from the Military Academy he was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to the 8th Infantry at Benicia Barracks, California. Then, except for a tour of duty in Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica as Commissioner for the Columbian Exposition of 1891-92, his service for the next fourteen years or so was much the routine one of the Army. He transferred to the 3rd Artillery in 1879; became a 1st Lieutenant in 1885; then transferred to the Signal Corps.

He was commissioned Captain in 1892, after 14 years service.

Then began a life which was not in the least a routine one and in which he saw men and things and events at close hand. From March to June, 1892, he was the Military Attache in Mexico. From there he went to Rome, where he served on the same duty until he was relieved at his own request upon the outbreak of the war with Spain; he was never a man to sit at a desk when the trumpets of war were sounding. In 1896 he was with the U. S. Commission at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, and the next year was the U. S. observer of the war in Turkey.

Back in the U. S. he was detailed as Signal Officer, Department of the Gulf, until June, 1898, when he was appointed Major and Signal Officer, U. S. V., and assigned to the staff of General Merritt, whom he accompanied to the Philippines as Signal Officer and Military Secretary. In Cuba in 1899 he served as Chief Signal Officer and Military Secretary to the Commanding General. But duty in Cuba had become routine, and in the Philippines there was an insurrection against the United States. Accordingly, at his own request, he was ordered there and served with the China Relief Expedition of 1900, being recommended for a brevet as Lieut. Colonel for gallant conduct at Yang Tsun and Peking in August. His commission as Major and Chief Signal officer, U. S. Volunteers, expired in 1901 and he was promoted to Major, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Then followed a tour of duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel in 1904, he served as Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East, and the same year, he was on duty with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Back in the Philippines, he served as Chief Signal Officer from 1909 to 1911. Then he was ordered to Washington as assistant to the Chief Signal Officer. After becoming Colonel in 1912, he was appointed Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which position he held from 1913 to 1917, when he was retired, after 40 years service, at his own request.

On September 17, 1917, he was recalled to active duty by order of the President and assigned as Military Attache to the American Embassy at Rome, from where, as military observer, he was present with the Italian Army during its operations on the Piave. Relieved as Military Attache, he accompanied that army as observer during its operations in the Balkans, in Albania, and Macedonia. He returned with the decoration of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. In 1918 he reported upon the Italian operations to the Army War College and in September reverted to an inactive status.

Always having been a student, there now began a period of travel which continued to the last. Apart from technical studies, his *The Story of the Hudson Bay Company* was written during this period.

We who knew him in many countries, him who was always alert and intelligently interested, who dined with him—and he was an admirable host—can stand at the end and, like the Roman poet, say “Hail and farewell”. But is it farewell? We who knew him would not like to think so.

—J. R. M. T.

GUY ROOSEVELT BEARDSLEE

NO. 2826 CLASS OF 1879

Died January 15, 1939, at Miami, Florida, aged 82 years.



GUY ROOSEVELT BEARDSLEE was born October 24, 1856, at East Creek, New York, a spot to which his grandfather and great grandfather migrated from Sharon, Connecticut, about 1790. They settled on what was then a far western frontier, now the center of New York State, where the subject of this sketch lived until his death.

The younger of the two original Beardslees became an important figure in the Mohawk Valley; he was an engineer and builder, of whom brief and interesting accounts may be found in any Valley history. He bequeathed many of his qualities and gifts to his grandson, who was later quite as important in his locality.

The family was of unmixed English blood except for one Dutch line, through a grandmother, of the Roosevelt family of Theodore's branch. For her the boy was named Roosevelt. Later, after a visit to Warwick Castle where he conceived a great admiration for the Earl, he added Guy to his name, and, unknown to his parents, got himself baptized, selecting his own sponsors—all with an amusing and rather surprising amount of initiative which was a forerunner of his later career.

His first school was the little brick one at East Creek where the maps hung on a south wall, and he always maintained that this fact gave a permanent twist to his sense of direction. When he was ten or eleven his parents took him to France, where he spent about a year in school at Tours. Next he attended a public school in Little Falls, New York, where he boarded in a clergyman's family and had the opportunity for that independent adventure in baptism.

After that he spent several years at a well known boys' school in New York—Charlier's—and later was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, from which he graduated in the Class of '79. He saw service in Fort Sidney, Nebraska, and took part in the building of Fort Niobrara. He resigned from the Army December 27, 1880, drawn by two desires: to study singing in Italy, and to develop the water power on the East Canada Creek, which possibility had induced his grandfathers to settle at that point a hundred years earlier, when they had built their mills there.

He did spend several years in Italy to the great advantage of a beautiful baritone voice—a voice that was a well remembered pleasure to all his old friends.

Then came the next development, more absorbing and difficult and practical than developing the voice, the hydro-electric plant at East Creek. That story is too long to tell here, but it is full of satisfaction. It was his life's best contribution to his day, as much a pioneer work as any his grandfather did; it is not difficult to find an account of it elsewhere. He did virtually all of the engineering and development himself, in a way which reflected credit to his Alma Mater. One classmate, looking over the achievement, remarked,

“Well, Billy may have graduated in ‘The Immortals’, but he’s done an engineer’s work here!”

On September 24, 1895, at Oswego, New York, he was married to Miss Ethel Grant Shriver of Baltimore.

He was an industrious man, and after selling the hydro-electric plant in 1910 occupied himself in many ways, always preferring work with his hands. His pleasures and interests were music and travel and people, and the last years of his life were divided between East Creek and Miami, where he died on January 15, 1939.

It was a well rounded, happy life of valuable work, well done, of enough recognition, and of an overflowing measure of friendship.



GUSTAV JOSEPH FIEBEGER

NO. 2764 CLASS OF 1879

*Died October 18, 1939, in Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 81 years.*



GUSTAV JOSEPH FIEBECER was born May 9th, 1858, at Akron, Ohio. He was the younger of two sons of Joseph and Rosalie Fiebeger, who came to this country from their native Austria after the troubles of 1848 and settled in Akron.

He entered West Point on July 1st, 1875, and graduated on June 18th, 1879, as an additional second lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. He was, by special request, retained on duty at West Point

as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy until August 28th.

He became a second lieutenant on October 31st, 1879, and was sent in December to take the course of instruction in Civil and Military Engineering at the Post Graduate Engineer School of Application, which was at that time at Willet's Point, Long Island, New York, now Fort Totten. Here he had the privilege of being a student under General Henry L. Abbot, a most distinguished engineer, who was called "the Father of our Submarine Mine defense". The course at Willet's Point included troop service with the Battalion of Engineers and practical training in company administration.

Upon graduation from Willet's Point in June, 1882, and after having become a First Lieutenant, Fieberger reported as Engineer Officer of the Department of Arizona, where he was engaged in scouting parties against the Chiricahua Apaches and, as an aide to General Crook, in expeditions throughout New Mexico, Arizona, and the provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua in the Republic of Mexico, in pursuit of the Indian chief Geronimo and his associates.

In August, 1883, he returned to West Point to serve five years, first as Instructor and later as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. From West Point he went to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1888 to work on River and Harbor Improvement in Virginia and North Carolina.

In November, 1891, as a Captain, he became Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia and while on this duty was appointed Secretary of the Rock Creek Park Commission, which was charged with the task of purchasing land for the park. The Commission included Mr. Lamont, then Secretary of War, General Casey of the Engineers, and Professor Langley of airplane fame.

When a vacancy occurred in the chair of Engineering at West Point in April, 1896, the Secretary of War, who had fortunately been in close association with Captain Fieberger, was able to state that Captain Fieberger was especially equipped by personality, mentality, and training to become Professor of Engineering at the Academy. He was thereupon appointed to the Professorship on May 4, 1896, and filled the office, as Lieutenant Colonel and later as Colonel, until his retirement.

Colonel Fieberger first revised and later rewrote all the textbooks on Engineering and Military Art in use at the Academy. These texts are well known and cover the subjects of Civil Engineering, Field

Fortification, Permanent Fortification, Elements of Strategy, Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg, and Campaigns of the American Civil War. Each book bears his imprint of accuracy, clarity, and facility of expression. His *Civil Engineering* was especially noteworthy in that he standardized and unified the symbols in the various sub-branches of the subject in such a happy manner that his system is now employed in practically every Civil Engineering textbook in use, instead of the polyglot systems previously current.

His *Campaigns of the American Civil War* is still, and probably will always remain, the most concise and accurate description of that great war. Students of history have been heard to relate how they had ascertained exact details of certain parts of that conflict after laborious days of research, and had then learned that Colonel Fieberger had been over the whole ground and had included all these facts. He was always keenly interested in all phases of military history and biography and was a great reader of memoirs and other works in this field. Besides the American Civil War, he was an authority on the campaigns of the French Revolution and Napoleonic periods.

Throughout his years at West Point Colonel Fieberger kept in touch with important work then in progress in the Civil Engineering field. His close friendship with General George W. Goethals, his chum since Willet's Point days, made him especially interested in the development of the Panama Canal, and he visited the Zone every summer during the construction period.

During his professorship Colonel Fieberger was honored by selection to membership on the Board of Overseers of the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth University. He was also on the Advisory Board on construction of new buildings at West Point during the renaissance of the Military Academy under Secretary Root and General Corbin after the conclusion of the War with Spain.

During the World War, he was sent to Europe as a special observer with the Expeditionary Forces. On his return, he wrote a textbook, *Campaigns of the World War*, another model of conciseness and accuracy.

On the occasion of his retirement he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal with the citation:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility as head of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, he for 26 years instructed,

both personally and by text-book, the officers of the Army in the principles of warfare, principles later fruitfully applied by many of these officers as commanders in the World War.

He was retired at the age of sixty-four on May 9, 1922. After a year spent in Europe he settled in Washington, where for a year he was on active duty with the Historical Section of the General Staff. The remainder of his life was spent at ease in his home, with occasional travel in this country and abroad.

Colonel Fiebeger was married on June 29, 1887, to Anna Perkins Upson, the daughter of Judge William H. Upson and Julia Ford Upson of Akron, Ohio. Judge Upson was a distinguished member of the Ohio judiciary and was named by President Lincoln as a member of a commission which resulted in the drafting of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Fiebeger had her father's dignity and intellect, but withal a charm and social tact that was a perfect complement to her husband's serious absorption in his profession. Colonel Fiebeger had a genial smile and enjoyed a good game of chess or bridge, but he was eminently a scholar and had the scholar's tendency to reserve. He did not wear his heart upon his sleeve. His wife's talent, however, brought him during his leisure hours continuously into intimate contact with the cadets and officers around him and enabled them to esteem the value of his wisdom and to cultivate his friendship; so much so that it became instinctive for his associate officers to consult him on important and perhaps troublesome and usually confidential matters that arose and which needed and received his calm and well-considered advice. This habit persisted among them beyond the local field, and only to his closest intimates is it known that his judgment was sought and oftentimes accepted in recent years upon questions of policy touching the welfare of the Military Academy; the results for our Alma Mater were happy.

We graduates of West Point who treasure Colonel Fiebeger's friendship know how much of it we owe to Mrs. Fiebeger, and we feel that in this memorial we honor him in rendering this homage to her. She died first, but was always associated with him in the minds of his friends, and even after her death her spirit seemed to hover near him. Their only daughter, Julia Ford Fiebeger, remained with him and now remains with us.

Colonel Fiebeger was buried at West Point beside his wife. His pallbearers were members of the Academic Board, many of whom were

personal friends who had served with him at West Point. They have placed on the records of the Board this tribute:

** * * His ability to impart knowledge, to awaken interest, and to stimulate effort marked him as an able and inspiring teacher. * * * And fortunate were we to have been his associates and to have felt the charm of his personality. His sincerity, his lack of affectation, his tolerance and his sympathetic understanding won our confidence, esteem and lasting affection.*

—C. P. E., W. A. M.

SAMUEL WARREN MILLER

NO. 2817 CLASS OF 1879

Died April 21, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 83 years.



SAMUEL WARREN MILLER was born on February 10, 1857, in Huntington, Pennsylvania, the son of John S. and Susan Stewart Miller. He attended the public schools there, and received an appointment to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, entering West Point on July 1, 1875.

Graduating in 1879, he was assigned to the 5th U. S. Infantry at Fort Keogh, Montana. In 1881 he married Cornelia Martha Carmon, of his home town.

He served at Fort Keogh until 1887, during which time he participated in engagements with hostile Crow and Sioux Indians. In 1889 he was at Johnstown, Pa., aiding sufferers in the flood. From 1895 to 1899 he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. In 1899 he was with the 46th U. S. Volunteer Infantry at South Farmington, Massachusetts, and at the Presidio of San Francisco, California; he sailed with that regiment to the Philippines, and served with it in the Islands.

Upon returning from the Philippines in 1901 he was placed on recruiting duty at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1905 he was again ordered to the Philippines, this time doing duty as Assistant to the Military Secretary, Headquarters, Philippine Division, and as Assistant to the Inspector General of the Division.

He was ordered to St. Paul, Minn., in 1908 as Inspector General, Department of Dakota. There followed his detail in 1911 as commandant, School of Musketry, at the Presidio of Monterey, California, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, after the school had been moved to the latter station under his direction.

In 1913 he commanded the Base and Port of Embarkation at Galveston, Texas. Later that same year he was sent to Europe to study at the different schools of musketry. While in Europe he acted as official observer for the United States at the German maneuvers at Breslau in September, 1913. In 1916, after having served a tour at Camp E. S. Otis in the Canal Zone, he was appointed Executive Officer, National Rifle Matches, in Washington, D. C., and also served at State Camp, Jacksonville, Florida, as Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

He organized and commanded the first officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, New York, in 1917. From there he was sent to Camp Custer, Michigan, where he commanded the 160th Depot Brigade and, for a short time, the 85th Division. He next commanded the 8th Infantry Brigade at Camp Greene, North Carolina. In 1918 he was Commandant of the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Okla., and at Columbus, Ga. That year he also commanded the 165th Depot Brigade at Camp Travis, Texas. His last active military duty was at Governors Island, N. Y., where he was in charge of Militia Affairs at Headquarters, Eastern Department, from 1919 until 1921. He retired on February 10, 1921.

General Miller was awarded the Silver Star, with the following citation:

For gallantry in action against hostile Uncapapa Sioux Indians on Emmell Creek, Montana, March 8, 1880.

After retiring he traveled through this country and abroad, until he finally settled in Washington, D. C., sixteen years ago.

He remained active, keen, and alert until the morning of April 21, 1940, when he suddenly went to sleep.

He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

—*His Daughter.*



EUGENE JACCARD SPENCER

NO. 2936 CLASS OF 1882

*Died September 21, 1938, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri,
aged 79 years.*



COLONEL EUGENE JACCARD SPENCER—Soldier, Citizen, Philanthropist—died at the Veterans' Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on September 21st, 1938, aged seventy-nine years, one month, and twenty-three days. His ashes are interred in Bellefontaine Cemetery near St. Louis. His span of life was a notable and enviable succession of worthy and unselfish activities, to none of which a necessarily brief outline can do justice.

The Soldier. After graduation from St. Louis High School, Eugene J. Spencer entered the Military Academy at West Point in July, 1878. Graduating four years later, fifth in his class, he joined the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and for a year saw active service with his unit against hostile Indians in New Mexico and Arizona. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers in October, 1883, and served in that Branch with the Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point, Long Island. In January, 1886, he returned to the Department of Arizona as Engineer Officer. Under Generals Crook and Miles he participated in the campaign that resulted in the defeat of the Apaches and the capture of Geronimo. Late that same year Lieutenant Spencer was assigned to duty in charge of River and Harbor improvement on the lower Ohio and tributaries, with station first at Louisville and subsequently at Cincinnati. Thence he went to West Point, where for two years, 1888-1889, he was an instructor in Chemistry and Geology. His next detail was on River and Harbor improvement at Charleston, South Carolina. He resigned his commission as First Lieutenant in the Army of the United States August 10th, 1890.

Early in 1898, Citizen Spencer was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd U. S. Vol. Engineers. His duties in connection with the organization, equipment, and training of his Regiment kept him for the most part at or near St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks. In September of the same year, he again resigned a commission in the Army of the United States.

On December 20, 1917, Colonel Spencer was appointed Colonel of Engineers, National Army, and proceeded at once to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. There he organized, trained, and sent overseas more than a thousand regimental engineer reinforcements, the entire Thirty-Sixth Engineers, and the Provisional Railway Reinforcement Regiment of four thousand men. He also organized, trained, and otherwise prepared for overseas duty the Thirty-Second Regiment of Engineers, with which he arrived at Brest on June 15, 1918. The skill, effort, and organizing ability incident to these unparalleled accomplishments are those of a military genius, no less; their magnitude comprehensible to but few, in or out of the military establishment.

Except for a short period on rehabilitation work at Brest, the 32d Engineers, less B Company, went to Marseilles, where it was employed mainly in Base Section No. 2, with headquarters at Bordeaux. During the following year a great variety of undertakings, large and small, was accomplished. At all times, the personnel of the Regiment distinguished themselves by their industry, resourcefulness, and

strict attention to duty. Perhaps, however, their outstanding accomplishment was the preservation, under most difficult circumstances, of the splendid discipline and morale inculcated by their commander. Contrary to all military precepts, the 32d Engineer Regiment virtually was disbanded by dispersal of personnel, not by unit, with definitely placed responsibility, but according to individual qualifications, such as carpenter, electrician, tinsmith, or the like. Furthermore, these individuals reported to and were supervised by an ever-changing roster of officers, none of whom they had ever seen before. Colonel Spencer, unable at this time to influence betterments in this unwise procedure, nevertheless deeply lamented the inevitable inefficiency and waste so obvious to him, but apparently not at all evident to those responsible. When on August 27, 1918, Colonel Spencer became Chief of Staff, Base Section No. 2, his constant effort was to minimize the unfortunate results of amateurish and inexperienced administration.

Colonel Spencer sailed from Bordeaux with his Regiment, less B Company, on May 27, 1919, arriving at Newport News on June 9th. Before he left France his outstanding services were recognized by the bestowal, by Marshal Petain, of the decoration *Officier de la Legion d'Honneur*. Some time after his return to the United States he also was awarded the United States Distinguished Service Medal with appropriate citation.

Shortly after its arrival in the United States, Colonel Spencer's command, speedily depleted by the detail of many officers to special duty in Washington and elsewhere, was transferred to and mustered out at Camp Grant. The Colonel was honorably discharged from the Army in October, 1919. The military course of Eugene Jaccard Spencer had been run.

No officer's military record should omit mention of his ability as a leader of men. As such Colonel Spencer had few equals. His irreproachable personal conduct, even to the uttermost detail, set a high standard for all who came under his influence. He was a keen observer and an impartial judge of men. Ever conscious of his responsibilities, he did not hesitate to make his displeasure evident whenever occasion demanded. Habitually, he gave his orders in clear, unmistakable language and made plain his expectations of initiative, resource, and force on the part of his officers in the execution of tasks assigned. He studiously avoided interference, but always was ready with tactful suggestions when and where appropriate. His influence and example inspired every detail of his command and insured, at all times, the maximum of cooperation and effort.

The Citizen. On his resignation from the Army in August, 1890, Colonel Spencer became associated with the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., and later, its successor, the General Electric Co., and also with other corporations of similar character. Subsequently, he became a consulting electrical engineer, acting in that capacity for many individuals and corporations. He also held important office in a number of industrial, military, and civic organizations. In July, 1906, he became Colonel, 1st Infantry, in the National Guard of Missouri.

Perceiving an obvious need, he raised the funds for, and actively supervised the construction of, a splendid new Armory for his Regiment in St. Louis. On February 12th, 1913, Colonel Spencer became a Brigadier General in the Missouri National Guard.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Jaccard Spencer was married in Prescott, Arizona, July 28th, 1887, to Miss Katherine Tritle, daughter of the then governor of Arizona. In this marriage both were most fortunate. Their married life, with its inevitable ups and downs, joys and sorrows, was ever one of mutual devotion and sympathy. Mrs. Spencer died in August, 1928. Their only son, Colonel Eugene Tritle Spencer, F. A., U. S. A., was graduated from West Point in 1913.

The Philanthropist. In the truest and best sense of the term, Colonel Spencer was a philanthropist. Never a man of great monetary wealth, his philanthropy was evidenced in vastly greater measure than by the mere writing of a check. To public enterprises and movements engaging his interest he gave all too prodigiously of his time. With this went his unusual ability as an organizer and skill as an executive. His contribution of these essentials insured accomplishment of many worthy undertakings. His proven ability to get results almost invariably led to his being drafted to plan and direct means and methods. In large measure, his contribution of time, skill, and effort were requited by no more than his own personal satisfaction in bringing a cause he deemed worthy to the goal of success and real appreciation of his unselfish sacrifices by those who could understand.

Included among a multitude of personal contributions to his native city and country are his leadership of the Engineer and Mercantile Club, sponsorship of the River Approach to the Municipal Bridge, leadership of the Electrical Board of Trade in codifying and standardizing the local electrical code, his outstanding contribution to the National Guard of his State, and his aid to the National Rifle Association. He was chairman of the Waterways Association Committee and largely responsible for its report with designs of structures to fulfill its purposes. In these activities and all others to which Colonel

Spencer lent his support, he was no figurehead. With him, sponsorship always included personal activity and guidance. His final illness undoubtedly was aggravated by a last effort in the public interest. This was in the form of a memorial portrait of his lifelong friend, General Pershing. As Second Lieutenants, both had participated in a campaign against hostile Apaches.

Colonel Spencer's success in a combined military and civil career was possible only to one possessed of unusual initiative, resource, and never-flagging physical and mental energy. Those inherent qualities, his in large measure, in conjunction with a Spartan code of personal probity, dominated his personality to the very last. His passing, painless and unfeared, was a fitting close to a long, useful, and enviable career. Those of us remaining, fortunate in really having known Eugene Jaccard Spencer, recall him only with emotions of deep affection; speak of him only in his praise.

—W. C. W.



BLANTON C. WELSH

NO. 2961 CLASS OF 1882

Died September 7, 1939, at Montclair, New Jersey, aged 79 years.



BLANTON C. WELSH, the son of Brigadier General Thomas Welsh and Nancy Young Welsh, was born in Columbia, Penn., on June 2, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Columbia, appointed to West Point, and graduated with the class of 1882.

Welsh was then assigned to the 15th Infantry and served at Fort Lyon, Colo., Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Fort Abraham Lincoln and Fort Buford, Dakota (when Dakota really was Dakota), Fort Keough

and Camp Poplar River, Montana, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Welsh was retired in 1894 for disability incurred in line of duty, spent the next three years recovering his health, and then went to Montclair, New Jersey, as an instructor in the Montclair Military Academy. In 1900 he joined the George Batten Company, Advertising Agents in New York, remaining with that firm until 1904. He then became General Manager and part owner of the Columbia Grey Iron Works and later of the Meyer Machine Tool Co., both of Columbia, Penn. While active in these companies, he was also advertising counsel to the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau. He retained his connection with these companies until 1925, when he retired from active business.

During the World War he returned to active service, being appointed a Major of Ordnance and assigned to the Eddystone Rifle Plant, at Chester, Penn.

Major Welsh in his latter years acted as secretary to the Class of 1882 and kept in close touch with the graduates and former members of that class. He was for years a regular visitor to West Point on Alumni Day, and retained an enthusiastic interest in the athletic activities of the Academy, attending many games, particularly those with Notre Dame and the Navy. Major Welsh was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, the Aztec Club, the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, the American Legion, the West Point Association of Graduates, and the Army Athletic Association.

In 1885 Major Welsh married Emilie Benson of Old Short Hills, New Jersey. They had two children, Dr. Thomas Whitney Benson Welsh and Emilie Benson Wiggin. Dr. Welsh served during the World War as a Captain in the Chemical Warfare Division, and Major Welsh's son-in-law, Paul F. Wiggin, was a Lieutenant of Ordnance and served in France and the United States.

Mrs. Welsh died in 1938 and Dr. Welsh in 1939. Major Welsh is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Paul F. Wiggin, and four grandchildren, Blanton C. Wiggin, Nancy J. Wiggin, Paul B. Wiggin, and James E. Welsh.

Major Welsh died September 7, 1939, at the age of 79, after a long illness. He is buried at Milburn, N. J., with Mrs. Welsh.

Such are the dry statistics of the man. But to know him was indeed a rare privilege. His was a many-sided character. His mind refused to grow old; he could retell those wonderful tales of duty on the plains, of Indians, of how he taught Sitting Bull to write, of his colorful days as a Cadet; and then could turn without hesitation to

some new development in science or engineering. Perhaps this keen mental activity was born in his blood. Three of his five sisters were educators and he too did a short tour as an instructor, but ever to the time of his death he was seeking more knowledge.

Major Welsh in middle life found time from his business to become an enthusiastic microscopist. He specialized on diatomic research and discovered several new varieties, one of which was named Welshite in his honor. From the time of the early development of the wet and dry plate camera he was always taking pictures, and some of his photographs of the frontier, the soldiers, the Indians, are a valuable record of those days. Gardening too was ever a hobby, and in addition to winning many prizes at flower shows, he developed several new dahlias.

But above all else he was interested in people and made scores of friends wherever he happened to be. With his friends both in and out of the Army he loved to reminisce, and his ability to recount tales of the Prairie days soon made him in great demand to talk to Clubs, Associations, Service organizations, and Scouts.

Although he retired in 1894 from active service, Major Welsh turned more and more in his latter years to his West Point associations and he did much to stimulate the return of members of his class each year. It was one of his great regrets that his last illness prevented his attending Alumni Day in 1939.

—P. F. W.



OMAR BUNDY

NO. 3018 CLASS OF 1883

Died January 20, 1940, in Washington, D. C., aged 78 years.



OMAR BUNDY was born in New Castle, Indiana, June 17, 1861, son of Judge Martin L. Bundy and Amanda Elliott Bundy. He was descended from a long line of patriotic ancestry, loyal to the liberty and welfare of the American people. His paternal great-grandfather, Christopher Bundy, was pensioned for his service in North Carolina in the War of Independence. His father was a paymaster in the Union Army during all the Civil War from 1861 to

1865, and was eminent in the judicial, religious, and civil life of New Castle and of Henry County.

Omar Bundy was one of ten children, nine of whom lived to maturity and played a prominent part in New Castle history. Omar Bundy attended the grammar school and graduated from the high school in New Castle, and then completed his Freshman year in 1878 at Asbury College, as the present De Pauw University was then known. At Asbury College one of his classmates was Willis Van Devanter, retired Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was one of the honorary pallbearers when General Bundy was buried with full military honors at Arlington Cemetery.

On the recommendation of Congressman Milton S. Robinson, Omar Bundy was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy and entered there July 1, 1879, graduating June 13, 1883. As a second lieutenant, U. S. Army, he was assigned to the 2nd Infantry, with station at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, on frontier duty from October 2, 1883, to June 9, 1884. He was transferred to the 3rd Infantry May 13, 1884, and to Fort Missoula, Montana, for service to August 18, 1885. As a student at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from September 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887. He then returned to duty with his regiment at Fort Missoula, Montana, and spent part of the time until May 21, 1888, in the field participating in engagements with the Crow Indians near Fort Custer, Montana. On May 31, 1888, he accompanied his regiment to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

On November 27, 1889, Lieutenant Bundy was married to Miss Addie Harden, daughter of William H. Harden, Treasurer of Henry County, Indiana, in a beautiful ceremony in the First Presbyterian Church in New Castle, the home of both.

After having been promoted on May 26, 1890, First Lieutenant Bundy served in campaign against the Sioux Indians during the winter of 1890-91. There followed a tour of garrison duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from 1891 to 1898, during the latter three years of which service he performed the duties of Post and Regimental Quartermaster. His promotion to Captain of Infantry came on April 26, 1898. On May 12 of that year he was offered the charge of Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, but declined to accept that post.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American War, Captain Bundy went with his regiment to Mobile, Alabama. He sailed for Cuba with the 5th Army Corps on June 14, 1898. While Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders were making their historic dash up San Juan Hill

on July 1, 1898, Captain Bundy and his men were racing up the slopes of El Caney, a city three miles away that had been heavily fortified by the Spanish forces. A contemporary Spanish account describes how the Americans "rushed with veritable fury" upon El Caney. "The Americans," it says, "fought that day with truly admirable courage and spirit. The houses which General Vera with his 520 soldiers had converted into as many fortresses, threw forth a hail of projectiles upon the enemy, while one company after another, without any protection, rushed with veritable fury upon the city. The first company having been decimated, another appeared, then a third, and still another." For his bravery here Captain Bundy later was given the Silver Star and cited for gallantry. Captain Bundy was also present at the siege of Santiago until July 10, 1898. He returned to the United States July 11, 1898.

After doing service on recruiting duty at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, until March 7, 1899, he joined the 6th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Here he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

On May 22, 1899, he sailed for the Philippine Islands, where he served with his regiment against insurgents and ladrones in Southern Negros from September of 1899 to June 29, 1900; as Inspector General, Department of the Visayas, from August, 1900, to August 2, 1901; as Assistant to the Inspector General and Provost Marshal of Iloilo from September, 1901, to May 10, 1902; and again with the 6th Infantry, at Iloilo, to May 28, 1902.

At this time he was returned to the United States and assigned as Assistant Instructor, Department of Law, in the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On July 12, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of Major.

On February 15, 1905, Major Bundy was again ordered to the Philippine Islands for service with the 6th Infantry, which had been selected to clear out a band of Moro insurrectionists and outlaws who were beginning to rise up against the United States authority. In March, 1906, the insurrection came to a head when some 1,200 to 1,300 Moros fortified themselves in the crater of the extinct volcano of Bud Dajo, Island of Jolo, more than 2,000 feet above sea level, and proceeded to terrorize the entire island, descending at night to raid the valleys, burn houses, carry off women, and steal cattle. There was no way out of it but for the American soldiers to scale the mountain, and this they did against almost insurmountable odds. Major Bundy was in command of one of the columns which was composed of two companies of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, and 50 Moro scouts.

The odds in men and position were greatly against Major Bundy, but his troops, with Major Bundy at their head, persistently and steadily advanced in spite of fearful casualties. They had to pull themselves up hand over hand, clutching roots, crawling on their bellies; all this was in the face of bullets, boulders, and knives rained down upon them from the rim of the crater. After three days and three nights of steady fighting they got a gun up and the final dash was made over the rim of the crater. The following day, March 7, 1906, the entire Moro force was wiped out. In killed and wounded, Major Bundy lost 52% of the men in one company, 50% in the other, and 20% in the two troops of Cavalry.

Upon Major Bundy's return to the United States on January 21, 1907, he was stationed at Fort Wm. Henry Harrison, Montana, from April 15 to May 17, 1907. He served as Assistant Inspector-General, Northern Division, at Chicago, Illinois, from May 19, 1907 to June 30, 1907, and as Inspector-General, Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Texas, July 5, 1907, to July 3, 1908. He was detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department, on July 3, 1908, and continued to serve as the Inspector-General, Department of Texas, until July 15, 1909. He then did duty as Assistant to the Inspector-General, Department of Missouri, at Omaha, Nebraska, and as Inspector-General of that Department until June 5, 1911. Having been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Infantry, on March 11, 1911, he joined that regiment at San Antonio, Texas, on June 1, 1911. He was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming (now Fort Francis E. Warren), from July 20, 1911, to September 1, 1912. From September, 1912, to July 1, 1913, he attended the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He then joined the 11th Infantry at Texas City, Texas, on August 31, 1913, where he remained until August 1, 1914, when he joined the 16th Infantry at El Paso, Texas, and served with that regiment until September 16, 1915. Promotion to Colonel had come on July 20, 1914.

Colonel Bundy was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department at San Antonio, Texas, October 2, 1915; he was Adjutant, Southern Department, from November 15, 1915, to May 31, 1917. While connected with General Pershing's expedition into Mexico much administrative responsibility fell on him, and the manner in which he discharged his duties is said to have made a great impression on General Pershing. History of the campaigns in the Philippines and Cuba in which Colonel Bundy participated shows that same persistent and resourceful quality which he was to demonstrate so ably later in the battle of Chateau Thierry.

He was commissioned as Brigadier General, U. S. Army, on May 15, 1917. On June 12, 1917, he went to France in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, American Expeditionary Force, which organization he commanded until August 28, 1917. Having been promoted to Major General, National Army, on August 5, 1917, he was in charge of preparation of billeting and training areas for American troops in France from September 1 to October 1, 1917. He took command of the 2nd Division on November 8, 1917. Division training area was assigned and preparations for training began. By orders of March 5, on March 10, 1918, the Division was to move into a quiet sector in the Department of the Meuse between St. Mihiel and Verdun for the second phase of training which was to begin March 13, 1918. However, the German offensive movement directed on Amiens started on the Somme on March 21, 1918, the 2nd Division participating in the occupation of the Toulon, Rupt, and Troyon sectors, and later in the Aisne operations. Every available man was needed for the battle front, and thus the tutelage under the French for the first four divisions was brought to a close. By the latter part of May, 1918, the 2nd Division had left its training sector and, after a rest, had moved to the Chaumont-en-Vixen area, where it was in reserve for the battle front in Picardy.

The Germans began their great offensive May 27, 1918, between the Aisne and the Marne (designated the Aisne defensive). The first phase of the drive toward Paris reached the River Marne near Chateau Thierry June 1, 1918. General Bundy with his 2nd Division, at his earnest request, was put in behind a French Division about ten miles west of Chateau Thierry, facing Belleau Wood and Vaux, as a unit in support, June 1, 1918. There were small gaps in the French lines, and some units of the Division went into the front line to fill these; thus they helped the French repel the attack of June 2, 3, and 4. At 4:00 p. m. June 4 the French fell back through this 2nd Division line of support and thus put the 2nd Division in the front line, facing Belleau Wood. Here the Division remained for two days, although ordered by the French command to retreat to the environs of Paris. General Bundy declined to obey this command, but instead launched an attack on June 6, 1918; Bouresches was captured and a footing secured in Bois de Bouresches. For forty days attacks were made, putting the Allies on dominant ground from Chateau Thierry westward, which ground included Hill 204, Vaux, Bouresches, and Belleau Wood. On the night of July 9-10, 1918, the 2nd Division was relieved and placed in reserve. This brought to a close the Belleau Wood-Vaux action, which was a brilliant engagement. General Bundy was

then assigned to command the 6th Army Corps on July 20, 1918; next he was transferred to the command of the 7th Army Corps on September 11, 1918. On November 15, 1918, he was returned to the United States.

General Bundy commanded Camp Lee, Virginia, through August 30, 1920. De Pauw University awarded him the degree of L. L. D. in 1919. He was returned to the grade of Brigadier General June 30, 1920. At Fort Crook, Nebraska, he commanded the 7th Corps Area from September 1, 1920, to February 11, 1922. On December 23, 1921, he had received his permanent commission as Major General, U. S. Army. There followed his command of the Philippine Division, at Manila, P. I., from April 5, 1922, to March 24, 1924, and his final service at Fort Hayes, Ohio, where he commanded the 5th Corps Area from July 12, 1924, to May 30, 1925. Major General Bundy was retired on June 17, 1925, by operation of law.

General Bundy was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, and in January, 1934, President Roosevelt gave to him, as well as to Major Generals James G. Harbord and John A. Lejeune, who had also served with the 2nd Division, the 2nd Division Medal.

Representative R. S. Springer, of Indiana, on January 23, 1940, speaking in the House, said: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to report the death of one of our outstanding military geniuses, Major General Omar Bundy, who was born in New Castle, Indiana, in my Congressional district. His record as a soldier is outstanding. General Bundy will be best remembered because of his refusal to retreat when ordered to do so. His action in standing fast had a direct influence on the early outcome of the World War. He was a brave and gallant soldier. His inspiration will continue throughout the years. Having filled his mission in life—may he rest in peace."

The following extracts, written by Gerald Frank, are taken from the obituary in the San Francisco, California, *Examiner* of January 25, 1940:

Death of General Bundy, Who Defied Orders and Won Battle, Ends Era in U. S. History. Hero of Chateau Thierry Insisted on Counter-Attack and Turned Tide of First World War.

The death in Washington, at the age of 78, of Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, hero of Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood, closes one more door on an era of American history that grows more significant with every year. For in his own lifetime (1861-1940) General Bundy spanned the period that began

with the Civil War and closed with the ominous thunder of the present European conflict. It was an era of tremendous development, in which the American Republic began to take its own characteristic shape. In it, by his achievements, his philosophy—"always attack, never retreat"—General Bundy symbolized an approach to life that stemmed directly from the pioneers who came before him to build a nation out of a wilderness. He was one of the last of the great American fighters who gained their apprenticeship in battles with the Indians, tempered their qualities in the fires of the Mexican, Cuban, and Philippine insurrections, and rose to heroic exploits in the World War. It was General Bundy who led the forty days of fighting that stopped the German drive on Paris in the summer of 1918, revived the Allied morale and launched the tide that led to Allied victory. No man can say now, looking back more than twenty years, whether the fortunes of war might have been different (and thus the course of world history itself) had not General Bundy, consistent with his own philosophy, issued his immortal reply refusing to carry through a retreat when ordered by the French command to do so at Chateau Thierry. But with his back to Paris, he did issue such a reply; he did not retreat; and he did win a strategic battle at a time described by the late Otto H. Kahn, who was then in France, as "the most anxious and gloomy period, probably, of the entire war." The Germans had begun their great offensive on May 27, 1918, between the Aisne and the Marne. Bundy and his 2nd Division were placed at the disposal of General Michel, whose French Armies were worn and weary defending the road that led to Paris, less than 50 miles away. It was no secret that Allied morale was low. The Americans had just come over, true—but they were inexperienced. The Germans were veterans. The Americans had yet to prove themselves. And within sight of Paris, the Germans were beside themselves in their eagerness to bludgeon their way through. It was in the midst of this offensive, that General Michel ordered General Bundy to retreat and move his headquarters back almost to the environs of Paris. Bundy's reply stands as a classic today:

"We regret being unable to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been compelled to retire. This is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand not being asked to do whatever is necessary to

reestablish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter-attack."

And counter-attack he did, on June 6, 1918. For forty days the German Armies hurled themselves against the Vaux sector, and for forty days Bundy's men time and again not only repulsed them but hurled them back, pushed forward in their tracks, and captured their strategic, strongly fortified German positions at Vaux, Bouresches, and Belleau Wood. All through June and the early part of July the battle raged. The 2nd Division lost 9,000 men. But they captured more than 1600 prisoners. And when the Germans were thrown back there, they never stopped until the Armistice. It was the initial great success of the American troops. It sealed their reputation as virtually invincible fighters. The news of it electrified the French Armies. Even the Germans admitted in a headquarters Army report: "The Second American Division must be considered a very good one and may even perhaps be recognized as a storm troop. The different attacks at Belleau Wood were carried out with bravery and dash. The moral effect of our own gunfire cannot seriously impede the advance of the American Infantry." Before the Germans were halted, it was said the French had philosophically accepted the imminent capture of Paris. In an article General Bundy later wrote for Everybody's Magazine, and which was copyrighted by the Ridgway Company, he said: "The buoyant effect on our French comrades in arms of the timely arrival of 13,000 American infantry and of their active participation in the battle at this critical period was immediate and wide-spread. The news was carried rapidly along the French lines that 'les Americains' had entered the line in large force. Whenever they had met the enemy, word of their excellent fighting qualities was passed from one soldier to another. It gave them renewed hope. It added strength to their own gallant efforts to resist the invader. The line held. The German advance on Paris had been checked." In Berlin they spoke of it as "an inestimable moral tonic to the weary Allies."

Interestingly enough, General Bundy was relieved of his command on July 14, five days after his Second Division was taken out of action, and ordered back to the United States. It was an open secret that he was being punished for disobeying the French com-

mander's orders, in spite of his decisive victory. France saw to it that General Bundy was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm, and made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor, with the following citation:

He came to France as Commander of the Second Division and made of his unit a Division of the first rank; by his stubborn defense and his obstinate counter attacks he contributed brilliantly in stopping the German offensive before Chateau Thierry.

—E. A. R.

THOMAS RIDGWAY

NO. 2978 CLASS OF 1883

Died May 5, 1939, at San Diego, California, aged 77 years.



GENERAL IAN HAMILTON once said that nothing more truly measured a soldier's worth than "the momentum of the opinions of his comrades through the years of his service". That momentum and the worth of Thomas Ridgway, which it measures, could not be better described than in the words of a former Chief of Staff of the United States Army. General Charles P. Summerall, a lieutenant of Battery F, 5th Field Artillery, commanded by Captain Thomas Ridgway, has written of his service with that unit in North China:

“When Captain Henry J. Reilly was killed on the walls of Peking on August 15, 1900, the War Department was confronted by the necessity of selecting a suitable officer to succeed him. Battery F, 5th Artillery, Reilly’s Battery, had attained distinction in the Philippine Insurrection and during the China Relief Expedition. It was not easy to find a captain who could replace him and command the confidence of the battery and the expeditionary forces with whom it was to remain in China. It was, therefore, a tribute to Captain Thomas Ridgway’s efficiency and reputation that he was ordered to the command of the battery. While he was known to the officers and men only by reputation, his selection was popular. He assumed command in September under the most trying conditions of field service. By his tact, sound judgment and professional attainments, he at once established himself in the esteem and admiration of the organization. At the same time, his polished manner and forceful personality attracted the respect and good will of the other troops and the allied forces. The winter was made memorable by the unavoidable hardships and exposure of men and horses to the rigors of the north China climate, in the camps and on expeditions. Glanders took many of the animals. The best leadership was required to preserve the morale and the health of the soldiers. Through it all Captain Ridgway proved equal to his task and vindicated the confidence placed in him by his superiors.

“He took the battery back to the Philippines in May, 1901, and to the United States in June. Upon arriving at San Francisco, the battery was ordered to Walla Walla, Washington, for station. En route the special train carrying the troops and baggage was wrecked by a head-on collision at the foot of Mount Shasta. In this emergency, Captain Ridgway displayed commendable coolness and resourcefulness in maintaining order and in assisting the passengers and crew of the other train, where fatalities occurred.

“Fort Walla Walla had long been unoccupied and was in a dilapidated condition. Captain Ridgway had generously granted leave to all but one of his officers to be married, but he and one lieutenant set about organizing the Post and fitting out the Battery. His energy was tireless and he overcame difficulties with patience and persistence. In the midst of his tasks he lost by promotion the three lieutenants who had been with the Battery throughout its campaigns in the Orient. As was to be expected, many of the men had grown weary of the hardships of foreign service and took their discharges. With fortitude and resolution, he created a new command that was peculiarly his own and that reflected his personality and leadership.

"Among his outstanding characteristics were modesty and calm self-control. His manner and speech were quick and spirited. He was fond of riding, and in Peking he found recreation in visiting places of historic interest, often at considerable distances. Few officers enjoyed greater popularity, which he gained without sacrificing any of his standards of duty. He is remembered with deep affection by all who shared with him those days of America's prestige and strength."

Courage, integrity, loyalty, patience, faith, and modesty—these in their finest significance characterized the man and his nature throughout more than forty years of active Army service and the remaining twenty years of his life.

His eyesight, impaired at the time of his retirement, grew steadily worse, and during his later years denied him his life-long pleasure of reading and study. By neither word nor sign did he ever acknowledge the weight of this blow. With the same dauntless spirit, the same profound faith, the same patient devotion to family and consideration for friends, he accepted this bitter burden as solely his, striving to the last to let none of its blight mar another's happiness.

Greatness of soul—tried and re-tried by all the tests of life—sustained his spirit and leaves a faultless memory of a life unfailingly true to his God, his Country, his family, and his fellow man.

—M. B. R.

EDWIN BURR BABBITT

NO. 3039 CLASS OF 1884

Died December 9, 1939, at Pomar Lane, California, aged 77 years.



THE West Point Class Association of 1884 has lost its President in the death of Major General Edwin Burr Babbitt, who passed away on Saturday, December 9, 1939, at his home in Santa Barbara, California. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery on December 15, 1939, with full military honors. His wife, Mrs. Maud Babbitt; Mrs. Babbitt's sister, Mrs. Percy T. Morgan; Percy T. Morgan, Jr.; and three of his classmates, Generals Everard

E. Hatch and Farrand Sayre and Colonel Edward B. Clark, were present at the ceremony.

In his passing, the Class Association of 1884, what is now left of it, will miss him greatly. He was a remarkably lovable man, deep in the affections of each and every one of us, his classmates.

At West Point, during the four years there, few cadets escape some soubriquet developed from some accident of speech or act, and General Babbitt had his along with all the rest of us; but he was so kindly, so cheerful, so generous, and so lovable in every way that all his classmates came to know him just as "Ned", a term of intimate and happy affection. Words cannot tell how much he will be missed.

He was born July 26, 1862, at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, and was one of an old army family; his father, Colonel Lawrence Sprague Babbitt (June class, 1861, U. S. M. A.); his grandfather, Brevet Brig. Gen. Edwin Burr Babbitt (Class 1826, U. S. M. A.); great-grandfather, Dr. Lawrence Sprague, Medical Department, U. S. Army; and on his mother's side, grandfather, Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles McDougall.

At the age of three, "Ned" was living at Fort Vancouver, Washington territory (now Vancouver Barracks), where his father was stationed from 1865 to 1871. From 1871 to 1876 his father was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and part of that time "Ned" attended public schools in St. Louis and part a preparatory school for the Washington University of St. Louis. In 1877 his father was again ordered to the Pacific Northwest, and from Washington Territory "Ned" was appointed to the United States Military Academy, entering in July, 1880. Graduating in 1884, he was No. 19 in his class. He was assigned to the Fifth Artillery at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York, where he remained until 1888, excepting for a short tour guarding the temporary tomb of General Grant, Riverside Drive, New York City.

In 1888 he was detailed for duty at the Artillery school, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. In the spring of 1889 he was successful in a competitive examination for the Ordnance Department, was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Ordnance, and assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts. In 1890 he was assigned to duty as assistant instructor of Ordnance at West Point, where he remained for six years.

In 1896-98 Babbitt was at Benicia Arsenal, California, and in addition was inspector of power and explosives at the powder works at Santa Cruz, California, and the high explosives works at Pinole, then

under the superintendency of William R. Quinan, class of 1870. Babbitt was at this time also charged with all the ordnance work connected with installation of the batteries in the vicinity of the Presidio and at Lime Point on San Francisco Bay.

In the fall of 1898 he was transferred to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, New York Harbor, and in 1902 was put in command of the Proving Grounds.

In 1902 Babbitt was transferred to the Ordnance Office in Washington, D. C., as head of the gun division. In 1904 he went to the Philippines as Chief Ordnance Officer, Philippine Division, commanding the Manila Ordnance Depot to September 21, 1906. He was Assistant to the Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to January 23, 1908; Member of the U. S. Army Ordnance Board to October 16, 1912; Commanding the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds to April 14, 1914; Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., to December 27, 1917.

In December, 1917, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Field Artillery Brigade, Fourth Division, then being formed at Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina. He was appointed Brigadier General of the Line February 12, 1918. In the spring of 1918 the artillery brigade had six weeks of intensive training at a temporary artillery range near Gastonia. In May the artillery brigade left Camp Green for France, the Fourth Division, less artillery, having sailed some weeks previously. On landing, the brigade proceeded to Camp de Souze, near Bordeaux, for training under French instructors. Re-joining the division in July, 1918, the brigade took part in the Aisne-Marne offensive. Later the brigade took part in the San Mihiel Offensive and, finally, in the Meuse-Argonne, where the brigade remained in line after the withdrawal of the Fourth Division until the armistice, when the brigade rejoined the division for the march into Germany. In April, 1919, General Babbitt relinquished command of the brigade and returned to the United States, taking station at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

In 1920 he was ordered to Panama to command an infantry brigade of the newly formed division there. In April, 1923, he was promoted to Major General, and assigned to the command of that division. In September, 1923, he was assigned to the command of the Third Division, with station at Camp Lewis, Washington. In September, 1924, he was retired at his own request after forty years service.

General Babbitt was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. He commanded the 4th Field Artillery Brigade from its organization to the close of hostilities, participating with marked distinction in the actions on the Vesle River and in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. The skillful manner in which he pushed forward his artillery units in support of the Infantry was a material factor in the successes of these campaigns. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive he had under his command, in addition to the 4th Field Artillery Brigade, the 10th Field Artillery, the 18th Field Artillery, the 205th French R. A. C. and the 2nd Battalion, 308th French R. A. C.

He received the following decorations: The Victory Medal with four bars, Officer of the French Legion of Honor, Order of Estrella "Abdou Calderon" first class of Ecuador; Comendador of the order of "El Sol del Peru". General Babbitt was a member of the following patriotic societies: Sons of the Revolution, the Aztec Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Military Order of the World War, and the American Legion.

General Babbitt was married in 1884 to Emily A. Fenno of Boston, who died in 1918. In February, 1924, he married Maud Ainsworth, daughter of Captain J. C. Ainsworth, a pioneer and leader of the Pacific northwest.

After General Babbitt retired from active military service, he was still a strong, active force for good in Santa Barbara, California, where he made his home.

The following articles were published in the Santa Barbara News-Press of December 10, 1939, the day following his death:

Major General Edwin Burr Babbitt, who gave 40 years service to the United States Army, retiring in 1924, and who died Saturday at his home on Pomar Lane, Montecito, will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., where heroes of the nation are interred.

Hundreds of Santa Barbarans mourn his passing, as he had given freely of his time and wealth to aid this community since the time of his retirement from army service. He served as head of the Community Chest, Neighborhood House and

other welfare organizations at various times. He was also a tireless worker on the boards of many civic organizations and gave a great deal of time to the reconstruction of Santa Barbara following the 1925 earthquake.

Editor, News-Press: Although I know little or nothing of the meritorious activities of the late General Babbitt in civil life, as a member of the 13th Field Artillery, a unit under his command in the great war, I can and do declare he was one of the most efficient artillery officers and kindest of men in the entire American army. All of which saddens and makes us poorer for his passing. R. I. P. W. A. Cavanagh.

His life was a service to his country and to humanity. May God bless his memory.

—His Classmate, Admirer, Friend—C. E. Dentler.



ROBERT HOUSTON NOBLE

NO. 3052 CLASS OF 1884

Died October 27, 1939, at San Francisco, California, aged 77 years.



ROBERT H. NOBLE was born at Federalsburg, Maryland, December 3, 1861, a son of Dr. William D. and Mary A. (Houston) Noble. His father was a prominent physician of Dorchester and Caroline Counties in Maryland; his mother was of Scottish descent; both belonged to pioneer families of Colonial days prominent in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

General Noble received his early education in his native town and at the State Model School, Trenton, N. J. At the age of eighteen

he entered the Military Academy in June, 1880, graduating therefrom in June, 1884. He was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the First Infantry and for some years was stationed in Arizona, then active Indian Country, engaged in scouting and other field work, including the campaign against the Chiricahua-Apache Indians whose chief was Geronimo. In 1886 his regiment moved to California, where for the next four years he was stationed at several posts in that state. In 1890 he was on duty at St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland. While there he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Maryland. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from St. Johns College.

He returned to duty with his regiment from 1894-1897, as Company Commander and Adjutant. In the latter year he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Wm. R. Shafter, serving with him during the war with Spain, including the several engagements and other activities before Santiago, Cuba. After some months of home service following that campaign he was ordered to the Philippines and served actively in campaigns in Luzon, Panay, and Samar. In 1902 he was appointed Military Aide by the Governor General (William H. Taft) and continued this character of service until 1908 under the succeeding Governors-General, Wright, Ide, and Smith.

In the latter year he returned to the U. S. and was re-assigned, as Major, to the 1st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Later he attended the service school at Fort Leavenworth and the Army War College. As Colonel of the Sixth Infantry he served in Mexico with the Punitive Expedition under General John J. Pershing.

During the World War he served in France with the Fifth Division, and then with the 30th, 77th, and 79th Divisions, participating in their several activities at the front.

In 1919 he was on duty at Headquarters 9th Corps Area.

On December 12, 1922, he was retired at his own request after forty-two and one half years of active service.

He was awarded the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and on June 30th, 1930, he was advanced to the grade of Brigadier General, U. S. Army, retired.

After retirement he made his permanent home in San Francisco. On May 14, 1921, he married Mrs. William R. Sherwood, (nee Diamond) of San Francisco; they were a happy couple.

General Noble was a member of the Society of Indian Wars, Santiago Society, Veterans of the Philippines, Military Order of Foreign

Wars, and Veterans of the World War; he was also a member of the California Bar and of the American Bar Association.

General Noble, endowed with many lovable traits of character, was popular among his classmates and army associates, presentable and affable, with tact, judgment, and social grace.

He had an artistic mind, was fond of music, and was devoted to the Church. In later life he became deeply interested in religious music, completing many compositions. He, a devout Episcopalian, was faithful in attendance at all great conventions of his church.

He was a beloved member of the class of 1884. A good soldier, a fine gentleman, a devoted husband, a devout churchman, and a loyal American.

—*His classmates,*
George O. Cress,
Grote Hutcheson.



DAVID CARY SHANKS

NO. 3053 CLASS OF 1884

Died April 10, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 89 years.



MAJOR GENERAL DAVID CARY SHANKS, U. S. Army, retired, died at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1940. General Shanks had a distinguished career in the Army virtually from the time of his graduation at West Point in the Class of 1884.

West Point classmates are always kindly affectioned one to another, but it is certain that a superlative would have to be used to describe the feeling of the members of the Class of 1884 for "Davy" Shanks.

On leaving the Military Academy in June, 1884, General Shanks was commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry. He served with his regiment at Fort Maginnis, Montana, from October, 1884, to May, 1885. Then he was ordered to Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory, and while there was a member of the Department of Missouri Rifle Team. He was next ordered in turn to Fort Clark and then to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he served until 1894. After that service he was detailed as military instructor and teacher of mathematics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, where he remained until 1898. He acted as Quartermaster and Commissary at Richmond, Virginia, from May 1, 1898, to February 1, 1899, and he was then ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served with the 18th Infantry.

While in the Philippines, General Shanks participated in many battles and skirmishes, among them being Vista Alegre, Sigay, San Blas, Passi, Dumosao, Loctugan, and Lucerio.

Returning to the United States in October, 1901, General Shanks served with the 18th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Logan, Colorado. Then he was ordered once more to the Philippine Islands, where for a while he served with the civil government as Governor of the Province of Cavite.

In October, 1905, he returned to the United States, where he served with the 4th Infantry at Fort Slocum, New York, and Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming.

In 1908 General Shanks was again ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served for some time, returning to the United States in 1909 to take up duty at the Recruiting Depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and at Fort Logan, Colorado.

After attending the school for field officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from January to March, 1913, he was made Department Inspector of the Western Department until September. He was then ordered to the office of The Inspector General at Washington, where he remained until the fall of 1914, leaving there to become Inspector of the Western Department in California for a year. Once more he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he was Department Inspector to June, 1917, when he was promoted to Brigadier General, and ordered to the United States to command the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, where he remained from August 1, 1917, to September 9, 1918, when he was ordered to command the 16th Regular Division at Camp Kearny, California. After the Armistice General Shanks was ordered back to the Port of Embarkation to super-

wise the landing and distribution of troops as they returned from Europe.

From May 27, 1919, to July 5 of that year, General Shanks was in Europe observing the operation of ports in France. With the demobilization of the Port of Embarkation he was put in command of the First Corps Area at Boston, Massachusetts. Afterward he commanded the First Division for some months in 1921, leaving that duty to serve in the office of the Chief of Staff for a year. Later he commanded the Fourth Corps Area, with headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia, until January 17, 1925, the date of his retirement. During the War General Shanks realized the need of young officers, and wrote his booklet, *The Management of the American Soldier*, which has been distributed to thousands of young officers. For his service at Hoboken General Shanks was awarded both the Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals, with the following citations:

Army Distinguished Service Medal: For especially meritorious and conspicuous service in the administration of the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, in connection with the shipment of troops overseas.

Navy Distinguished Service Medal: For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey. His inexhaustible energy, close cooperation with the Navy, and excellent judgment in deciding questions of policy contributed greatly to the successful transportation of the troops from the Port of Hoboken.

The foregoing gives simply the seemingly dull details of the service of David C. Shanks. It contains little or nothing to show the excellence of his career in any one of the grades and the commands which he held. He was always an officer marked for conspicuous attention to duty and for his energy and initiative in carrying out orders. Furthermore, he was known for his progressiveness in every field in which he served. Throughout his service he was interested in people. On retirement he took an active interest in the problems of the blind, and at the time of his death was Honorary Secretary of the American Federation of the Blind. He maintained membership in numerous clubs in New York, in Washington, and in Long Beach, California. He was a member of the American Legion.

It is probable that the most interesting part of the service of General Shanks was that when he was in command of the Port of Embark-

ation at Hoboken. His command included Hoboken and the camps in its vicinity. He supervised the embarkation of 1,600,000 American troops who were starting on their way from all walks of life to the field of high endeavor. The General surrounded himself with a corps of able military assistants and drew to himself the support and energetic efforts of many civilian men and women in New York City and its tributary territory.

David C. Shanks had a keen judgment of human values. After the War he wrote a book called *As They Passed Through The Port*. It was the story of the work of himself and his subordinates, to whom he gave full credit, while they were superintending the departure of hundreds of thousands of American youths. He doubtless was unconscious of the fact that when he was writing this book, in the recital of many of the incidents of his work at Hoboken, he showed clearly his judgment of the qualities of individual men. His book is packed with human interest stories and with them there is a completely adequate account of the details of the work it was necessary to do to see to it that nearly two million men were sent safely overseas.

General Shanks recognized and was thoroughly appreciative of the work of his assistants at the Port of Hoboken. In his book, *As They Passed Through The Port*, he paid a commanding tribute to the faithfulness of those who worked with him and to their unfailing loyalty in the labor in which they were engaged. He also bore witness to the successful endeavors of the civilian welfare workers whose lot was cast with him and with the soldiers awaiting transportation to the European battlefield. There were thousands upon thousands of civilians engaged in beneficial work and in the labor necessarily attached to the great effort of successful transportation. The efficient efforts of subordinates and civilians, which he so praises, silently but incontestably testify to the magnificent organizational and administrative ability of the Chief. To General Shanks can be credited one of the great efforts contributing to American success in the World War.

Immediately after the death of General Shanks, General John J. Pershing wrote a letter to Mrs. Shanks, from which these extracts are taken:

I have known General Shanks from cadet days and have always admired him. As a cadet he was an outstanding character, beloved by all members of the Corps. His career from the start has been outstanding. Although I never had the good fortune to serve with him, his fine personality and his

devotion to duty gave him a very prominent place in the Army, well known by all.

His ability and his standing as a man placed him in the forefront among officers of his time. His very able performance of the tasks allotted to him, especially during the World War, his keen sense of justice, and his kindly disposition, made him revered by all those associated with him, and gave him a permanent place in the hearts of our people. He was one of my best friends and there is none to replace him.

Major General David C. Shanks was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nancy Chapman Shanks; by two daughters, Mrs. Stephen J. Chamberlin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin, U. S. Army, and Mrs. William E. Malloy, wife of Commander Malloy, U. S. Navy; and by several grandchildren.

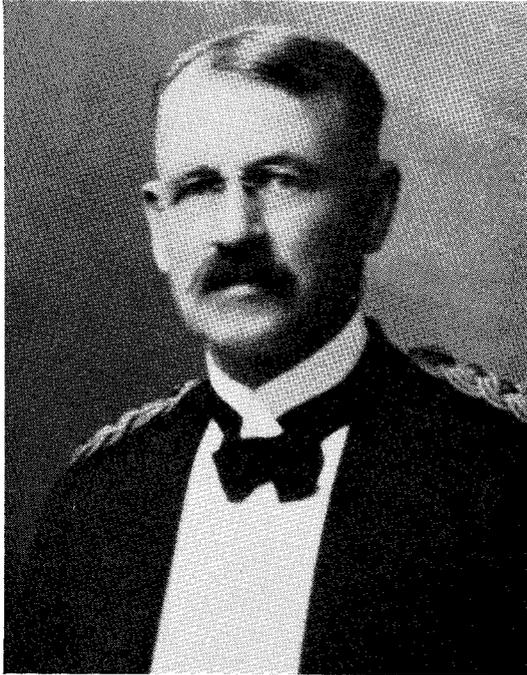
—*Edward B. Clark,*
Secretary, Class of 1884.



LUCIEN G. BERRY

NO. 3105 CLASS OF 1886

Died December 31, 1937, at Corning, N. Y., aged 74 years.



LUCIEN G. BERRY was born in 1863 in Caton, New York. While still very young, he moved, with his parents, to the nearby city of Corning, where he grew up and received his early education. After an additional year at preparatory school, he entered the United States Military Academy on July 1st, 1882, as a member of the Class of 1886. Of his four years at West Point, a classmate writes as follows:

"Berry was affectionately known to his classmates as 'Lucy', a name which clung to him throughout life. Entering West Point in July, 1882, he very quickly became a marked man in our plebe year, because of his ability in mathematics. At the end of that year, he stood number 4 in mathematics in a class which, in spite of many casualties, still had 92 members.

"In the following year Berry won great distinction, particularly among his instructors, by solving a problem in calculus which, up to that time, had never been solved, not even by our distinguished professor, the late Edgar W. Bass. Studies other than mathematics did not seem to interest Berry particularly, at least not sufficiently to cause him to exert himself for class standing. Nevertheless, he graduated number 9 in a class of 77 members.

"Socially, Berry was an honored member of the Bachelors' Club, a class organization which pretended to disdain cadet hops and Flirtation Walk, but which encouraged the surreptitious use of tobacco, and indulged in clandestine suppers over the gas jet.

"Berry was a beloved member of the Class of '86. He had a brilliant mind, a fund of quiet humor, and was always ready to assist others in their mathematical or other scholastic difficulties."

Upon graduation Berry was commissioned a second lieutenant of Artillery, July 1, 1886. He was assigned to the Field Artillery on May 4, 1907, advanced through the grades to that of Colonel on March 16, 1913, and was retired upon his own request on June 16, 1921, after more than thirty-eight years service. He held the rank of captain, Assistant Adjutant General, Volunteers, from May 28, 1898, to May 31, 1899, and as Brigadier General of the National Army from September 11, 1917, to June 15, 1919, and was advanced upon the retired list to the rank of Brigadier General, June 21, 1930, in accordance with an act of Congress approved on that date. He was a graduate of the Artillery School in 1898 and of the Army War College in 1912.

On receiving his commission in the Army, General Berry joined the 4th Artillery at Fort Preble, Maine, and was assigned to that regiment for a number of years, being stationed successively at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and Fort Monroe, Virginia. From 1892 to 1896 he was detailed as Instructor of Philosophy at the United States Military Academy; he then returned to duty with the 4th Artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

During the Spanish-American War General Berry was on duty for a short period with the 7th Artillery at Fort Slocum, New York, and

Fort Myer, Virginia. He was then Assistant Adjutant General, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, United States Volunteers, and Assistant Adjutant General, 3rd Brigade Provisional Division, in the United States and Puerto Rico. He participated in action near Yauco, Puerto Rico, and was recommended for brevet major, United States Volunteers, for gallantry and coolness under fire in that action. After his return to the United States he was Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, and of the 3rd Separate Brigade, 2nd Army Corps of the volunteer forces at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and Augusta, Georgia, until April, 1899.

In August, 1899, he was assigned to the 7th Artillery at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. In 1900 he proceeded with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, and, while serving with the 14th Battery of Field Artillery participated in action against insurgent forces near Magrigondon and Misibis. His assignments during the ensuing years included duty with Field Artillery troops at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Myer, Virginia. After completion of the courses at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and at the Field Artillery School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he was on duty with the 4th Field Artillery at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and from 1913 to 1917 commanded that regiment on the Mexican border and with the Punitive Expedition into Mexico.

During the first few months of the World War, General Berry was on duty in the Hawaiian Department. Upon being commissioned Brigadier General of the National Army, he returned to the United States in September, 1917, and was assigned to the command of the 60th Field Artillery Brigade, 35th Division, at Fort Doniphan, Oklahoma, commanding the division (ad interim) for short periods. In May, 1918, with his brigade, he joined the American Expeditionary Forces. While serving overseas he saw action in the Gerardmer Sector and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. During this latter offensive the strong advance of the 35th Division, of which General Berry was acting Chief of Artillery, brought it ahead of the Divisions on its right and left, enabling them to advance. During September 26, 27, and 28 the Division gained 12 kilometers against two and later three Prussian Guard Divisions; this advance was a factor which caused the German General Staff to conclude on September 28 that the war was lost. Following his return to this country in August, 1919, he was in command of the 78th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Grant, Illinois, until the time of his retirement.

General Berry is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emily M. Berry, one son, Lt. Col. Lucien S. S. Berry, U. S. Cavalry, and five daughters.

The War Department writes of him:

“General Berry was an officer of fine professional qualifications and attainments, with broad experience in all branches of Artillery work. In the course of his long years of loyal service, he was intrusted with many important assignments, and the conscientious and efficient manner in which he performed all tasks to which assigned amply justified the confidence placed in him. His death is deeply regretted.”

—F. F. J.

HENRY CLAY KEENE

NO. 3153 CLASS OF 1886

Died March 24, 1940, at Brookline, Massachusetts, aged 77 years.



HENRY CLAY KEENE was born on board the U. S. Store Ship *Fredonia* in the harbor of Callao, Peru, on March 20, 1863. He was named for his father, a sea captain who had been commissioned in the Navy at the outbreak of the Civil War and had lost a leg in the engagement at Port Royal. Upon recovery, nevertheless, his father had remained in the service during the war and for years afterward, so that his son's earliest recollections were of Navy Yards, in Portsmouth and, later, in Charlestown, Mass. The

family bought a house nearby in Chelsea and he attended school there until he was appointed to the Military Academy. He graduated with the Class of '86 and always felt the greatest interest in and affection for his classmates from the most outstanding, General Pershing, to others who, like himself, had been obliged for one reason or another to retire earlier from their beloved profession. General Pershing writes of him, "His loss is sad for his classmates. He was a fine man in every respect and I always held him in very high esteem".

Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry and spent all the years until his retirement in that same regiment. He served on the frontier at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, from 1886 to 1888 and at Fort Grant, Arizona, from 1888 to 1890. He was with his regiment at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, from 1890 to 1893.

For the next two years he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Norwich University at Northfield, Vermont. He later received the degree of M. A. from the University.

In 1895 he rejoined the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Fort Bayard. The regiment was ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1896 and remained there until 1898, when it left for Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Lieut. Keene distinguished himself at the Battle of San Juan Hill and was awarded the Silver Star and cited "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898". Following is an excerpt from a letter of recommendation written by Captain A. C. Ducat of the Twenty-fourth Infantry:

I was an eye-witness to the gallantry of First Lieutenant H. C. Keene, Jr., 24th Infantry, at the Battle of San Juan Hill. He was on the crest with the firing line and not more than a pace behind it, standing erect while the men were lying down firing. He was fearfully exposed and his life was in imminent danger each moment. He set a glorious example by his coolness and fearlessness in this terrible ordeal, and in my opinion is truly deserving of a brevet.

For his participation in this campaign Lieut. Keene paid a heavy penalty in a series of illnesses starting in Cuba and afflicting him for some time after he was brought back to the States. Yellow fever, typhoid, malaria, and dysentery all took their toll.

He finally was able to rejoin his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, and was promoted to Captain on March 2, 1899. He served with the Twenty-fourth at Vancouver Barracks from September, 1899, until the following January, when his company was transferred to Fort Wright,

Wash. From there he went with his regiment to the Philippines and commanded the post of Tayug, Pangasinan, from September, 1901, to May, 1902.

The Twenty-fourth then returned to the States and he was in command of B Company at Fort Harrison, Mont., until 1905, except for the interval of a year when he was on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Maryland Agricultural College.

His health had been broken since the Spanish-American War, and in August, 1905, he asked to go before a Retiring Board. After observation and treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, he was retired on January 4, 1906, for disability in line of duty.

He returned to Boston where he had relatives and old friends, and for some years he held a position in the Boston Customs House. His ill health required him to lead a very quiet and uneventful life. Nevertheless, upon the entrance of this country into the World War he strained every nerve to be reassigned to active duty and was finally given command, as Major, of the Eighth Battalion of U. S. Guards at the Springfield Armory.

At the end of the War he was again placed on the retired list. An Act of Congress in 1930 gave him the permanent rank of Major.

He returned for some years to the Boston Customs House, but gave up his position there in 1926. He lived after his retirement in Wellesley Hills and later, after the World War, in Brookline, Mass., where he was much interested in the activities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Major Keene had been married immediately upon his graduation from the Point to Mary Frances Lovett, whom he had known during their childhood in Chelsea, Mass. Through all their years together—they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in the summer of 1936—their marriage was one of perfect devotion and loyalty.

In March, 1940, they were both stricken with influenza, which soon turned into pneumonia. His beloved wife died at eleven o'clock one evening, and when he realized her end was near he expressed his wish to follow her. And so he did—seven hours later, in the dawn of Easter Day. They were laid to rest in the country cemetery of Groton, Mass., where Mrs. Keene's ancestors had been buried for generations.

Surviving Major Keene are a sister, Miss Mary Keene, a brother, Mr. Thomas Keene, and one daughter, Mrs. D. B. Beary, wife of Captain Beary, U. S. N.

Major Keene was a man of the highest honor. He loved his friends, and his greatest wish was to serve his country. —A. L. B.

JOHN SHERIDAN WINN

NO. 3246 CLASS OF 1888

Died January 26, 1940, at Berkeley, California, aged 76 years.



JOHN SHERIDAN WINN was born on his father's farm near Winchester, Kentucky, on November 26, 1863, the son of Joshua Nicholas Winn and Ellen Paston Winn.

Here he lived during his infancy and boyhood, except for three years while attending Transylvania College at Lexington, Kentucky.

At the age of twenty he received, as the successful candidate in a competitive examination, a Congressional appointment to the United States Military Academy, which he entered June 15, 1884.

At the end of his plebe year, in 1885, his name headed the list of Corporals—all made from his class—and again his name headed the list of “makes” in his second and first class years. As First Captain throughout his first class year his performance of the exacting duties won the full approbation of the military authorities and high esteem and cordial popularity from his fellow cadets. His scholastic record was excellent; he graduated June 11, 1888, Number 9 in a class of 44.

As was to be expected from a son of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, he upon graduation chose the Cavalry branch of the service, and was, after appointment as Second Lieutenant on June 11th, 1888, assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, which organization he joined upon expiration of graduation leave on September 30, 1888, at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

While serving at Fort Walla Walla he met Miss Grace Stanley Le Grow of the neighboring city of Walla Walla, to whom he was married on October 18, 1890 and with whom he spent more than forty-nine years of unusually happy married life. Mrs. Winn is now living at the family home in Berkeley. Their children are Helen Sturgis, now wife of Lieutenant Colonel Francis R. Hunter, U. S. Army, Retired; Katherine, now wife of Lieutenant Colonel Douglas W. McEnery, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Captain John S. Winn, Field Artillery, U. S. Army; and Stanley Le Grow Winn, who died April 3, 1921, in his seventeenth year.

While stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Winn was on brief detached service at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., from July 26 to August 14, 1889, and in the field from September 23 to October 5, 1889. After leaving Fort Walla Walla, June 14, 1890, he served with his troop at the frontier posts of Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory (1890-1892), and Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory (December, 1892, to August, 1893). While at Fort Huachuca he was appointed Post Quartermaster, and built a double two-story adobe set of officers' quarters still standing and in use today. He left Fort Bowie August 22, 1893, for duty at the U. S. M. A. as instructor in the Department of Mathematics. While on that duty he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Cavalry June 14, 1895, and after transfer from the First Cavalry joined his former regiment, the Second Cavalry, at Fort Logan, Colorado, August 28, 1896.

Upon declaration of war with Spain he went with his regiment, serving at Camp Thomas, Georgia; Huntsville, Alabama; and Tampa, Florida. During this period he was, for a time, detailed as a member of a board for purchasing horses, at Richmond, Kentucky.

Later, in 1899, he served with his regiment in Cienfuegas and Matanzas, Cuba, until April 24, 1902, when, having been promoted Captain Second Cavalry on February 2, 1901, he returned with his regiment to the United States. He was then stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where he served until he left for the Philippine Islands, December 20, 1903, proceeding via the Suez Canal. He served there until January 12, 1906, when he returned to the United States and took station at Fort Assinniboine, Montana. He was detailed in the Quartermaster Department, August 9, 1907, for a four year detail, being stationed at Boise, Idaho, in charge of the construction of Boise Barracks until November 23, 1908, after which he was Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, and Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until after the termination of his detail.

After his promotion to Major, 4th Cavalry, July 23, 1911, he, on August 31 of the same year, transferred to the 2nd Cavalry and joined again his old regiment at Camp Overton, P. I. From that station he returned to the United States on May 15, 1912, to take station at Fort Bliss, Texas. His service there was interrupted by a three months Field Officers' Course at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas, after which he resumed service at Fort Bliss and on the Mexican Border until he left in command of his squadron for Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He was stationed there until September 1, 1914, when he was detailed in the Inspector General's Department. This detail was not sought nor desired by him, nor was he consulted in the matter.

After a short tour as Assistant to the Inspector General, Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, he joined the Expeditionary Force under Major General Funston at Vera Cruz, Mexico, returning with that force to Texas City, Texas, on November 23, 1914, and later serving as Inspector 2nd Division, and still later as Inspector General, at Headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until October 17, 1917.

He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry on July 1, 1916, and Colonel on May 17, 1917. After some months duty at Camp Dix, N. J., and having been, on December 17, 1917, appointed Brigadier General, National Army, he sailed for France on January 11, 1918, and reported for duty as Inspector General, Service of Supply, A.

E. F., February 2, 1918. There he served until a few days prior to joining the 3rd Division on September 13, 1918, as Brigadier General of the Line.

At that time the 3rd Division was engaged in the San Mihiel Offensive. A week later General Winn was attached to the 4th Division and was assigned to the 7th Brigade of that Division during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26 to October 16, 1918. He was then assigned to command the 73rd Brigade of the 37th Division. While conducting the relief of his Brigade from the Panne Sector he worked day and night in the rain and took a very severe cold which developed into Spanish influenza. This necessitated his evacuation, in a very serious condition, to the hospital. His commander, Major General Charles S. Farnsworth, in his official report speaks very highly of his too brief service in the 37th Division.

After a month of sickness in hospital and at Chaumont awaiting assignment, he was assigned to command the 157th Brigade of the 79th Division, which brigade he joined on November 23, 1918, commanding it overseas, at sea, and in the United States to May 30, 1919. Between these dates he was several times, for short periods, in command of the 79th Division.

On June 2, 1919, he reported on Special Duty in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry, as member of the Cavalry Efficiency Board. He served there until October 31, 1919, when he was returned to the grade of Colonel. On December 1, 1919, he was assigned to command, at Fort Riley, Kansas, his old regiment, the Second Cavalry, though remaining a member of the Cavalry Board until relieved on May 3, 1922.

On this latter date he took advantage of leave of absence due him and on July 31, 1922, passed to the Retired List at his own request, after more than 38 years service.

On June 21, 1930, he was, under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired.

He was awarded the Silver Star with the following citation:

For gallantry in action near Septsarges, France, 27 September, 1918, in personally rallying scattered groups of men, under shell and machine gun fire.

His Victory Medal bears two battle clasps, and the French Government awarded him the Cross of the French Legion of Honor (Officer).

During his career as a commissioned officer on the active list for more than 34 years, and subsequently, he was the subject of many

reports by senior officers, most of whom had attained, or were destined to attain, exalted rank and position in the Army. These reports were uniformly commendatory, and among the terms and adjectives used in describing him are the following:

An officer of fine presence, soldierly bearing, cool-headed and with a fine mind.

Conscientious, hard-working and intelligent, thoroughly loyal to both superiors and subordinates.

An officer of high character, excellent judgment, and zealous in performance of duty.

Zealous, loyal and enthusiastic in performance of duty.

An officer of varied experience and high ideals. Devoted to his profession.

An officer of established fine reputation.

A loyal, conscientious officer of high standards, somewhat conservative.

An officer of high refinement and principles, practical, dependable.

A painstaking, conscientious officer of the highest type.

*A fine soldier and man—active, intelligent, accurate and well informed. An excellent administrator, instructor and disciplinarian. * * * One of the finest characters I have known.*

Upon retirement Winn and his wife settled in Berkeley, California, to be near their daughter and her young family. To those who were privileged to know him he appeared the ideal "Officer and Gentleman"—a man of brilliant mind, with unusually high ideals of character and conduct, a devoted husband and father and a most delightful and loyal friend.

During the last five years of his life, ill health limited his activities. The burdens of this and of advancing years he bore with patience, tolerance, and without complaint. His mind, however, retained its keenness of perception and analysis. His eyesight undimmed, he kept, by his reading, acquainted with current events upon which he loved to comment sagely and pungently; and to the end, he was capable of fine appreciation and judgment. He hated sham, and was uncompromising in his ideals of honor and probity.

His ashes rest, as he wished, in the beautiful cemetery of the Academy that he loved, and his going has left a void that cannot ever be filled.

—E. M. L.

EDWIN TUTTLE COLE

NO. 3316 CLASS OF 1889

Died at Saint Clair, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1940, aged 74 years.



BORN in Baltimore, Md., March 26, 1866, the son of William R. Cole and Marian Virginia Tuttle, Cole was one of a family of three brothers and two sisters. His paternal grandfather was a contractor and builder from whom he doubtless inherited a bent towards engineering. His maternal grandfather, William Norris Tuttle, was at one time editor of the "Baltimore Clipper". Cole's father was editor of a local newspaper in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where the son attended grammar and high school, and at odd times

did reportorial work for his father's paper, including sports-reviews and especially baseball games.

During this early period he also became interested in surveying, a subject which stood him in good stead in his after life. For, in the year 1885, he received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, and without any special preparation but with a good groundwork in general education, he entered that institution as a "Sep". His academic career, though in no way remarkable, was highly creditable.

It is worthy of note, however, that in his plebe year Cole acquired the nickname which, begun in a spirit of boyish ridicule, clung to him as an affectionate cognomen during his entire service. Attending class in the old gymnasium, Cole had forgotten, in his hurry to dress, to wear a white-linen shirt. So that when he stripped off his shell-jacket for the exercises, he stood before his mirthful and unsparing classmates, clad in a loose-fitting, pink, striped undershirt which accentuated to the limit poor Cole's bony, not to say emaciated, body. Lieutenant "Hank" Kirby, the officer in charge, took one horrified look at Cole's cringing body, and then burst out in his best Southern drawl: "What do you mean, Mr. Cole, by coming here like that? Why, sir, you look like a picked-chicken!" And thereafter, to the end of the chapter, Cole was known to his contemporaries as "Chicken Cole", with variations of "Chick" and "Poulet Piqué". And as such, on June 12, 1889, he graduated with his class of half a hundred men, receiving the coveted diploma from the hands of that splendid old warrior, William Tecumseh Sherman. His room-mate at the Academy has said of him that "he was filled with conscientious enthusiasm which was so deeply ingrained in his character that he never lost it. He was always kind and fair. He formed very strong personal attachments, and was never bitter or resentful." But withal, he started his military career continually fighting off physical handicaps which would have easily daunted a less resolute and ambitious soul.

His first assignment was as Second Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, at old Fort Niobrara, an outpost of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, and with his regiment he participated in the Brulé-Sioux campaign of 1890-91, and the severe winter field service which finally returned the recalcitrant Indians to their reservation.

In the year 1894, Cole was detailed as P. M. S. & T. at Austin College, Texas, an assignment of considerable importance to our classmate, in that he met there his future wife, Miss Nancy Lipscomb, of Marshall, Texas, whose father, Judge Lipscomb, had, as a young man, served in the Confederate Army throughout the war-between-the-states. Cole received his commission as First Lieutenant in 1896, and on

September 2, 1897, the young couple were married—a union which proved most happy and congenial throughout some thirty-two years of army life.

Relief from college duty in Texas brought service with the 6th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, which service was broken during the Spring of 1897 by special duty at Memphis and Vicksburg in connection with Mississippi relief of flood sufferers.

With 1898 and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Cole embarked with his regiment from Tampa, Florida, for Santiago-de-Cuba, and participated in the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill. "For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, July 1, 1898," he received recommendation by his superiors for Brevet-Captain—an honor which in later years took the form of a "Silver Star Citation" for gallantry in action.

Following return from Cuba as a sick man, and brief service at Fort Sam Houston, Cole accompanied his regiment to the Philippines. Soon after arrival in Negros he went through the thrilling experience of a twenty-hour forced march during a pitch-black night in jungle country, accompanied by only fourteen soldiers, to the relief of a brother officer and small command, believed to be surrounded by some thousand *ladrones*. To the day of his death, Cole believed that in making this hazardous dash in enemy's country against great odds, he virtually took his life in his hand, and that he deserved greater official credit than a mere mention in orders.

About this time Cole received promotion to Major, 45th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and as commander of a mixed battalion of the 6th Infantry, defeated a force of insurgents intrenched near Tabuan, Negros, August 19, 1899. Subsequently, he accompanied the so-called "Bates Expedition" with his battalion of infantry, and landed at Calabanga, Camarines, Luzon, February 20, 1900, two days later entering Nueva Caceres.

He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service and reverted to Captain, 6th Infantry, June 3, 1901. Meanwhile, he was placed in temporary command of the coast defenses about San Diego, California, and his manuscript letters record a most amusing experience while commanding Fort Rosecrans, that might have come from the gifted pen of "John Phoenix". It seems that when Major Cole took over command with his bunch of half-sick convalescents, Cole received word that the Admiral Commanding the British Pacific Squadron would honor San Diego with an official visit. When the fleet appeared off Coronado and fired the usual salute, Cole telephoned the news to San Diego Barracks, a one-company saluting post, which returned the

British salute with one big reveillé-gun. Then, cutting his major's leaves off khaki straps, Cole had them hastily sewed upon his infantry lieutenant's knots. From a retired artillery officer he borrowed a saber, belt, and helmet-cord; from a civilian friend he obtained a tall white horse-hair plume used by the Knights of Pythias. Thus be-decked, Cole embarked upon a launch, with row-boat trailing, to pay his official visit upon the British admiral. But in the rolling breakers this land-lubber doughboy had great difficulty in getting aboard the flagship. However, he made a wonderful leap for the gangway, and luckily was hauled aboard. Then, on his way to the Admiral's cabin, according to Cole's unhappy tale, he forgot that he was adorned with the tall plume, and descending a steep stairway, bumped it into some strange obstacle and crushed the plume down over his face "like a candle-snuffer". Followed, according to all accounts, a string of profane expletives from Major Cole, such as the representatives of "His Majesty's Navy" had never before heard. Cole said later his language would have shocked an Army mule, and he feared actually that, upon official complaint by the British, he might be subject to court-martial for his outburst of profanity, in which news-publicity would undoubtedly broadcast all the harrowing details of his ludicrous uniform. But the Admiral proved to be a very good fellow who seemed to have an understanding nature. And so the incident, which might have become international, passed into the discard, much to Cole's relief.

Upon return from the Philippines, Cole was detailed as Assistant Instructor, Department of Engineering, General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, from July 18, 1902, a detail and an experience which Cole often said he prized more than anything in his military career. According to his manuscript letters, he found the Department in rather a backward condition, and although he was the only line-officer on duty in this department, he bent all his energies towards making the work more practical and of greater value to future tactical commanders, especially with respect to knowledge of topography, as well as of map-making and map-reading. Cole stressed ability of student-officers to ultimately make a twenty-mile road-and-terrain-sketch at a gallop, which sketch would be of sufficient accuracy to use in planning operations. During this period he also specialized in photography, something that he had begun in cadet days.

During the latter part of Cole's long, seven-year service at the Army Service Schools, Cole's outstanding ability was recognized by his detail as Senior Instructor, Department of Engineering, succeeding Lansing H. Beach, who eventually became Chief of Engineers. His detail

ended August 15, 1909, but he was retained on duty, installing apparatus for map-printing, until October 13 of the same year. In this connection, it is important to state that Cole had devised a valuable method of printing military maps from rollers, superseding the former printing from plates. He patented his ideas, and his methods were adopted in commercial life.

But as in all his past military life, Cole was continually fighting off bodily ills, and his physical ailments were coming to an unhappy climax. Therefore, after a short tour of duty with the 18th Infantry at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, he was retired from active service with the rank of Major, March 11, 1911, by reason of disability contracted in line of duty.

Major Cole's letters indicate that his ambition at this time of retirement was to be placed in charge of the Map Section of the Army War College. But retired officers were not at that time considered eligible for this detail, although three separate times in later years he was offered this important duty, and found himself physically unable to accept.

A few months after retirement he was recalled to active duty to become Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where, except for short war-service, commanding Students Army Training Corps, he remained as an honored and respected member of the faculty for eight years. His manuscript letters reveal how large a part in his affection this detail at "Boston Tech" occupied to the end of his life. He found the military courses unpopular if not actually disliked. Cole succeeded in changing this attitude on the part of the students, and in time developed the technical courses of the Reserve Officers Training Corps now in use in all the great engineering schools in which the government has a share in the curriculum. In place of every former effort to "dead-beat military", Cole's rejuvenated courses were sought after.

In spite of Cole's excellent work and the desire of college authorities to retain him at "Boston Tech" indefinitely, a change in War Department policy governing such details brought about relief from duty, and with his wife Cole returned for a time to his old home-town, Pottsville. But with no community of interest among boyhood friends, who merely shouted "Hello, Eddie" and passed on, Cole was not altogether happy in his new environment. So that when the lifelong partner of his joys and sorrows suddenly passed away in 1929, and his own health had suffered a marked decline, he decided to make his home with warm and intimate friends in Saint Claire, Penna.—Doctor and Mrs. Charles W. Delp. But to the end he mourned for his wife, and

his letters indicate what a continuing grief was her loss, when he had expected for many years that he would go first.

During these last ten years of his life, when bodily infirmities made it most difficult to get about, he never failed to look forward with ardent pleasure and interest to the periodic West Point reunions of his "Class of '89". And, among his intimates, he loved to dwell upon the distinguished service and high rank attained by many of his former student-officers at Fort Leavenworth, among whom were two Chiefs of Staff of the Army, and many general officers. And he was especially proud of certain letters written him by these former pupils, testifying to the great value to them, even in the overseas battle-areas, of the instruction imparted by Cole in expert knowledge of terrain and of the maps which they oftentimes studied by candlelight in some rain-soaked, underground bomb-proof. In this regard, but not boastfully, Cole felt that, in spite of his own infirmities, he had contributed his bit to the winning of the World War.

And so, at Saint Clair on February 24, 1940, he passed away. And as if foreseeing that he was not long for this world, one of his last acts of kindness, only a few weeks before his death, was to send to a beloved classmate his treasured cadet napkin-ring, begging him, as Cole had no children of his own, to bestow it upon a cherished grandson, as coming from one who credited West Point as responsible for all that was worthwhile in his military career. And what remained of his frail and tortured body found a peaceful resting place, alongside that of his wife, in the little cemetery at Marshall, Texas, where, nearly a third of a century before, he had asked her to become his bride.

—Charles D. Rhodes.



WILLIAM SIDNEY GRAVES

NO. 3323 CLASS OF 1889

Died February 27, 1940, at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, aged 75 years.



FROM the plains of Texas to the snows of Siberia, from a pioneer homestead to a position which was to have an important effect on world history. This, in brief, is the life story of William Sidney Graves, born at Mount Calm, Texas, on the 27th of March, 1865.

His father, Andrew Graves, married Evelyn Bennett in Tennessee and drove their covered wagon to Texas in the footsteps of Sam Houston. On this unfenced range of the southwest, William Sidney Graves

grew to manhood. The effect of this early frontier life was to remain with him always and was responsible, in large measure, for his intrinsic sense of justice, and an absence of a feeling of class consciousness; qualities which were to assist him so materially during his World War command.

After completing such primary schools as were available, he attended Baylor University with the intention of becoming a teacher, but in 1883, he expressed a desire to enter West Point. What influenced the young man to select the career of a soldier is not known, although it may have been his repeated failure as a horse trader, since, in this capacity, the youthful "David Harum" was usually outwitted. His father had served as a Colonel in the Confederacy, but supported William Sidney over the objections of many of the family who were still bitter over the Civil War. Believing that the Union was again one nation, he secured an appointment for his son and sent him to Braden's Preparatory School on the Hudson.

"Doc" Graves, as he came to be called by his classmates when he missed a meal during the publicity campaign of a certain Doctor Tanner, entered the Academy in 1884, but lost his Plebe year due to pneumonia; he graduated with the Class of 1889. It is with this class that his cadet activities and later memories were most closely associated. The writer of this outline, while a member of the Corps and the recipient of more than the usual number of demerits, had heard of the exemplary conduct of the men of '89, but later stories of an organization known as "Bats", who gathered below the roof of the Ninth Division, have come to light.

Upon graduating Lieutenant Graves was assigned to the 7th Infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado. This was a fortunate choice for the young officer, as Colonel Merriam, in command, had achieved a brilliant record during the Civil War and was an example of efficiency and fairness to his subordinates. There, in February, 1891, he married Katherine Boyd from Maine, who was visiting her Uncle, Colonel Merriam. What must have been the reactions of the Texas Clan when he first took his Yankee bride on a visit to his home! However, Katherine soon became a beloved member of the family.

Lieutenant Graves served with troops until Colonel Merriam's promotion, when he became Aide-de-Camp and, later, Judge Advocate and Adjutant General of the Colorado Department. He was greatly disappointed at not having served with the Regiment in Cuba during the Spanish War and, in 1899, a year after reaching the grade of Captain, he secured assignment to the 20th Infantry in Manila.

With the exception of a short period of recruiting duty and a de-

tail on the General Staff, he was to remain with this regiment until 1914. Much of his service was as a company commander, and he participated in campaigns against the Insurgents in Northern Luzon, Batangas, and Mindanao. In 1902 he received the thanks of General J. F. Bell and was cited for gallantry in action at Caloocan. This long association with the 20th Infantry was to lead to those lasting friendships, characteristic of the Army of the time, and which were to mean so much to him and to Mrs. Graves throughout their life.

In 1914 he began his second tour on the General Staff when he was detailed for duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. His extensive duty with troops and his thorough knowledge of the problems of command led to his selection as Secretary of the General Staff in 1917, after a hurried trip to Europe in May of that year as part of a confidential mission to prepare for American troops to be sent abroad. The difficulties of this position were apparent with the formation of the National Army and the incessant requests and political pressure to which the offices of the War Department were subjected. Colonel Graves' unflinching tact, coupled with his quiet determination and fairness, won him the respect and confidence of the Secretary of War and the various Chiefs under whom he served. He was appointed a Brigadier General in December, 1917, and detailed as Assistant to the Chief of Staff. It was not until June, 1918, that his efforts to be relieved for war service were rewarded with his promotion to Major General and his assignment to the command of the 8th Division at Camp Fremont, California.

After only a few days with his command, General Graves received a confidential wire to meet the Secretary of War in Kansas City. There, on the station platform, Mr. Baker informed him that he had been selected to lead the American Forces to be sent to Siberia as part of an Allied Expedition. He closed this dramatic interview with the prophetic words:

*You will be walking on eggs loaded with dynamite;
watch your step.*

General Graves sailed for Vladivostok early in July with his Staff and units of the 8th Division which were to supplement the 27th and 31st Regiments of Infantry sent from the Philippines. For nearly two years this strange interlude—a war without a war—continued. American soldiers were fighting and dying long after the announced purposes of the expedition had been forgotten. At last, in April, 1920, the forces were recalled.

In his book, *America's Siberian Adventure*, published after his retirement, General Graves tells the essential facts and repeatedly corrects the impression that the forces of the United States were in Siberia to fight the Soviet Government or to support any factions in opposition to the Bolsheviki. His instructions were definite in that they forbade any interference in the internal affairs of the Russian People, and he was entirely in sympathy with this point of view. This led to continual conflict with the ideas of the State Department and the Red Cross, as well as with the Commanders of other Allied forces who went so far as to bring pressure in Washington and before the Supreme War Council to affect his relief. Mr. Baker and General March had selected General Graves through confidence in his capabilities, and strongly supported him in his conduct and interpretation of his instructions. In 1919, when commenting on the Siberian Expedition, General March wrote:

General Graves has been confronted with a trying and difficult situation. Eight thousand miles from his home government; surrounded by ambitious commanders of many nationalities; and confronted by a people made desperate by want, cold, and hunger, embittered by years of war and suffering, and subject to the influences of the most unprincipled agitators; with first one faction in control, then another; it has required great tact, firmness and good judgment to steer a straight and impartial course. He and his command have performed a difficult and arduous task with credit to themselves and to the country.

What the author, in his modest narrative, did not bring out was his proper estimate of the situation amid the storm of hostile criticism his action aroused, not only in Siberia but in much of the press in the United States. He avoided the most tragic difficulties of the North Russian Expedition by refusing to submit his command to the Senior Allied Officer, a Japanese. Although directed to deliver arms, purchased in America by the Kerensky Government, to the armies of Admiral Kolchak, he refused to carry out his orders when he learned that these arms were to be supplied to local Cossacks for possible use against Americans. Although confronted by vastly superior forces, he refused to be intimidated and dared the Japanese-supported factions to provoke a crisis.

The Railway guard, undertaken as part of his mission, led to several armed clashes, and the presence of Allied troops prolonged the Civil War in the Far East. General Graves deplored this loss of life

in his book and, indeed, condemned the expedition as an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of a friendly people. His administration of a distasteful duty won him the respect of the Russian people who felt that the restraint imposed on other commanders by General Graves had assisted in checking Allied intentions to dismember their country. The calm judgment which he displayed during the two years he was in Siberia was to assure to the United States, alone among the intervening Powers, such credit as was possible from this misadventure of the World War.

This native of Texas, with no political background, had been thrust into the maelstrom of international intrigue, and through dependence on a sense of justice and a keen estimate of the personalities involved had assisted in changing the course of history. The tide of Japanese Empire had been diverted southward; Allied designs on the oil of Baku were frustrated with the collapse of intervention.

For his work as Assistant to the Chief of Staff, and as Commander of the Siberian Expedition, General Graves was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which reads as follows:

For especially meritorious and conspicuous service as an Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff and as commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

He received the order of the Rising Sun from Japan, the order of the Wen Hu (Striped Tiger) from China, the Crown of Italy, and the Czecho-Slovak War Cross. The Czechs presented him with a carving depicting the struggle of the Bohemian People for liberation, which is now in the museum at West Point.

After a few months in the Philippines, following the recall of the Siberian Expedition, General Graves served with the 1st Division until his confirmation to the grade of Major General, when he assumed command of the 6th Corps Area at Chicago. His final active duty, until his retirement in 1928, was as Commander of the Panama Canal Department.

He and Mrs. Graves purchased a home in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, the door of which was always open to his former associates in the Army and to the many new friends they made in the locality. His unassuming leadership had earned the devotion and respect of his subordinates throughout his service, and former members of his command often visited the General's home. A few months prior to his death he was presented with a parchment, signed by many of his Siberian command, which embodied a resolution passed at last year's American Legion Convention, in part as follows:

Being mindful of the courteous but soldierly firmness by

which you denied the use of your troops for any purpose other than that which conformed to the spirit as well as the letter of your orders, and refused to permit the Allied Siberian Expedition to be transformed into a military intervention in Russian internal affairs, contrary to the announced policy of our government, in spite of every invitation and inducement on the part of associating Allied commanders, and,

Being mindful that largely because of your wisdom, your courage and your integrity, we, as members of your Siberian command, may review our military service to our country in Siberia without regret and without fear of any just criticism for any intentional wrong or injustice to an humble and bewildered people in their struggle for the right of self-expression and free government.

On February 27, 1940, after a short illness, this distinguished soldier and perhaps greater diplomat passed away. He is survived by his widow, the Maine girl he married so many years ago, who had given all to her soldier, and who must derive some measure of comfort in the fact that their life together had left nothing to be desired and had become almost a tradition in the Army. His son is living in Washington, and his daughter, with her four children, in Morgantown, West Virginia, where her husband, Colonel Wm. R. Orton, is on duty at the University of West Virginia. Of the large Texas family, four brothers and one sister are left to grieve the loss of this democratic American.

General Graves never lost his interest in foreign affairs, and, since September, has received almost daily requests for interviews or for statements in interpretation of the present war. His views, fearlessly expressed and often at variance with the accepted public reactions to events abroad, seemed to emphasize the importance of his part in world events in 1918. His wise counsel will be missed by the American people, since he never failed to see through the misconceptions and hysteria of the present day. He realized that, behind the slogans of announced war aims, the same forces of imperialism were on the march, and he feared that the flood of passion and propaganda would again engulf the United States.

His passing brought expressions of sympathy and tribute from press and radio, and from individuals from all walks of life who had appreciated his frank fight for truth during the period of Siberian intervention. With the passing of the years the memory of General Graves will not fade. His place in history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, is assured.

—S. C. G.



BEN JOHNSON

NO. 3297 CLASS OF 1889

Died May 5, 1940, at Greenville, Mississippi, aged 74 years.



TO THE class of 1889 at the Military Academy, Ben Johnson, a favorite with all, seemed in many respects a typical Southern cadet and gentleman. With good-natured banter, his classmates were wont to tease him unmercifully about his so-called "darkey talk", to which Ben rejoined by branding his New England pals as "darkey lovers" and characterizing certain portions of their Yankee anatomy as of the deepest blue! It was all part of West Point

democracy, and each one would, at heart, have laid down his life for the other.

He was born on an old plantation which rejoiced in the name of "The Burn", near Chatham, Washington County, Mississippi, April 22, 1866. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Flournoy Johnson, a veteran of the Confederate Army, who fought for his state in the Civil War. His mother was Narcisse Keene; his paternal grandfather, Henry Johnson, a Captain in the War of 1812; and his maternal grandfather, Doctor Alexander Keene. With two brothers, Henry K. and Willis A. Johnson, Ben's boyhood was that of the average American youth, but his elementary education was thorough and substantial, including as it did attendance at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

This stood Ben in good stead, for in 1885 he received an appointment to the Military Academy from his native state, and graduated four years later with the Class of '89. In his academic life Ben stood high in his classes, finally graduating Number Eleven, with special distinction in mathematics and scientific subjects. His graduation assignment was as Second Lieutenant, First Artillery.

However, following graduation, Johnson resigned his commission, and thereafter followed the profession of civil engineering to the end of his life,—his field of operations covering a wide area throughout the United States.

In the year 1907, he joined the government force, under Goethals, which was constructing the Panama Canal, and was stationed at Gatun in the Atlantic Division in charge of the concrete construction of the now famous Gatun Locks under Colonel William L. Sibert. He remained on this duty until completion of the locks, and with others was awarded the Service Medal by President Roosevelt. This was incidental to engineering work on excavation of the Metachini Cut and the Mindi approach of the Panama Canal, and preliminary experience after his graduation from West Point, in copper mining and smelters in New Mexico.

Upon return to the United States in 1911, Johnson established himself as a construction engineer in Florida, where he was a pioneer in the successful drainage of the Everglades, digging many important canals, including the Palm Beach Canal, the first to connect Lake Okechobee with the Atlantic Ocean. He was also instrumental in deepening the channels of several rivers, reclaiming many thousand acres of waste swamp land, and in their conversion into productive farm land.

Upon our country's entrance into the World War, Johnson immediately offered his services to the government. But a special inspector, sent by the War Department to Palm Beach, reported after thorough examination of Johnson's field of operations, that he was doing far more for his country's good in reclaiming useless land than he could possibly do by entering the Army. So that Ben was not permitted to return to Army life.

As a consequence, Johnson continued with his important contracts at the original cost of labor and materials entered into by him with the state of Florida, despite the constant rise in commodity costs and the confiscation of oil by the government. This last forced the engineer to convert his fleet of dredges from oil-burning to wood-burning. This financial sacrifice was almost ruinous to the contracting parties, but Ben philosophically accepted his set-back as part of the war, and a contribution to doing "his bit" towards its successful termination.

He was married in the year 1894 to Alice Hunt Stone of Greenville, Mississippi. A daughter, Maria-Elise, now Mrs. Pearce Coddington Rodey of Albuquerque, N. M., survives—the mother having passed away in 1922. In the year 1936, Ben was married a second time to Elizabeth Harbison of Greenville.

The final years of his life were spent by Ben in his native city of Greenville, where ill-health overtook him and saddened his last days. Throughout his entire civil career, however, he loved to recall his West Point service, and the beloved classmates, both graduates and non-graduates, with whom he had been so intimately associated years before. Always, he planned to attend the class-reunions at the Academy, but various causes, ill-health included, ever prevented his return to the scene of youthful military and academic preparation for his most useful and in many ways brilliant career in civil life.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and for a time was President and Vice-President of the Florida Engineering Society. Also, Florida's governor appointed him as Delegate to the National Drainage Congress. West Point awarded him, after nearly fifty years, his Bachelor of Science Degree.

Thus passed, May 5, 1940, one who reflected marked honor as well as distinction, not alone upon his *alma mater*, but upon his state and country.*

—Charles D. Rhodes.

* Much of the material in this life-sketch has been furnished by Ben Johnson's daughter, Mrs. Pearce Coddington Rodey, to whom the writer is under great obligations.—C. D. R.



JOSEPH DUGALD LEITCH

NO. 3325 CLASS OF 1889

Died October 26, 1938, at San Francisco, California, aged 74 years.



JOSEPH DUGALD LEITCH was born at Montague, Michigan, March 8th, 1864, the son of Dugald and Sarah Ferguson Leitch. Although this child was named Joseph Dugald, he was always known as "Joe" Leitch.

It is difficult to imagine a man whose entire life was more affected by the events of the Civil War than was the life of "Joe" Leitch. The discussions of the stirring events of that war which he had heard during his boyhood days indelibly placed in his mind the conviction that

the soldier's life was the greatest life for any man. At that early age he clearly pictured in his mind what the habits, dress, and deportment of his ideal soldier should be. He personally followed these conceptions from the day he became a cadet at West Point until he retired as a Major General, U. S. Army. These high ideals of an officer of the United States Army never were and, in fact, never could have been, removed from Joe Leitch's mind.

His early education was what was provided at that time in the common schools of the sparsely settled sections of the United States. Before going to West Point he had two years instruction at Doane College, Crete, Nebraska, where his parents had moved from Montague, Michigan, when Joe was six years old. His great ambition during his boyhood days had been to get an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. After some disappointments he finally, at the age of twenty years, received the coveted appointment. His life at the Military Academy was an uneventful one; he was very popular with his classmates, who always affectionately spoke of him and to him as "Joe".

Cadet Leitch was graduated in June, 1889. Soon thereafter he received his appointment as Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army, and his assignment to the 24th Infantry. Lieutenant Leitch reported for duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, October 1st, 1889. During 1890 and 1891, he accompanied his regiment on different expeditions in New Mexico and Arizona against the Apache Indians. From the latter part of 1891 until the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 Lieutenant Leitch performed his regular duties at different stations in Arizona and Utah.

He went to Cuba with the 24th Infantry in 1898, and took part in the attack upon San Juan in July, 1898. From his return from Cuba in August, 1898, until he went to the Philippine Islands in October, 1900, his duties were those of Regimental Adjutant, 24th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Major General William R. Shafter, and commanding his company and post at Fort Logan, Colorado.

Lieutenant Leitch was promoted Captain and assigned to the 25th Infantry, September 8th, 1899. His service in the 25th Infantry was characterized by the same strict attention to every detail of his duties as had been his service in the 24th Infantry. In both regiments he was appointed Regimental Adjutant. During his service in the 25th Infantry he had two tours of duty in the Philippine Islands. The first tour was from October, 1900, to July, 1902, in Luzon during active

hostilities. The second tour was in Mindanao from August, 1907, to September, 1909.

Captain Leitch was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps January 25th, 1910, and assigned to duty at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. His professional attainments and strict attention to every detail of his duties resulted in his selection as Secretary of the Army War College July 19th, 1910. He continued on this duty until July 25th, 1913, when he was relieved to take the course at the Army War College, where he graduated April 28th, 1914.

Captain Leitch was promoted Major of Infantry March 11th, 1911. After his graduation he was ordered to Galveston, Texas, for duty with the expedition being assembled in Galveston for duty in Vera Cruz, Mexico. During his service with this expedition in Mexico from May 2nd to November 23rd, 1914, he was Adjutant of the 5th Infantry Brigade, and Chief of Staff of the expeditionary forces.

Major Leitch was transferred to the 27th Infantry September 1st, 1915, and left with that regiment for his third tour in the Philippine Islands September 29th, 1915. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry and assigned to the 8th Infantry July 1st, 1916, and served with that regiment at Fort William McKinley, P. I., until his return to the United States in June, 1917. He was promoted Colonel of Infantry July 18th, 1917, and assigned to the command of the 40th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He was also assigned to the command of the camp established at Fort Snelling for the training of prospective officers for use in the World War. Colonel Leitch was relieved from duty at Fort Snelling September 30th, 1917, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and ordered for duty in Washington, D. C.

He was appointed Brigadier General, National Army, December 17th, 1917, and assigned to the command of the 15th Brigade, 8th Division, at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California. He was promoted Major General, U. S. Army October 1st, 1918, and assigned to the command of the 13th Division at Camp Lewis, Washington. He remained in command of this Division until he was mustered out of the service April 26th, 1919.

Major General Leitch was returned to his Regular Army rank of Colonel April 13th, 1919, and ordered to duty with the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia. He served in Siberia from May 25th, 1919, to March 10th, 1920, first as Inspector General, and then, from October, 1919, as Chief of Staff of the Siberian Force. This Siberian

service was characterized by the same loyalty, fidelity, and attention to duty which had been typical of his entire service from the time he graduated from West Point in June, 1889.

From the time he left Siberia until January 19th, 1926, when he was promoted Brigadier General, U. S. Army, he served as Commanding Officer 27th Infantry, Manila, P. I., as Chief of Staff, 3rd Division, Camp Lewis, Washington, and as Chief of Staff, Philippine Department. While serving in the grade of Brigadier General he commanded the 8th Brigade and Fort McPherson, Georgia, and the 5th Brigade and Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Brigadier General Leitch was promoted Major General, U. S. Army, November 6th, 1927, and assigned to the command of the 3rd Division at Camp Lewis, Washington. He was retired under the mandatory provision of law on his sixty-fourth birthday, March 5th, 1928.

The following awards were made to General Leitch during his long and faithful service: campaign badges, Indian Wars; War with Spain, 1898; Army of Occupation of Cuba, 1906; Philippine Insurrection 1900-1902; Mexican Service 1911-1917. He was also awarded the Silver Star and cited for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1st, 1898. The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to him with the following notation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia he gave proof of his great breadth of vision, keen foresight, sound judgment, and tact. By his brilliant professional attainments, coupled with great diplomacy, he handled most ably the many delicate situations with which he was confronted. His fine soldierly qualities were at all times outstanding, and by his masterful grasp of the situation he was able to meet successfully each new and difficult problem with which he was faced. He rendered most conspicuous services of inestimable value to the Government in a place of great responsibility and at a time of gravest importance."

The following Foreign Decorations were awarded to General Leitch: Italian Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus; Czecho-Slovak Cross of War for service in Siberia.

On October 1st, 1891, Lieutenant Leitch married Margaret Crandal at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. His bride was an Army girl, the daughter of Captain Frederick Crandall, a Civil War Veteran and for many

years an officer of the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Leitch, their two daughters, Marjory and Dorothy, and his four grand-children survive him.

Marjory is married to Major Robert A. McClure, Infantry, U. S. Army, and has two sons; the older, Bob, is a cadet at the United States Military Academy. Dorothy is married to Mr. Marquis Jones of San Francisco, California, and has one son and one daughter.

As this record shows, General Leitch's Army service was both interesting and distinguished, and was always in accordance with the best traditions of the Army to which he was so deeply attached and which he served so faithfully for more than forty years.

—W. S. G.

CAMPBELL THORPE HAMILTON

EX-CADET CLASSES OF 1889 & 1890

Died December 9, 1932, at Garden City, New York, aged 67 years.



CAMPBELL THORPE HAMILTON, third child and only son of John and Charlotte Sophia (Filley) Hamilton, was born July 24, 1865, at his mother's home (Filley Farm) at South Windsor, Connecticut. His grandfather, Thomas Hamilton, a north-of-Ireland Scotchman, was a physician and graduate of the Royal College of Glasgow, and he married Margery Campbell, also from the north of Ireland and a sister of Hugh and Robert Campbell, prom-

inent and respected citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, for many years. His mother was the youngest daughter of Horace and Tirza (Thorpe) Filley of South Windsor, Connecticut. Her ancestors on her father's side came to America in 1640, and were given large tracts of land on the Connecticut River, where they established the town of Windsor. Those ancestors on her mother's side were of Salem, Massachusetts, and of an English family which migrated to this country in the seventeenth century.

Hamilton's father, John Hamilton, was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, standing number two in the Class of 1847. Ordered to join General Scott's force in Mexico, he arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in October, 1847. Shortly after his arrival there he was a victim of yellow fever, which he was fortunate in surviving. Returning to the Atlantic Coast, he sailed from New York on November 15, 1848, on board the "Fanny Forester" and arrived at Monterey, California, on April 16, 1849. While on duty at this station he engrossed on parchment the Constitution of the State of California adopted by the convention assembled there in 1849, writing almost without cessation for three days and nights; for this laborious work the convention voted him the sum of \$500 out of the civil fund of California. In 1850 he translated the Declaration of Independence into Spanish, and on "the day we celebrate" read it with excellent manner and effect to the Diegos and *Los Gringos* assembled on the occasion. He was tendered the position of Professor of Spanish at the Military Academy, but for reasons satisfactory to himself saw fit to decline it.

Campbell Hamilton's early education was doubtless subjected to the many interruptions and variations common to children of officers of our Army. For, from his fifth to his twentieth year we find his father was stationed at St. Louis, Missouri, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, Savannah, Georgia, St. Augustine, Florida, Fort Preble, Maine, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and Fort Hamilton, New York. In June, 1885, four days before the date for the examination, Hamilton was given an appointment as alternate to West Point. His principal having failed at this examination, Hamilton entered West Point with the Class of '89. Of that cadetship, Major General C. D. Rhodes, U. S. Army, writes under date of September 16, 1939, as follows:

When "Cam" Hamilton joined the Class of '89, he was, to us greenhorns as to West Point ways, such a compendium of military information and so generously free in giving it to his fellow classmates, that his corps nick-name, "Corp", natural-

ly rested easy on his shoulders, even as a plebe. Living recently at Fort Hamilton, the son of an artillery colonel, "Corp" told us all just what to do, even when the '88 yearlings made life miserable for us.

He was most popular with all of us, and when he parted from our class to join '90, due to exigencies brought about by "Poppy" Bass, we all felt a great urge of sympathy and solicitude. He was generous, straightforward and sympathetic, and we all felt the better for having known and rubbed elbows with such a fine, outstanding character.

He had been elected Hop Manager, and though transferred to another class he retained that position with the Class of '89, another bit of evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the entire Class of '89.

Hamilton was a member of the Class of '90 for two years and was honorably discharged from the Academy in June of 1888. Thus ended, perhaps, a dream of a lifetime. Brought up in the Army, it is reasonable to assume that his objective in life was to follow the footsteps of his father. However, Hamilton was a man not easily discouraged. Three days after leaving the Academy he became an employee in the New York store of Newell Brothers of Springfield, Mass. Two years later he entered the services of the Sprague Electric Railway Company, first as a draftsman and later as a Railway Inspector, covering much of the territory east of the Mississippi River. In 1893 when the Sprague Company was consolidated with Edison under the name of Edison General Electric Company, Hamilton continued with the new organization, first as a salesman in the Pittsburgh, Pa., office and later in the company's factory at Schenectady, N. Y. Early in 1895 he resigned from the Edison Company and in March of that year, through an acquaintance with Walter St. John Benedict, became affiliated with the firm of Benedict & Benedict, an old and established insurance firm in Brooklyn, N. Y. Though his salary at the start was only ten dollars a week, later in life he stated that this move was one of the lucky ones he ever made. In 1919 he became a member of the firm, and on the following January first he became manager of the Brooklyn office. At the time of his death he was one of its senior partners.

In 1910 Hamilton was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Infantry in the National Guard of New York and an aide to Brigadier General James G. Eddy of the 2nd Brigade. In 1913 he was appointed Major and

Chief of Ordnance on the Staff of General Eddy. He attended the manoeuvres in Connecticut in September of that year.

He became a resident of Garden City, N. Y., in 1917, and in 1919 purchased the home at 54 Kilburn Road. In 1923 Hamilton was elected Trustee of the Village Personnel Board, in 1925 President of the Village, in 1927 Commissioner of Public Works, and under the new charter was three times elected Mayor of the City from 1929 to 1931. In the latter year he refused re-election, having served on the Board of Trustees continuously for eight years. During those years of civic service he played an important part in the rapid development of the Village which was then taking place and which included the acquisition and extension of the water and sewer plants, the substitution of electricity for gas in lighting the streets, extensive street improvements, the building of the Village Hall and a new fire house, the enactment of the zoning ordinance, and the adoption of the building and plumbers' codes; also the expansion of the police, fire and public works departments, and a bond issue for new roads and re-surfacing old ones.

On October 15, 1902, he had married Helen Biddle de Raismes, daughter of Emile J. and Eliza Evelyn Biddle de Raismes, old friends of his father and mother. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Theodore A. Davidson and Mrs. Marion G. Irwin, two granddaughters, Elizabeth Hamilton Davidson and Sherwood Irwin, and two grandsons, Campbell Hamilton Irwin and Louis Henry Irwin, 2d.

At the time of Hamilton's death, General M. F. Davis, U. S. A., sent the following letter to the members of the Class of '90:

Campbell Thorpe (Corp) Hamilton died suddenly about 1:00 A. M., Friday, December 9, 1932. He had done a full day's work Thursday. During the evening he and Mrs. Hamilton played cards at a friend's house, came home about midnight—was dead in twenty minutes.

Corp Hamilton was one of the ablest and most successful men in a class somewhat remarkable for its large number of successes. An able, level-headed citizen, excellent in business judgment, keen hunter, fisherman, and a wonderful wilderness chum, an interesting writer, more than an amateur photographer, a clever artist and painter—Corp was one of the most versatile, entertaining, all-round men it has ever been my good luck to know. And, above all, was his devotion to his home, his wife and two daughters.

Corp Hamilton's death is a great loss to the world in which he lived.

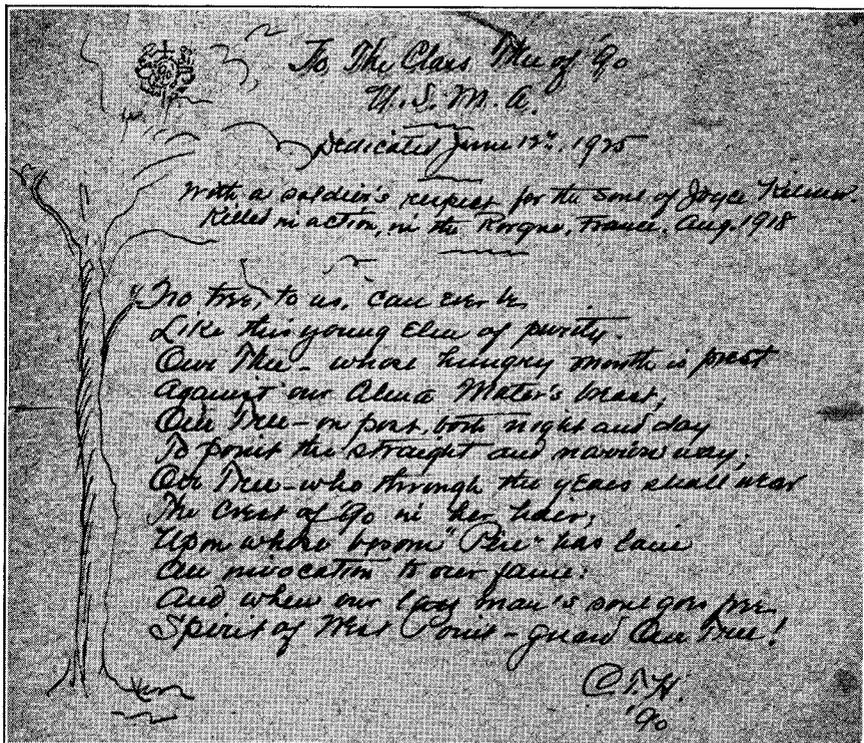
Hamilton was a remarkable example of a man who maintained to a most unusual degree a spirit of friendliness, intimacy, and comradeship with the members of two West Point classes. He was a man whose body had been trained to be the ready servant of his mind; he enjoyed the beautiful, loved truth, hated wrong, loved to do good, and respected others as himself. As the blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odor, so no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example. But we are sure that Hamilton's unusually attractive personality and his more than ordinary cultural qualifications have left a deep imprint in the memories of the Classes of 1889 and 1890 at West Point and of a host of friends in civil life. His letters and writings bear an abundance of evidence of his love for and devotion to the Military Academy. The following is an extract from a paper read by him in June, 1924, at the 35th anniversary reunion of the Class of '89:

*"Of all the ties that bind, classmates, there's none like old
West Point,
You cannot shake it if you try,—a ball and socket joint,
No matter how old we may grow, or any other class,
'The Corps' is always young and like a magnet holds us fast.*

*"And when we stand out at parade and watch that grand
formation,
We see the men of our own day, in our imagination,
And when we come at last to pass across the Great Divide,
What should we fear if we, all here, are standing side by
side."*

He was a lover of everything that grew, and especially of trees. When elected Commissioner of Public Works of Garden City, one of his first acts was to form a Tree Department, and in the following two years every tree in the Village was cleaned and put in good order. He was present at the dedication of '90's class tree in June, 1925. A year or two later when mutely soliloquizing one afternoon in the month of May, his thoughts turning to the "Long Gray Line", he penned the following poem, the original now a highly prized memento in the possession of

A classmate of '90.

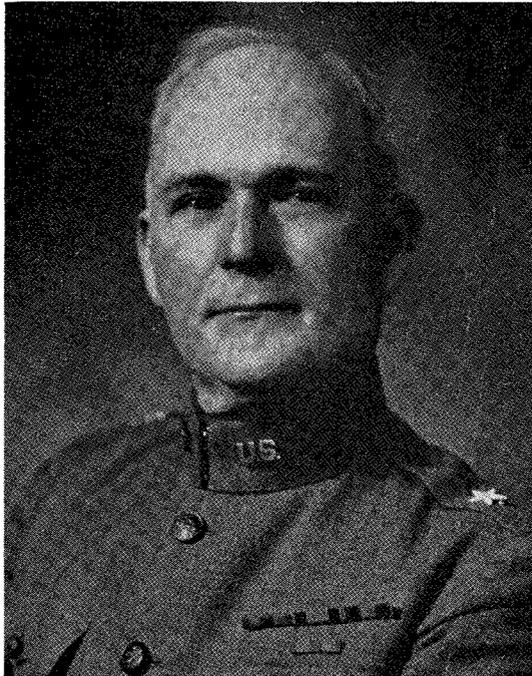




JAMES ROBERT LINDSAY

NO. 3346 CLASS OF 1890

Died April 26, 1940, in Louisville, Kentucky, aged 74 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES R. LINDSAY was born at Culhoun, Illinois, August 12, 1865. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1886 and an graduation in June, 1890, he was assigned to the 14th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

In 1895, he entered the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in June, 1897. He took part in the Santiago campaign, being Regimental Quartermaster, and was

stationed in and about Santiago until August 13, 1898, during which time he was acting Brigade Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps.

Being promoted to Captain, 13th Infantry, October 11, 1899, he joined his Regiment at Dagupan, Philippine Islands, May 30, 1900. He served five tours of duty in the Philippines and in 1916-1917 was on duty with the American Forces in China with headquarters at Tientsin. In 1914 he took part in the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

During the World War, he was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco from June, 1917, to January, 1918, and at Camp Fremont, California, until October, 1918. Promoted to Brigadier General, he then commanded the 97th Division at Camp Cody, New Mexico, until January, 1919. When that division was demobilized in October, 1920, he was retired on his own request after over thirty-four years of service.

He was on active duty subsequent to his retirement—on recruiting duty in New York City in 1920 and in 1921 on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Louisville Male High School, Louisville, Kentucky, which post he retained till shortly before his death. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eva M. Lindsay of 1433 Tyler Parkway, Louisville, and a son, Major James R. Lindsay, Jr., now with the 24th Field Artillery, Manila, P. I.

—J. A. R.

FRANK GRATIN MAULDIN

NO. 3350 CLASS OF 1890

Died January 25, 1940, at Orlando, Florida, aged 75 years.



IF RANK GRATIN MAULDIN was born August 16, 1864. The first years of his life were spent on a farm near Pickens, South Carolina, where he, with six brothers, passed the usual uneventful life of a country boy. He attended the country schools and an excellent preparatory school at Pickens. In the year of 1884 he took a teacher's course at the University of South Carolina, and in 1885 stood a competitive examination for West Point, winning the appointment over sixteen applicants.

Entering the Academy in June, 1886, he graduated in the class of 1890. As Mauldin was one of the oldest men in his class—two months under the entrance age limit of 22 years—he was affectionately nicknamed "Dad" Mauldin by his classmates. The first year after graduation was spent as 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery, serving at

Fort Monroe; then he served at Washington Barracks from August, 1891, to May, 1893. While there he attended George Washington Law School at night. In spring of 1893 the regiment was ordered to Fort McPherson. Getting leave of absence, he finished his law course, after which he joined his regiment and from that time to 1896 was stationed at San Antonio.

His next appointment was Instructor in Law and History at West Point to May 19, 1898. As the United States declared war on Spain in April, 1898, Dad quit his coffee cooling job at West Point, joined the 4th Artillery, sailed for Cuba, and served throughout the Santiago campaign. After peace was declared, Dad took up his former job as Instructor of Law at West Point, being Assistant Professor the last year. His four years detail completed in August, 1900, Dad was stationed at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, and Fort Adams, Rhode Island, as 1st Lieutenant and Captain.

In 1903 he was ordered to the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York. After one year's stay there, he was put in command of a mine planter boat, Gen. Henry Knox, remaining in command until September, 1908. This work was up and down the Atlantic coast from Maine to New Orleans.

In 1908 he was promoted to Major and detailed in the Inspector General's Department for duty in Washington for a short time, and was then ordered to Atlanta as Inspector General, Department of the Gulf.

From October 7, 1910, to July 3, 1911, he was Inspector General, Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, from whence he went to Alaska on inspection duty and to San Francisco, until February 5, 1912, when he sailed for the Philippines.

He was on duty in Manila as Assistant to the Inspector General, Philippine Department, until December 10, 1913, when he was relieved from duty in the Inspector General's Department and ordered to duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. In 1914 he was promoted to Lt. Colonel and remained on duty at Ft. Mills till 1915 when he was ordered back to the United States and took station at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco. That same year he was ordered to Ft. McKinley, Maine, where he remained in command till December, 1916, and was then ordered to command at Fort Slocum and promoted to Colonel May 15, 1917.

He was promoted to Brigadier General, National Army, on August 5, 1914, and was ordered to Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he temporarily commanded the 34th Division and permanently commanded

the 59th Field Artillery Brigade. In 1918 he was ordered with the 59th Field Artillery Brigade to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. From October 12, 1918, to June 5, 1919, he was in command of the Coast Defenses of the Delaware at Fort Dupont, as Colonel, Regular Army.

On June 11, 1919, he went to France, returning to the United States August 17, 1919. From September 22, 1919, he was in command of the Coast Defenses of Pensacola, Florida, till June 24, 1920, when he was retired from active service at his own request after more than thirty years service. His rank of Brigadier General was restored under the Act of June 21, 1930.

He was a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense, 1904, and like all West Point graduates was given the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The last years of General Mauldin's life was spent at and near his home town of Pickens, South Carolina, with winter trips to Florida. He died on January 25, 1940, at Orlando, Florida.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. W. T. McFall and Mrs. Hortense M. Lesesne. Mrs. Lesesne's daughter, Mrs. L. D. Hendricks, has written up this testimonial to the service of her beloved "Uncle Frank", whose quiet, studious life and brilliant mind endeared him to all his classmates, and drew the admiration and affection of all his Army associates.

PALMER EDDY PIERCE

NO. 3426 CLASS OF 1891

Died January 17, 1940, at New York City, aged 74 years.



PALMER EDDY PIERCE, the second of three brothers, was born at Savannah, Illinois, October 23, 1865. When he was five years old his father, the late H. C. Pierce, a grain merchant, moved the family to Lost Nation, Iowa; and three years later, again moved on to Traer, Iowa, where Palmer grew up, attending the public schools and the Congregational Sunday School and Church.

For excellence in attendance at Sunday School he was given a Bible

which he kept all his life. In it was duly recorded his attendance record. Throughout his long and useful life he never lost the impress of the homely upbringing and religious training given him by his parents. His devotion to them throughout their long years was an outstanding characteristic of the man. Many times he discussed his boyhood days with the writer while they were living together in cadet barracks their last year at West Point. He told of his usual boyish escapades and said he was considered far from a model of good behavior. In scholastic work he never excelled, although his standing was creditable enough, at Traer and at West Point.

During his lifetime he frequently visited his home town and maintained a keen interest in it, his old home and friends, and contributed annually to the Congregational Church of his adolescent years, as well as to other projects that interested him. In all his activities from boyhood on, his was a model of action and conviction that left its impress on whatever community of which he was a member.

Entering Grinnell College in 1881, he attended its courses for one year, then remained out a year, returning in 1883 to continue until graduation in 1887, when he received his A. B. degree.

Defeated in his first competitive examination for West Point in 1886, he won the next one the following spring and entered the Military Academy on June 16, 1887, at the age of 21 years and 7 months. Having had the experiences of an older student in collegiate life before entering West Point, he naturally became a leader in his class, and was promptly elected class president, which office he held during cadet years and in after life until his death. His interest in his classmates, those graduating as well as those who fell by the wayside, never flagged during the years. His activities in class matters for the good of the Academy, and in the field of sport, were untiring.

His manliness and integrity, shown so strikingly in his cadet photographs, never dimmed in after life in the army or elsewhere; if anything, they were heightened by his viewpoint and mode of living. It can be truly said of Palmer Pierce that he was a great gentleman.

After graduation, June 12, 1891, his first station as Second Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, was at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York. Being the only lieutenant of that rank in the post, he became Adjutant, and, incidentally, all other things a youngster could become in things military. During his cadet days Palmer was not a "social-ite", and displayed little interest in social matters. It was with difficulty that his roommate induced him to meet a young girl visiting the post, one Agnes Young, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But when he did it was all over quickly. They were married on December 3, 1891, within three months of his

joining his first station! And thereafter their lives together were spent in true companionship, right living and understanding, and faith in each other and God; these were remarked by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy their friendship. They lived their Sermon on the Mount, never preached it. They were real friends who are loved all their lives, though not met with in the flesh except at rare intervals.

Palmer loved scenery and animals and birds. They gave him great pleasure and a very keen interest later in life. So too did his herbageous borders and rock gardens, winding roadways, and the quietly running brook in the meadows of his much loved home in Bedford Hills, New York.

His pleasant, kindly, sympathetic smile he carried to his grave. Never in all his years was he surrounded by ice which had to be hacked away to find the real worth that was his.

His conscientiousness was marked to a high degree, and outstanding characteristics were his willingness to attempt anything put up to him, and to do it with untiring energy. His successes in various fields of endeavor were due to them.

In his military career devotion to duty was, of course, a characteristic of this officer and man.

As a lieutenant, he served academically for four years as Instructor in Chemistry at the Military Academy; in the field with General Miles' expedition to Puerto Rico, in the engagements at Coamo, and several skirmishes; in Luzon, Philippine Islands, during the Insurrection, in engagements at Guadalupe Ridge, Cavite Viejo, San Francisco de Malabon, San Fabian and Rabon rivers, during 1899-1900. Meanwhile he became a captain of Infantry and was again returned to the Military Academy for six years as Instructor and Associate Professor of Chemistry, from 1901 to 1907.

While at West Point, in 1905, so general were the complaints in the press, magazines, pulpit and on the stage, against intercollegiate athletics, especially football, that college executives and faculty members met in December of that year to take under advisement the problems involved. It was a critical year, for drastic reforms in sports had become necessary if football were to be saved.

A committee of three faculty men was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for an intercollegiate Athletic Association, the first of its kind in the country. Captain Pierce was a member of that committee representing West Point.

The object of the Association was "the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States in order that athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be

maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.”

Captain Pierce's leadership immediately manifested itself; he was elected president, and thereafter for nearly a quarter of a century his influence prevailed to such an extent that the National Athletic Association (the new name) grew in numbers from 28 colleges to more than 250 colleges and universities which included practically all the leading institutions that engaged in intercollegiate athletics.

By 1931 its membership and influence became national. Without changing the original purpose, it enlarged its scope from year to year under his wise leadership, doing more for college sports than all other agencies combined. Because of his constant advocacy, all the regional athletic conferences were held, and were the greatest single cause of the advancement in the conduct of college sports and intercollegiate athletics.

The Association emphasized the importance of physical education; preached the doctrine of fair play and sport for sport's sake; standardized the eligibility rules of play and high ideals of sportsmanship; acted as a great clearing house on all important questions relating to collegiate athletics; and accomplished its mission, not by an attempt to govern, but by educational means, leaving to the affiliated athletic conferences the responsibilities in matters of direct control.

During his participation in the World War, Pierce, promoted rapidly through field grades to general, was absent from Association duties, but resumed them again actively upon conclusion of the war, and continued as President until 1930, when he retired as the active head of the large organization. He became honorary president for the remainder of his life. Upon his relinquishment of active duties with the Association, General Pierce was presented with a handsome silver bowl in recognition of his long years of untiring service in behalf of intercollegiate sports.

His early comprehension of the importance of the field of endeavor which the association entered was notable. He had vision, so the vigorous game of football did not perish. Of his achievements in his lifetime, Palmer Pierce always viewed his rallying to the cause, when football was struggling under the burden of public odium because of undue roughness and numerous fatalities, as of the greatest public benefit both for the cause of better sports and for the young men of the land.

Upon his death the National Collegiate Athletic Association paid tribute as follows, to his widow:

At a recent meeting of the Association it expressed the personal regard of all officers to you personally and desired to

tell you how much all of us regret the passing of our beloved friend, the General.

The General, more than any one else, was responsible for the organization of the National Collegiate Association and it was he who carried on the work, largely single-handed, for a great many years. Our mutual friend, Colonel Henry Breckinridge, once said the N. C. A. A. office was wherever the General laid his hat.

We can never forget the contribution that he made to college athletics. Those of us who are now serving in official capacities are simply trying to carry on the splendid work that he started. Will you not please accept this as an expression of our deepest love and affection for General Pierce?

Palmer Pierce became a Major of Infantry, March 28, 1912, and was ordered to Tientsin, China, to command a battalion of the 15th Infantry stationed there. While there he took occasion to visit the battlefields of the Russo-Japanese War in Manchuria and Korea. His battalion was about the first in the army that had complete and broad tactical instruction in the methods he had acquired at Leavenworth. In addition, his close contact with the officers of foreign armies serving there bore fruit, not only in a military way but also in social matters, for Major and Mrs. Pierce were conspicuous leaders in the social life of that great international garrison.

After two years service in China he served in the Philippine Islands at Regan Barracks, Luzon, for a year. One of his captains stated that his battalion was the best conducted of any the captain had served with in the Army; as was the post.

With other officers this captain felt that service under Pierce was a liberal education, not only for the officers but for all the enlisted men. The applicatory method in the army was then new, and Pierce's command was one of the first in which that method was applied in the instruction of the whole command. John McA. Palmer, '92, who served with Palmer Pierce at Leavenworth, in China, and at the War College, and to whom many of these notes are due, has always felt that Palmer Pierce was one of the real pioneers in extending the gospel of the Leavenworth Schools to the Army as a whole. He aided Major Morrison in his work of developing military education in the schools there with tactical problems, lectures and war games at the college in the evenings.

Also famed were Palmer Pierce's efforts in counter movements for a well-balanced army as against the Glenn and Day lobbying for Infantry

increases alone. His activity at that time had a most important influence in the development of our national defense system. With John Palmer, he was one of the principal leaders at an Infantry convention at Chicago in the fall of 1910 wherein the Infantry was committed to the broad policy of a well-balanced army.

And again, later, while he was on duty at the War College and with members of the General Staff, they worked together doing what they could to make ready for the approaching war; the former in the direction of military organization, and the latter, with his practical business sense, in studies on the broad problem of industrial organization in war time.

After the year's service in Luzon, Major Pierce returned to the United States. He served at Fort Douglas, Arizona, until February 16, 1916, when he was detailed to the General Staff and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Promotions followed: Lieutenant Colonel, May 15, 1917; Colonel, temporary, August 5, 1917; Brigadier General, National Army, December 17, 1917.

He was an Honor graduate, Army School of the Line, 1910, and of the Army War College, 1911; and a member of the General Staff Corps, 1916-1918. With other graduates of the Military Academy he received the belated degree of B. S., U. S. Military Academy, as of the year of his graduation, 1891.

While on General Staff duty General Pierce served as a member of the General Munitions Board of the Army and Navy in March, 1917, by order of the Chief of Staff, to represent the Secretary of War, with authority to report directly to him. In July, 1917, the General Munitions Board was re-organized and became the War Industries Board. His other duties were with the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Training Camp Activities Commission, Director of Purchases and Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

During the World War he was in command of the 54th Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, and participated in the Somme and Ypres-Lys Offensives. His services were recognized in citations by the Commanding General, A. E. F., General Pershing, for *exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Commanding General, 54th Infantry Brigade*. Also by the Commanding General, 27th Division, for *intelligent and determined qualities of leadership demonstrated while in command of the 54th Infantry Brigade of this division, during the battles and engagements in which the division participated in Belgium and France*.

The award of the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States was for *exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As Brig-*

adier General, United States Army, his zeal, intelligence, and effective work in the preliminary organization of our industries for war contributed substantially to the progress made. From May, 1917, until March, 1919, he commanded the 54th Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, in a highly meritorious manner, during all the operations of his division against the Hindenburg Line. His sound judgment, marked ability and skillful leadership were important factors in the successes attained by his division against the enemy.

His other military awards were: from the United States, the Silver Star for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Coamo, P. R.; from King George V, of Great Britain, the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Order of the Bath; campaign ribbons and badges for Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and World War.

And by the Governor of the State of New York he was awarded its Cross for Distinguished Service.

Upon his return to the United States General Pierce was on duty at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, with the Demobilization Group; with the 42nd Infantry, Camp Upton, N. Y.; and on temporary duty at Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y., until the date of his retirement, January 12, 1920.

Retirement from active service did not end his usefulness, for he became associated with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the next thirteen years, until he reached the retirement age for its employees in 1933. The last four years of his service with that company were as assistant to the president, Walter C. Teagle.

Meanwhile he served for ten years as Brigadier General, Officers Reserve Corps, which service was terminated December 22, 1931, he having been appointed Brigadier General, U. S. Army, retired, in June, 1930.

From 1931 to 1934, General Pierce served as President of the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, and on its Board of Trustees from 1938 until his death. Upon his retirement as its president, the following resolutions were passed:

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

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

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

Of his services with the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board General Pierce was justly proud. Of them the former "makes grateful acknowledgement of the services rendered by Palmer E. Pierce, to its organization, and, through it, to the country, in the course of the great war"; and the latter, its "grateful acknowledgement of the valuable and patriotic services of Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, rendered to the United States Government as a member of the War Industries Board during the World War."

Perhaps the one most qualified to speak of his services was Mr. Frank A. Scott, Cleveland, Ohio, writing under date of May 21, 1940:

Palmer Pierce had an immediate grasp of the need of expanding the Army and Navy Procurement Departments for contact with industry in a program of national production. He appreciated, as fully as any officer I encountered, the necessity for coordination of all procurement work so long as the War lasted. His attitude on the subject of priority as between the Army and Navy was governed by the national viewpoint and not by prejudice for his own service. It was for these reasons, plus his military knowledge, his uprightness of character and his courage that the Secretary of War was led to hold him in a position close to the Secretary for the long period indicated above. . . . I, of course, can easily recite some of the major subjects dealt with during his service if it is necessary to emphasize the importance of the accomplishments.

As Chairman of the Council on Inter-Allied Relations General Pierce participated in fiscal negotiations between United States bondholders and the governments of Brazil and the Argentines. He also served on the Cuban Good Will Committee, and, until his death, was honorary vice-president of the Pan-American Society.

While attending a luncheon of this society at India House, New York City, in honor of the consuls-general of Central and South America, General Pierce was stricken with a heart attack from which he never recovered. His wife, Agnes Young Pierce, survived him.

The Chief of Staff, General George Marshall, United States Army, paid eloquent tribute to him in writing to Mrs. Pierce as follows:

I wish to extend to you, personally and on behalf of the officers of the War Department, our sincere sympathy in the death of your husband, Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, United States Army, retired.

During his long and outstanding military career, General Pierce rendered most exceptional service both in peace and war, and by the loyal, efficient and soldierly manner in which he performed every duty and his determined qualities of leadership, won the commendation and esteem of all with whom he served. This is best exemplified by an extract of the commendation from Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, who stated, "no officer of the Army has been more devoted or more useful throughout this trying period."

Believing that an official statement of General Pierce's military service would be valued by you and your family, I have requested The Adjutant General to compile and send you such a record from the official files.

The funeral services at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, New York City, of which General Pierce was a member and vestryman, were followed by the interment services, with full military honors, in the post cemetery at West Point, N. Y. And so passed a man of broad vision, of high purpose, of rare sympathy and personal charm.

His friends, and the surviving members of the Class of '91, can now only *remember* Palmer, and remembering, be very near to each other. To have gone through the same experiences, shared the same joys, laughed over the same jokes, . . . these memories are the unbreakable ties that link them together and form the bonds of friendship.

Palmer Pierce was a true friend, always ready with wise council and sincere advice.

To the writer,

"The Beloved Dead always seem near. It is as if they stood in the silence beyond the horizon waiting with arms outstretched . . . waiting for the moment when we too shall have crossed the Great Divide. Somehow one seems to feel them near. We seem to know that they are at hand, that they wander with us,—oh, such a little way apart."

—J. J. B.



ISAAC ERWIN

NO. 3507 CLASS OF 1892

Died April 28, 1938, at Saint Andrew, Florida, aged 71 years.



ISAAC ERWIN was born in Florida March 10, 1867. He was appointed to the Military Academy from that state, graduating June 11, 1892.

Having been appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, he advanced through the several grades to his promotion as Colonel in July, 1920, and was retired from active service November 19, 1923, upon his own request, after more than 35 years of active service. He died April 28, 1938, of a paralytic stroke.

After his assignment to the 16th Infantry on graduation he served with that regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Sherman, Idaho, to April 21, 1898. During the Spanish American War he accompanied his regiment to Chickamauga Park; to Tampa, Florida; and thence to Cuba, where he served throughout the Santiago Campaign, taking

part in the action at San Juan July 1st and at Santiago July 2-3 and July 10-14, 1898. Following his return to the United States he was on duty for short periods at Montauk Point, New York, Huntsville, Alabama, and Fort Crook, Nebraska. Thence, with his regiment, the 16th Infantry, he was transferred to the Philippine Islands, where he served at various stations, principally in the Cagayan Valley. During the Insurrection he participated in an expedition from Malolos to Balinag San Ildefonso and to San Miguel da Magumo. Later he was Collector of Customs at Isabella, and on duty with the 30th Infantry at Boac, Marinduque, and Santa Mesas Barracks. With the latter regiment he returned to the United States in December, 1903, and was stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska, until June, 1907, when he again returned for a tour of two years in the Philippine Islands.

During the ensuing years his assignments included duty with Infantry troops at the Presidio of San Francisco, California; as a student at the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; at Fort Liscum, Alaska, and at Plattsburg and Madison Barracks, New York. At the beginning of the World War, after having completed a course at the Army War College in 1917, he was assigned station with the 30th Infantry at Syracuse, New York, and later commanded the 39th Infantry to August, 1917. Thereafter he commanded the 307th Infantry and the 154th Infantry Brigade, Camp Upton, New York.

With the 307th Infantry he joined the A. E. F. in France in 1918. While overseas he was in command successively of the 307th Infantry, the 154th Infantry Brigade, and the 77th Division Trains; he participated in the Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne Offensives and in the occupation of Baccarat-Yesle and the Foret d'Argonne Sectors. Returning to the United States with the 307th Infantry, he commanded that regiment at Camp Upton, New York, to June 7, 1919. While serving in the Adjutant General Department he was on duty in the office of the Adjutant General in charge of the World War Division, and upon relief from this detail he was Corps Area Recruiting Officer, First Corps Area, Boston, Massachusetts, until his retirement from active service.

He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against Spanish Forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Colonel Erwin was a capable Infantry officer, interested in his profession and devoted to duty, thoroughly reliable, conscientious and industrious. He willingly and efficiently performed the various duties assigned to him during his many years of loyal service in the Army.

On November 12, 1894, he married Lucy C. Whitall, daughter of the then Captain and Mrs. Samuel R. Whitall, of the 16th Infantry. Of this marriage there was one son, his only child, Captain J. M. Erwin, Ordnance Department, who was a graduate of the Military Academy and died a few years ago. His first wife died in December, 1923. He subsequently married Rose Engels, who survived him.

—A Classmate.

OTHO WILLARD BURNHAM FARR

NO. 3529 CLASS OF 1893

Died at San Francisco, California, February 3, 1940, aged 69 years.



OTHO WILLARD BURNHAM FARR was born February 6, 1871, in Oakland, Maine. He was of pure New England ancestry. His father was Warren A. Farr, a native of New Hampshire, and his mother was Elizabeth (Bates) Farr, a native of Maine. He received his elementary education in the public schools, and entered Colby College as a member of the class of 1892 in September, 1888.

In the spring of 1889, on his own initiative and without the knowledge of his family, he took a competitive examination for West Point, and was successful in winning an appointment from his congressman.

As a cadet he was studious and showed good ability, but his classmates will always fondly think of him because of his kindly, cheerful disposition. He contributed much to the class cheer in its meetings preparatory to furlough. The "class poet" has written of him:

*R Prime on Christmas leave went
At Sing Sing his money he spent*

* * * *

*Till he found that he had not a cent.
But his heart, it was brimful of glee
As he sang of his dear '93.*

Upon graduation he was commissioned in the artillery, and he advanced through the grades to that of colonel on May 15, 1917. He served first at Fort Preble, Maine, and later at Fort Warren, Mass. In November, 1895, he began his career in the light artillery as a lieutenant of Battery A, 2nd Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kansas. A year later he was transferred to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1898, when he began the trek to Cuba. His battery went first to Chickamauga, then to Tampa, and then to Santiago, Cuba. He participated gallantly in the battle of San Juan Hill, July 1st and 2nd, 1898, and in the actions before Santiago on July 10th and 11th, 1898. He was in camp at Montauk Point, Long Island, for four weeks in August and September and was then ordered to Huntsville, Alabama, with his regiment. He remained there until January 17, 1899, when his organization was ordered to Havana, Cuba, for duty. He was on duty in Cuba until January 10, 1902, when he was ordered to Fort Warren, Massachusetts. His service at this station ended on September 1, 1903, when he was transferred to Fort McHenry, Maryland. He was in command of this post during the time of the Baltimore fire of 1904. From September, 1904, to June, 1905, he was a student at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., and at the same station in command of a battery until April, 1906, when he was ordered to Fort Adams.

In 1907, when the artillery was split into coast artillery and field artillery, he cast his lot with the latter and was ordered to duty with the field artillery at Camp Stotsenberg in the Philippines. He remained there until February, 1908, when he returned to the states. He served at Fort Leavenworth until October 15, 1908, when he was ordered to Fort Snelling, where he served for nearly three years—the

longest stay at any one station in his career. He then had six months at Fort Sill, three months at manoeuver camps in Wisconsin, seven months at Denver with the National Guard of the mountain states, six months at Fort Sill, two months at Fort Riley, eight months at Fort Sill to August, 1914; then he became a student in the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he graduated with honors, standing two in a class of thirty. He remained at Leavenworth for a little over two years—a long time for him at one post. He then had five months in camp with the 7th Field Artillery near Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This brings his record of assignments up to the time of the World War.

In April, 1917, he was made senior instructor of the Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. In October following he assumed command of that camp and remained on this duty until December 8, 1917, at which time he was ordered to command the 18th Field Artillery at El Paso, Texas.

On March 23, 1918, he left with his regiment for Camp Merritt, N. J., and on April 22, 1918, embarked for France, where on May 11th, 1918, he reported his regiment to the A. E. F. His regiment did distinguished service in the Champagne-Marne region from July 15th to 18th and until August 20th, 1918, when he was assigned to command the 51st Field Artillery Brigade, 26th Division. With the exception of an interval of seven days from October 18th to October 25th, he commanded this brigade until November 28, 1918. His service here included the St. Mihiel offensive, September 14th to 16th, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 25th to November 11th—through each he functioned in a very creditable manner. He remained with this brigade until December 20th, when he was assigned to command the 61st Field Artillery Brigade. He continued on duty with this brigade upon its return to the states at Camp Stuart, Virginia, March 12, 1919, and until it was completely demobilized at Camp Bowie, Texas, March 26, 1919.

He resumed peace time duties in command of the 2nd Field Artillery at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and after a couple of months was, in June, 1919, ordered to Seattle, Washington, as recruiting officer. In August, 1920, he was assigned to command the 77th Field Artillery at Camp Lewis, Washington, and later to command the 76th Field Artillery at the same station. He remained at Camp Lewis until June, 1922. During the greater portion of his service at this station he commanded the 4th Field Artillery Brigade in addition to his regimental duties. He commanded the 76th Field Artillery at Fort D. A. Rus-

sell, Wyoming, from June, 1922, to January, 1923, and after a leave of absence, proceeded to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where from March 26, 1923, to September 11, 1925, he commanded the 11th Field Artillery. He also commanded the 11th Field Artillery Brigade for about six months of this time. In September, 1925, he proceeded to the U. S. on leave and so remained until he was retired on January 18, 1926, for disability in line of duty.

After retirement he spent some time abroad but returned to the States and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he died February 3, 1940.

He is survived by his wife, Mabel (Sawyer) Farr; by a brother, Mr. Walter Bates Farr, of Boston, Massachusetts; and by two sisters, Mrs. Charles B. Kimball of Wallaston, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Woodman Bradbury, of Newton, Massachusetts.

The class of 1893 has lost a lovable character and a member who has been an honor to the service and to his class.

That he served his country well is attested by the following war Department records:

In 1898 he was recommended by the Brevet Board for Brevet First Lieutenant for gallantry at Santiago, Cuba on July 1, 1898.

He was nominated for Brevet First Lieutenant for gallantry in battle at El Caney.

More recently he was awarded the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

In 1906 Colonel Grimes in an official report stated:

Captain Farr was a lieutenant in my battery for about three years previous to the Spanish-American War. He served with me throughout the Santiago campaign, where his service, efficiency, and courage were in the highest degree creditable. I regard him as one of the most faithful and capable officers that I have ever served with.

In 1915 he was an Honor Graduate of the Army School of the Line, standing two in a class of thirty. In the following year he was a graduate of the Army Staff College.

In 1918, while Colonel Farr was serving in France, an official report by General Cruikshank states:

He was in command of his regiment and under fire during operations of July 14th to 18th at Chateau Thierry and in subsequent pursuit of the Germans. His regiment was under

very severe fire July 14th and 15th, one battery losing three guns before it went into position. . . . He was recommended for promotion to Brigadier General.

On September 19, 1918, he was recommended by General Pershing for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General.

On May 25, 1919, the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces recommended the award of Distinguished Service Medals to certain regimental commanders, among whom was Colonel Otho W. B. Farr.

On December 1, 1921, at Camp Lewis, Washington, the Inspector reported:

The Inspector desires to express the very favorable impression made upon him by the review and inspection of the Fourth Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Colonel Otho W. B. Farr, the brigade as a whole presented an appearance of readiness which was highly commendable.

The foregoing records of the War Department covering a period of many years are supplemented by fine tributes of officers who served with him in France.

Colonel Willard B. Luther, who was Adjutant of the 51st Field Artillery Brigade under Colonel Farr, and who is now in civil life in Boston, refers to one incident in the brigade history:

This movement (ordered by the Division) was preparatory to the San Mihiel offensive and designed to shift the brigade into attack positions northwest of that salient. It will be recalled that on September 3rd the plans for the offensive were changed and orders to this end were received on September 5th while the brigade was actually moving into position. This involved a shift of brigade headquarters and new positions for the regiments. Such a shift is always a difficult operation, and it was further complicated by the fact that the artillery of the 4th Division, A. E. F., and a considerable number of French artillery units were on September 6th placed under Colonel Farr's command, with the added responsibility of getting these troops into their attack positions. Nevertheless the change was accomplished and all units were in readiness for the attack which started September 12th the brigade and its attached artillery so efficiently supported the infantry during the attack that all assigned objectives were

reached by the evening of September 12th and the salient closed by 2:30 a. m. on September 13th. After this result had been achieved the brigade and its Colonel faced the problem of supporting a new defensive line and meeting the counter attacks that speedily developed. This was done without incident. . . .

Colonel Robert E. Goodwin, who commanded the 101st Field Artillery in Colonel Farr's brigade, and who is now in civil life in Boston, states:

He left with the officers and men who had served with him in the 51st Field Artillery Brigade the impression of a kindly man who understood the importance of the personal equation in military life, but who, nevertheless, upheld the standards of the service. . . . He left in the minds and hearts of the officers who served with a him a feeling of affection and regard, and it can be said that during the difficult days of bitter and continuous fighting immediately preceding the Armistice his brigade functioned smoothly, performed all its missions in a creditable manner and, at the Armistice, finished its battle experience with morale unimpaired.

Colonel Joseph A. Rogers, a distinguished field artilleryman, now on the retired list of the Army, pays the following tribute:

As an officer of the Artillery Corps and Field Artillery, from his graduation at the U. S. M. A., until his retirement for physical disability, Colonel Farr was esteemed by his commanders and contemporaries for his fine intellect; by his subordinates he was respected for his courage and greatly loved for that unselfish considerateness which accepted all errors of his command as his own and made the forceful administration of discipline a great ordeal for him.

His quickness of mind from his graduation in 1893 carried him on to Honor Graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1915. In the Field Artillery Center at Coetquidan, France, in a class with all other officers of his regiment in French Artillery methods of computation of accurate data for fire using corrections of the moment most often, most quickly, and most nearly, Colonel Farr's solution was that of the instructor.

As a Second Lieutenant of the 2nd Artillery, he was cited in War Department orders for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Santiago de Cuba on July 1, 1898.

As Commander of the 18th Field Artillery in the Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne, he preceded it to the Marne, where he made advance reconnaissance of positions for his battalions and also a study that greatly increased their effectiveness in a difficult combat, which brought a decoration of the colors of his regiment and the following citation from a Marshal of France:

ORDER NO. 19755D.

(Extract)

The 18th Regiment of Field Artillery, U. S. Army.

A regiment of artillery of the 3rd Division, during the German attack upon the Marne did, through its remarkably prepared and brilliantly executed fire, under a most violent bombardment, assist in stopping the enemy's offensive and in inflicting sanguinary losses upon the adversary, during the counter offensive between the Marne and the Vesle, in close liaison with the infantry; not ceasing, in spite of the difficulties of resupply and of rough terrain, to harrass the enemy and to force his retreat.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, the 24th of June, 1919
Marechal of France,

Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East.

(Signed) PETAIN.

Returning from the Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne with his 18th Field Artillery assembled at Chateau Nesle for re-equipment and replacements, Colonel Farr was assigned as Brigade Commander to command the 51st Field Artillery Brigade of the 26th Division. The 18th Field Artillery was paraded in farewell to this Colonel so loved by officers and men. At the conclusion of this parade I walked with him to a waiting automobile. As we went, I made apology for there submitting advice to a superior, but with assurance of an affection that would not let me be silent. I then asked him not to accept the excuses of his subordinates for their failure to

perform to their utmost ability, as I was positive that his considerateness had been abused. His reply was so completely expressive and humanly descriptive of the man: "You need not have been so apologetic in giving me this advice. My mother has often told me this. I come of a very devout Baptist family. I guess I just can't help it."

On a walk with the late General Gatley at Camp Lewis, Washington, in 1921, when Colonel Farr commanded the 76th Field Artillery and General Gatley the 10th Field Artillery, General Gatley remarked to me: "Sep Farr is too good for his own good."

A soldier of brilliant intellect, rare courage, and an exemplary achievement, humble but dignified, capable without conceit, courageous though kindly, loved by those who knew him best for a magnanimity of human, kindly, considerateness that he "just couldn't help."

*(Signed) Joseph A. Rogers,
Colonel, F. A., U. S. Army, Retired.*

*100 Eucalyptus Road,
Berkeley, California.*

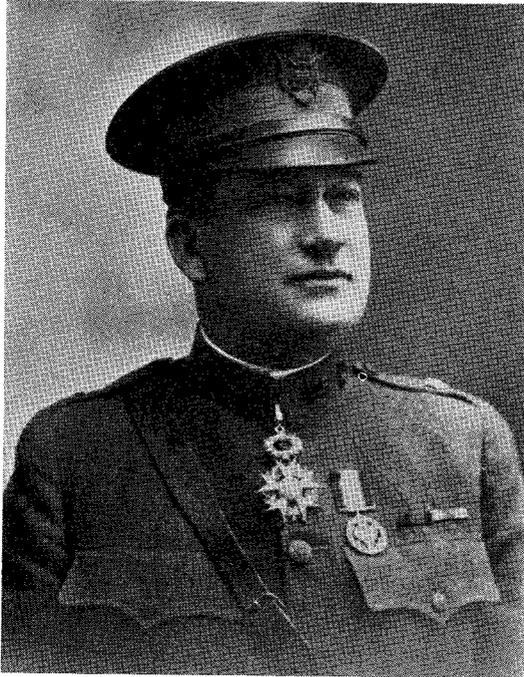
—G. H. McM.



JOHN H. RICE

NO. 3519 CLASS OF 1893

Died January 7, 1940, at Pelham Manor, New York, aged 70 years.



JOHAN H. RICE was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 6, 1870, the son of Virgil and Aurelia Torrey Rice. At the United States Military Academy he stood high academically, and was captain of the 1893 baseball team. He graduated in 1893, standing eighth in his class, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry. For the two years 1895-97 he taught mathematics at the Military Academy. During the Spanish American War he was on recruiting duty in Chicago, St. Paul, and Omaha.

Rice was appointed a first lieutenant of Ordnance in 1898. After serving three years at Watervliet Arsenal and at Sandy Hook, he was sent to Manila Ordnance Depot. In 1903 he was commissioned Captain and made Inspector of Ordnance in the Pittsburgh and Ohio Districts. His next service was in the Ordnance Office at Washington, where he spent ten years in charge of the design, production, and inspection of all gun carriages, artillery vehicles, machine guns, fire control apparatus.

When the United States entered the World War and the Ordnance Department was reorganized he became head of the Carriage Division; in that capacity he placed orders for over \$700,000,000 of materiel. He was commissioned a colonel on January 8, 1918, and one month later became Brigadier General. General Rice was now appointed Chief of the new Engineering Division of the Ordnance Department, which had charge of the designing of all classes of guns. In June, 1918, he was sent abroad as Chief of the Engineering Division of the Ordnance Department of the American Expeditionary Forces. In October he was appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the A. E. F.

After the Armistice he had charge of clearing the 1st and 2nd Army Areas of unexploded projectiles and of returning to the United States all American ammunition and guns, as well as the Ordnance troops. Upon returning to the United States in 1919 he resumed his Regular Army grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and was made Chief of Manufacture in the Ordnance Department. The next year he was promoted to Colonel. He retired from active service at his own request on July 1, 1921. Following his retirement he was commissioned Brigadier General of Reserves.

General Rice received the Distinguished Service Medal and was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor for his services in France.

After General Rice's retirement he went to Europe for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for two years, returning to this country in October, 1925, to become Vice President of the American Machine and Foundry Co. and of the Lakewest Corporation.

His clubs were University of New York and Pelham Country Club and the Chevy Chase, Metropolitan, and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington.

He died January 7, 1940, at his home in Pelham Manor, New York. Surviving are his wife, the former Mary L. Angell of Leavenworth, and a son, John A. Rice, of Pelham Manor.



JOHN M. MORGAN

NO. 3532 CLASS OF 1893

Died November 29, 1939, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 71 years.



JOHN M. MORGAN was born in Minersville, Ohio, March 11, 1868. His parents, Morgan Morgan and Ann Morgan, had both been born in Wales. John was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio and joined the Class of 1893 on June 15, 1889. From that day John made a splendid impression on the Class. A little bit older than the average, he seemed to have achieved a definite philosophy of life and a true sense of proportion. He took things as they came, never seemed worried or over-excited, was never critical,

and, as it now seems to the writer, he believed that matters were ordered for the best and that the World was a pretty good place. He always did his duty finely and completely, giving the best that was in him, but he never appeared to be ambitious in the sense of wanting to get ahead at the expense of others. He had a keen but kindly sense of humor and was always an entertaining and congenial companion. It is certain that no man in the Class was more generally loved and respected than "Johnnie Morgan", as he was always called.

Upon graduation John selected the Cavalry, he and Crosby (his most intimate friend in the Class) being assigned to the 8th Horse. He served in the Northwest until our War with Spain. For a few months he was on duty connected with the mustering of U. S. Volunteers into the Service. In the fall of 1898 he went to Cuba with his regiment and remained there until 1901, discharging important duties in connection with the Supply Services and disbursement of Cuban Funds. He was promoted First Lieutenant March 2, 1899, returned to the United States, and was promoted Captain February 2, 1901.

John Morgan had, as matters now go in the Army, a very unique experience. When he was promoted Captain he was assigned to command Troop "G", 12th Cavalry, and retained this command for seven years, having the same First Sergeant, the same non-commissioned officers, and even the same orderly for the entire time.

Between 1901 and 1917 Morgan served two tours in the Philippines, at many posts in the U. S., with troops at the Jamestown Exposition, guarding Mexican refugees in New Mexico, on strike duty in northwestern Colorado, as student at the Army Service Schools, and as Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 12th Cavalry.

He was promoted Major of Cavalry July 1, 1916, and Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry June 28, 1917. On August 5, 1917, he was commissioned Colonel of Infantry, National Army, and assigned to the command of the 309th Infantry. Until May, 1918, he was organizing and training his regiment in the U. S., and arrived with it in France June 9, 1918. The regiment served with the British in the Ypres and Arras Sectors June-August, 1918, was transferred to the American Sector August, 1918, and took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Operations. Morgan brought his regiment back to the U. S. June 1, 1919.

Morgan resumed his regular rank, Lieutenant Colonel, August 31, 1919, and was promoted Colonel July 1, 1920. He completed the courses at the Command and General Staff School in 1920 and the Army War College in 1921. He was then successively Commanding Officer of the 12th Cavalry, Instructor at the Command and General Staff School, a member of the War Department General Staff, and a

member of the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley. On March 31, 1932, having reached the statutory age, he was placed on the Retired List, and thereafter resided in San Antonio, Texas.

At Fort Sam Houston, in 1901, John Morgan married Anita LeBarron, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Keller. This proved one of those happy unions which completes the lives of both participants. The Morgans have one daughter, Marion, who stuck to the Service, marrying Brendan McKay Greeley, an officer of Cavalry.

The fine qualities which John Morgan exhibited as a cadet were characteristic of his Army service. Every duty was performed efficiently and cheerfully; no one ever saw Johnnie flustered or upset; no one ever heard him make an unkind remark about others; and as husband and father he was loyal and devoted.

John made a tremendous impression on his National Army Regiment, which he organized, trained, led in battle, and brought back home. These men really knew him; they did not let a Christmas pass without affectionate greetings, and some of the most beautiful tributes after his death came from men of the 309th. They all agreed that John was all that a Colonel should be, and that he was always there with the goods. As one officer expressed it:

Colonel Morgan was every inch a soldier and a man. His discipline during the Camp Dix days was strict but just. It was what we needed. In combat we had the feeling that he was backing us up every minute. If we needed food or clothing, blankets or ammunition we had only to let him know and he got it. His work won him the Distinguished Service Medal, and he deserved it.

Upon Morgan's death a Committee was named from the personnel of the 309th to express to Mrs. Morgan the feeling of the Regiment. This Committee sent the following:

The Undersigned, having been appointed a committee to represent the 309th Regiment of Infantry, express the profound sorrow felt by all members of that Command at the death of their beloved leader, Colonel John M. Morgan. At the Limey Sector, in the St. Mihiel Offensive, and through the bloody shambles of the Argonne Forest, he led us against the enemy with unfailing courage. Undaunted, he stood at the threshold of death, and by his example spurred his troops to victory. While he has been called home, the

nobility of his spirit lingers and will light the roads that we travel to the end.

That the Higher Command had the same opinion of Morgan's services during the World War is demonstrated by the award to him of the Distinguished Service Medal and by the Citation from Hq. 78th Division.

Citation for the D. S. M. is as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As Commanding Officer of the 309th Infantry during the last two months of hostilities, he displayed marked qualities of leadership and unflagging energy. By the skillful manner in which he conducted his Regiment during the advance through the Bois De Loges in the first part of November he contributed materially to the successes of his Division in its operations in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

The Citation bringing the Silver Star is as follows:

Colonel John M. Morgan, Commanding 309th Infantry. During the advance of the 309th Infantry through the Bois De Loges and for four days thereafter, Colonel Morgan displayed qualities of leadership and of coolness that were inspiring to his Regiment. His grasp of the situation was at all times complete. His handling of his support, the disposition of his forces, the care of his men, and his energy in getting forward ammunition, supplies, and food were worthy of the best traditions of the Army.

Among the letters of condolence which Mrs. Morgan received was a personal letter from the Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, saying that, in addition to the usual condolences from the War Department, he wished to express to her his own high opinion of Colonel Morgan, both as a man and an officer, and his appreciation of the splendid service which Colonel Morgan had rendered throughout his long service.

One of the most appreciated letters Mrs. Morgan received was from Warrant Officer Harry Hartley, paying tribute to Morgan's fine qualities and saying that he attributed his success in the Army entirely to the fine example set by Morgan and the good advice given him by John when he served under John's command in the 12th Cavalry.

John's going leaves a big gap in the thinning ranks of the Class

of '93. The grief which the Class feels makes our hearts go out in sympathy to his widow and daughter. There is, however, the solace of knowing that the World is a better place for John M. Morgan having lived in it.

As John's epitaph it seems fitting to quote a paragraph on personality by George Matthew Adams:

"I have a few friends whose personalities shine out the moment you meet them. No matter how dark and stormy the day, they remain the same. Their hearts are all lit up from the lights they carry there."

This is a perfect description of John M. Morgan. God rest his soul.

—M. L. W.

ALEXANDER MACOMB MILLER, JR.

NO. 3693 CLASS OF 1896

*Died December 2, 1939, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 65 years.*



COLONEL MILLER was born in soldierly surroundings September 9, 1874, at West Point, and from that day was never separated from Army life and duties.

His father, Colonel Alexander Macomb Miller, Engineer Corps, was then Assistant Professor of Military Engineering at the Military Academy, from which he had graduated in 1865. He had married Anna Grant Wilson. During his life he had other important assignments, to river and harbor work and fortification projects at

New York, St. Louis, and Galveston, served in garrison at Willet's Point (now Fort Totten), and was charged with construction of the Washington Aqueduct.

A grandfather was Lieutenant Colonel Morris Smith Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General. He also was a Military Academy graduate, class of 1834. He served in the Artillery and was Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General for faithful and meritorious service during the Rebellion. His wife was Jane Octavia Maccomb.

A great-grandfather was Major General Alexander Maccomb, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, 1828 to 1841.

The surname came from early 17th century settlers in Eastern Long Island who had removed from New England.

Colonel Miller's early years were spent at Willet's Point and in St. Louis, his father's stations. While at the latter place he had delightful boyish experiences on the Engineer boats along the rivers, and there he received his public school education. He received his appointment from Tennessee and resided at Memphis to establish his eligibility and to prepare for West Point.

The details of his service are as follows:

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....	June 15, 1892
2nd Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry.....	June 12, 1896
1st Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry.....	November 7, 1899
Captain, 8th Cavalry.....	June 20, 1902
Transferred to 9th Cavalry.....	September 3, 1902
Quartermaster Corps by detail October 15, 1907 to.....	October 14, 1911
Major of Cavalry.....	July 1, 1916
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary).....	August 5, 1917
Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Adjutant General's Department by detail.....	January 14, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry.....	March 1, 1920
Honorably discharged from Emergency appointment only, reverting to grade of Lieutenant Colonel, Regular Army....	June 30, 1920
Colonel	July 1, 1920
Relieved detail, Adjutant General's Department.....	February 2, 1921
Signal Corps by detail from July 1, 1924 to.....	June 30, 1928
Retired on account of disability in line of duty.....	July 31, 1938

B. S., U. S. Military Academy, 1896.

General Staff Corps, April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1935.

Graduate: Army War College, 1928.

Command and General Staff School, 1924.

Mounted Service School, 1907.

SERVICE

Upon the expiration of his graduation leave he joined and served with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, from September 30, 1896, to April 19, 1898; with his regiment at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and Lakeland, Florida, to June 7, 1898; with the 10th Cavalry, enroute to (sailed June 14, 1898) and in Cuba at El Paso and Santiago to August 14, 1898; while serving in Cuba during the Spanish American War he participated in an engagement at Las Guasimas June 24, 1898, and in the assault and siege of Santiago, Cuba, from July 1 to 17, 1898; en route to the United States, (sailed August 14, 1898), and on sick leave to February 11, 1899; with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, to May 1, 1899; with his regiment at Galveston, Texas, to May 17, 1899; with his regiment enroute to (sailed May 17, 1899) and in Cuba at Holguin to November, 1899; en route to the United States and on delay to December 9, 1899; on leave and en route to new station to February 4, 1900; with the 9th Cavalry at Fort Grant, Arizona, to August 7, 1900; en route to the Philippine Islands, (sailed August 16, 1900) to September 16, 1900; with the 9th Cavalry at Pasacao, Nuevas Caceres, Libmanan and Calabanga, P. I., to October 30, 1901; Aide to Brigadier General F. D. Grant at Nueva Caceres, P. I., from October 31, 1901, to March 31, 1902; with the 9th Cavalry at Neuva Caceres, P. I., to October 6, 1902; en route to the United States, (sailed October 6, 1902) and on leave to January 13, 1903; with the 9th Cavalry at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to October 19, 1904; with his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, to April 29, 1907; en route to the Philippine Islands, (sailed May 6, 1907) to May 31, 1907; with the 9th Cavalry at Camp McGrath, P. I., to October 30, 1907; in Office, Chief Quartermaster, Philippine Division, Manila, P. I., to December 26, 1907; in charge of Land Transportation at Manila, P. I., to October 15, 1909; en route to the United States, (sailed October 15, 1909) and on leave to February 14, 1910; Constructing Quartermaster and Assistant to Depot Quartermaster at Boston, Massachusetts, to October 14, 1911; on leave and en route to new station to November 18, 1911; with the 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to May 1, 1914; on temporary duty in Washington, D. C., and en route to France (sailed May 12, 1914) and in Paris with the Military Attache awaiting assignment to duty with the French Cavalry to September 10, 1914; in England as Military Observer with the British Armies in the field, and Military Attache at London to December 4, 1916; en route to the United States (sailed December 5, 1916) to December 17, 1916; on detached service in Washington, D. C. to January 19, 1917; on leave to February 19, 1917; with the

16th Cavalry at Fort Ringgold, Texas to May 27, 1917; on temporary duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, purchasing animals, to August 1, 1917; with the 16th Cavalry at Mercedes, Texas, to December 17, 1917; Chief of Staff, 15th Cavalry Division and El Paso District at El Paso, Texas, to September 1, 1918; in Operations Division, War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C., to February 9, 1919; Chief of Staff, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York, to June 6, 1919; en route to (sailed June 11, 1919) and in France with the Services of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces, and commanding the District of Paris and casually with the American Forces in France to December 9, 1919; en route to the United States (sailed December 10, 1919) and at Camp Dix, New Jersey, to December 22, 1919; on leave and en route to new station to January 20, 1920; in the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., to February 20, 1920; Division Adjutant, 7th Division, Camp Funston, Kansas, to August 31, 1920; Adjutant, 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Nebraska, to February 25, 1921; student, the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, to August 6, 1921; on sick leave and sick in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to September 1, 1921; in charge of Library at Army War College, Washington, D. C. to August 28, 1923; student, the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to June 20, 1924; on temporary duty in Office, Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., to November 24, 1924; en route to the Canal Zone (sailed November 26, 1924) to December 8, 1924; Department Signal Officer, Headquarters Panama Canal Department, Canal Zone, to July 13, 1927; en route to the United States (sailed July 13, 1927) and on leave to August 14, 1927; student, the Army War College, Washington, D. C., to July 2, 1928; on leave and en route to new station to August 4, 1928; commanding 2nd Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, to March 31, 1931; Chief of Staff, 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Nebraska, to March 15, 1935; on leave and sick in Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, to April 23, 1935; Executive Officer, Office Chief of Cavalry, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1938; on leave to July 31, 1938, the date of his retirement.

For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898, he was recommended for appointment as Brevet 1st Lieutenant. For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, he was recommended for appointment as Captain. On these citations he was awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster.

His foreign decorations were:

French Legion of Honor, Officer;

British Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion;
Montenegrin Order of Prince Danilo, Commander.

He married at Fort Riley, Kansas, January 27, 1904, Elizabeth Smith Chew, daughter of Lieutenant Commander Richard Smith Chew, United States Navy, whose wife was Louisa Harrison Coffin. They had two sons, Captain Alexander Macomb Miller, 3rd, Cavalry, Class of 1927, and Richard Chew Miller, Yale, 1928. Mrs. Miller, their sons, and two younger brothers survive him.

Those close to him sorrow over the loss of this modest and very gallant gentleman and soldier, their always firmly loyal and generous friend. Appreciation of his high character and service has been expressed by many general officers who knew him—Grant, Godfrey, Read, Barry, McGlachlin, Saltzman, Hagood, McCoy, Symmonds, Kromer; his qualities and friendship were greatly admired and prized by other contemporaries—Simonds, Embick, Kreuger, Spaulding, Gibbins, and many others.

In his cadet days he was a participant in Color Line and One Hundredth Night Entertainments and belonged to the Banjo Club. For three years he led the choir. He was active in the social life of his garrisons. He was always fond of music and was a musician. In athletics he particularly liked tennis. He played golf. But his real avocation was horsemanship, of which he was a master.

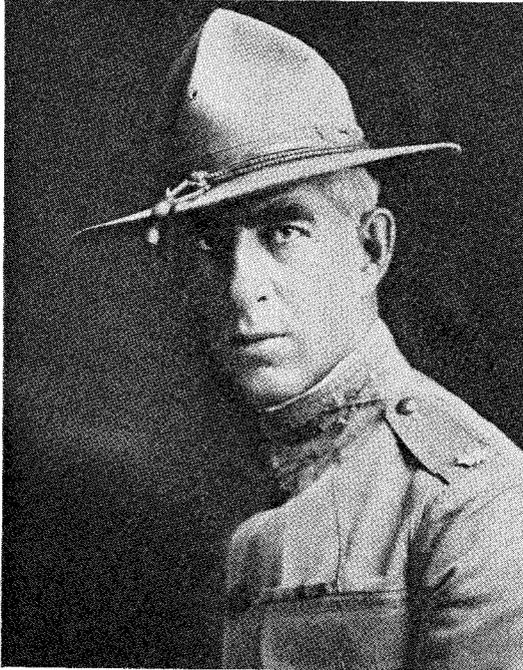
But such activities were ever subordinated to those of his profession, for he lived constantly according to the lessons of his alma mater. He was exceptionally attentive to and proficient in duties of whatever character; he was a lover of honor; and he was moved by heart-felt patriotism.

—E. F. M.

HARRY O. WILLIARD

NO. 3701 CLASS OF 1896

Died April 26, 1939, at Lewistown, Montana, aged 67 years.



COLONEL HARRY ORMISTON WILLIARD, Cavalry, was born in Bremen, Ohio, September 1, 1871, and died in Lewistown, Montana, April 26, 1939. He entered West Point in 1892 after passing successfully a competitive examination in Montana, and graduated four years later. He was the first graduate from the State of Montana. After completing thirty years of active service in the Army he retired in 1922, and moved to his home in Lewistown, Montana. He was residing in Lewistown at the time of his passing, which occurred after a brief illness of four days.

When a boy of eight years, he moved with his parents from Ohio to Fort Maginnis, Montana, where his father was a contract surgeon in the Army. Later Doctor Williard resigned from the Service because of ill health. From that time on Harry Williard's interest in the Army never ceased, and he determined to make the Army his life's work.

After graduation from the U. S. M. A. Williard was commissioned a second lieutenant and was assigned to duty with the Tenth Cavalry at Fort Custer, Montana. After Fort Custer was abandoned as an Army Post in 1897, Lieutenant Williard was transferred to Fort Keogh, near Miles City, Montana. He was stationed there when the Spanish-American War broke out. Lieutenant Williard's command was ordered to Chickamauga Park Troop Concentration Camp and assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, and within a short time was sent to Cuba. There he participated with his regiment in the Santiago Campaign.

At the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, on June 24, 1898, Lieutenant Williard was in command of Troop "B" of the Tenth Cavalry, and before the battle concluded he was also placed in command of Troop "K" of the First Cavalry, the officers of that organization having all been killed or wounded. For his service here and while participating with the Tenth Cavalry at the battle of San Juan Hill on July 2, 1898, Colonel Williard was awarded "The Military Order of the Purple Heart" in 1937, almost thirty-nine years later. Having been severely wounded at San Juan Hill, he was invalided home to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, from where he went when convalescent to his parents' home at Lewistown, Montana.

In the fall of 1898 he was ordered to join a portion of his regiment, which was stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. From here he was sent in the Spring of 1899 into the Coeur D'Alene country of Idaho. To prevent violence during labor troubles Williard, although just a young officer, was detailed for that duty; he commanded several troops, and he and his soldiers succeeded in quelling the disturbance in a very effective manner. The following fall he was ordered to rejoin his regiment in Cuba, where he performed garrison duty at various Cuban posts until 1902. He was then promoted to a first lieutenant and assigned to duty with the Second Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

In a very short time he was made a captain and ordered to the Philippines. While there he was stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, his regiment constructing and being the first to garrison this post. Later

he was returned to the United States and stationed at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, with the Fifth Cavalry.

While at Fort Wingate, where he was stationed from 1905 to 1908, he was sent in command of two troops of the Fifth Cavalry to capture a band of renegade Navajo Indians. Byalili, called a medicine man by his followers, but in reality a notorious outlaw and murderer, was the leader of this band of renegades. Captain Williard's orders were to capture him by all means. The mission was successful; Byalili and six other Indians were captured without the loss of a single soldier and brought back to Fort Wingate, where they were placed in the guard house under very heavy guard. Later they were sent to Alcatraz, where Byalili died. It was in recognition of the service rendered there that Captain Williard received a letter of commendation from President Theodore Roosevelt.

That letter, one of Williard's most treasured possessions, reads as follows:

My dear Captain Williard: I wish to thank you for the admirable way in which you handled the recent incipient outbreak of the banditti among the Navajo Indians, and through you I wish to thank your command for what they did. It was a good job, done in workmanlike style.

Very truly yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1909 Captain Williard was transferred to Hawaii, his regiment constituting the first garrison at Schofield Barracks, 27 miles from Honolulu. At that time the troops and officers were all quartered in tents; now Schofield Barracks is a modern military post and the largest one on the Islands. In 1910 he was sent to the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, from which he was graduated in the fall of 1911. He then rejoined his regiment in Hawaii. The following year he was sent to the Army School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, California, and was graduated from there in the fall.

In 1913 Williard's regiment was stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. From here he was ordered with his regiment to the Mexican Border at Nogales, Arizona. He was in command of Troop "G" of the Fifth Cavalry. This was in March, 1913, when the Mexican General Obregon and his Yaqui Indians came across the Border and attacked Mexican Federalists at Nogales.

In 1916 Williard was promoted to Major and participated in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in pursuit of the Mexican bandit

chief Pancho Villa. His regiment constituted the rear guard of General Pershing's forces. When Williard returned from Mexico he was appointed District Intelligence Officer, with headquarters at El Paso, Texas. A short time after the United States entered the World War, Williard was ordered to Newport News, Virginia, where he was made Commander of the Port of Embarkation. He had his heart set on going overseas, and it was a great disappointment to him when this privilege was denied him. However, he performed his duties in his usual efficient manner, and at the close of the War he was ordered to Washington, D. C., as a member of the Board of Appraisers. As further evidence of his efficiency, I submit a letter to the Adjutant General from General John S. Dean, Chairman of the Board of Appraisers. It reads as follows:

From: Colonel John S. Dean, Chairman, War Department Board of Appraisers.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Services of Harry O. Williard, Colonel, Cavalry; Regular Army Rank, Major, Cavalry.

1. *Colonel Williard has served on the War Department Board of Appraisers, of which I am Chairman, for about six months last past. During this time he has been assigned very important and difficult work in connection with the valuation of real estate for the use of the Army and in the assessment of damages arising under the provisions of the Dent Act. He has been prompt to do the work assigned him, and I have been particularly impressed with his practical and accurate sense of values.*

No officer under my command has been more faithful in the performance of his duty. He has always been dependable to the last degree, and his duties have been performed with extraordinary intelligence. He has left the impression on my mind of one who would successfully accomplish any work assigned him.

I have particularly noted his power of application and his unflagging energy.

2. *It is requested that this letter be filed with this officer's record.*

Signed,

*John S. Dean,
Colonel, J. A.
Chairman.*

From Washington Williard, now a lieutenant colonel, was ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was made Education and Recreational Officer. He remained here until the early part of 1921, when he was ordered to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and made Chief of Staff of the 88th Division. He was on duty at Minneapolis at the time of his retirement from the service in June, 1922. He retired with the rank of Colonel.

Another letter that he prized very highly was one from General Pershing. It reads as follows:

August 11, 1922.

My dear Colonel Williard:

I observe from orders recently issued that you have passed from active duty to the retired list. On behalf of the service at large, I wish to convey to you an appreciation of your long and faithful service, and to wish for you in your new sphere of life happiness, health and prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,

Signed

*John J. Pershing,
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.*

Although Colonel Williard had retired from the Army, he continued to lead a very active life. He became President of the Ke-Sun Oil Company, which office he held at the time of his death. He organized the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Lewistown. He was a past state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and took an active part in other organizations including the American Legion and the United Spanish American War Veterans.

The following article was published in the newspaper of his home town:

Full military honors will be accorded the late Colonel Harry O. Williard, U. S. A. Retired, when veterans of all organizations gather at the Creel Chapel at 8:30 tonight to pay their last respects to the memory of one of the state's most distinguished military men and Fergus County pioneer, before the body, accompanied by Henry Williard, an only son, is forwarded on the 9:51 Milwaukee train to Arlington, Virginia, where burial will be made in the National cemetery among the Nation's hero dead next Tuesday.

For the first time in the city's history, members of the local posts of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and United Spanish American War Veterans and auxiliary organizations are joining forces in this final home tribute to Montana's first West Point graduate, whose military career during nearly a third of a century and covering three wars offers an outstanding record of distinguished service, and who has been a resident of Fergus county for nearly 60 years.

He was truly a great soldier, and it is fitting and proper that he is now resting in peace in Arlington National Cemetery with so many others who served their country faithfully.

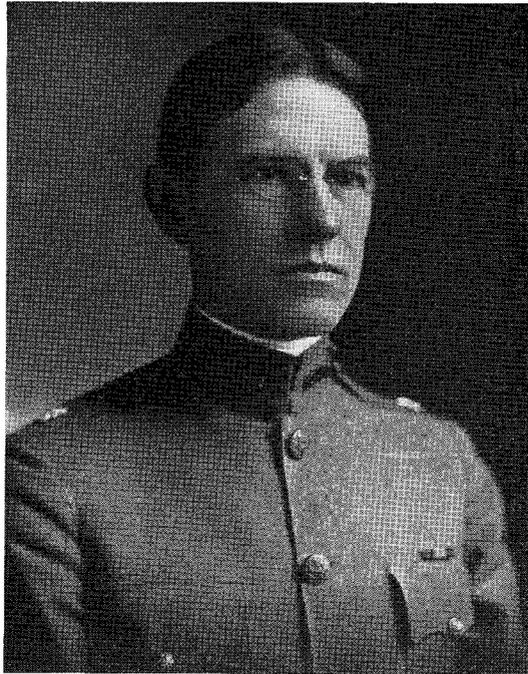
—His son, Henry O. Williard.



HUGH LAFAYETTE APPLEWHITE

NO. 3790 CLASS OF 1897

Died February 23, 1939, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 65 years.



HUGH LAFAYETTE APPLEWHITE, affectionately known to his classmates and friends as "Apple", was born near Brookhaven, Mississippi, August 14, 1874, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Rufus R. Applewhite.

He was educated in Mississippi and attended the Union Church High School. He was appointed from Brookhaven to the Military Academy, graduating in 1897.

Following graduation, he was assigned as additional 2d Lieutenant,

15th Infantry, and stationed at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He received his permanent assignment as 2d Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, January 26, 1898. On March 8, 1898, he transferred to the 6th Artillery. During the Spanish-American War he served with the Siege Train at Tampa, Florida. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, September 19, 1899, and after various assignments to stations, including a tour of duty at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, was promoted to Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, on August 22, 1901. His service with the Coast Artillery took him to various stations on the east coast and included a course of instruction at the School for Submarine Defense, from which he graduated in 1905.

In 1908 he was retired from active service for disability in line of duty, but was almost at once called to duty with the Peacock Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas, where he served for two years; then to duty with the National Guard of Utah, and then as Commandant of Cadets at the University of Nevada. In June, 1916, he was advanced to the grade of Major on the retired list and in 1918 to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. During the World War he was on active duty and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as Acting Quartermaster; with the National Guard of Mississippi, at Jackson, Mississippi; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Commandant of Cadets at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College; from October, 1918, to May 20, 1919, he was stationed at Austin, Texas, where he was District Military Inspector, Students' Army Training Corps, 10th District, and later District Inspector, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 10th District. He was also stationed with R. O. T. C. units in Dallas and Terrell, Texas. On January 22, 1921, he was advanced to the grade of Colonel. In October, 1921, at his own request, he was relieved from active duty and after three years in California, he took up residence at San Antonio, Texas, where he lived the remainder of his life.

In 1898 he married Miss Mildred Powell, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. James W. Powell, U. S. Army, Retired. They had three children: a son, Powell, who graduated from the Military Academy in 1920 and is now retired, and twin daughters, Dorothy, who is now living with her Mother in San Antonio, and Mildred, who is now Mrs. Thomas L. Devoy of Los Angeles, California.

In late December of 1936 he was afflicted with a lingering illness, which by its nature curbed his activities of enjoyment and freedom. However, he at all times showed only patience and tolerance—assuming always cheerfulness toward his family and a smiling welcome for his friends.

The courage with which he met all the difficulties of life was outstanding in the crucial months of his suffering; it was the outward manifestation of his deep religious spirit of faith and fortitude.

"Apple" was a lovable character, a fine officer, and a devoted husband and father. As a cadet he was both admired and respected, and his record shows that appreciation of his many sterling qualities extended also to the many friends he made in civilian circles.

This was evidenced by the following, which is quoted from a letter written by A. A. Codd of the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada:

"Your influence for good character and true citizenship among our students has been most marked, and the keen interest you have taken for the building up of our University and the raising of its standard has been greatly appreciated by the Board of Regents.

"Personally, Major, I have learned to love you as a true friend, and this friendship has grown through the years of close acquaintance, not only in your work, but also as a neighbor and a true father to a lovely family."

Also the following, which is quoted from a letter written by the Vice-President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College to the Adjutant General of the Army on "Apple's" relief from duty at that institution:

"He is universally admired by the students and highly esteemed by the faculty of this institution, so that it is with a sense of deep personal and official regret that we are to lose his services as an officer in the college.

"He is a man of culture, with rare ability as a disciplinarian; a most capable officer of the line with good discretion, sound judgment, executive and administrative capacity."

From Colonel J. F. Morrow, General Staff, Chairman, War Department, Committee on Education and Special Training, upon "Apple's" relief from duty at District Headquarters, Austin, Texas:

"Permit me to thank you for the efficient and energetic character of your work at Austin and to express the hope that you will at any time feel free to assist us with suggestions or advice in matters concerning the R. O. T. C."

We shall miss him from our fast thinning ranks, but his memory will always remain as an inspiration to us.

He lies at rest in the National Cemetery on the reservation at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. *Requiescat in pace.*

—A Classmate.



REGINALD EDWARDS McNALLY

NO. 3937 CLASS OF 1899

Died December 21, 1937, in San Francisco, California, aged 60 years.



REGINALD EDWARDS McNALLY was born in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, November 27, 1877. His early education was received at Flushing, Long Island, New York.

At the age of twelve he moved with his family to Springfield, Ohio, attending the public schools there for a short time, after which he entered Montclair Military Academy, and later went to Highland Falls Military School to prepare for West Point.

He entered the Academy June 15, 1895, and was graduated February 15, 1899, with the commission of Second Lieutenant in the 25th Infantry.

During his four years at the Academy, he was an outstanding participant in athletics in general, winning the saber for best all-round athlete. He also received, during his undergraduate days, an award for his excellent horsemanship. Selection as color bearer was another honor he received.

Upon receiving his commission, Lieutenant McNally joined the 25th Infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado, where he remained until June 27, 1899, when he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, there to serve with Companies E and L of the 25th Infantry until March 1, 1900.

In December, 1899, he received notice of his transfer to the 3rd Cavalry, a change which pleased the ardent horseman greatly, and on March 2, 1900, he assumed his post at Urgau, Philippine Islands, with Troop F, and saw action in the campaign against Ilocanos at many points, including Cullenbeng, an important spot in the Colonel's career. He served as Aide-de-Camp to General John Green Ballance in May and June of 1901, and was Assistant Quartermaster at Cabugao during July of that year.

His promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant became effective in February, 1901, and between that date and April of 1906, the field of his activity was greatly varied. Still with the 3rd Cavalry, he continued to serve in the Philippines, and later was in San Francisco, California, and other posts in the States. In January of 1905, he joined the Signal Corps and had tours of duty in New York City and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

On March 7, 1906, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and was transferred to the 8th Cavalry with which he served in the Philippines for about a year. Returning to the States in May, 1907, he served at various posts, during which time he was a member of the United States rifle team.

In October, 1906, he entered the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas, from which he was graduated the following year. At this time Captain McNally was recommended for brevet of 1st Lieutenant for coolness and conspicuous gallantry in action at Cullenbeng, Philippine Islands, April 15, 1900, and for brevet of Captain by General S. M. B. Young, for cool and intelligent conduct combined with conspicuous bravery in the fight at Badoc River, April 25, 1900.

During the years 1908-10 Captain McNally was stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and between the latter date and 1913 he once again saw duty in the Philippines. In the course of the year 1913 he

was transferred to the 7th, 9th, and 1st Cavalry in that order. He attained the rank of Major in the 1st Cavalry in 1917, and in the same year was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. In July, 1918, he became a Colonel.

Following the World War, Colonel McNally served in France with the 14th Cavalry. Upon his return he remained attached to the 14th Cavalry, serving at various posts throughout the United States until his voluntary retirement in 1928, after thirty years of service.

He was awarded two silver stars and cited by the War Department "For gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Cullenbeng and Badoc River."

Colonel McNally was destined for the life of a soldier from birth. His father had long cherished the ambition for his first son to enter the Army and particularly the Cavalry. His career was planned at the outset accordingly. He was taught to ride at a very tender age, almost before he could walk, and he became an excellent, ardent horseman and a lover of horses throughout his career. For several years he was a member of the Army Polo team.

The Colonel was the perfect figure of a military man—tall, erect, and meticulous in every detail of dress and accoutrements. A fine sportsman and courageous fighter, he served as a splendid and revered inspiration to his men. He died December 21, 1937, in San Francisco, California, at the age of sixty.

—P. H. M.



CHARLES BURNETT

NO. 4049 CLASS OF 1901

Died November 27, 1939, at Washington, D. C., aged 62 years.



GENERAL BURNETT was born at Concord, Tennessee, October 28, 1877, and died at Walter Reed on November 27, 1939, following a three months' illness from an attack of coronary thrombosis.

He was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois in 1897, graduating in the class of 1901. As a cadet he was prominent in athletics, playing end on the football team. Assigned to the 15th Cavalry upon graduation, he served with that regiment in the Philippine Is-

lands from 1901-1903, participating in an engagement against hostile Moros at Bacayauan, Mindanao, August 20, 1903. From 1903-1906 he served at Fort Myer and Fort Ethan Allen with the same regiment. On March 15th, 1905 he married Frances Hawks Cameron of Virginia at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Returning to the Philippine Islands in 1906, he served with the 4th Cavalry and as aide to General Pershing until December, 1907, when he came back to the United States with the 4th Cavalry, serving at various stations until 1911, when he was sent to Tokyo, Japan, as a Japanese language student and military attache. He returned to the United States in November, 1914, and served with the 1st Cavalry until 1917. He served as Division Inspector, 86th Division, at Camp Grant, Illinois, until February, 1918, when he sailed for France. He graduated from the General Staff College at Langres, May 30, 1918, and was assigned as G-3 of the 30th, or "Old Hickory", Division, which had just arrived in the Calais area. He served with this division throughout the war, participating in the major operations of the Somme and Ypres-Lys offensives. As a result of his brilliant service he was recommended by the division commander for a brigadier generalcy. After the Armistice he became Chief of Staff of Base Sector No. 1, St. Nazaire, France, where he performed yeoman service. He was recalled to Washington in September, 1919, and sent to Japan as Military Attache, remaining there until February, 1924. During the earthquake of 1923 in Japan, when the United States Embassy and his own residence were wrecked and burned, he was the foremost figure in the organization not only of relief to Americans but in making all arrangements for facilitating the Red Cross relief to the stricken Japanese. He returned to the United States to take the War College course of '24-'25 and was immediately thereafter sent back to Japan as Military Attache 1925-1929. In 1930 he was adviser to the Delegation of the United States of America at the London Naval Conference, where his profound understanding of Japanese affairs was of great value. He commanded the 3d Cavalry squadron at Ethan Allen 1930-1932; was Chief of the Military Attache and Foreign Liaison Section, G-2, War Department General Staff, 1932-36; commanded the 6th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, 1936-37; and was Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with the rank of brigadier general from 1937-1939.

General Burnett was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as G-3 of the 30th Division during its operations in Belgium

and northern France; subsequent to the Armistice he functioned as Chief of Staff at Base Section No. 1 in a most creditable manner. He has rendered services of much value to the United States."

"General Burnett's American medals indicate the extent of his services in war, and his foreign decorations his services in efforts to promote peace. From the U. S. he received the Philippine Campaign Medal, the Spanish-American War Medal, the Mexican Border Medal, the Victory Medal with four bars (representing participation in four major battles) and The Distinguished Service Medal. From foreign governments he received the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, the Swedish Order of the Sword, the French Order of Officer of the Legion of Honor, the Mexican Order of Military Merit, the Equador Order of Abdon Calderon, the Italian Order of the Crown and the Czecho-Slovak Order of the White Lion.

"When the news of General Burnett's death was cabled abroad a mass of telegrams and letters of sympathy came to his widow. Over a hundred came from Japan, including one from the Minister of the Imperial Household. The Secretary of State and General Pershing sent Mrs. Burnett letters of condolences expressing their high regard for the qualities and character of her husband."

It is difficult to express in words the qualities of such a rare character as Burnett. The following extract from the *Japan Times* after the earthquake of 1923 is a fitting tribute:

"If there is any bright aspect to the terrible earthquake calamities with which Japan is visited, it may be said to be the outpouring of unalloyed sympathy which the United States, among all nations, is the first to extend.

"And it is especially fortunate for both nations that, as the Red Cross of America is typified in the minds of Japanese by the figure of Judge Payne, so is the American Army visualized for us by Colonel Burnett, who so admirably combines in his person the quality of courage with gentleness, of unassuming power with kindness,—in short the possessor of that quietude of soul which all Japanese regard as being the most admirable trait of the Samurai, whatever his land."

The following letter has recently been received:

March 6, 1940.

Dear Mme. Burnett:

I have the honor to acknowledge, with sincere appreciation, receipt of the mementoes of the late General Burnett, presented to me through Major General Yamauti, former Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in the United States.

The people of Japan and particularly the Japanese Army have long been grateful from the bottom of their hearts for the close friendship that existed between General Burnett and themselves, and his graduation ring from West Point and the button from his General Staff Officer's uniform will be cherished as fitting symbols of the high esteem and deep respect with which he will always be regarded.

It is my pleasure and privilege to inform you that these mementoes shall be kept forever in the official residence of the Minister of War, so that all might revere the memory of General Burnett.

Again, may I express my heartfelt gratitude.

Yours most cordially,

*Shunroku Hata,
General, IJA,
Minister of War.*

*Mme. Charles Burnett
Hotel Earle
Washington Square
New York City, N. Y.*

It is of further interest to note that the Memorial Book which is being published in Japan for the first anniversary of General Burnett's death has the crossed American and Japanese flags beneath the West Point coat of arms.

—F. H. C. B.



COPLEY ENOS

NO. 4065 CLASS OF 1901

Died February 21, 1939, at Watertown, New York, aged 63 years.



COPLEY ENOS, by his friends called "Cope", was born March 29, 1876, at Chaumont, New York, on the same farm which he occupied upon his retirement from active service on September 30, 1934.

He entered the United States Military Academy on June 17, 1897, and upon graduation February 18, 1901, was assigned to the Cavalry. While at the Academy "Cope" was a bulwark of strength as tackle on the football team.

Shortly after graduation he joined the 1st Cavalry in the Philippine Islands and took part in engagements with Insurrectos near Banan November 12 and 19, 1901.

Returning to the United States in 1903 with the 1st Cavalry, he served at Fort Clark, Texas, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until February, 1907, when he was transferred to the 6th Cavalry at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, accompanying that regiment to the Philippine Islands in September, 1907. Returning to the States in 1909, he remained with the 6th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and from that period was stationed with the 1st Cavalry in California and on the Mexican Border until the United States entered the World War.

In France he commanded the 21st Machine Gun Battalion and the 79th and 304th Regiments of Field Artillery.

After his return to the United States he served in the southeastern part of the United States, and then was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Corvallis, Oregon. He spent four years as an instructor at the Cavalry School, and was on duty with the Organized Reserves at Salt Lake City, Utah, when retired for physical disability in 1934.

He was a graduate of the Cavalry School Advanced Course, 1923, and of the Command and General Staff School, 1924.

After his retirement "Cope" returned with his family to his boyhood home in Jefferson County, New York, where he entered with enthusiasm into the regeneration of his mother's farm. There he suddenly died in February, 1939. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, Julia and Barbara of the home and Mrs. John Crosby of Gardenville, Nevada.

The foregoing is a brief and inadequate account of the fine, loyal service which this stalwart son of West Point rendered to his country. His superiors relied upon his judgment, and his courtesy and understanding gained the respect and admiration of his juniors. On almost his last tour of duty one of his commanding officers wrote to him on his relief from such duty: "You have been my right hand man and I have relied on you during your duty under me. Your advice has always been sound and your attention to and zeal for your work has always been noticeable."

"Cope" never changed. He was like a Rock of Gibraltar. Simple, straight forward, capable, he had a clear mind, a fine sense of duty, and a heart of gold. While maintaining a high professional standing "Cope" was seen to special advantage in his home, where his hospitality was cordial and unbounded. He was remarkable for his lov-

able human qualities and for his faculty of making and keeping friends, and it is as a friend that the writer of these lines feels his loss. No truer or more unselfish soul ever existed. Scorning cant and pretense he led his life from day to day in his cheerful, optimistic way, unselfishly forgetful of his personal worries and always ready to lend a helping hand to all with whom he came in contact. No one ever heard "Cope" tell a questionable story or give utterance to a vulgar or unkind word. His whole life was an open book. A delightful companion, a man of the highest integrity and beauty of character, "Cope" will be held in loving remembrance by all who knew him.

*"Aye, there are some good things in life,
That fall not away from the rest,
And, of all the best things upon earth, I hold
That a faithful friend is the best."*

*—Dorsey R. Rodney,
Colonel, Cavalry.*

LEONARD WILLIAM PRUNTY

NO. 4036 CLASS OF 1901

Died September 24, 1939, at Fort Riley, Kansas, aged 64 years.



LEONARD WILLIAM PRUNTY was born August 21, 1875, at Laclede, Kansas. He married Bertha Beatrice Huston June 17, 1903, at Belvue, Kansas, the home of the bride. He was appointed to the Military Academy from the same state and died at Fort Riley, Kansas, September 24, 1939. He loved his native soil. During his youthful days there he developed a character marked by ambition, moral courage and self-confidence, which qualities remained with him throughout his life.

His military career started as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, from which he graduated February 18, 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Upon graduation he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry and served as an officer of that arm almost without exception throughout his Regular Army career. His unswerving loyalty to the organization that was responsible for the foundation of his military career is strongly shown by the fact that he served 17 years with the 4th Cavalry. In that regiment he was Second Lieutenant and Colonel, Commanding.

Just before his country entered the World War he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, but was soon made a Major of Infantry, National Army, and then rapidly earned the emergency promotions to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry and Colonel of Cavalry.

His indefatigable energy and keen intelligence were recognized during the War by his being called to Washington for service on the General Staff, on which he served both in the War Plans Division and the Operations Division. His General Staff service lasted until July 1, 1920. He thus not only had war duties but the more difficult ones that came during the demobilization and reconstruction period. His moral courage was invaluable to his country and his superiors during the reconstruction period. He at no time hesitated to call a spade a spade.

His military ability was recognized early in his career. He was selected as a student at the Mounted Service School in 1913. In preparation for his war duties he graduated from the School of Fire for Field Artillery. His service during the World War added to his already fine record, which was openly recognized by his detail as student at the School of the Line and at the General Staff School, from which he graduated in 1922. He later graduated from our highest military school, The Army War College.

His character and ability qualified him for duty with the National Guard, which duty he carried out in such an outstanding manner, that, with less than one year of actual duty with National Guard troops, he was called to Washington for duty in the Office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, where he assisted greatly in placing the post-war National Guard on a sound basis, and where he was an important factor in fostering good relations between the Regular Army and the National Guard.

His retirement for disability in 1929 did not dampen his energy nor his desire to serve his country, for he requested, and was called

to, active duty for over two years after the date of retirement. Then his relief from active duty was caused only by the passage of a law that greatly curtailed the detail of retired officers to active duty.

To those who knew him well Colonel Prunty was a true and loyal friend with a big, warm heart, a man without the slightest pretense, energetic to a marked degree, forceful, with a brilliant mind backed by honest moral courage. By his classmates his quick short steps, his strong, hearty hand clasp, the keen piercing eyes that changed to smiling brilliance when he greeted them with witty repartee, will always be remembered with affection. He was an officer of whom the Regular Army, West Point, and the Class of 1901 are justly proud.

He is survived by his devoted wife, a daughter, Gertrude, and a son, Captain Carroll H. Prunty.



GEORGE MOOR RUSSELL

NO. 4026 CLASS OF 1901

Died August 17, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 60 years.



COLONEL GEORGE MOOR RUSSELL died August 17, 1938, at Washington, D. C. He was born April 28, 1878, at Plymouth, N. H. His father, Frank W. Russell, was a graduate of the Class of 1868, United States Military Academy, and served for several years in the 6th Cavalry. He resigned in 1872, but was back in the Service for both the Spanish-American and World Wars. Colonel Russell's great-grandfather, Moor Russell, was in the Revolutionary Army, and two of his brothers were in the Spanish-American War.

Colonel Russell entered the Military Academy at West Point in June 1897, and was graduated well above the middle of the Class in February, 1901. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 14th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in April was transferred to another squadron of the same regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas. In February, 1902, the regiment was moved to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and he was at that station until the 14th Cavalry was transferred to the Philippines September, 1903. Russell was with the regiment at Malabang from October, 1903, until April, 1905, and while stationed there was in the field with troops operating against Datu Ali. He was in command of Camp Vicars for a short time, and he surveyed a wagon road from Malabang to Camp Vicars and a pack trail from Camp Vicars to Lake Lanao. He was on temporary duty in the office of the Chief Engineer, Manila, September and October, 1905, and en route to the United States in November.

He was with the 15th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, from December, 1905, to August, 1906. At the Atlantic Division Rifle Competition during the summer of 1906 he was awarded a silver medal for his marksmanship.

He was sent to the Military Academy in August, 1906, as instructor in the Department of Modern Languages; he was Assistant Professor from August, 1908, to June, 1910. He participated in the Rifle Competitions of 1908 and 1909, being awarded a bronze medal, as a member of the Cavalry Team, National Matches, and a gold medal for winning a place as principal on the Army Cavalry Team, 1908.

He was with the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, from December, 1910, to November, 1913, and was a member of the Cavalry Rifle Team of 1911.

He served with the 15th Cavalry at Fort Bliss and at other Texas stations until February, 1915, when he was ordered back to West Point in the Department of Modern Languages, and was there until he was sent to Plattsburg as instructor at the Citizens' Training Camp.

He was appointed Division Inspector of the 37th Division at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, in August, 1917, and in September he was transferred to the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas, in the same capacity.

He sailed for Europe with his Division January 13, 1918. In France the 32nd Division was designated as a replacement Division, and Colonel Russell was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 1st Army Corps, March 14, 1918. On June 21 he was transferred to the same duties with the 5th Corps and served in that capacity until February

12, 1919. He participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

During March and April, 1919, he was Assistant Chief of Staff, 1st Army. He was transferred to Coblenz in charge of the Visitors' Bureau, 3rd Army. In July he was placed on duty with an American Mission, Allied General Headquarters, with station at Le Morlaye, France, and later at Wiesbaden, Germany. He left for the United States April 4, 1920.

After his return to the United States, he was on duty for a month in the Office of the Director of Military Intelligence in Washington, when he was assigned and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the Southern Department and 8th Corps Area at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until October, 1923. He was then appointed Military Attaché to Mexico. He was returned to the United States and sent to the Walter Reed Hospital on March, 1926. He went to the Cavalry School as a student at the Refresher Course, and in November, 1926, was sent to the 8th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was executive of the regiment until September, 1928.

He was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 7th Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Nebraska, to May 8, 1931, and was Chief of the Historical and Information Section, Office Chief of Cavalry, until May, 1935. He was also editor of the Cavalry Journal from July, 1931 to May 1935.

He was on duty with the Organized Reserves at New York City from June, 1935, until the date of his death.

As a mark of his efficiency and of the importance of his service in the World War, Colonel Russell was awarded the following decorations:

The Distinguished Service Medal; the French Legion of Honor, in the grade of Chevalier; and the Panamanian Medal, La Solidaridad (2nd Class).

The citation for his Distinguished Service Medal is as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the 5th Army Corps, he directed the activities of the Intelligence Section with marked skill and untiring energy. By effecting the collection and dissemination of timely and accurate information, he was an important factor in the successes achieved by his corps.

General Summerall, who commanded the 5th Corps practically all the time that Colonel Russell served in it, wrote him upon his relief from that Corps in February, 1919. Extracts from this letter follow:

. . . Throughout the great events in which the Corps has borne a conspicuous part, you have performed the arduous and responsible duties of Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. . . . The organization of your section and the means adopted for the execution of your commissions required resourcefulness, initiative, tact, sound judgment, and courage. Throughout your service you not only gave proof of a high degree of these qualities, but you have demonstrated the possession of a sound professional training that made your analyses and deductions of the greatest value. . . . Your daily bulletins constitute a valuable history of the campaign, and the technique of the work of your section is a credit to your powers of organization. . . . You have acquitted yourself in a manner . . . to attract the admiration and the confidence of your associates in all sections and services. . . . Your assistance to the Corps Commander has been invaluable, and you have amply demonstrated your qualifications for the exercise of a higher grade. The Corps Commander takes this opportunity to communicate to you his profound appreciation of your loyalty, zeal and efficiency, and the assurance of his high personal esteem. His abiding interest will accompany you in your future career, and he bespeaks for you the full measure of success that your soldierly character and your ability so richly deserve.

General W. B. Burt, Chief of Staff of the 5th Corps, wrote Colonel Russell about the same date:

. . . . it is not too much for me to say that to you and to your loyalty and attention to your work is due the greater part of the successes of the Corps. It could not have been so successful without you. . . . I shall treasure throughout my life the association with you in the work that we have had to do. I shall look back upon it as being the supreme test of service and of duty. . . .

The following is an extract from a letter to Mrs. Russell from General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, September 10, 1938:

Colonel Russell was an officer of high professional attainments. . . . As he advanced through the grades he was entrusted with many important duties and was exceptionally well qualified for his many assignments to staff duty as well as an excellent commander of cavalry troops. Colonel Russell was

a loyal officer of fine character and soldierly qualifications. In the course of his long and invaluable military career he invariably performed the duties assigned him with ability and success and won the commendation of those with whom he served.

His service was varied and many of his assignments were to vital positions. It would be difficult to find duties more interesting and more important than the organization of a troop of cavalry when a newly joined second lieutenant, service in the field against Moros in the South Philippine Islands, Assistant Professor at the United States Military Academy, staff officer of an Army Corps from its organization in France until the Armistice, various duties with the Army of Occupation in Germany, command of a regiment of Cavalry, and Military Attaché to Mexico.

Nicknamed "Rusty" by his classmates almost as soon as he had entered the Academy, (and later, when his proficiency in French became apparent, sometimes translated "Rouge"), he was liked by all of us from the very first. As a cadet, he was of the highest character—such that his Class could well be proud of. He had a keen sense of humor, was easy-going, and altogether lovable. This sunny disposition and attractive personality were always with him throughout his service. When he talked of troubles, hard luck, inefficiency, or any of the thousand other Army difficulties, he nearly always ended with a disarming and very infectious laugh. What a pleasure it must have been to serve under him, and is it any wonder that he accomplished the many and various assignments admirably! I was fortunate in being stationed with him at Fort Riley when he organized and commanded a troop of the 14th Cavalry for several months—a job to keep any shavetail busy and worried. Rusty was busy, but if he worried he did not pass it on to his friends. We were together on many occasions during the World War in France, and once I spent a week or two on the next cot to him in the Walter Reed Hospital. He was always the loyal, cheerful, devoted friend that all of us knew so well. And an officer and gentleman of unusual disposition and character.

He is survived by his widow, Mabel Parran Russell of Baltimore and a daughter, Rosa Russell.

The loss of such a beloved friend will always be felt by those of us left behind, but with our sadness there must come the recollections of countless incidents, of which Rusty's life was so full, of fun, kindness, and joy to others.

—B. F. B.

THOMAS FRALEY VAN NATTA, JR.

CLASS OF 1903

Died April 30, 1940, at St. Joseph, Missouri, aged 59 years.



THOMAS F. VAN NATTA, JR., was born at Atchison, Kansas, November 25, 1880. His family, originally from St. Joseph, Missouri, returned there in 1882; there Tom was reared.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Missouri in 1899. Graduating in 1903, he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, then at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and served with that regiment practically without interruption until 1914. During this time the

regiment was twice in the Philippine Islands. While on the second tour of duty in the Islands, he took part in the campaign against the savage Moros in Jolo, and received a silver star citation for gallantry in action in the attack of Sahipa's Cotta, January 23, 1913.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, then in Texas, and later was one of the officers selected to organize the 16th Cavalry. During his stay on the Mexican Border, he took part in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico and was an instructor at the first officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Texas.

In 1916 he was sent as Military Attache to Cuba, where he won the Distinguished Service Medal "for especially meritorious and distinguished service while serving as Military Attache at Havana, Cuba". He then served at Madrid as Military Attache for Spain and Portugal; during this tour he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the Black Star of the Legion of Honor for his work in French Morocco. He returned to the United States in 1921; subsequently he served with the 2d and 14th Cavalry regiments, retiring from the latter in 1932.

He was a graduate of the Cavalry School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College. From 1923 to 1927 he served as an instructor at the Command and General Staff School.

After his retirement in 1932 he lived in his old home in St. Joseph, Missouri.

He is survived by his wife; his son, Captain Thomas F. Van Natta, III, U. S. M. A. Class of 1928; and his daughter Anne, the wife of Captain Clarence W. Bennett, Class of 1924.

Tom Van Natta was a joyous soul and a "happy warrior". From the time he was made a Corporal in the Corps of Cadets, he was known to his intimates as "Corporal Tom". He had that fine sense of humor "which never leaves a sting". With a fine mind and a remarkable memory, he was interested in everything new, and he would have gone far in the military service if he had not been struck down by disability contracted in the Philippines in the service of his country.

After his retirement he returned to his old home in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he lived the life of a perfect host and solid citizen. Each summer he and his family and friends spent in an island cottage which he owned at Stony Lake, Canada, and there he lived the life he loved.

He was buried at Fort Riley, Kansas, in the section of the country of which he was a part. Two of his old classmates marched behind him on his final trek.

*Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.*

*This be the verse you 'grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.*
(Robert Louis Stevenson.)



JOHN STEVENS HAMMOND

NO. 4373 CLASS OF 1905

Died December 9, 1939, at New York City, New York, aged 59 years.



JOHN STEVENS HAMMOND, affectionately known as "Long John" by his classmates and friends of West Point days, was born at Crown Point, New York, on December 5, 1880. That he was predestined for a military career was a foregone conclusion, as his long line of ancestors had distinguished themselves in the active service of their country. Dating back to the days of the Colonial Wars and the Revolution, one or more of the Hammond family of each generation had been represented in the military service. In

addition to active military service the Hammond family, keenly interested in protecting and assisting in the growth of the Country they loved so well, rendered other patriotic services.

The great grandfather of "Long John", Charles Franklin Hammond, settled at Crown Point, New York, in 1822. There he soon established himself as a leading business man, owning and operating large lumbering and smelting interests. He had the dual distinction of shipping the first cargo of lumber around Cape Horn to California, and of manufacturing the iron for the plates that armored the "Monitor" for its encounter with the "Merrimac" at Hampton Roads. He also equipped a company in the Fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry for service in the Civil War. His son John Hammond, grandfather of "Long John", raised, joined, and finally commanded a company of the Fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry; joining as a private, he rose to the rank of Colonel. His services were so outstanding that he was made a brevet brigadier general. After the Civil War, Long John's grandfather returned to the management of his father's iron business, developing the Whitehall & Plattsburg Railroad, later becoming its president. He also was elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses of the United States.

"Long John's" father, Charles Lyman Hammond, followed in his own father's footsteps. He entered the Military Academy in 1872, was graduated in 1876, and served for many years in the Third United States Cavalry in the Indian Campaigns in the west. In 1879 he married Mary Electa Stevens of Vergennes, Vermont.

John Hammond, the first of five sons born of this union, spent his early childhood at Crown Point, New York. He was reared—and spent the formative years of his life—in a section of the country steeped in tradition as the strongest cradle of liberty, and one that played such an important part in our country's War of Independence. It was this contact with the early history of our country that started young John Stevens Hammond on his lifelong hobby of studying American and Military History which, later in life, made his knowledge of military history outstanding.

When he was still a young boy his family abandoned their Crown Point interests because of the inroads of Lake Superior iron ore and moved from Crown Point, New York, to Chicago. Young John received his early education in Chicago, and after completing the elementary and high school grades, entered the University of Chicago. While at the University of Chicago for one year, he took part in several athletic sports. He played football and was on the track team,

both coached by A. A. Stagg. "Long John" always claimed that he learned all the fine points of running from his old coach, and gives him all the credit for the records he later established as a cadet.

In 1901 John Hammond received his long sought for appointment to the United States Military Academy, and his love for and his desire to honor West Point, his chosen alma mater, date from that day when he and the other members of the Class of 1905 passed through the sallyport on their arrival as plebes. Small wonder he was nicknamed "Long John". Tall, very erect, slim, with well-coordinated movements of legs and body, he immediately gave the impression of being a natural athlete.

"Long John" was a good student, but he became better known as an outstanding athlete. Even as a plebe in 1901, he established track records in the 100 yard and 220 yard dashes. His time for these events remained as the Academy records for more than sixteen years. It was not surprising therefore that this new plebe should become so well known by the other members of the Corps. In 1904 he was named by the Army Athletic Association as the "Champion All-Round Athlete" at West Point, and in that year was entered as a competitor in the Olympic games held at St. Louis, as the only representative of the Military Academy. As a plebe he played end on the football team, but at the end of the year gave up this sport for fear of injuring his legs, which possible injury would prohibit his participating in his favorite sport—track.

In addition, he turned his natural athletic ability to polo. A born horseman and rider, he soon mastered this speedy game and before graduation became one of the expert cadet players. His love for polo remained with him throughout his life, and his ability at this game caused him to be invited to play on many important teams, both Army and civilian. He won a large number of trophies, and in 1915 he was chosen to ride with the Army team selected to take part in the tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

John Hammond was graduated from West Point in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. He always referred to his four years at the Military Academy as the happiest and most useful of his entire life. He made so many friends and associations during his cadet years that hardly a day passed after his graduation that he did not in some way or other reflect on his many happy contacts and memories of his Highland home. West Point to him was more than just an outstanding school. It represented the highest things in life, the ideals

to which we should all aspire, and the very solidness of its buildings he always referred to as the strong foundation upon which this country was built. It was with reverence that he returned to West Point during the annual June Weeks, and for months afterwards he would be visibly affected by the beauty of West Point, the meeting of old friends and associates. When business prevented his going back during the annual June Week ceremonies he considered it an opportunity lost to see West Point at its best.

Following graduation John Hammond spent fifteen years in the active military service of his country. During the early years of his commissioned service he applied himself diligently toward the goal of mastering the duties of a battery commander. He soon found himself deeply interested in the mechanics and mathematics of artillery fire. In his usual determined fashion he studied ballistics, materiel, and gunnery to such a degree that before long he was considered to be one of the most expert firing officers in the field artillery. This early application to the mastering of the "school of fire" served him in good stead years later when he had to train thousands of men in the very subjects he acquired as a young lieutenant just out of the Point.

His early years in the Artillery were spent with batteries of the 14th Field Artillery at Fort Sill and Fort Sheridan. In 1907 he served with his battery at Havana, Cuba, during the second Cuban Intervention. He remained on duty in Havana until February, 1909, serving one tour each with the 2nd and 3rd Field Artillery. Upon his return to the United States in 1909 he commanded a battery of the 3rd Field Artillery with station at Fort Myer, Virginia, until January, 1910. During this period he had an opportunity as battery commander to perfect his knowledge of the tactics and technique of Field Artillery, as well as to experiment with some of his own ideas on the improvement of field artillery fire.

The War Department in June, 1910, recognized the outstanding ability of John Hammond and ordered him to Buenos Aires, as the Military Attaché to the Argentine Republic. This service presented him with a golden opportunity, and he made the most of it. His commanding figure, his unquenchable love for polo, his keen wit, his tact, and above all, his great respect for others, foreshadowed a brilliant future for him in this work. He won the respect and admiration of the officials of the Argentine Republic, and before long "Teniente" Hammond, as he was called, had more honest-to-goodness friends than any other foreign diplomat stationed in Buenos Aires. How the sporty Argentinians would roar with approval when Long John joined in

with their native polo players, as the sport was then beginning to flourish in our sister republic. Curiously enough, Long John had more rooters than did the Argentine players. His reckless abandon and superb horsemanship won many friendships which remained with him for the rest of his life.

The many friendships made by John Hammond during this period were productive in a great many ways. Through his personal intervention, the contract to build the Argentine battleships "Rivadavia" and "Moreno" were secured for the New York Shipbuilding Company and for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. At the same time, the DuPont Powder Company was interested in introducing DuPont powder in the Argentine Army. Although it appeared that a German company would be successful in getting the contract, John Hammond intervened in behalf of the American company and was successful in diverting this \$5,000,000 contract to the DuPont Company.

During this period of service he was also acting as Military Attaché to Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. This necessitated a great deal of travel, so much, in fact, that John Hammond soon knew all four countries, their topography and terrain, as well as the native officers knew them. It was while he was on one of his many excursions inland that he met a man with whom a close and life-long friendship developed. Tex Rickard was in Argentina supervising his cattle business when he and John Hammond met. John gave Rickard such good advice on several matters that Rickard never forgot the man who helped him at that time. In addition, Rickard and Hammond made several mounted excursions into the interior, and from camping out with each other both men grew to understand and respect the other; this was to result years later in a close business association.

In 1911 John Hammond was the official observer of the U. S. Army during the revolution in Paraguay. He risked his life on several occasions by going to the front to secure valuable information on military operations. His report to the War Department covering this revolution, and especially those parts dealing with guerilla warfare tactics, were considered excellent by his superiors.

He returned to the United States in October, 1912, and for the next five years saw various duties with the Field Artillery, including duty with troops, and with the National Guard of the State of Connecticut and of Alabama. In May, 1917, he was senior instructor of Field Artillery at the Citizens Military Training Camp at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. He then served in the office of Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, to April, 1918. On June 25, 1918, he

was directed by the Chief of Field Artillery to organize and take command of a Field Artillery Firing Center at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Here his early mastering of the Field Artillery arm as a young lieutenant served him well, for he successfully trained eight brigades for overseas service, and during the last months of the war he actually had 40,000 men under his command. For this service he was recommended for a promotion to the grade of Brigadier General and was seventh on the list when the Armistice was signed. It was during this period that John Hammond, realizing its great need, published "The Gunner's Handbook of Field Artillery". His treatise became the standard publication on this subject and was bought in military and government circles throughout the world.

It was one of Colonel John Hammond's greatest disappointments that he did not receive the opportunity to serve overseas, but the War Department recognized his superior training ability and saw fit to keep him on that duty all during the World War.

John Hammond attained the rank of Colonel shortly after the termination of the World War, and was retired for physical disability on February 1, 1920.

Colonel Hammond immediately turned his active and resourceful mind to the building of a business career. It was natural for him to turn his thoughts to the possibility of developing his interests in South America, where he had distinguished himself as an attaché. He became associated with a Wall Street banking house, and by his own efforts negotiated the purchase of a \$12,000,000 bond issue from the Government of Bolivia. It was necessary for him to go down to South America to accomplish this. Upon returning to New York, he renewed his association with his old friend of Argentine days, Tex Rickard. By this time, Rickard had become the World's most famous sports promoter. Rickard influenced Colonel Hammond to join with him in the management of the old Madison Square Garden. John's life-long interest in sports and athletics led to his acquiring a financial interest in the old Garden, and in 1922 he became vice-president of the Corporation.

At this time Rickard, with an eye to the future, was conscious of the rapid movement of theatres, night clubs and all other forms of entertainment, uptown to the Times Square area. Confiding in Colonel Hammond as to his plans, Rickard enlisted his aid in the financing of a larger, better and more modern sports arena in the uptown area. Colonel Hammond negotiated for the site of the present Madison Square Garden and as Vice-President of the new corporation

was in charge of the erection of the present building, the most complete sports arena in the World. The present Garden will always be a monument to his efforts.

With the opening of the new Madison Square Garden as a sports arena for the furnishing of entertainment and amusement of the public, Colonel Hammond soon found himself faced with a serious problem. At the time boxing, wrestling, the circus, and the six-day bicycle races were the principal attractions offered. Between these events were long idle periods when no revenue whatsoever was produced. In his capacity as Vice President, one of his duties was to supervise new events. Realizing that other entertainment was absolutely essential if the Garden was to survive, Colonel Hammond made a long and thorough study of the many possible solutions. Finally, with the conviction that he had the one real solution, he presented his recommendation to Tex Rickard.

In his travels Colonel Hammond had seen the great popularity of ice hockey in Canada. The speed of the game reminded him of his own love, polo. The great amount of bodily contact, the body checking, and the sometimes hard but clean play, appealed to him as something that would please the New York public, so fond of all sports in which there is a great amount of contact. The idea appealed to him more and more as he watched many games played by the professionals in Canada. Why not let the New York audiences see this game? After much persuasion Rickard was converted to the plan, which carried through despite great opposition from the Board of Directors.

Colonel Hammond negotiated the purchase of the Hamilton Hockey Club, which became the New York Americans, organized and assumed the presidency of the New York Hockey Club, and in the late fall of 1925 introduced professional hockey to the New York public at Madison Square Garden. Its immediate success amply justified his confidence in his plans and demonstrated the soundness of his judgment. Based upon this initial success, and counting upon the "fan" spirit of the New Yorker, he obtained a second New York franchise from the National Hockey League and founded the New York (Tex's) Rangers of which he became president. He personally selected and purchased the players who made up the first Ranger team, destined to become the most popular in the league, attracting large gates wherever they played. Even today that first Ranger team is looked upon as being probably the best ice hockey team ever formed, a tribute to the vision, foresight and ability of Colonel Hammond. With this step, New York was established as one of the great hockey cities

of the world, and Colonel Hammond, through the annual gate receipts from hockey, turned the Garden's financial reports to show sizeable profits.

After Rickard's death in 1929, Colonel Hammond became acting general manager of the Madison Square Garden Corporation and served as such and as President of the New York Rangers until 1932, when he resigned. During this period, he introduced several new ideas, and initiated the present farm system of the New York Rangers to insure a steady and consistent supply of good young hockey players to replace the veterans when they could no longer compete in league hockey.

In 1935, Colonel Hammond again resigned, and then retired from active business. He was also president of the Hammond Oil Company, a director of the Boston Madison Square Garden Corp. He was President and a Director of the Madison Square Garden Sporting Club, Inc., the Rickard Sporting Club, Inc., and a governor of the National Hockey League.

He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and also belonged to the following clubs: University Club of New York, Deepdale Golf Club, Cherry Valley Club, Upper St. Regis Yacht Club, The Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He was a life member of the West Point Society of New York.

John Hammond married twice. His first wife was Hester Reilly, daughter of Captain Henry J. Reilly, who commanded Reilly's Battery during the Boxer Rebellion. Two sons were born of this marriage, John Stevens, Jr., and Orson Smith Hammond. His second wife, and surviving widow, was Louise (Schulze) Pomeroy, widow of Theodore Pomeroy, New York banker.

Four brothers, all great athletes at Michigan, as well as a stepson, Theodore Pomeroy, also survive him.

Following Colonel Hammond's death, the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, wrote Mrs. Hammond conveying the sympathy of the War Department:

I wish to extend to you, personally and on behalf of the officers of the War Department, our sincere sympathy in the death of your husband, Colonel John S. Hammond. . . .

During his Army career, Colonel Hammond rendered many years of valuable service and performed his varied duties in a loyal and conscientious manner. His special

knowledge of Latin-American affairs and his work as military attaché reflected great credit upon him, and was the subject of commendation by his superiors.

John Stevens Hammond died in New York City on December 9, 1939. His role in the development of New York sports made him nationally known, but his qualities as a soldier, his business capacity and great gift for leadership, as well as his appealing personal traits, were equally admired.

“Perhaps the Garden is a good enough monument for any man,” the New York Herald Tribune wrote of him editorially at his death. “But Colonel Hammond left more: a legion of friends who admired and loved him and who will remember the striking personality formed by a varied and vivid career. There can be few men anywhere who have lived through so many different experiences and have taken from each the full measure of its human appeal as well as giving in return much of value.”



PATRICK HENRY WINSTON

NO. 4371 CLASS OF 1905

Died April 30, 1940, at Chapel Hill, N. C., aged 59 years.



PATRICK HENRY WINSTON was born in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, October 10, 1881, the son of George Tayloe Winston, who was professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina and was later the President of the University from 1893 to 1896. Pat attended Horner's School in Chapel Hill and was a student in the University of Texas for one year; he then spent one year at the University of North Carolina, before he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1901 from the State of North Carolina.

As a cadet, Pat will always be remembered as an outstanding Christian gentleman and for his activity in the Y. M. C. A. and Bible study classes. In athletics he excelled as a tennis player and was tennis champion of the Corps of Cadets in 1902 and 1904 in singles and doubles. He was a member of the baseball team for four years and was Captain of the team in his First Class year.

Upon his graduation he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Artillery Corps, and served with a Field Artillery battery in the northwest. He resigned his commission on April 30, 1906, and practiced law in Asheville, North Carolina, for three years. He then became Professor of Law in the University of North Carolina School of Law at Chapel Hill, which position he held for twenty-two years until he retired in 1931 because of ill health. His service at the University was broken during the World War by his appointment as Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, on August 12, 1917. He was appointed a division Judge Advocate at Camp Sherman, but was honorably discharged on account of physical disability March 19, 1918. It took him six months to recuperate, and he then taught Military Law in the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of North Carolina. After his retirement he suffered from a series of illnesses; for many months prior to his death he had been deeply despondent.

Patrick Henry Winston is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Josephine Wilkinson of Port Gibson, Mississippi, whom he married October 10, 1907; two daughters, Mrs. Pat Todd of Charlotte, N. C., and Mrs. Roger Goiran of Washington, D. C.; and two sons, George Tayloe Winston of Birmingham, New York, and Pat Winston, a junior in the University of North Carolina.

Pat Winston was a man of the highest principles and highest character, of great integrity and high honor. He was beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. This world is a better place for his having lived in it.

—*Classmates.*



BYARD SNEED

NO. 4491 CLASS OF 1906

Died March 27, 1938, at McLeansboro, Illinois, aged 56 years.

HERE were five Illini in the group that gathered under the elms in front of barracks in 1902 to form the class of 1906, U. S. M. A. They were Henry C. A. Akin, David G. C. Garrison, George P. Gill, Byard Sneed, and Forrest E. Williford. Of these only the last two survived the rigors of that first year's curriculum and graduated with the class. Of these, we are now interested solely in the career of Byard Sneed.

Byard was born in McLeansboro, Illinois, on September 22, 1881. He grew up there, attended the schools there, took the examination for West Point there, and departed from there to begin his military career. He returned there on his furlough and on his graduation leave. He chose his first station near there at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He courted Miss Anne Sharpe there and married her on June 14, 1910. He took her there on their honeymoon and whenever afterward they had the good fortune to have leave and were near enough to go, they visited the home scenes. When Byard's thirty years service were over he retired and went back with Anne to McLeansboro to live out their lives together amid the beloved scenes of home.

What a fine compliment was paid to the spirit of their home and of their home town that it should have held its high position in their hearts against the allurements of all the distant tropical islands and all the much praised cities to which the military service carried them in thirty years of adventurous life.

All who served at the Military Academy from 1902 to 1906 will recall with high glee the merry escapades in which Byard took part, that distinctive high pitched nasal voice of his, that loud, shrill, merry cackling laugh of his, and that keen analysis of life by which he reached the cynical attitude that he showed toward all pretense and pomposity. However, his distinctive characteristics had their disadvantages. They were too easily recognized by the demerit seeking superiors. He frequently found himself walking punishment tours across the area, but even here he had his fun. Once he persuaded a plebe to place the Y. M. C. A. phonograph in the area window and at regular intervals,

along with other music, to play the national anthem. All the area birds stopped their march, standing at attention for a much needed rest during the playing of that much abused record.

Upon graduation Byard joined the Twenty-Seventh Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, at the end of the 1906 summer maneuvers. He marched back to Fort Sheridan in his new uniform and new shoes. That was a great start in life for any infantryman. And before he had accustomed himself to routine garrison life, he was ordered with his regiment to the Cuban occupation. What a break for a young shavetail!

Personally, I have heard many tall tales of adventure from "Kaiser" Wilhelm, P. R. Manchester, Clyde Abraham and others, and if my memory does not fail me, Byard Sneed was a leading character in many of them, all over Havana and the provinces. At one time Byard became an official of the Village of Guines, where no other language was spoken or understood than Spanish. He made such a splendid administrative record that he was brought in to form a part of the Havana government organization. Then, they all came home and the Cuban affair was called off.

At the home post, Fort Sheridan, Byard remained for three years, during which he and Anne Sharpe set up their housekeeping. In 1912 they began one of those bad luck streaks that so often discourage young people; they moved four times in three years, to Leavenworth, to Madison Barracks, to Fort Logan H. Roots, and then to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; however, at the last station he remained three years.

Soon after he came to Schofield Barracks, Colonel Carl Reichman took Byard to the division headquarters as an assistant adjutant. He became an expert on Army Regulations, a consultant for all lesser adjutants, and a very potent factor in Army life in Hawaii. A number of his classmates brought their troubles to him for solution, and I do not remember a case where he was not of considerable assistance in reaching a solution. In one particular case he was of great help in saving an important person from a difficult and embarrassing situation for which all his classmates were thankful.

One day at Schofield Barracks Anne became very suddenly, very seriously, ill, and was carried to Tripler Hospital in Honolulu for special treatment. Byard was shocked beyond measure. He came to stay at my house at the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot and for two weeks wore a path across the gulch to the hospital waiting outside Anne's room for a crisis to be reached and passed. Eventually the hoped-

for rally came. Anne's health was soon on the mend and a very complete and satisfactory cure was effected. But during the waiting period, Byard passed through the depths of despair. Fear tore away whatever mask or bluff he showed to the world and left his heart bare. I shall not forget the depth of love that was shown to me in that one brief glimpse behind the curtain. Nor did Byard ever forget those moments of sympathetic revelation.

Then came the war. He was promoted to Captain, to temporary Major, to temporary Lieut. Colonel. I have no record of where he went or what he did during that great adventure. He has spoken of high moments. He had them like all the rest of us—moments when the nation's victory seemed to depend upon the maximum effort of a single individual—moments when his failure at a critical time would have wrecked the whole plan and the campaign. He came out of it with a good record. The Adjutant General brought him to Washington. He transferred to the A. G. Department, and there he helped demobilize that great army, to send its members back to a listless, uncertain world. Coblenz was later evacuated. It became French and then German again. To many participants there is still a question as to what it was all about.

One day I telephoned him at his Washington desk as follows: "Benny, this is P. D. I have just been offered a trip to Panama on a month's sick leave after an operation. I must leave Washington tonight at 11:30 to catch the transport at New York. Please clear me officially for this trip, sign me out, and bring me on your way home all necessary papers to sign and three hundred dollars." His only reply was, "All right, P. D.; I'll fix it." And I left without any further effort on my part.

That was his way. Quick, accurate, kindly, accommodating. His fellow officers loved him, consulted him, protected him.

On leaving Washington, he went to New York Harbor. He had already become too ill to carry on effectively, but he hated hospitals and would not consent to any of them. Sometimes he was unaccountably absent from duty, but his work was kept up and his place maintained for him. Upon completion of his thirty years service, he asked to be retired in order to return to his home. His request was granted and back there he went with his beloved Anne. He lived there for seven years. Then he closed his accounts and passed on to his eternal rest.

And so, before you, we rest the case of Byard Sneed.

We believe that his state was well represented by him in the U. S. Army.

We believe that the defense of the United States was improved by his thirty years of service.

We believe that West Point is amply recompensed for the trust it placed in him.

We believe that those who knew him well, either as classmates, or as fellow soldiers, have lived fuller lives by reason of his help and his friendship.

He has at last conquered a worthy peace.

—*Charles G. Mettler.*



MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON

NO. 4529 CLASS OF 1906

Died November, 1939, in New York City, aged 56 years.

BORN of a long line of Army ancestors, being the grandson of Colonel James Thompson, Class of 1851, the son of Brigadier General John T. Thompson, Class of 1882, steeped in the tradition of the Military Academy, and raised on Army posts, Marcellus H. Thompson came to the Adjutant's office at West Point, July, 1902, well prepared for the life that he was destined to lead for the next four years. The upper classmen had no bluff on him. He had seen them in action before. He had even seen them as plebes taking their dose of the same medicine. He even knew some of the tactical officers from years before. What a source of information he was to the uninitiated!

Tompo suffered a little for his knowledge. Any Army boy is at a disadvantage in the initial stages of cadet life. He does not wear the frightened look of the raw recruit. He does not stand in awe of the imperious yearling corporal. He is too confident of himself and too sure of his rights. He is singled out for the hardest discipline in order to get him "scared" down to the level of the others. The Tacs also give him particular attention to prevent him from demoralizing the remaining beasts. Such were Tompo's experiences.

Throughout all the four years, he boned the goat position in the class and in the end succeeded in attaining the coveted position. Although Watts Rose actually beat him by a file, Tompo claimed the prize for the class, as Watts had been turned back from 1905. No one ever accused Tompo of being mentally slow, however. His mind was keen and his knowledge of life was broad. He just naturally didn't like competition, and the instructors let him stay where it was least.

After graduation leave in the Fall of 1906, he reported to his first command, the 28th Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, but before his first month was completed, the command was off to the pacification of Cuba. He appeared successively at Guanajay, Artemisa, and Pinar del Rio, as file closer, quartermaster, mapmaker, and doing all the other duties that fall to the new member of a regiment.

When the Artillery Bill, increasing the two Artilleries and separating them, became a law in 1907, Tompo came back from Cuba; took

the examination for transfer to the Coast Artillery successfully; and with a number of his Infantry and Cavalry classmates, reported at Fort Monroe as a First Lieutenant of the Coast.

In October, 1909, he went off to defend the Coast of Florida for two years, spending them at Forts De Soto, Morgan, Dade, and Key West, sometimes as company commander, sometimes as District Commander, though only two or three years out of the Academy and still with the rank of First Lieutenant. All of these posts are in the hands of care-taking detachments now and their armament is more or less obsolete. Then they were of serious importance, though not the choice of many officers.

Having served a good apprenticeship in the keys of Florida, Tompo was next stationed at Fort Washington, down the river from the Capitol, and stayed there four years, holding all the many offices up to and including post commander.

From 1911 to 1915, he could be found anywhere around the social drawing rooms of the Capitol City and around the Army-Navy and other Clubs. There he courted Dorothy Harvey, and in the long run persuaded her to marry him; she did on August 12, 1914. In the files of the Army-Navy Journal, August 22, 1914, there appears an excellent account of the wedding. "Pink" Harrington was best man. "Phil" Mathews was one of the ushers; "Jimmie" Walsh was another. With these excellent assistants, it must have been a grand party. The many celebrities present included the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Harvey, who were appointed to the Court of St. James as representatives of the United States, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, the Ambassador of Brazil and Mme. de Gama.

Tompo took his bride to the Coast Defenses of New York City and for the next two years commanded a company at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. There his company won the Wm. Knox trophy for the best target practice with twelve inch guns in 1916, in fact the best target shooting on record for twelve inch guns in the history of the Coast Artillery. This year, also, Tompo was promoted to Captain, Coast Artillery Corps. This was the last year of the old Army; soon everything began to change for participation in the World War, and the old days of peace, of scientific study, and of quiet achievement have never returned.

The war found Tompo promptly detached from his Sandy Hook command and we find him organizing a part of the 7th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, at Fort Adams in July, 1917, and in September, en route with the regiment to England and to the training

fields at Mailly-le-Camp, France. From October of that year until May, 1918, he was the school secretary for the Anti-aircraft and Trench-mortar Schools at Langres under General Shipton. Then he went to school himself, to the Heavy Artillery School at Mailly. Upon graduation in June, 1918, and after a tour as observer with the French Army, he took command of a battalion of the 65th Artillery. His battalion, after its training period, went into action at St. Mihiel, in Bois St. Jacques. In the Artillery Grouping of the Meuse, Tompo commanded Group 8, (9.2 Howitzers) and went into action September 26 near Parois; in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive near Mt. Vauquois and Varennes; on Artillery Ridge north of Verdun, October 4 to 16; in attack on Forge, Bois de Forge, October 16-18.

On account of his experience and his successes, he was made Assistant Chief of Staff, Army Artillery, First Army, observed for the Chief of Artillery along the Meuse-Argonne front during the attack of November 1, 1918, and up to the Armistice was continuously engaged in staff duties along the front of the Army.

After the Armistice, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army Artillery command, First Army, and held this position until he was sent home and to his new post in April, 1919.

Back home, we find him commanding successively Forts Warren and Strong, Mass., during the period of change to peace organization. As senior officers arrived to take over commands, Tompo with his reduced peacetime rank dropped back from command to post quartermaster, post athletic officer, recruiting officer, and the like, with considerable discouragement. On December 15 he resigned from the Army. He had held the rank of Major from January 26, 1918 to July 28, 1918, when he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He returned to his peacetime grade of Captain on June 15, 1919, when others whom he had long been senior to held to their war rank and the higher positions. It took a long time to handle the demobilization, and Tompo was not patient. Furthermore, he had visions painted for him by the many civilian contacts he had made; he had accomplished the thing that he had been trained for, the fighting of a great war; it was unlikely that any more wars would come in his army life, and the future seemed to be a long and tiresome routine. If a new life was to be undertaken, it had to be started while years remained in which to accomplish something worth doing. So he left the army and began anew.

His father, General Thompson, had retired before the war to enter the munitions field of manufacture. After his return to duty during the war, he again took his retirement and began the work of design

and sale that had been abandoned for the war. The Thompson automatic arms soon became prominent weapons for police and peacetime military service. The Thompson submachine gun received an excellent welcome. Tompo joined his father and became the Vice President and General Manager of the Auto-Ordnance Corporation, on which job he remained until 1929. Then with much enthusiasm he took up the sales end of the work and traveled from one country to another in demonstrations and conferences. He began to design to meet the changing requirements of armies after the trend became established. He assisted other designers in producing, demonstrating, and selling their goods.

One day he appeared before Earl McFarland and a group of line officers with a new design and personally made the presentation and the sales story. Earl says he was truly impressive and made an excellent impression. He brought the Thompson Automatic Rifle before the Board of which I was a member and put on an excellent show, as good as the rifle would permit. Neither the demonstration nor the competition resulted in a sale, but that was not the fault of the demonstrator.

Since 1938, when he returned to New York, he lived with his father at Great Neck, Long Island. When the last year, 1939, a representative of the Bofors Company of Sweden asked me to recommend a suitable agent for their products in this country, I had no hesitation in offering the name of Marcellus Thompson. However, he was not well enough to consider the matter then, for his health had already begun to fail. In the November cold he passed on to his Maker.

At West Point, Walter Sturgill, only representative of the Class of 1906 available, followed his casket to the last resting place. James Riley had sent for the class the flowers of remembrance. Dorothy Thompson stood beside Sturgill at the graveside in the West Point cemetery. The bugler sounded taps. And a wintry sun sank behind Fort Putnam.

Another of the long gray line is marching in the invisible shadows.

—*Charles G. Mettler.*

EDWARD H. TEALL

NO. 4589 CLASS OF 1907

Died September 9, 1937, at Little Falls, New York, aged 52 years.



IN THE passing of "Herkie" Teall the Class of 1907 lost one of its most distinguished members. It is to be expected that sons of West Point will acquit themselves admirably in military service. This Herkie did—both in peace and war.

His civilian career was equally distinguished. When the time came for him to join "the long gray line" he had won the respect of his fellow citizens. Editorial comment in the Little Falls, N. Y. newspapers attests this fact:

He has left his family and the people of the city that was honored by his citizenship a memory that will long be cherished. . . . this city's most distinguished soldier, one of its leading industrialists and most patriotic citizens.

Teall's career in the Regular Army began with his assignment to the 26th Infantry at Manila, P. I., where he reported for duty December 15, 1907. Several of his classmates were aboard the old transport "Buford" when she sailed from San Francisco about the middle of November, 1907. Those who survive remember the charm and gayety contributed by Herkie and his young bride to the social life of the ship. The Tealls at once became most popular in the Manila civilian-military social activities. After the "Philippine Tour" the 26th Infantry returned to stations in Michigan, and for three years Herkie was on duty at Fort Brady with his battalion, of which he was a staff officer. In 1913 the regiment moved to Texas City. Then only did Herkie yield to the urging of his parents who felt that he could make a real contribution to the business and civic life of Little Falls, New York.

After his resignation from the Army he entered the H. P. Snyder manufacturing plant and was working rapidly toward the top when the United States entered the World War in 1917. He was immediately summoned to service, and within three days was appointed a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Infantry. For eight months he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as adjutant and instructor of the provisional officers' battalion. In October he was transferred to Travis, Texas, as adjutant of the 180th Infantry Brigade, 90th Division. On June 15 he sailed with his division from Hoboken, N. J., for France.

For the brief period of a month the 90th Division underwent intensive training in the rear of the front lines, and then on August 1, 1918, it took over the then comparatively quiet Luneville sector.

On September 12, 1918, however, the St. Mihiel drive got underway, and for the next four days Major Teall's command was engaged in some of the heaviest fighting that marked the final stages of the war. Immediately afterward came the equally important and more arduous work of consolidating the new position, and in the meantime he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

On September 16 the Meuse-Argonne offensive began, and after the first phase was completed the 90th Division again went into action east of the Argonne plateau near Esne. In the St. Mihiel drive and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive the 90th Division earned the reputation of one of the best American draft divisions at the front.

Immediately after the armistice was signed the division became part of the army of occupation, and Colonel Teall took up his headquarters at Coblenz, Germany. There he became assistant chief of staff. In January, 1919, he was transferred to the 37th Division and arrived back in the United States with his division March 9, 1919.

He received his honorable discharge at that time. A year later he accepted a commission of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and in 1921 he was promoted to Colonel. He was assigned to the 391st Regiment of the 98th Division, with regimental headquarters in Albany. This commission he retained until his failing health made it necessary for him to resign a few years ago.

In Little Falls immediately after the war his executive ability, knowledge of finance and business became readily apparent, and he advanced to the presidency of the H. P. Snyder manufacturing company. In 1923 his knowledge of finances led to his election as one of the directors of the bank of which his father is president.

Colonel Teall always manifested a keen interest in politics, and his advice and counsel were frequently sought by party leaders. Although an outstanding Republican, he served a number of years as Aide-de-camp to Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York State. He was for many years a member of the Union League Club in New York City. On April 15, 1936, he was made a Delegate from the 33rd Congressional District to the Republican National Convention.

Colonel Teall was instrumental in organizing Little Falls Post 31, American Legion, and served as its first Commander. His experience and executive ability were of great assistance to the Legion; he naturally maintained a keen interest in Legion affairs at all times.

Surviving Colonel Teall are his wife; three children, Homer Snyder Teall, Sarah Hall Teall, and Jessie Breese Teall; his father; and two brothers, Fred H. Teall, cashier of the Little Falls National Bank, and Girvan Teall, who is attached to the diplomatic service in Colombia, South America.

Edward H. Teall: A fine soldier, a successful business executive, a civic leader, above all a loyal friend. The Class of 1907 says: "Well done, Herkie".

—A Classmate.

WEST CHUTE JACOBS

NO. 4658 CLASS OF 1908

Died May, 1937, at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, aged 51 years.



WEST CHUTE JACOBS was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 9, 1836, the son of Brigadier General Joshua West Jacobs and Grace Chute Jacobs. General Jacobs, the grandson of General Powell of Revolutionary War fame, came from a long line of pioneers and extensive land owners of Kentucky. He enlisted in the Union forces at the age of seventeen and served with distinction throughout the War, attaining the grade of Major before that conflict ended. Upon his appointment in the Regular Army as a Second Lieu-

tenant, he was assigned to duty in the West guarding the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad against Indian marauders. He served under General Gibbon in the Battle of the Big Horn and was a member of the command under General Crook which captured the Apache chief Geronimo. Later he was assigned to the Quartermaster Department and supervised the building of both Fort McPherson and the Service Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. While on the latter duty, he met the lovely and talented Grace Chute, a member of an old Minneapolis family, and they were married at Thomasville, Georgia, in 1886.

West Jacobs was the eldest of three sons and spent most of his boyhood days at Vancouver Barracks, where his father was Quartermaster. Here in this free and out-door life, under the watchful eyes of wise and loving parents, he developed those fine traits of character so greatly admired and respected by all his associates throughout his career.

In these early years, the influence of Army customs and traditions made lasting impressions on his mind. Here he was taught self-reliance and self-discipline by a father well versed in both of these attributes. Even when he was a small boy, West's initiative and perseverance asserted themselves in his effort to emulate his father and frontier heroes of fact and fiction. Perched atop an Army mount, he followed the trails through the Vancouver reservation, tracking an imaginary war-party of Indian braves, or rode through uncleared woods and rugged country to teach himself the rudiments of horsemanship, an art in which he excelled in later years.

At nine years of age he attended the Portland Academy, where from the beginning he showed a marked capacity for learning. Here he was able to complete his grammar school training, which greatly encouraged an inherent love of study and reading.

A few years later the family moved to California, and West was enrolled in the Berkeley High School; one of the youngest scholars to be admitted. It was not all school work however, for in his off hours time was allotted to wholesome, out-door sports and to reading—Dickens, Scott and Cooper were some of his favorite authors, but fine books were the order of the day in the Jacobs family.

His special hobby was sports of all kinds, and with characteristic thoroughness he trained long in advance for such events, which he usually won.

It was natural that West, an Army boy, in choosing a career should wish to follow the profession of his distinguished father, and he was

able to gratify this ambition when he received his appointment to the United States Military Academy from President Roosevelt in June, 1904. His high scholastic record at Berkeley High School enabled him to enter West Point without an examination.

Early in his plebe days he was nicknamed "Jake" by his classmates, and he was familiarly known by this sobriquet throughout his career. He seemed to absorb the spirit of West Point at the outset and, to quote from the 1908 *Howitzer*, "Jake first came before the eyes of the public early in his plebe year, when he attracted the attention of file closers by his willingness to brace. Reward came in the guise of a pair of corporal's chevrons, and Jake stood fifth on the list". But alas—came the bitter with the sweet—a "tactical error" deprived him of the chevrons while in yearling camp and, to again quote the *Howitzer*, "However, the end of the first class camp found him again the recipient of gold lace honors—lieutenant's chevrons".

Brigadier General Sanderford Jarman of the Class of 1908, recalling his days as a yearling at West Point, writes:

I always look back to those days when Chute Jacobs, Everett Hughes and myself lived on the third floor of the old eleventh division and how we depended upon Chute to pilot us through the maze of irregular French verbs, idiomatic phrases and translations in preparation for the next day's recitation. He was a born instructor and his thorough coaching made our "going" in yearling French much easier than it otherwise would have been and also gave Chute, himself, an excellent groundwork for his subsequent detail as instructor in the Department of Modern Languages.

I was stationed at West Point and lived only a few doors from Chute when he was on duty in this Department, and from many sources I learned that he did a splendid job as an instructor. He was extremely popular with the cadets; good natured, patient and withal most efficient.

Chute wrote several pamphlets on French pronunciation, many of which it was difficult for me to understand, but apparently they were greatly needed in the Department.

He had a rare sense of humor and a friendly wit and under all conditions he seemed contented and never complained. Generously appreciative of others, Chute was modest in his opinion of himself.

Jake worked diligently during his four years at West Point and established an enviable record in both academic work and in athletics. He was a member of the baseball squad for three years and was acknowledged the best swimmer in the Corps.

He stood seventeen in his class at Graduation. He was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps, reporting for duty May 15, 1908, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Promotion followed quickly, and in less than six months he was wearing the bars of a first lieutenant. On October 2nd, 1909, he married Esther Dunwoody at "Sheldrake" on Lake Cayuga, the home of his wife's parents. Mrs. West Jacobs is the daughter of General and Mrs. H. Dunwoody and the granddaughter of General Madison Mills.

Jake's next tour of duty was at Fort Stevens, Oregon, where he remained until May 25th, 1911. Then followed his assignment at the United States Military Academy as an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages, and in June of that year he was sent to Paris for a short but intensive study of French. Upon his return to West Point in September, he was made assistant Professor of French, which office he held until December 15th, 1915. Jake possessed a natural teaching ability and was highly commended for his work in this department. He prepared *Elements of French Pronunciation*, which was used as a text book at the United States Military Academy.

During the period of three and a half years while on duty at West Point, two happy events in the Jacobs family are recorded: the birth of Pamela, December 5, 1911, and of Jacqueline, October 17, 1913.

Following his happy and successful assignment at the Academy, Jake was placed on duty in the coast defenses of Long Island Sound, with station at Fort Terry, N. Y., where he served until February 28, 1916. During the next two and a half years, he served in the coast defenses of Panama. His first station was at Fort Grant; from that place he was ordered to Fort Sherman. While serving at the latter post, Jake was promoted to captain, July 1, 1916, to major, National Army, December 17, 1917, and to lieutenant colonel, September 5, 1918.

Upon his return to the United States in November, 1918, he was assigned to the command of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in which capacity he served for a period of four months. In March of the same year he was selected for his special qualifications to make an inspection trip for the purpose of establishing Coast Artillery Corps units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps in various universities and colleges. Upon the completion of this duty, he was made assistant professor

of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota, May 17, 1919.

Shortly after assuming the duties of this office, Jake was called upon to make an important decision affecting his future career. He was offered the position of personnel manager of the Sanitas Corporation of America, a position of considerable responsibility, requiring the talents and qualifications which Jake undoubtedly possessed in large measure. This position was unusually attractive, both in dignity and emolument.

He accepted this offer after resigning from the Army on July 30, 1919, and remained with the firm for more than three years. He then became associated with the New Jersey Worsted Company and was their representative for a period of four years. These were boom times, and Jake had prospered in his business ventures; he was proficient in both personnel and sales management. The investment security business was flourishing and Wall Street beckoned. He was persuaded to cast his fortune with an old and reliable firm and took over the management of the sales force. He was popular with his associates and within a few months had materially increased the firm's business. He had acquired a home in Nutley, N. J., a delightful residential section located a few miles from New York, and there lived happily with his charming wife and children.

The lean years which followed in the wake of the 1929 crash were a heavy drain on the resources of most business men, particularly those in the brokerage business, and necessitated many radical adjustments to meet the dwindling incomes. Jake suffered with the rest, but to his credit it must be said that he never allowed discouragement or the thought of failure to dwell in his thoughts. He was determined to provide that standard of living for his family to which they had been accustomed. Since much of his funds which had been invested in the security business had been swept away, new means for a livelihood had to be found. Jake weathered the storm, and it was neither pride nor will-power that kept him above defeat, but his own and his family's abiding faith in his ability to triumph over the belief of futility which was at that time paralyzing the efforts of hundreds to put "their houses in order".

In evaluating Jake's record of service as an officer and that of his accomplishments in the business world, one is impressed by his outstanding administrative and organizing abilities. These qualities proved of inestimable value during the training of troops which were

to participate in the War, and were equally important throughout his career as a business executive. The attributes of loyalty and devotion, both in and out of the Service, won for him many staunch and admiring friends. The Christian virtues which he practiced throughout his life and which endeared him to his family and friends sprang from a deeply religious source. He believed in the innate goodness of his fellow men, and goodness was a part of himself.

The Class of 1908 and his many friends both in the Army and in civilian life are greatly grieved by his passing.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Esther Jacobs; his mother, Mrs. Grace Jacobs; his three sons, Halsey, West and Harrison; his three daughters, Pamela, Jacqueline and Shirley; and two brothers not in the service.

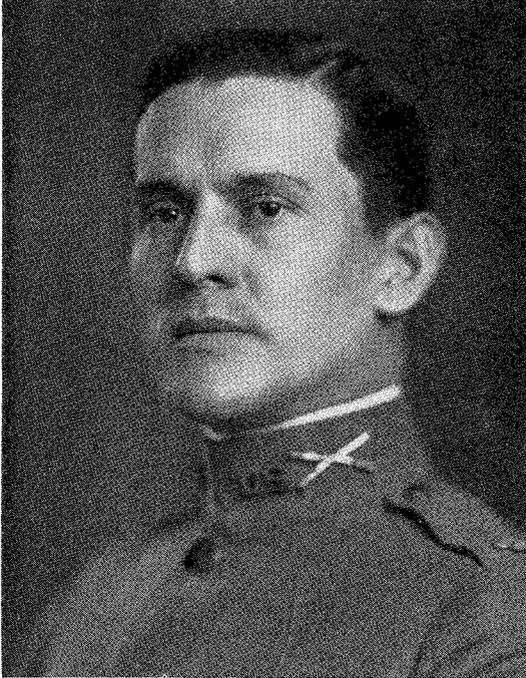
*“There is no death; what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the Life Elysian,
Whose portals we call death.”*

—A Classmate.

WALTER GULLION

NO. 5279 CLASS OF 1914

Died April 23, 1940, at Miami Beach, Florida, aged 51 years.



WALTER GULLION was born February 19, 1889, in Carrollton, Kentucky, the son of Edmund A. and Atha H. Gullion. After education at the University of Kentucky, he was appointed to the Military Academy from the old Ashland (Henry Clay) Bluegrass district of Kentucky.

He entered the Academy March 1, 1910, and graduated with his class June 12, 1914. While at West Point, Walter was one of the most popular men in his class. The *Howitzer* of 1914 had this to say about

"Slink": "In the Corps itself, every man is his friend, and to each one he gives a whole-hearted friendship." The youthful writer of the above lines saw deeply into his classmate's nature. As I look back over thirty years of real and sincere friendship with Walter Gullion I believe the real reason for his great popularity and the high esteem in which he was universally held was because to each of his friends, and they were myriad, he *gave* "a whole-hearted friendship".

His first commissioned service was with the Cavalry at Ft. Wingate, New Mexico, but after about eight months service in that arm he was transferred to the Infantry, following a mutual arrangement with his classmate, J. B. Thompson. During the World War he served at Camp Funston, Kansas, from June, 1918, to December of the same year, and at Nitro, West Virginia, until March, 1919. He was stationed in Washington, D. C., in the Office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau from March, 1919, until July, 1922. In 1923-1926 he was Adjutant General of the American forces in China, with headquarters at Tientsin. He served a second tour of duty in Washington, D. C., in the Office of The Adjutant General, in charge of Citizens' Military Training Camp activities and the Record Section of the Enlisted Division from December, 1926, to September, 1930. His later assignments included duty in the Hawaiian Islands and at the Headquarters of the 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In April, 1938, he was retired for physical disability. He died at his home in Miami Beach, Florida, April 23, 1940.

Walter is survived by his wife, born Martha Sanford; by his daughter, Frances Mary, who lives at 4615 Alton Road, Miami Beach; and by two brothers, Major General Allen W. Gullion, U. S. A., and Mr. Carroll H. Gullion, Miami Beach, Florida.

A successful officer from the first, his efficiency reports reveal the uniformly high character of his service. His general rating was Superior. Here follow a few remarks taken at random from his compiled efficiency record. These extracts are typical of his entire record:

"Ideal temperament for an adjutant general. Has everybody working for him as well as with him. A superior adjutant general."

"Tactful to a high degree, creates the kind of atmosphere most desired in an adjutant's office."

"Zealous officer with splendid background of administrative knowledge."

"High sense of duty with loyalty and faithfulness his characteristics."

"An officer of quick perception, pleasing address and unusual resourcefulness. Clever in getting results without friction."

“An outstanding success with all the civilian components.”

“Of pleasing personality, he is particularly apt at meeting difficult situations requiring the coordination and cooperation of agencies having conflicting interests.”

“Quickly grasps the essentials of a problem and displays sound judgment in the solution.”

“Of fine appearance and address with unusual loyalty, energy and efficiency. An example of finest type of officer.”

“By his loyal and unselfish application to duty and his sympathetic comprehension of National Guard problems he has given to that branch of the Army of the United States a confidence never heretofore enjoyed.”

Walter was a remarkably handsome man but he was utterly unconscious of his looks. His personal charm and warm sympathies made him one of the most popular officers in the Army.

Following Walter's retirement he entered the real estate business at Miami Beach and the same attractive friendliness which endeared him in the Army circle rapidly gained him an unusually large number of fine civilian friends. He became interested in Christian Science, a faith to which his wife was devoted. His health, which had been extremely poor just prior to his retirement, rapidly improved, and for the eighteen months preceding his death he had never looked or felt better. The long-standing kidney ailment which led to his retirement apparently caused him no trouble and his death, which was sudden and painless, occurred in his sleep from a heart attack.

Walter was an aristocrat but—as Woodrow Wilson said of George Washington—his was an aristocracy of taste, not of principle. The many letters received after his death from persons of low and high degree attested the universality of his sympathies.

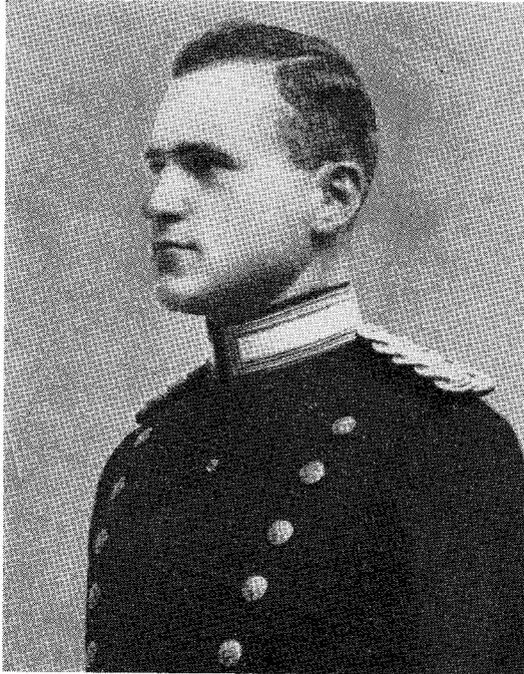
He has “outsoared the shadow of our night”.

—A. R. H.

JOHN ELLIS ROSSELL

NO. 5379 CLASS OF 1915

*Died November 8, 1939, at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York,
aged 46 years.*



*Never elated when one man's depressed;
Never dejected when another is blessed.—Pope.
(From 1915 Howitzer)*

JOHN ELLIS ROSSELL was born in Washington, D. C., on February 20, 1893, the son of Brigadier General William Trent Rossell and Jeanie Ellis Rossell. He received his elementary education in various schools all over the country, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1911, as an appointee from the United States

at large. It was fitting that he should have gone into the military service, as he thus became the fourth generation in direct line to serve in the Army of the United States. His predecessors were his father, Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers, his grandfather, Major William A. Rossell, Infantry, and his great-grandfather, General Zachariah Rossell, Infantry.

As a cadet he became popular with the other members of the Corps, and when he graduated the Howitzer stated of him:

“A soldier and a gentleman—and would God there were more like him.”

After graduation in 1915 Lieutenant Rossell was ordered to the Sixth Infantry, with which he served in the Mexican Punitive Expedition for a year; he was then transferred to the Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

At the entrance of the U. S. into the World War, he was one of the few officers trained for aviation and was consequently kept in this country to instruct pilots instead of being sent overseas. In this connection he commanded Mitchel Field, and organized Group A of the First Provisional Wing. Not being sent to France was one of the greatest disappointments of his life.

After the War and until his resignation in 1919 he pioneered in radio telephone for use in aeroplanes. He always contended that leaving the Service was the greatest mistake of his life, and he always longed to return to the Army in which he had been brought up. Among the happiest moments of his life were those when he rejoined his classmates at reunions.

His death was as shocking as it was sudden, and is severely felt by his former fellow cadets as well as by all others who knew him. Surviving are his wife, Cora Mebane Rossell; two daughters, Letitia Carter Rossell, a student at Vassar College, and Margaret Shepard Rossell, a student in high school; and John Ellis Rossell, Jr., a cadet at the Military Academy, Class of 1941.

FRANCIS G. BONHAM

NO. 5679 CLASS OF APRIL 20, 1917

Died December 16, 1939, at Fort Benning, Georgia, aged 47 years.



FRANCIS GRAVES BONHAM was born May 2, 1892, at Liberty Mills, Virginia. He was the son of William Butler Bonham, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action during the Philippine Insurrection, and Marie Graves Bonham. His grandfather, Milledge Bonham, was a general in the Confederate Army and later governor of South Carolina. His great uncle, James Butler Bonham, was killed in the Alamo, where he had returned to

die with his comrades after having broken through the Mexican lines in an unsuccessful effort to summon aid.

"Pete" attended Central High School, Washington, D. C., and Charlotte Hall Military Academy. He prepped for West Point at Braden's and entered as a Presidential appointee with the class of 1916. Found in Dis his yearling year, he was reinstated the following year by a special act of Congress. Before his graduation on April 20, 1917, he had risen to the rank of Cadet Captain.

At West Point Pete harvested neither tenths nor quill, but he stood at the top in the hearts of his contemporaries. "The best loved man in the Corps" is the way a classmate spoke of him, and this verdict is amply supported by the testimony of others of his day. For there was that about Pete, then and always, which made men sense that he was real and true and fine—one who could be counted on in foul weather as well as in fair. That and the quality of understanding helpfulness that manifested itself in unexpected unpretentious ways won him the esteem and affection of upper classmen and plebes alike. For not even the plebes were excluded from his catholic humanitarianism. They reacted accordingly and swelled the company of those whose regard carried a high content of devotion.

Upon graduation, Pete immediately became a beneficiary of rapid wartime promotion. He was a first lieutenant within two months and a captain within four. In August, 1918, he returned to West Point as a Tac, after a year of jumping from station to station—Fort McPherson, to Chickamauga Park, to Springfield, Massachusetts, to Camp Meade, Maryland. In October, 1919, he sailed for Germany, where he remained until March 16, 1920.

The next five years were marked by frequent changes of stations and types of duty. Tours at Benning and Meade were interrupted by summers at Fort Niagara and Camp Perry with the Infantry Rifle team as shooting member and coach. Instructor at The Infantry School, member of the Tank Regulation Board, and student at the Tank School were some of the assignments of this period. Then came two years in Panama on the staff of the 20th Infantry Brigade, and a year with the 12th Infantry at Fort Howard.

For the next eleven years it was all school as student or instructor: the Advanced Class at The Infantry School, 1928-29; two years at the Command and General Staff School, 1929-31; instructor in the Tactics Section of The Infantry School, 1931-34; student, Army War College, 1934-35; instructor, Army War College, 1935-39. The list is a tribute to Pete's talent for absorbing and imparting military instruction.

In the fall of 1939, following a long leave, Pete reported for duty with the 16th Infantry at Governors Island. The nearness of the station to West Point, where he had two sons in the Corps, was an attractive feature, and command duty with troops was a welcome change from the strain of the long sustained grind at the Army's institutions of higher learning. But this respite was short. The Army modernization program called for men of Pete's intelligence and vision to break the new ground. An anti-tank battalion, the first in our Army, was organized at Benning and Pete was selected to command it. That was his last honor.

Death came on December 16, 1939.

So much for the abridged record. Analyze it, and you will note that it highlights the career of an officer who was constantly in demand for duties that called for exceptional talents. But how little that record really tells of the man who made it! It certifies to good work but not *how* good. It says no word of the effort, the sincerity, the purpose, that went into every duty performed. It does not proclaim the high quality of the instruction he gave. It gives no hint of the inspiration caught by those who sat at his feet or walked at his side. While it marks the trail of one who was on the way to the top, it fails to reflect the light held aloft for less gifted wayfarers. And, worst failure of all, it gives no insight into the qualities of heart and mind and soul that drew men to him and held them fast.

No file in the Adjutant General's office, no compilation of official data can do justice to the memory of Pete Bonham. Nor can we, who knew him intimately, who delighted in his company, who shared the inspiration of his presence through many years. We wore him in our heart of hearts as Hamlet did Horatio, but we cannot put into words what he was. We might cite instances of his generosity, his kindness, his thoughtfulness; we might recall the warmth of his friendship, the unselfishness of his nature, the nobility of his character; we might praise his keen sense of humor, his genuineness, his great personal charm; we might extol his brilliance, his brave ideals, his high aspirations. But all of that would add up to something less than Pete to those who knew him, while to those who did not know him our encomiums would sound too extravagant.

"Pete drove himself too hard in everything he did because he felt that he owed it to the job." So one of his friends spoke of him, and we include the statement here because it describes an outstanding trait. Selfish ambition was not in him, but he had a passion for doing things

well, and with it a strange blindness that prevented his seeing how well he did them. His superiors saw and marked him for new tough assignments; his subordinates saw and admired; his friends saw and appreciated the aptness of the phrase "a legend in his lifetime," by which one of them described him. But Pete seemed to see only the minor imperfections in the near perfect work turned out, even as he seemed to see in himself only the little shortcomings of the near perfect man he was.

Pete Bonham's memory is honored by his professional achievements, his generous deeds, his lasting influence on others. But most of all it is honored by the host of his devoted friends. Pete had many—more, perhaps, to whom the adjective applies than has any other man we have known. To the profound grief of mother, wife, and sons is added, then, the scarcely less intense sorrow of his intimates who "shall not look upon his like again".

—*E. F. H. and C. T. L.*



DEAN INGERSOLL PIPER

NO. 5751 CLASS OF AUGUST 30, 1917

Died March 3, 1938, in Los Angeles, California, aged 43 years.

DEAN PIPER came to the Military Academy from Oregon on July 1, 1914, one of the "Juliets" of his Class. As a cadet he led the normal life of a young man interested more in the scientific than the athletic and social aspects of living. His more frivolous classmates claimed that "Old Fox" invented the "Pipograph", an unusual instrument for solving all problems of Math and Mechanics. Whatever it was, it seemed to work, for he graduated number seven in his Class.

Strangely, however, he selected the Coast Artillery Corps instead of the Engineers, possibly because he felt there was a better chance for overseas service with the mobile heavy artillery. This overseas service opportunity came, for he served in France from October, 1918, to July, 1919, as a captain with the anti-aircraft artillery, at the Machine Gun School at Langres, and as student at the University of Lyon. One of his commanding officers wrote of him:

He is one of the best young officers that I ever knew; he is ambitious, energetic and loyal to the service; his motto seems to be "What more is to be done?"

This statement probably explains Dean's decision to leave the Army. He was on duty at Camp Lewis, Washington, as a first lieutenant when he resigned on July 31, 1920. The intense activity of civilian engineering work must have appealed to him more than routine duty in a post-war army. He engaged in several forms of civil engineering and finally went to South America for the United Fruit Company. While at Santa Marta, Colombia, he became ill, returned to the United States the latter part of 1937, and died March 3, 1938, in Los Angeles, California. One close and dear to him said:

I need not tell you that through the months he suffered not one word of complaint or fear passed his lips. He died as he had lived, a true and gallant soldier.

It is beyond expression to add to this beautifully simple and heartfelt tribute.

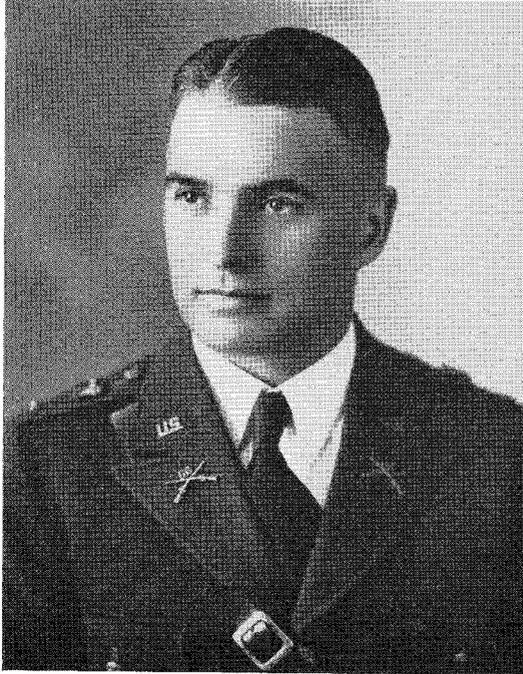
Dean Piper is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Piper, and a daughter, Shirley Frances, both of whom now live at 101 Main St., Santa Paula, California.

—A Classmate, J. W. C.

NATHAN ARTHUR SMITH

NO. 6376 CLASS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918

Died November 29, 1939, at Metuchen, New Jersey, aged 39 years.



NATHAN ARTHUR SMITH was born April 11th, 1900, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was the eldest of three sons of the late Allen Smith, former Assistant Vice President of General Electric Company. From early boyhood "Art", as he was generally known throughout the service, exhibited a liking for the military. This seemingly youthful selection of a profession no doubt worried the rather prosperous and energetic father, who had definite ambitions for his sons in the business world. However, father Smith, unlike so many

parents, submerged his personal wishes and assisted his son in securing an appointment to the Military Academy in June, 1917.

Arthur had considerable difficulty in elongating himself to meet the height requirements of the Academy. This problem he successfully solved by stretching exercises and a waiver or two. Lack of height was certainly not a handicap to him, for he was never self-conscious, and by some manner of means even "Flankers" in later life were unaware that he came from the center of the line.

Smith graduated November 1, 1918, and remained at the Academy as a student officer until June, 1919. With members of his class he visited the Allied battle fronts and the American Army of Occupation in Germany. In October, 1919, he reported as a student to the Infantry School. While at Fort Benning, Georgia, he married Miss Mary Ann Abbot, of Columbus, Georgia.

The years from 1920 to 1926 were dark ones for many, with the return to lower grades, numerous transfers, reduction and demobilization of units, makeshift quarters in deteriorating cantonment buildings, and small pay. Arthur served during this period with the 6th, 22nd, 14th, 22nd, and 6th Infantries in the order named.

In September, 1930, he became a student at the Tank School, Fort Meade, Maryland. It was probably at this time that a smoldering idea was crystallized into a life interest. He, like many others, was dissatisfied with the tank tactics of the American Army. Upon completion of the Tank Course he was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 1st Tank Regiment, and later to the 3rd Battalion, 66th Infantry, Light Tanks, at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, where he devoted much of his spare time in research of tank operations. In 1932, he developed a serious ailment, and the attending physician informed him that he had not more than six months to live. However, by sheer force of will and careful treatment he apparently conquered the ailment, at least to a sufficient extent to remain in the service and do duty. His illness only stimulated his desire to promulgate his rapidly forming theories on tanks. Long hours of tedious translation of voluminous technical German correspondence with foreign publishers and writers on tank and mechanized subjects, and painstaking recording of the ideas thereby gained, resulted in a number of articles. Some were published by the Infantry Journal, others found their way to other presses, still others were never released.

In 1936 Arthur Smith requested a detail in the Quartermaster Corps, and was assigned to Fort Devens, Massachusetts, then his Infantry station. This assignment was arranged for his convenience,

as his previous sickness, a disease of the glandular system, was again manifesting itself. He was advised to remain near Massachusetts General Hospital, a medical center best fitted to treat the unusual disease.

On March 31, 1939, Arthur Smith retired as a captain for physical disability, and took residence at Oak Tree Road, Metuchen, New Jersey. He died November 29, 1939, and was buried at West Point, New York. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. N. Arthur Smith, a son, Mr. Nathan Arthur Smith, Jr., and two daughters, Misses Dorothy and Josephine.

This is the story of a person of dynamic will who was blighted in the prime of his youth. Whether his work on tanks were read, whether his ideas are sound or whether they were or ever will be accepted is of little consequence. It is a compliment to Nathan Arthur Smith that he gave his best, according to his lights, to the Army, and a tribute to the service that it develops such loyalty to the profession of arms.

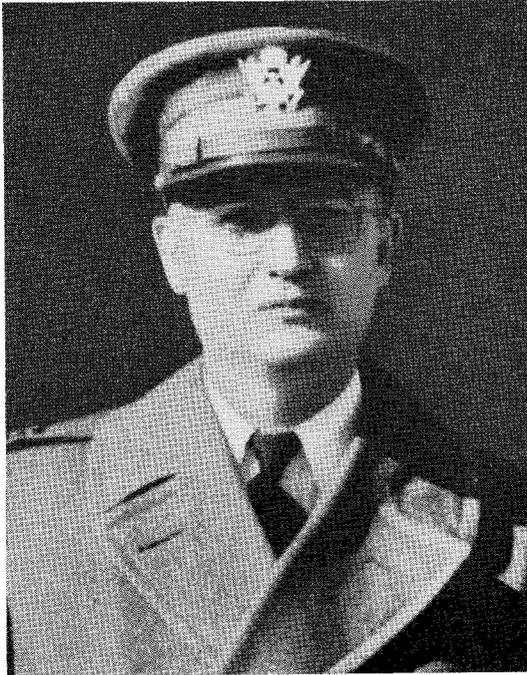
—E. A. G.



ARTHUR M. ANDREWS

NO. 6548 CLASS OF 1920

Died June 3, 1937, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, aged 42 years.



ARTHUR MARTIN ANDREWS was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, March 25, 1897, the son of George W. and Cora Elizabeth Andrews. After attending the Baraboo High School he spent three years at the University of Wisconsin; he entered the U. S. Military Academy by Senatorial appointment on June 14, 1918. From there he graduated July 2, 1920, standing seventh in his class, and was appointed a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He served

as a student, basic course, Engineer School, Camp Humphreys, Virginia, from September 5, 1920, to January 28, 1921, and completed the course in Civil Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, with an interval of duty with the 2nd Engineers at Camp Travis, Texas. He was again stationed at Fort Humphreys with the 17th Engineers and the 29th Engineers until July 1, 1924, when he was detailed in the Supply Section, Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., to October 4, 1926. He served a tour of foreign service in the Panama Canal Department from December, 1926, to August, 1929. During the remainder of his service his assignments included detail as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Assistant to District Engineer at Rock Island, Illinois; and duty at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to the date of his death, June 3, 1937.

Funeral services were held in Baraboo, Wisconsin, members of the American Legion acting as pallbearers. Interment was in the Baraboo Cemetery.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth H. Andrews; a son, Arthur Martin Andrews; a daughter, Frances Elizabeth Andrews; his mother, Mrs. George W. Andrews; and a sister, Miss Lilly Andrews.

The following excerpts from two of the many letters received after his death show in what high regard he was held by those who knew him:

From a letter dated July 15, 1939:

Captain Andrews was an Engineer Officer of fine professional qualifications, an excellent administrator, and well suited for duty with civilian components. Loyal, energetic, and dependable, his efficient performance of the varied duties assigned him won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. C. Marshall,

Acting Chief of Staff.

From Colonel E. E. Gesler, former District Engineer, Rock Island District:

Andy did not know how to take it easy, but responded to every call at any hour of the day or night. He gave him-

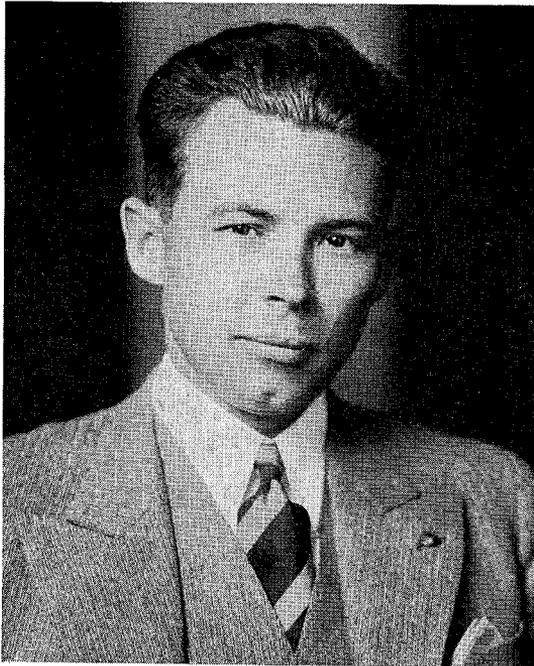
self unselfishly to his work. I remember on several occasions learning that Andy had gone out at night to investigate some difficulty or to learn from pilots on the river some of their problems. These all added up to a very conscientious performance of duty and many things beyond the usual understanding of that word. Andy always impressed me as being very much interested in his job and the men under him. Regardless of the load, he accepted his responsibilities cheerfully.



ROBERT CHESTER McCLOUD

NO. 7456 CLASS OF 1924

Died December 12, 1938, at Naples, Italy, aged 36 years.



ROBERT CHESTER McCLOUD was born July 10, 1902, in Roselle Park, New Jersey, the son of Anna Marie, née Sievert, and William R. McCloud. His mother, who was Swiss and of extraordinarily strong character, continually encouraged him to work toward entering West Point. At the age of ten he had decided upon that end. At fourteen, during the World War, while he was in high school he wrote to the War Department, offering his services as a bugler. He did this because of the influence of Mr. Earl, an old Civil War

veteran, of whom he was very fond, and because he wished to follow in the footsteps of his Scotch grandfather for whom he was named. The latter had done this exact thing at sixteen at the beginning of the Civil War. Young Robert was much chagrined at the answer which returned commending his attitude but "regretting that the Army could not accept one of so tender an age".

Graduating from the Roselle Park High School at sixteen, it was necessary for him to wait a year before taking the entrance examinations for West Point. During this time he studied privately, and on October 18, 1919, when aged seventeen, he took the competitive examinations at Newark and received the much coveted appointment to West Point. This came from the Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, M. C. Robert was always most grateful to him and to Mr. Charles S. Morgan of Elizabeth, N. J., who signed the vouchers for his application. Mr. Ackerman was gratified by the visits Robert paid him whenever in Washington. He often said that Robert was the only one through all the years who always remembered.

On July 1, 1920, came the long awaited day when Robert entered West Point. No cadet ever got more out of each worthwhile day during his four years. The Point in reality surpassed the little boy's dream. Since he had a brilliant mind, it was not easily understood by some of his instructors why one month Robert would head his class and the next would be near the bottom. The secret of this seeming inconsistency lay in the fact that he suffered from inherited chronic headaches. It was always a source of great disappointment to him that he, therefore, could not rank at the top of his class. However, it was nothing short of remarkable that despite this handicap he graduated somewhere in the middle of the "Thundering Herd".

One month before graduation he was thrown from an unruly horse, and there arose much discussion as to the possibility of his being commissioned. After many wires to and from Washington he was permitted to graduate, but his commission was sent to the Army Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark., pending his recovery. He was assigned to the 12th Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He went immediately to Hot Springs, where he was treated for an obscure ailment due to the fall from the horse. It was then discovered that he had abnormally high blood pressure, and on October 4, 1924, Robert was honorably discharged from the Army. No one ever quite knew how keen a disappointment this was. Robert always remembered the words of one of his instructors: "There is no such word as 'can't', Mister; you do it whether you can or not." In referring to his discharge, he always laughingly said: "I had a dispute with a horse, and the horse won."

The ensuing year and a half he spent in hospitals, staying for a prolonged time at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, where he made a lasting friendship with Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, physician in chief. After Robert had made all the progress that seemed possible, he was advised to go to Florida, where the sun, it was thought, might be beneficial to a leg which remained stiff from the accident. After some months in Florida, he began to improve and finally was well enough to accept a position with the city engineering department. Later, he became instructor of Mathematics and History at the Cranleigh Preparatory School for boys. In 1926, he was principal of the Cranleigh Secondary School. All the while he was planning to take the examinations for the Foreign Service. Fortunately, in the Hospital in Hot Springs he had met Consul Eels, who had given him hope of a career in another branch of Government Service.

On May 26, 1927, Robert married Virginia Cosner of Bedford, Indiana, and went to Cuba. Returning to St. Petersburg, he continued his work in the Boys' School and, in 1929-30, in the St. Petersburg High School. He and Mrs. McCloud travelled in Central Europe during the summers of 1928 and 1929.

The winter of 1930-31, he studied at Crawford's School in Washington, preparing for the Foreign Service exams. On November 28, 1930, he received his Commission as First Lieutenant Specialist in the Officers' Reserve. This was a great satisfaction, and he took particular pleasure in a letter written for him by Colonel Griswold, then Major on the General Staff. "I consider him eminently qualified for such an appointment. I should especially desire to have him under my command either in peace or war."

On January 19-20, 1931, he took the written examinations for the Foreign Service and on May 16th, returned to Washington, took the oral examinations, and passed. Robert was one of twenty-nine successful candidates out of some original three hundred.

On September 4, 1931, he and Mrs. McCloud arrived at Turin, Italy, his first post as Vice Consul of the Foreign Service. There he liked his work, made friends readily among the natives, and started to learn the language. On March 16, 1932, he was transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, where he enjoyed work connected with the League of Nations. Robert had a strong feeling for Switzerland and the Swiss, being of that descent and having relatives in several parts of the country. On April 22, 1933, he was transferred to Washington to the Foreign Service School.

On August 28, 1933, he was assigned to Naples, Italy, where he spent the remainder of his time. He was delighted to return to Italy

and to continue learning Italian. It was only a short time before his congenial personality and radiant smile won him a warm place in the hearts of the Neapolitans. He never tired of hearing the old Neapolitan songs and always was pleased to hear again their highest compliment: "You are one of us."

For some time, being in charge of immigration, he came into close contact with all types of natives and came to know them well. He never used an interpreter and came to be justly proud of his knowledge of the dialects. He loved all of the parts of old Naples, and used to explore all of the narrow streets in the old city, nearly always ending at the port, where he was well known by stevedores as well as by officials.

On December 8, 1938, he and Mrs. McCloud returned to Naples from a short vacation to Perugia, Florence and Siena. Bob had been in unusually good health and spirits and had walked numerous kilometers in the hill country. On Sunday, December 11, after returning from a friend's house, he was suddenly stricken by the long-dreaded ailment, and on December 12, but a few hours later, died of cerebral hemorrhage, as his mother and grandfather had died. It was well that he should end his life in a country he had learned to love so well. His service in Naples was attended by the United States Consular and Diplomatic Officers in Rome and Naples and by all consular representatives of other countries in Naples. The wealth of flowers betokened the high esteem in which he was held.

Bob was one of the most admired and best loved young officers of the Foreign Service. His efficiency, language ability, and unusual understanding of foreign peoples, together with his innate fairness and keen judgment, singularly qualified him for consular and diplomatic work. His untimely death brought to such a sudden end the promise of a brilliant career.

On March 2, 1939, he was buried, with full military honors, at West Point, the place he loved best on earth. Six classmates acted as honorary bearers. With the reading of "Ten Thousand times Ten Thousand" he was laid to rest. It is fitting that he should be where he hears the band come up over the hill and through the sallyport every morning. No more loyal son of West Point ever lived. Both the Army and the Foreign Service are poorer for the passing of a splendid officer and gentleman.

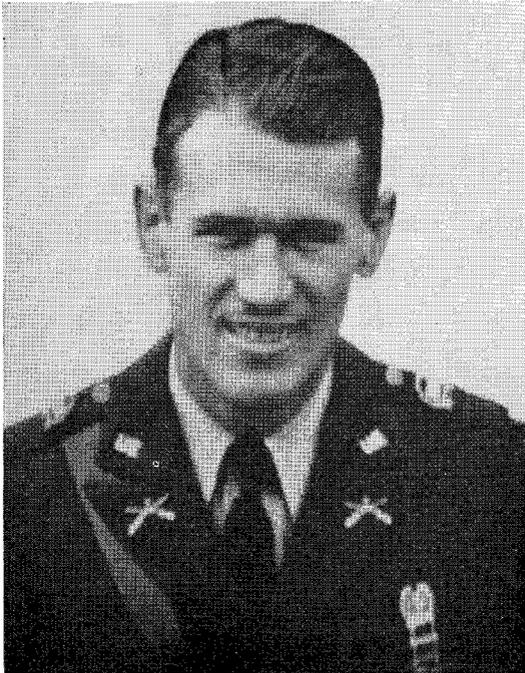
—V. C. M.



JOHN WARREN JOYES, JR.

NO. 8738 CLASS OF 1929

Died August 15, 1939, at Albany, Oregon, aged 35 years.



JOHN WARREN JOYES, JR., was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, on April 15th, 1905, the son of Colonel John Warren Joyes and Georgiana Butler Joyes.

His father, an Ordnance officer, was on duty in Germany inspecting Field Artillery materiel being made for the United States Army by a German company in Dusseldorf.

During the World War Jack, as a small boy residing in Washing-

ton, D. C., had a pretty hard time of it living down his place of birth. His greatest trial was having to stand up in class and answer "Germany" when asked where he was born. He would cast a swift glance around, and any boy that grinned would suffer the consequences at recess. Upon being sent home for scrapping, he would come in looking a bit sheepish, but still with a gleam of triumph in his eye for having done what any American boy had to do under the circumstances. It wasn't his fault he was born in an enemy country.

Jack was a great reader. At the age of twelve he came to his mother one day and said, "Well, I've read every book in the library. Where shall I begin next?" The library contained sets of Dickens, Scott, Macaulay, to mention only a few.

Jack went to St. Luke's School in Pennsylvania and later attended Western High School in Washington, D. C. Before graduating from the latter school he received a Congressional appointment to West Point from California. His father had been appointed from the same state.

He prepared at "Shadman's" and after passing his West Point examination entered the Academy in June, 1925.

Jack loved his four years at the Point. He developed into a fine boxer and won many bouts for his Alma Mater. The Howitzer said of him: ". . . a man of dynamic energy, one who goes after his opponent with such force that success is the inevitable outcome of the encounter. A natural fighter, he has been a mainstay for the boxing team for four years."

To Jack boxing was like playing a game of chess, out-thinking your opponent and doing it a split second ahead of him. He read every book he could find on the subject.

Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Infantry upon graduation in 1929, Jack was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia. While there he married Ella Crawford Jenkins of Columbus, Georgia. From July 1st, 1931, to August 28th he took the Air Corps Course at Randolph Field, Texas. Later he was stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. He graduated from the Infantry School Officers' Course at Fort Benning in 1934. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1935, he spent two years in Puerto Rico and was then ordered to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1939 he got his Captaincy and was in command of Company "C" of the 7th Infantry at the time of his death.

A letter from his battalion commander, Major Harry Collins, says:

During my tour of duty at Vancouver Barracks I was in command of the 2nd Battalion, 7th Infantry, and executive officer of the regiment. In both capacities I knew your son Jack very well. As a battalion commander I considered Captain Joyes the most efficient officer in my battalion; as executive officer of the 7th Infantry I considered him an outstanding officer and numbered him among two or three superior officers of his grade. Jack was one of the most conscientious, thorough, hard-working, and loyal army officers I have ever known. His organization could always be counted upon to be in perfect condition as to training, administration, and morale. Jack was untiring and always gave everything he had to the army, always being willing to sacrifice his own interests to those of the service. He was held in the highest esteem by his brother officers and by the men who served under him. In my contacts with Jack I always knew that any job given him would be well performed, and it was unnecessary to check to see whether or not it had been accomplished or in what manner it had been accomplished. I feel that the army and the Nation has lost a very fine officer in the unfortunate and untimely death of your son Jack.

His last duty before the accident that took his life was commanding the Color Guard at the Legion reunion at Salem, Oregon. The day after his death a letter arrived from the Legion Commander saying that the Color Guard was the best that the Legion had ever had and that it was due to the leadership of Captain John W. Joyes, Jr. This was followed by a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, which said:

Dear Captain Joyes—

Let me congratulate you for the splendid Guard of Honor which you commanded for me at Salem, Oregon, on August 12th. Everyone who saw your Guard said that they were the best looking men in uniform he had ever seen. I appreciate all your courtesies and wish you the best of good fortune in your Army Service.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Johnson.

Jack's duty at Vancouver Barracks was nearly finished. His sister, Mrs. Mason Stober, and her family were due at Fort Lewis, Washington, shortly. He was looking forward eagerly to seeing them again after many years separation, as he was also anticipating the prospect of getting leave at the termination of his tour and returning home before going to his new station.

Besides his wife and parents, Jack leaves a little daughter, Jacqueline, and two sisters, Mrs. Mason Stober, wife of Captain Stober of the 9th Field Artillery, and Miss Patricia Joyes of Washington, D. C.

He was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery overlooking the Capital which he called home and which he loved so well.

*Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep,—
He hath awakened from the dream of life.*

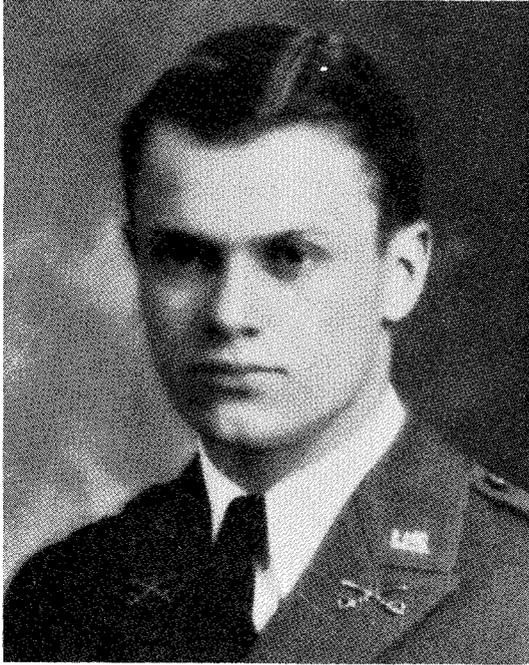
(Shelley)



WILLIAM FLETCHER GRISHAM

NO. 8877 CLASS OF 1930

Died February 25, 1934, near Jacksonville, Florida, aged 26 years.



WILLIAM FLETCHER GRISHAM was born in Wheeler, Mississippi, June 12, 1908, the son of James W. and Olivia Campbell Grisham. He attended High School at Pheba and West Point, Mississippi. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy by Congressman Busby of Houston, Mississippi. Upon his graduation from West Point, June 12, 1930, he was assigned to the 6th Cavalry with station at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

"Flick", as he was affectionately known, was father as well as brother to his younger brothers and sisters. Upon the death of his father six years previously, he had willingly and capably assumed the responsibilities as head of the family. He unselfishly helped educate his sisters, and worked to prepare his brothers to follow him at his Alma Mater, West Point.

It is difficult for us ordinary mortals to understand the workings of a fate so unkind as to take a life so young and promising. "Flick" was already an outstanding officer. He was highly esteemed by his superiors, and affectionately regarded by his subordinates. A minor incident illustrates his conscientious sense of duty; while he was on duty with his troop on the target range, his car broke down as he was returning to the range at night. Rather than be late for duty he walked all night, and arrived just in time for the first formation.

By means of hard work and inherent ability he was rapidly becoming an outstanding horseman. After watching him perform as a member of the 6th Cavalry Horse Show Team at the Miami Horse Show of 1934, the Captain of the Army Horse Show Team said that he wanted Grisham on the team as soon as he finished the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, where he was under orders to go.

"Flick" was returning from Miami to his home station when the fatal accident occurred. Just after dark on February 25, as he and his companion were nearing Jacksonville, he apparently drove too close to an approaching truck. The officer with him was only slightly injured, but Grisham was killed instantly.

He now rests in a shady grove back in his beloved Mississippi, where life began for him only twenty-six years before. He is survived by two brothers, Albert H. and Quitman D., and two sisters, Jessie Geneva and Olivia Caroline.

The following editorial appeared in a Chattanooga paper the day after the accident:

ALL THE BROTHERS WERE VALIANT

The finest spirit of the Army is reflected in a little true story about Lieut. W. Fletcher (Flick) Grisham, of the Sixth Cavalry, whose untimely death in an automobile accident in Florida has plunged Fort Oglethorpe into sorrow.

Perhaps there was never a more popular junior officer at the Post than Flick Grisham. He came from a family long honored in Mississippi history. In manners, breeding and in

those finer points of a true gentleman, such as kindness and unselfishness, he was like what we all fondly imagine gentlemen in the olden days to have been.

The Grishams lost their properties. Flick went through West Point. The father and mother died. Flick and two brothers and a small sister remained.

At Fort Oglethorpe and at the CCC camp at Cookeville the Army has been given, lately, a lesson in discipline and fine relationships. When Lieut. Flick Grisham for months was an officer in the CCC camp, one of the young men who came there as a recruit was Flick's brother, Quitman Grisham. When Lieut. Grisham was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, one of the privates in the headquarters troops there was Albert Grisham, Flick's other brother.

Had there been a hint of snobbishness which some so falsely attribute to West Point, Flick Grisham might have preferred that his brothers be stationed far away from him. But he wanted them with him, and he got them there. When they met in line of duty, it was an officer meeting a man under him. But in the evenings, in Flick Grisham's quarters, brother met brother.

The perfect relationship, the fine discipline, yet the unflinching brotherly love which was shown by these brothers—one an officer, the others under his command—could not have been carried on had not all the brothers been valiant.

—Z. W. M.



CLARK NEIL PIPER

NO. 8828 CLASS OF 1930

*Died March 12, 1940, near Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio,
aged 34 years.*



CLARK NEIL PIPER, son of William N. and Flora A. Piper, was born in Paris, Ill., on August 18, 1905. He was killed on March 12, 1940, when the P-35 Seversky pursuit ship which he was flying crashed in a field about three miles from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Clark had the unusual combination of an athletic body and a keen, mechanically inclined mind which made him instantly popular wherever he went. One of his classmates at West Point wrote about him:

"A maker of friends is this Illinoisian. During his plebe year his football, basketball, and track industriousness and his open fellowship merited many handshakes. Despite fame as one of Army's greatest low hurdlers and an ever-dangerous football player, this versatile mid-westerner is not merely an athlete. His engineering proclivities have required oil bearings on many slide rules. An assured manliness, a compelling friendliness, and a Gibraltar-like integrity mark Clark Neil Piper."

Such a tribute from a fellow West Point cadet is the highest that can be paid any officer; it was a description in which all the many friends who knew Clark intimately agreed.

Clark was educated in the Paris public school system and graduated from Paris High School in 1923. During his high school years he was a member of the varsity football team for three years and was elected captain by his teammates his senior year. He was also a basketball and track star and was made All-American guard in prep school basketball his senior year.

The following fall after graduation he enrolled as a civil engineering student at Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute, Ind. Near the end of his junior year he decided he would like to enter West Point, obtained an appointment, successfully passed the examinations and entered USMA in July, 1926.

While a cadet at West Point Clark continued the athletic and scholastic achievements which had made him popular in high school and college. During his cadet years he played football for the Blue and Gold and was one of Army's noted "Four Horsemen" of the 1929 football season, which included Cagel, Murrell, Piper, and Hutchison. He was also a member of the track team, becoming a top ranking low hurdler and winning major "A's" in both sports.

Clark was graduated from West Point a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery on June 12, 1930, but asked for transfer and was detailed to the Army Air Corps Training Schools at Brooks and Kelly Fields near San Antonio, Texas, on September 12. He received his wings on October 31, 1931, and was assigned to the 27th Pursuit Squadron at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich. It was while he was stationed here that he met Miss Winifred Reed of Detroit, whom he later married.

From July 26 to December 18, 1933, he was with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Grayling, Mich. From February 27 to May 10, 1934, he flew the mail from Newark, New Jersey, during the period

that all private mail contracts were cancelled by the post office department. On February 1, 1935, he was one of eighteen pilots who tested winter flying equipment and airplane accessories on sub-zero weather maneuvers between Selfridge and Great Falls, Montana.

From April 20 to June 29, 1935, Clark was commissioned temporary captain. On June 30 he was commissioned temporary first lieutenant and was given his permanent first lieutenant's commission on August 1. The day before he was permanently commissioned, Clark was married to Miss Reed.

After returning from leave following his marriage, Clark entered the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill., from which he was graduated July 7, 1936. Following graduation there, he was stationed with the 77th Pursuit Squadron at Barksdale Field, La. On June 3, 1937, he was transferred from there to the Air Corps Engineering School at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, along with nine other officers chosen from the air corps. He graduated there on August 4, 1938.

Following graduation from the school there, he was transferred to California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, Calif., where he received his degree of Master of Science in aerodynamics in June, 1939. After graduating there, he was reassigned to Wright Field, where he was on duty in laboratory research at the time of his death. Clark had a total of 2,780 hours and 45 minutes flying time during his short career.

Clark is survived by his wife, one son, William Neil Piper III, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Piper of Paris, Ill., and a brother, Lt. William N. Piper, Jr., of the Army Medical Corps, Carlisle, Pa.

Private funeral services were held for Clark in Osborn, Ohio, on March 14, 1940, following which his ashes were flown to his home town, Paris, Ill., in an army bomber, and on March 15, were interred in the cemetery of the little town he had loved so well.

The following poem was written by Dr. E. O. Laughlin, a close friend of Clark's parents, and was published in the Chicago Tribune:

DEATH OF AN ARMY AVIATOR

*One of those unaccountable things
That happens sometimes to our men with wings:
He crashed, and his fearless spirit flew
Out into the everlasting blue.*

*A slender youth who had boldly fared
Through treacherous airways no eagle dared,
Who had risked his life so that life might be
Safer and freer for you and me.
Now into the sky to immortal height,
Where the stars abide, he has taken flight
It happens sometimes to our men who soar—
They crash, and are seen by us no more;
They crash, and are missed from the visible sky,
But somewhere forever they fly and fly.*

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM DANNEMILLER

NO. 9157 CLASS OF 1931

Died August 15, 1939, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 32 years.



THE UNTIMELY death of Augustus William Dannemiller, through a most tragic and unusual accident, has cut short a promising career in the Army and has caused profound sorrow to his Classmates of 1931, and to his many friends in military and civilian life.

Last summer Lieutenant Dannemiller, or "Danny", as he was generally known, was on leave at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, while awaiting the return of his regiment, the 23rd Infantry, from maneuvers at

Camp Bullis. Quarters had already been assigned to him, and he and his family had hardly completed the task of settling their new home, when the unfortunate accident occurred. In the presence of his wife, the young officer, an enthusiastic collector of weapons, and thoroughly trained in the proper handling of firearms, was tinkering with and examining a .22 caliber pistol, recently received as a gift, from which he had taken the precaution to remove the unloaded clip. Without warning, an undiscovered bullet, which had lodged in the barrel, possibly months or even years previously, while in possession of the former owner, suddenly discharged, with instant fatal results to Lieutenant Dannemiller. Thus, the earthly career of a brave and loyal soldier was abruptly ended, but "Danny's" blithe and fearless spirit will continue to march on eternally in the hearts and lives of those who love him. He was a devoted son, a loving husband and father, and an affectionate brother, so the members of his family have suffered a heartbreaking and irreparable loss.

In expressing personal and official condolences in the death of Lieutenant Dannemiller, General Marshall, Chief of Staff, wrote as follows: *An outstanding young officer, he performed every duty in a loyal and efficient manner. His comrades in the War Department join me in expressions of sincere sympathy.*

Augustus William Dannemiller was born on June 17, 1907, at Fort Douglas, Utah, the son of A. F. Dannemiller, at that time a Lieutenant of the 29th Infantry. His mother was Anne McCleave Dannemiller, whose father, Captain William McCleave, was a noted Indian fighter of the Civil War Era. Her brothers, General Robert McCleave, Infantry, Colonel William McCleave, Field Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel E. G. McCleave, Infantry, and Major T. C. McCleave, Medical Reserve Corps, all served with distinction in the World War. With this Army background, and having spent his boyhood in the shadow of the American flag on various posts where his father was stationed, it was to be expected that young "Billy", as he was then affectionately called, would early determine to follow a military career.

In common with most officers' children, he traveled far and wide during the impressionable years, and interesting contacts on northern and western posts, in the Philippines, Hawaii, on the Mexican border, and in Washington, D. C., helped to mould him into an attractive, energetic young man, loyal to his ideals, and devoted to his many friends. After graduation from Central High School in Washington, "Danny" took a post-graduate course at Devitts' Preparatory School. While there he was fortunate in securing a Congressional appointment from Ohio, and entered West Point in 1926, full of hopes and aspirations for the

future. Many of these were realized, and there were some disappointments, of course, but through good and ill-fortune "Danny" managed to retain his optimism and his cheerful outlook on life. During the football season of his yearling fall term he met with an unfortunate accident which put him in the Cadet Hospital for a period of several weeks. However, as a class-mate wrote in the *Howitzer*, "Months in a ward failed to remove the grin from his face or the chuckle from his voice. The months did, however send 'Danny' to face his Academic battles, kept him from enjoying the tasty fruits of yearly leave, and sent him back to the tribulation of Fourth Class Spring". This experience was a blow, naturally, but "Danny" was cordially welcomed by his new Classmates of 1931, and found much happiness among them. The strain of his academic work was greatly lessened by this transfer, and "Danny" quickly recovered from the disappointment of being "turned back". He was interested in all forms of athletics, but baseball and basketball were his favorite sports. *The Pointer* claimed some of his time, and he always enjoyed Hundredth Night activities. In fact, to again quote the *Howitzer*, "Wherever things are being done, one finds 'Danny'." Truly that sentence will express his unfailing attitude toward life, in general, for he was interested in everything and everybody, counting as friends all with whom he came in contact.

Upon graduation "Danny" was assigned to his first choice, the Infantry, and was very happy when detailed to the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning. That was the regiment into which he was born, and he and his father both performed their first service as commissioned officers in "C" Company of the 29th Infantry. "Danny" had always been enthusiastic about the Air Corps, and in 1933 he became a student in the primary Flying School, Randolph Field, Texas. His service there was brief, however, and his next station was with the 9th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In January, 1935, he sailed for the Philippine Islands, and was assigned to the 45th Infantry at Fort William McKinley. Upon his return to the United States, Lieutenant Dannemiller proceeded to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and while visiting his family there, was appointed Aide to Brigadier General P. L. Miles, at that time Commanding Officer of the 1st Division. His close association with that superior tactician and kindly gentleman proved to be an experience of inestimable value to the young officer, and with sincere regret he severed the connection in August, 1937, to report as a student at Fort Benning, Georgia. "Danny's" high standing in the Regular Course resulted in his detail as a student in the Tank Course at Fort Benning, from which he graduated on June 15th, 1939, with

a very creditable record. After a leave spent in Florida with his family he reported at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was there awaiting the return of his regiment, the 23rd Infantry, from maneuvers when death so swiftly and suddenly claimed him on August 15th, 1939.

Surrounded by the members of his family, relatives and friends, "Danny" was laid to rest in the beautiful National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, his grave being near the burial plot of his grand-parents, Captain and Mrs. William McCleave. The service was with full military honors, four of his classmates and two older friends officiating as pallbearers.

Left to mourn his loss are the widow, Bernice Whiteman Dannemiller; an infant son; two stepsons; his parents, Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Dannemiller; a sister, Mrs. William A. Todd, Jr., the wife of Captain W. A. Todd, Jr., Medical Corps; and a brother, Lieutenant E. McC. Dannemiller, 8th Cavalry.

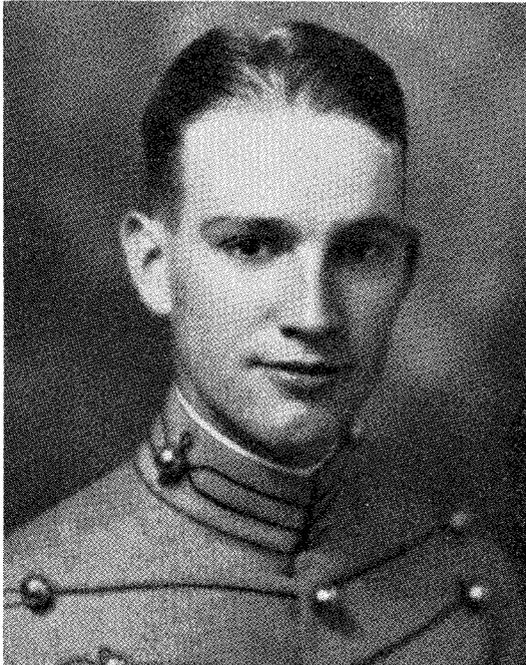
*And when our work is done,
Our course on Earth is run,
May it be said, "Well done,
Be thou at peace."*



SCOTT M. SANFORD

NO. 9121 CLASS OF 1931

Died October 2, 1939, at Fort Riley, Kansas, aged 30 years.



LEUTENANT SCOTT MOCK SANFORD died on October 2, 1939, as the result of a fall on the steeplechase course during the Olympic Trials then being held at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was one of the youngest and most promising members of the Army Horse Show Team. His death was a great loss to his many friends, the team, and to the entire service.

Scott Sanford had a keen interest for every phase of life and got as much out of his thirty years as most men get out of sixty. He was an enthusiastic huntsman and fisherman and loved nothing better than to be out with his dog and his gun or to be sitting on the bank of a stream with his rod and reel. He was as gifted in the drawing room as he was in the field, having a great sense of humor and a definite way with the ladies. Those who knew him well knew him to be exceptionally well read and informed on a multitude of subjects. His skill as a horseman, as shown by his record, left little to be desired.

Scott was born in Helena, Montana, on September 20, 1909. His father, Scott N. Sanford, was an attorney, serving as Chief Deputy Marshal for Montana. Here Scott received his kindergarten and first year of schooling.

In 1916 the Sanfords moved to Cambridge, Illinois, where Scott received the rest of his elementary and high school education, graduating in 1927 as valedictorian of his class. While in high school he had contact with an ex-army officer who interested him in West Point. As a result Scott got an appointment from the Honorable Edward J. King of the 15th Congressional District of Illinois and entered the United States Military Academy in July, 1927.

Scott had known little or nothing about horses before becoming a cadet, but, realizing the Cavalry was the life he wanted, he grasped every opportunity to increase his knowledge of horses and to improve himself as a horseman. That he succeeded in this, as well as in everything else that he tackled, is evidenced by the enviable record he made in the realm of horsemen.

Upon graduating from the Academy in 1931, Scott was ordered to the 6th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Here he was recognized as an up and coming rider and one who would bear watching.

In 1932 he was ordered to the West Point School at Fort McPherson, Georgia, as an English instructor. After two years at the school he became aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Robert O. VanHorn. As a member of the Fort McPherson Horse Show Team he gave many excellent performances in shows at Fort Benning, Atlanta, and Tampa. He also played with the McPherson Polo Team.

The year 1935 saw Scott ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he served a short tour with the 9th Cavalry and then entered the 1935-36 Regular Troop Officers' Course of the Cavalry School. On completion of the course he was chosen as a member of the Advanced Equitation Class for the following school year.

The summer of 1936 Scott spent with the Cavalry Rifle Team at Camp Perry, Ohio. He was prevented from shooting in the National Matches that summer because of an eye injury he received just prior to them.

The next year in the Advanced Equitation Class Scott really began to show his ability as a horseman. He was consistently successful all year in every phase of the course and at graduation received the Lorillard Bowl for the best all-around performance in all graduation events.

During these years at Riley Scott was one of the best of the racing enthusiasts. Always a smart and capable rider, he was a good bet in any race. He climaxed this phase of his career by winning the coveted Elliott Memorial Point-to-Point, a three and one-half mile race over timber.

From graduation from the Advanced Equitation Class until his death Scott was a member of the Army Horse Show Team. He distinguished himself many times in National Shows in New York, Washington, and Toronto. He was one of the best prospects for the Three Day Team for the 1940 Olympic Games. It was during the tryouts for this team that Scott was fatally injured.

Few men have had as many real friends as Scott. His loss is felt deeply by all who knew him. In his memory a plaque has been placed on the entrance to the West Riding Hall at Fort Riley.

Brigadier General Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Commandant of the Cavalry School, who knew Scott well, both as a cadet and as an officer, says of him:

“Scott Sanford was one of those men to whom Nature had given a very winning personality. His frank open countenance and his honest brown eyes that met all men with a level look were like a letter of introduction from an old mutual friend. His attractive smile that lighted up his manly face drew people to him at once and made them anxious to number him among their friends.

“It is tragic when youth has to die, but in his thirty years he had lived as much as many men do in a lifetime. Stevenson must have had men like Scott Sanford in mind when he wrote ‘ . . . and does not life go down with a better grace, foaming in full body over a precipice, than miserably straggling to an end in sandy deltas? When the Greeks made their fine saying that those whom the Gods love die young, I cannot help believing they had this sort of death also in their eye. For surely, at whatever age it overtake the man, this is to die young. Death has not been suffered to take so much as an illusion from his heart.

In the hot-fit of life, a tip-toe on the highest point of being, he passes at a bound on to the other side. The noise of the mallet and chisel is scarcely quenched, the trumpets are hardly done blowing, when, trailing with him clouds of glory, this happy-starred, full-blooded spirit shoots into the spiritual land.”

Scott, in accordance with his wish, was buried in the cemetery at West Point.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ruth M. Sanford, and by his sister, Mrs. L. C. Flood, both of Rockford, Illinois.

—B. S. C.

JAMES DENNIS UNDERHILL

NO. 9881 CLASS OF 1933

Died December 23, 1938, near Uniontown, Alabama, aged 28 years.



JAMES DENNIS UNDERHILL was born at Ellsworth, Kansas, April 26, 1910, the only child of Odie William Underhill and Mrs. Underhill, now of Morgantown, North Carolina. As a small boy he lived with his parents in St. Augustine, Florida, where he received his early education. In the autumn of 1924 he entered Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, where he and another "rat" were assigned a room which his roommate said was about the worst in a school which boasted a luxurious plant. "Jim" took a look

around and remarked that, being from Florida, he would probably freeze to death; "but, while things don't look so hot thus far, if others can take it, I reckon I can". Looking back over "Jim's" life, we realize that this remark was characteristic of him. He always figured he could "take it". "Jim" never seemed to let his temper get away with him, and met all problems with analysis and common sense. The very manner in which he approached any problem was quite reassuring. He was soon in the first platoon of cadets, and it was obvious that he was the cadet to beat for any military honors.

"Jim" had heard that the school made a yearly appointment to West Point, based on military merit, and he was striving to obtain it. In fact, he began equipping himself for the appointment five years before his class became eligible. He excelled in military science courses, and hence was placed in advanced courses during his second year. His analysis of field problems involving difficult terrain was amazing. Academically "Jim" had said upon entering school that he was no prize as a student, but after hearing about the appointment, he made his usual statement: "Well, if others can get these studies, I reckon I can too". The results he obtained by sheer "plugging" were astounding. Later, when he ranked near the top of his class, he said that studies weren't so hard if one "really went after them".

In preparing for the West Point appointment, "Jim" did not overlook the physical aspect of the matter. He decided that the usual sports, such as football, were not enough. He was an excellent swimmer, but believed he needed more stance and poise. The boxing team was one of the best in the history of Staunton, and "Jim" was not selected for the squad. But he demanded a try-out with the varsity fighter of his weight, and took a terrible beating. Thereafter, he spent every spare moment in the gym, and by the time he graduated, he may not have been the best fighter in the world, but he was plenty dangerous to anyone who opposed him with boxing gloves; he took punishment without flinching and developed a punch that could have capsized a battleship.

"Jim" was, first and last, a gentleman. It seemed he always knew just what to do at the proper time. He had about him a certain gentility which bespoke good breeding. His loyalty and consideration toward his parents was a beautiful thing. Their visits would be anticipated for months, and he always wanted to be with them. His letters to them were always about their welfare, never about his own troubles.

As a friend "Jim" had no equal. His friends were many and varied, and covered the length and breadth of the Continent. His friendship was of the type that is solid, unflinching, and enduring, and distance and lapse of time made no difference whatever. Just to have "Jim" for a friend gave one that relaxed feeling of having a fine and responsible person to help and assist one during times of adversity.

There was no doubt at graduation as to the identity of the most outstanding member of a large preparatory school, nor was there any doubt as to the recipient of the School's West Point appointment for that year. It went to "Jim" Underhill by default. There was no other competitor.

"Jim" was appointed to the United States Military Academy from "at large" on July 1, 1929; and to quote the *Howitzer*, "When 'Jimmie' first entered West Point, he was perhaps the most military member of our Class. He had merely spent five years in 'tin' school. This, however, proved no hindrance to him; in fact, it was his indifference during his plebe year that lost him his first Christmas leave. Likeable in every sense of the word, 'Jim' has acquired the friendship of everyone with whom he has had contact." His days at West Point were pleasant. Infantry drill came easily; academics were never too arduous; football trips were diverting; athletics were enjoyable; and hops were frequent.

Upon graduation, "Jim" was commissioned in the Infantry. Taking a detail in the Air Corps, he began flying training at Randolph Field, Texas, in October, 1933; and graduated from the Advanced Flying School Bombardment Course at Kelly Field, Texas, with the rating of Airplane Pilot on October 13, 1934.

His first assignment was to the Canal Zone where, at France Field, he served as a member of the 7th Observation Squadron, Air Corps, and he was promoted to First Lieutenant April 25, 1935. He returned to the United States on January 28, 1937. His next station was at Hamilton Field, California, where he was assigned to the 31st Bombardment Squadron until it was transferred to Hawaii on February 1, 1938. Having but recently returned from foreign service, "Jim" was transferred to the 9th Bombardment Squadron, in which he served as Armament Officer and Flight Commander. By this time, "Jim" had acquired a vast amount of technical knowledge concerning bombs and the theory of bombing. Many young officers in the Air Corps owe their efficiency in this line to the very detailed, accurate instructions received from "Jim".

On December 23, 1938, "Jim" was flying en route to New York on a routine training flight, with a co-pilot and five passengers, happy in the prospect of being able to spend Christmas Day with his parents at Fort Bragg. When near Uniontown, Alabama, his airplane exploded, instantly killing the seven men.

Lieutenant Underhill was buried with military honors in the beautiful post cemetery near the Old Cadet Chapel at West Point, among the other honored dead of the Country he loved and served so well. He was unmarried and left a devoted Father and Mother to mourn his death. The love and admiration of those who knew him was touchingly shown in the hundreds of letters and telegrams received by his parents from his friends and acquaintances on two continents. He loved the Air Corps, and had the deepest admiration and respect for the officers and men with whom he worked, and often said: "They are all exceptionally able men of the highest integrity—they have to be, to meet the demands of the service".

After his tragic death, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, wrote of him: "Lieutenant Underhill was a most promising young officer of the Air Corps. Loyal, conscientious and thorough in his work, he was an excellent airplane pilot, and at all times willingly and efficiently performed the duties assigned to him. His untimely death is deeply regretted".

Colonel John F. Curry, Commanding Officer at Hamilton Field, California, wrote of him: "Lieutenant Underhill was assigned to duty with the Ninth Bombardment Squadron of the Seventh Bombardment Group. In addition to his duties as a pilot of multi-engine airplanes, his principal assignment was as Armament Officer. It was in this capacity that he showed his superior intelligence and originality. He was constantly searching for new methods of utilizing the equipment made available, and improving the design of armament equipment to the end that the Air Corps at large might benefit. The officers and men with whom he was associated appreciated these efforts on his part, and I assure you that it was with the deepest personal regret that his loss was recorded in the records of Hamilton Field".

"Jim" loved life abundantly. Living to him was a fine art, to be cultivated earnestly yet leisurely, and to be practiced and enjoyed in like manner. Friendly and affectionate, possessing a keen sense of humor, charmingly indifferent to all petty bothers and worries, calmly unruffled at all times, he quickly made friends of all he chanced to meet, and never lost them, rewarding them for their friendship with unswerving loyalty and affection.

Courage he had of that rare type that will not and cannot admit of any danger if it can not be definitely and distinctly seen. What might happen never bothered him; hence, what was happening at the time could be quietly and efficiently dealt with and disposed of.

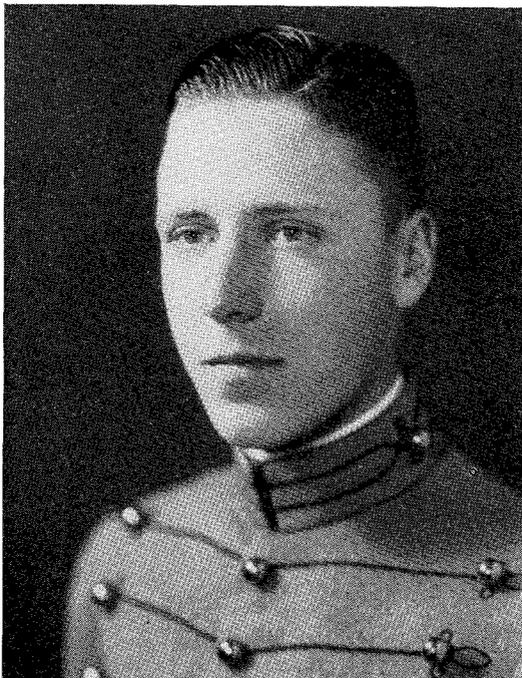
From your life, "Jimmie", we can well take something of measureless value. You have taught us—all unknowingly on your part, of course—that only through that "courage that is born of loyalty," for which we pray in the Cadet Prayer, can we free ourselves from the countless shackles of petty fears and worries, and learn to love and live life as you did—fearlessly, calmly, and completely.

—*Classmates.*

GEORGE FRANCIS WELLS

NO. 10016 CLASS OF 1934

Died February 11, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 28 years.



GEORGE FRANCIS WELLS, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells, was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 6, 1911. He attended the Nicholas Senn High School, where he was Lieutenant Colonel of the ROTC. While still attending high school, he entered the National Guard, 202nd Coast Artillery, and in three years he was commissioned lieutenant. Following his graduation in 1928, George took a preparatory course for West Point at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Then for a semester he returned to Senn High School as as-

sistant ROTC instructor. In 1929 he secured his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, and enrolled for the preparatory course at Stanton, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Here at Stanton, in one of the buildings, now torn down, known as "the cottage," he met George Tibbetts, with whom he roomed for a year at Stanton, and for the subsequent four years at West Point.

On July 1, 1930, he entered Beast Barracks. For "Jawj" his arrival at West Point was the fulfillment of an old and cherished ambition. He studied with the earnest singleness of purpose that always characterized him. He was also an insatiable sports lover. Swimming, basketball, and baseball were his favorite sports, and it was generally agreed that although his technique was sometimes questionable, his enthusiasm was matchless. Those who knew George will always remember his readiness to help, his droll wit, and his amazing loyalty to the army and all things pertaining to it. Essentially he was a "man's man". How many of us who knew him will soon forget the bellow of that powerful voice of his, calling time in an "Intermurder" basketball game?

In September, 1934, he reported to the 2nd Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He had "put in" for this post because it would enable him to drive home several times a week to see his family, to which he was very devoted. At Fort Sheridan George was much in demand as a referee at boxing matches. A year later he was ordered to the Philippines, where he served with the 31st Infantry, Post of Manila, from January, 1936, to May, 1938. In the fall of 1938 he was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he completed the regular course at the Infantry School.

In June, 1939, he entered Columbia University as a student of the Russian language. He was making great progress in his studies when he became ill. On December 11 he was taken to the Station Hospital, Governor's Island. He took his Russian books along with him, believing that he would be hospitalized for a short time only. A month later, when the serious nature of his illness became apparent, he was removed to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. It was here that he fought his greatest fight, refusing to the last to give up, never doubting that he would pull through. Although he suffered a great deal, he never complained or "woof woofed" about his condition. There, in the early morning of February 11, George completed his last detail like the man and the soldier he was. He was given a military funeral, and buried near his home in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago. Surviving George are his mother and father, and a sister.

Acting Chief of Staff, Brig. General L. D. Gasser, wrote of him, "An outstanding young officer, Lieutenant Wells performed every duty in a loyal, efficient and soldierly manner. Keenly interested in his profession, he displayed at all times a conscientious devotion to duty, and won the commendation and esteem of all with whom he served."

Perhaps the truest estimate of George is contained in this quotation from the *Howitzer* of 1934:

The official "blues" chaser of "M" Co., and one of the most popular men in the academy, he is respected by the underclassmen of his company as one whose knowledge of math, coupled with a willingness to help, has made the way easier for many goats. Puzzling details of infantry drill were cleared up for "M" Co's. First Class, not by means of a drill manual, but by asking George. And as a basketball referee, George reigns supreme in the "Intermurder" realm. An overflowing friendliness, and a willingness to help in any situation, have won him a place in the hearts of all who know him. In days to come, when many classmates are indistinctly remembered, George will stand out in our memories as one of the finest men we have ever known.

Goodbye, George. In the final summing up, and in the company of your classmates in that army you loved so well, we know that you can answer, "All right, Sir".

—D. J. Wells.



RAYMOND WILLIAM SUMI

NO. 10248 CLASS OF 1935

Died January 23, 1940, near Riverside, California, aged 30 years.



RAYMOND WILLIAM SUMI's death came just two months after his appointment as commander of a new squadron at March Field. It was a great honor for a first lieutenant to become a squadron commander, but although Raymond took a quiet pride in the appointment he was more conscious of its responsibilities and duties.

Raymond's entire life was characterized by high ambition and a quiet determination to get on. This drive was in contrast to his gentle, kindly manner and lazy humor. He grew up in a rugged, primitive

environment. He was graduated from the high school in Nashwauk, one of the villages in the fabulous Mesabi Iron Range of Minnesota. There are great contrasts here, in the wild beauty of the northern woods and lakes and the squalid ugliness of the mining towns; these contrasts may have affected Raymond's ambition and the sensitiveness of his character.

After high school he entered Junior College in nearby Hibbing. It was necessary to work in the mines during vacations to pay his way. Once for a period of two weeks he worked nights and went to school days. Naturally he had a greater respect for education earned through the hardest type of manual labor than the average college boy had.

West Point had always been his dream. When he learned that the Congressman in his district was offering a competitive examination he immediately applied. He won the appointment and entered the Academy in July, 1931. He was graduated in June, 1935, in the upper quarter of his class.

While at West Point he became interested in the Air Corps and before graduating he took the physical examination. He failed to pass, and was keenly disappointed. But his determination to fulfill his ambitions again stood him in good stead. A second examination at Fort Snelling made possible his admission into the flying school at Randolph Field; he entered there in September, 1935. He graduated in 1936 and went to Wheeler Field, Hawaii, in December of that year.

While there he met Ethel Vonasek, whom he married after becoming a first lieutenant in June, 1938. The two returned to the States in March, 1939, and were stationed at March Field, California, from May until Raymond's death on January 23, 1940. He was killed returning from maneuvers. Three others were killed in the crash, which could not be avoided because of ice that had formed on the wings. Two men in the plane were able to escape by parachute, but the others were killed instantly. Raymond's body was still at the controls when the plane was found.

Although his untimely death brought deep sorrow to his family and friends, we cannot help but feel that if he had his choice again he would choose to go the way he did—flying, the job he loved—doing a good job of flying against terrific odds—and dying at his post as a good soldier and an officer.

His commanding officer at March Field, Colonel Burwell, wrote the most fitting tribute to him:

During his service with this organization Lieutenant Sumi proved that his fine record before joining the group was indicative of a brilliant future. As squadron commander he endeared himself in the hearts of his men. As a brother officer his meritorious conduct was an inspiration to us all.

His irrevocable loss will be overshadowed by vividness of his memory—a man who continually exerted supreme effort toward the fulfillment of his destiny.

To his army associates, Lieutenant Sumi was a sincere, conscientious, ambitious officer. To his family and friends he was a gay, generous person—gentle, understanding, unassuming. In spirit he is still flying, and in our memories he will always fly—higher and higher.



JACKSON HOLT GRAY

NO. 10670 CLASS OF 1936

Died October 3, 1939, at Manila, P. I., aged 26 years.



JACKSON HOLT GRAY, known to his family as "Dick" but to his classmates as "Skippy", was born in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, on November 8, 1912, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Gray.

He started his adventures as a little fellow. When about twelve, upon arriving at the Pennsylvania Station on his first visit to New York and failing to see anyone there to meet him, he found his way alone by subway, ferry, and street car to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Is-

land. Then, at the age of sixteen, fairly small but determined to grow somehow, he went out on a Pennsylvania farm to work for the summer. There he literally pulled himself into manly stature; when he returned home in the fall he was developed beyond belief.

Having finished high school in Philipsburg in 1930, he tried to get an appointment to West Point. But his first efforts were unsuccessful, and finally he enlisted in Battery "A", 51st Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va. His hard studying there, augmented by two months of intensive work at Stanton Preparatory School, enabled him to pass the Corps Area examinations for West Point; in fact, he was the only one of the contestants with grades high enough to enter.

At West Point, beside engaging in athletics—boxing, track, cross country, and pentathlon—and acquitting himself well in his studies, Skippy had time to dream a little and to create the following poems, since published in *Pegasus Remounts*, an anthology of cadet verse. These perhaps give a clearer insight into the credo of his life.

GUIDING STAR

*I pointed out to him
The light that I descried.
He failed to see
And I, angry, thot to damn him.*

*As I paused to speak
Those words that called
The fates to witness,
He asked, see you not my star?*

*The words lay stricken in my throat
I glanced into the heavens
Saw no light
And fell to musing.*

*It came to me then,
Men follow different stars
No two paths the same
And who can say the right?*

LITTLE THINGS

*There in the meadow, oh, so green,
I lie beside a slumbering brook.
Small flowers peep through tall blades
That line the brooklet's edge.
Tiny fish dart, turning up their brightness.
A kingfish from an ancient tree
Makes swift descent, emerges,
And is gone to other posts.
Now for a moment nothing stirs,
Then the minnows dart again.*

*Who would say that nothing is gained
By idly musing by a brook!
In one swift passing instant
A lesson in our life is written.
From destiny—that ancient tree
Catastrophe descends upon us.
For a space movement holds.
We tremble lest catastrophe descend again.
The danger dims, life begins anew
We turn our little glitterings upward.*

Upon graduation, on June 12, 1936, Skippy was commissioned in the Infantry and detailed to the Air Corps. He graduated at Kelly Field on February 16, 1938, the proud possessor of wings and a new commission in the Air Corps.

By this time he was also the proud possessor of a wife. While at Randolph Field he had met Linda Heidt, niece of Colonel and Mrs. Grayson Heidt, of Fort Sam Houston, and they had been married on October 7, 1937.

Skippy's first station as an Air Corps Officer was at Nichols Field, P. I., where he was attached to the 3rd Pursuit Squadron. On his first night flight an incident occurred which demonstrated his courage and fortitude. While en route to Manila, over Lingayen Gulf, motor trouble and bad weather forced him to try for a landing. From a height of 600 feet he saw lights and the dim outline of fishing boats. Believing the lights to be atop the boat masts, he gauged his landing accordingly. Instead, the lights were at the surface of the water. The miscalculation caused the plane to turn over and burst into flames. Struggling free from his belt and the cockpit, he called to the fishermen

for help; but they, frightened, had hastened out of ear shot. Not knowing the shore was only 500 yards away, and fearing exhaustion, he swam with the tide. After three hours in the shark-infested water, and when all hope was beginning to wane, he was picked up by two native fishermen and taken ashore. Upon being revived he was taken to Camp John Hay Hospital, where he was treated for burns, shock, and a broken ankle.

During this tour of duty he and his wife enjoyed an interesting trip to China and Japan. Adding to their happiness was the birth of a son, Little Skippy, on January 1, 1939, in Manila. Soon after this Skippy was promoted to First Lieutenant, and later that year celebrated his second wedding anniversary.

On October 3, 1939, Lieutenant Gray fell to his death in Manila Bay while engaged in aerial gunnery training.

During his stay at Nichols Field Skippy endeared himself to all who knew him by his generous, lovable disposition. His death was keenly felt, but those who survive him feel that he had lived so intensely that he had crowded more into his short span of life than many do in a life many times as long. Then too, Dick had had his own code of values, and many things that most of us treasure had very little value to him. He had had time to prove to himself that he could do the things that meant the most to him; above all, he had had those brief years of happiness with Linda and his baby.

Perhaps we should not mind that he could not stay long enough to have his garden, his big library, and the cabin in the woods that he used to dream about.

Lieutenant Gray was buried at Arlington Cemetery on December 27, 1939, with full military honors.

—By his sisters—

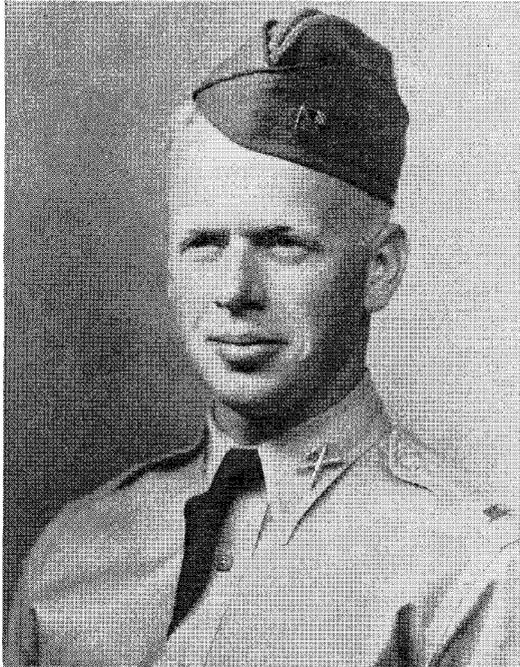
*Mrs. Marjorie Gray Long,
Mrs. Edith Gray Glasgow.*



PAUL BARTON COZINE

NO. 11528 CLASS OF 1939

Died December 9, 1939, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, aged 24 years.



PAUL BARTON COZINE, JR., the son of Lieutenant Paul Barton Cozine, United States Navy, and Marjorie Chapin Cozine, was born in Oakland, California, August 12, 1915. He was of old American stock, his father's family being French Huguenots who came to New York, by way of Holland, in the early seventeenth century. On the maternal side he was a direct descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635, Paul being of the eleventh generation.

As a Navy child, Paul started a roaming life at a very early age and spent his first years in the Far East. Cavite Navy Yard, Camp John Hay at Baguio, and Manila in the Philippine Islands were his early homes, as well as ports in China and Japan. He returned to the United States from Shanghai in April, 1921, with his family, on the U. S. Army Transport *Thomas*.

The same fall he started school at Central Grade School in Bremer-ton, Washington, where he was able to attend for two years while his father was on duty at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. From that time on he had the usual service child's education, attending schools in Seattle, Washington; Norfolk, Virginia; Long Beach, California; and Seattle again, where he entered Roosevelt High School in 1929.

At the age of nine he expressed a wish to enter the Naval Academy. At this time he had the usual boyish desire for a navy life, but when, shortly after, the late Commander Roger of the United States Navy made his first flight to Honolulu, he became Paul's hero, and Paul centered his interest on naval aviation. This interest persisted until June, 1926, when he made a voyage from Long Beach to Seattle on the S. S. *H. F. Alexander* and found himself sea-sick most of the trip.

Although he still had Annapolis in mind, as a result of this experience he began to interest himself in the Army, and gathered data from young Annapolis men who had had an opportunity to visit West Point. He availed himself of every opportunity for trips at sea with the same result: he was no sailor. Sea voyages were most unpleasant, and he reluctantly set aside his ambition to enter the Navy and to follow in his father's footsteps.

Although Paul had laid his plans to enter the Academy at such an early age, his family were dubious about his chances, for he lacked both concern and concentration; his attitude toward his school work was not encouraging for Academy entrance. But with High School came the change; the "B" average became his goal and consequently arrangements for an appointment were undertaken.

In June, 1931, while Paul's father was attached to the U.S.S. *Idaho* at Norfolk, he requested that his next shore duty be at Washington, D. C., because of the good preparatory schools located there. This request was granted and Paul entered Devitt Preparatory School in the fall of 1932. In March, 1934, he took the entrance examination on a Presidential appointment. That year there were only eight vacancies and Paul missed by four places. From then on he started a determined round of all the House and Senate offices. Day after day he

encountered only rebuff and discouragement. There are family friends in Washington who still comment on his determination and hard work to get an appointment. Naturally his family worked too, but their affiliations were with the wrong political party in 1934. However, by returning to Seattle and entering the University of Washington (where, incidentally, Paul became a member of the Theta Chi fraternity), he was given the opportunity to compete for an appointment from the Third District—the District of his mother's family, which fortunately had some political influence at that time. He took the competitive examination October 20, 1934, at Vancouver, Washington, and stood highest, thereby winning the principal appointment. But his troubles for entrance were not over even then. When reporting at the Post Hospital at Fort Lewis for his physical examination, he voiced the opinion that he suffered from hay fever. Inasmuch as the Army does not accept candidates with this affliction, telegrams flew back and forth until the necessary examinations and tests satisfied all those concerned that Paul was the victim of nothing worse than his imagination. Consequently a very happy young man left Seattle late in May, 1935, to drive south with his mother to pay a visit to his father, then stationed at San Diego on the U.S.S. *Saratoga*. He then went East by way of Washington and New York to West Point.

His years at West Point are necessarily better known to his comrades than to his family and friends. His record shows that throughout he maintained his position just above the middle of his class, and that he was graduated one hundred and ninety-fourth in his class. He attained the rank of sergeant in the Cadet Corps. He was a lover of sports and gave most of his attention to golf, tennis, and swimming. Photography was his hobby.

While at the Academy, Paul did his share of "area walking". His roommate offers this information regarding his character: "If Paul had only one demerit to go, invariably he would acquire two". However, a good-natured recognition of his own short-comings fortified him in getting out of "scrapes". He maintained his childhood interest in aviation until the experiences of his First Class summer on Long Island brought him the knowledge that the air and sea have a common trait—namely, the ability to make him very sick. Thus he found that aviation was definitely not for him. Subsequent years brought him the opportunity to find his place and work on dry land, and he was later more than satisfied with his chosen branch of the Service.

Following his graduation from West Point, Paul spent a couple of weeks with his family in New York enjoying the Fair before reporting to Camp Katahin, Etna, Maine, as counselor in a boys' summer

camp. Having chosen the Field Artillery in the Service, he reported to the 17th Field Artillery, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in September, where he was on duty when he met his untimely death. The accident occurred about six miles south of Fredericksburg, Virginia, at six-thirty o'clock on the evening of December 9, 1939.

Interment was made in the family plot in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Bremerton, Washington. Paul is survived by his parents, of Hansville, Washington, and by a sister, Jean Cozine Covell, of Portland, Oregon.

Telegrams and letters which continue to come from friends, teachers and associates in the Service in all parts of the country and from Asiatic stations testify to the extent and devotion of Paul's acquaintances. He had a real talent for friendship. These friends embraced persons of all ages and stations in life. His unflinching good nature, ready smile, and witty conversation made him the best of companions and a welcome addition to any group. A humorously realistic philosophy of life stood him in good stead, backed as it was by the sterling virtues of courage, honor, and self-reliance.

Chief-of-Staff George C. Marshall, in writing to his father, said,

A promising young officer, Lieutenant Cozine performed his duties during his brief Army career in a loyal, efficient, and soldierly manner. His friends now on duty in the War Department join me in expressing sincere sympathy.



WILLIAM WALTER NICHOLS

NO. 11731 CLASS OF 1939

Died December 20, 1939, at Lincoln, Nebraska, aged 23 years.



WILLIAM WALTER NICHOLS, son of the late Herbert W. and Clara Lashley Nichols, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on April 7, 1916. He was educated in the Steubenville public schools and graduated at Wells High School in the Class of 1934. He was tentatively entered at Kenyon College when he received his appointment to West Point; that appointment was the culmination of Bill's long cherished hope and desire. He then entered Braden's Prep-

aratory School at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson and qualified there for entrance to the Military Academy.

So it was in July, 1935, that we first knew Bill as a classmate. We came to know him well in the next four years, for Bill soon became one of the most outstanding, best-liked men in our class. Assigned to E Company, he became in turn a cadet corporal, sergeant, and lieutenant. Excelling in Plebe football, the choir, glee club, and pentathlon took much of his free time—the rest of it he spent in making those four years a little better, happier, more livable for those of us who knew him. We knew Bill as a classmate, sincere, modest, and unobtrusive, yet possessing a personality that inspired respect, admiration, and lasting friendship. Responsibilities found Bill willing, wholeheartedly loyal, devoted to the highest traditions of the Academy—qualities that would have made him an outstanding officer in the service. In conduct and character he was fair-minded, friendly, high principled, generously meriting the high esteem our class held for him.

His graduation in the Class of 1939 came as the fulfillment of his one great ambition. The desire for an active, exciting service prompted his choice of the Cavalry for his base branch while taking Air Corps training. Eagerly enthusiastic about the Air Corps, he entered the training with the whole-hearted interest and energy so characteristic of Bill. He would talk for hours about flying.

Bill's record after graduation was a regrettably short one—three months of vacation, three months very happily spent with his mother and sister, and ending with his marriage on September 9th to a lovely, very likable Southern girl, Nancy Hovis of Charlotte, North Carolina; after graduation furlough, three months of primary flying training at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he easily excelled in the work he liked so much; then a fatal automobile accident ten miles out of Lincoln while driving home for a short visit before reporting to Randolph Field to continue his flying training, brought to an untimely termination a life dedicated to the service of his country.

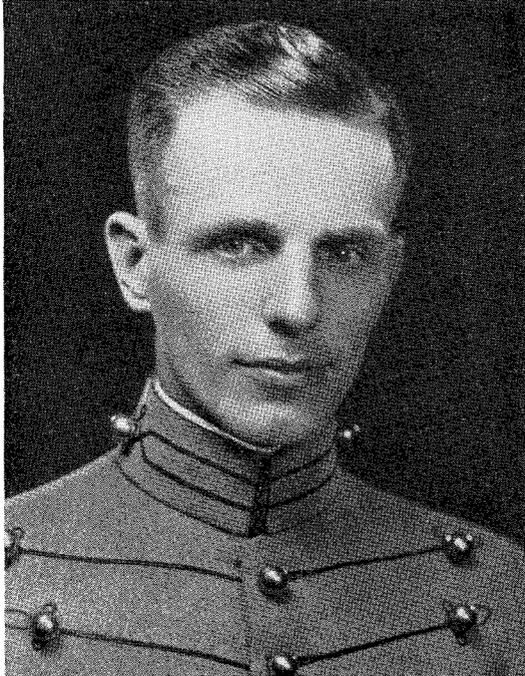
Bill is survived by his wife, Nancy Hovis Nichols, his mother, Clara Lashley Nichols, and his sister, Clara Virginia Nichols. For them our class feels deepest sympathy, since we share in a way some of their sorrow. May that grief soon give way to the many happy, lasting memories which Bill left for us.

—A Classmate, J. D. G.

ELMER EARL RAGER

NO. 11727 CLASS OF 1939

Died February 28, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 24 years.



ELMER E. RAGER, the son of C. C. Rager and Gertrude (Jones) Rager, was born in Derry, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1915. After the death of his mother on March 25, 1925, Elmer and his twin brother, Edward, went to Seward, Pennsylvania, to make their home with their grandmother, Mrs. E. E. Rager. After completing their grade school education in Seward, they entered Johnstown High School and graduated with high honors in the class of 1933. In August of the same year the twins enlisted in the United States

Army with the hope and ambition of taking the Army's competitive examination for the United States Military Academy. Elmer received his appointment to the Military Academy through the Army, and Edward through a Congressional appointment. They entered West Point July 1, 1935, and graduated June 12, 1939.

Elmer E. Rager was assigned to Fort Warren, Wyoming. After enjoying a three months furlough, he was sent to Fort Jay, New York, for temporary duty prior to sailing for San Francisco, California, and then proceeding overland to Fort Warren. Two days before he was to sail Elmer received orders to report to Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina.

He was taken ill at Camp Jackson on December 4, 1939, and sent to the Veterans' Hospital in Columbia. In the latter part of January, 1940, Elmer was removed to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. His death occurred there on February 28, 1940.

He is survived by the following: Mr. C. C. Rager, father; Mary E. Rager, sister; Glenn and Edward E. Rager, brothers.

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